



COLÉGIO EVANGÉLICO ALMEIDA BARROS					
SEMANA 4			Disciplina:		Inglês
Professor:		Marcos Barreto		Data:	
9º ANO		Turma:	901	Turno:	Manhã
Aluno (a):					

**Gabarito: SEMANA 3** - Essa é a correção das questões ( do livro) que passei para vocês na semana anterior.

Page: 12 (nº 6)

- |             |                  |             |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| a) Grade    | c) Cyberbullying | e) Homework |
| b) Research | d) Devices       | f) Survey   |

Page: 15 (nº 5) – Apenas da letra (a) até a letra (f)

a) How many people speak English in the world?  
Some 1.75 billion people – a quarter of the world's population.

b) What two characteristics have contributed to the expansion of English?  
Momentum and adaptability.

c) What was part of the momentum that resulted in English as a global language?  
Colonisation, ship-borne trade, and Christian missionaries.

d) When the UK's empire lost power, what other English-speaking nation became stronger?  
The United States.

e) Why are there so many new words in English?  
Many scientific, technological and creative discoveries (and their patents and trademarks) are described and named in English.

f) Which new English words were created in modern times and are used by many nations?  
New situations ('a computer mouse'); new concepts ('to email' or 'to google').

Page: 16 (nº 2) – Sublinhe “**conector**” completa melhor as sentenças.

- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a) And      | d) Since    | g) Likewise |
| b) Moreover | e) Also     | h) Or       |
| c) Because  | f) In short | i) But      |

Page: 17 (nº 3 e 4) – Escolha o melhor conector para completar as sentenças.

3.

- |                        |                 |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| a) Opposition/contrast | e) Summary      | i) Conclusion          |
| b) Cause/effect        | f) Choice       | j) Opposition/contrast |
| c) Condition           | g) Cause/effect |                        |
| d) Choice              | h) Condition    |                        |

4.

- a) so      b) but      c) because      d) unless      e) since      f) whereas  
g) finally      h) moreover

## SEMANA 4 – ATIVIDADES NO LIVRO



**PAGE 20 (nº 2)**

**PAGE 21 (nº 1)**

**PAGE 22**

- 4** Listen again and match the manners with the places.
- a)** It is common to have a picnic or hang around with your family in a cemetery.
  - b)** It is disrespectful to touch a person's head, because it is sacred.
  - c)** You can point at an animal or an object, but not at a person.
  - d)** A passenger should take the front seat in a taxi to be polite.
- ( ) Australia  
( ) Thailand  
( ) Denmark  
( ) Malaysia

## Modal verbs: may and might

- 1** Here is a sentence from the listening activity. Pay attention to the word in **bold** and choose the correct option to indicate its meaning.

If you say [thank you] in the wrong context where it'll sound insincere, it **may** even get you into trouble.

Use **may** and **might** to:

- ▶ ( ) give a piece of advice or an opinion.
- ▶ ( x ) indicate a possibility or probability.
- ▶ ( ) name a rule or obligation.

## Modal verbs: should, must, have to

Check the following examples to complete the rules about **should**, **must** and **have to**. Use these modal verbs to fill in the blanks.

- ▶ We use       must       to say that something is essential or necessary.
- ▶ We use       should       to give advice, an opinion or a recommendation.
- ▶ We use       have to       to say that something is mandatory – an obligation.

PAGE 28 – (n° 1, 2, 3 e 4)

PAGE 30 – (n° 2 e 3)

*Na próxima semana enviarei o Gabarito com as respostas corretas dessas questões. Fiquem com Deus e “evitem sair de casa desnecessariamente”. Tudo isso vai passar, Deus é bom e está no controle de tudo!*

*Amamos vocês e estamos com saudades!*

*God bless you ! (Deus te abençoe !)*

*Teacher: Marcos Barreto.*