

INGLÊS

7° ANO



HABILIDADE:

EF07L109 - Selecionar, em um texto, a informação desejada como objetivo de leitura.



Conteúdo das atividades:

Atividade 1: OBJECT / PERSONAL / POSSESSIVE

Atividade 2: ADVERBS

Atividade 3, 5, 6, 8, 9: SIMPLE PRESENTE

Atividade 4: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Atividade 7, 10, 16: MEANING FROM CONTEXT

Atividade 11: THERE IS AND THERE ARE

Atividade 12: AUSENTE

Atividade 13, 14: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE Atividade 15: READING COMPREHENSION

Atividade 17: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE / SIMPLE

PRESENTE



ESCOLA: PROFESSOR(A):		Choose WHY or BECAUSE to complete the sentences and choose the answer that is related to the correct order.
ESTUDANTE:	TURMA:	Jack: Hi, Sophie. Are you ok?
		Sophie: No, I'm not. Jack: [] are you not ok?
Choose the correct pronoun the sentences.	from the Word Bank	o complete Sophie [] I'm worried. Jack: And [] are you worried? Sophie: [] we have a test today.
Word Bank: us // them // ours // he	they // our // their // h	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
a) Sam is your brother, isn't [] ? b) These buses are big, aren't [] ? c) Sam and Fred are here. Let's talk to []. d) We are from Brazil. Please teach English to []. e) Peter has a headache. Don't talk to [].		 a) Because // why // why // because b) Why // because // why // because // because c) Why // because // why // why // because d) Because // why // why // why e) Why // why // because // because

ESCOLA:	PROFESSO	DR(A):	Choose the best option from the Word Bank to complete the sentences.				
ESTUDANTE:		TURMA:		Word Bank: are playing // is buying // are helping // is studying // a			
Choose DO or MAKE do companswer that is related to the consequence of	ey, so I'm go] . [] : ke	r. ing to [] him	a) b) c) d) e) 5 a) b) (d) (ding // is playing // are buying // is helping // are studying // is reading The girl [] the old man cross the street. Sue [] some aspirin at the pharmacy. I [] a book. Carlos [] soccer. The students [] geography. Look at the following sentences and check the correct form by marking 1 or 2. Are your books the: [] 1. one on the table? 2. ones on the table? My house is small. The other: [] 1. one on my street are big. 2. ones on my street are big. have two black pencils and a blue: [] 1. one. 2. ones. My teacher is the tall: [] 1. ones. 2. one. My sister has a silver watch, but my brother has three black: [] 1. one.			
				2. ones.]			

ESCOLA:	PROFESSO	DR(A):	
ESTUDANTE:		TURMA:	
6 Look at the following ser alternative by marking 1 or 2.		d check th	ie correct
a) Thank you! [] 1. You're welcome. 2. Excuse me! b) What's your car's license plate n 1. It's a big car. 2. It's GME-0197. c) Spell your name, please. [1. J-E-R-E-M-Y. 2. It's Jeremy. d) What's a PC? [] 1. It's a name. 2. It's a personal computer. e) What's the name of this symbol: 1. It's an asterisk. 2. It's a star.	_]		

7 Read the text and choose the correct affirmative.

Abbreviations vs. Acronyms vs. Initialisms

Abbreviations

An abbreviation is a shortened or contracted form of a word or phrase, used to represent the whole, as Dr . for Doctor, U.S. for United States, lb. for pound.

Initialisms and acronyms are used to shorten phrases.

Initialisms are pronounced one letter at a time.

Examples:

- FBI
- HTML
- IBM
- DVD

Acronyms are pronounced as words.

Examples:

- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
- AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
- ASAP (as soon as possible)
- Radar (radio detecting and ranging)
- Scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus)

Adapted from: http://data.grammarbook.com/blog/abbreviations/abbreviations-acronyms-and-initialisms-revisited. Accessed on: July 23, 2016.

- a) U for you isn't an abbreviation.
- b) An acronym is pronounced as letters.
- c) An initialism is pronounced as one word.
- d) NASA is an initialism
- e) Mr. for Mister is an abbreviation.

COLA:	PROFESSOR(A):	Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ver from the Word Bank.
STUDANTE:	TURMA:	Word Bank: eat // talks // listens // writes // studies // washes // rui
Choose the correct option from number in the sentences. /ORD BANK: 22nd // 3rd // 12th // st // 30th Rick is the first in line. [// 13th // 12nd // 22th // 33rd n the race. [] ne job. []	b) Helen is moving from New Orleans to Chicago. She [] at the time about it. It's boring actually.

ESC	OLA:	PROFESSO	DR(A):
ESTU	JDANTE:		TURMA:
10	Read the text and choose the	e correct alt	ernatives.

Reasons to Protect Your Phone

Drop Protection: Look, no matter how careful you are, gravity is just stronger than you. You are going to drop your phone at least once or twice in the years that you own it. How much protection you need, though, depends on your phone: lots of phones are built a bit tougher, and are more likely to survive the occasional drop. Protection for More Than Just Cosmetics: Even if you don't care about the occasional scratch or even shattered back, there's more to your phone than that. Some phones have a delicate camera lens. You can also damage one of the buttons on your phone, which would make it much more of a hassle to use than just a few scratches.

Stand Out in a Crowd: While there's always an argument to make for "individuality", a case can also make you stand out in a practical way. Next time you're at a social gathering, count the number of people with the same phone as you in the room!

Adapted from http://lifehacker.com/5903080/should-i-use-a-case-on-my-phone; Accessed on February 27, 2017.

- a) A case is going to protect your phone is case you drop it.
- b) Some phones are more resistant than others.
- c) Cases cannot protect the camera on the phone.
- d) A drop can damage the buttons too.
- e) A case is not important to differentiate two similar phones.

11 Choose THERE IS or THERE ARE to complete the sentences
a) [] five boys in my English class.
b) [] a lovely Café next to my house.
c) [] many Brazilian people moving from Brazil.
d) [] much work to be done!
e) [] two beautiful paintings in my living room.
f) [] a mouse under your bed.
g) [] some apples in the fridge.
h) [] a lot of money in Roger's wallet

ESCOLA:	PROFESSO	PR(A):	Choose the best progressive verb from the Word Ban complete the sentences.	
ESTUDANTE:		TURMA:	Word Bank: is asking // am talking // are studying // are travelling // is calling	
a) Beet red [] b) To be green with envy [] c) To have the blues [] d) To be tickled pink [] e) White lie [] f) Once in a blue moon [] 1. To be sad. 2. Very jealous; when someone washas. 3. A harmless lie; a lie told to prote 4. To be very happy; to be very pleason. 5. Used to describe when someon the person is ashamed of somethin 6. Not very often; very rarely.	ants someth ct someone ased about s e's face gets	's feelings. omething.	a) — Ann, Paul is on the phone! He	

ESCOLA:	PROFESSO	DR(A):
ESTUDANTE:		TURMA:

For driving the bus safely, people have to pay attention to some rules. Read the following rules and choose the sentences that are False.

Rules for Riding the Bus Safely

- ? Take your seat promptly and sit properly, facing forward at all times.
- ? Place bags and parcels under your seat or on your lap.
- ? Keep the aisle of the bus clear at all times.
- ? Always keep your head, hands and arms inside the bus.
- ? Throwing objects inside or outside of the bus is not permitted.
- ? Talk quietly; the driver needs to concentrate to safely drive the bus.

Don't fight, shout, or use obscene language.

- ? Don't smoke.
- ? Don't drink or eat (this includes chewing gum). This rule protects students or drivers that have food allergies and anaphylaxis, prevents

choking, and maintains bus cleanliness.

Adapted from: <www.steo.ca/safety/school-bus-safety-rules/>. Accessed on: July 11, 2017

- a) Smoking is allowed in the bus.
- b) People are allowed to place their parcels on their lap.
- c) People don't need to keep the aisle of the bus clear at all times.
- d) Shouting is not allowed in the bus.
- e) People are allowed to eat chewing gum in the bus.
- f) Drinking is permitted in the bus.
- g) People are allowed to throw objects outside the bus.
- h) Food is not allowed inside the bus to maintain its cleanliness.

Read the camping ideas below and choose the sentences that are CORRECT.

Here are some great tried-and-true you can use when you are camping with teenagers:

- Building the Campfire: Teens love building fires. Put your teenager in charge of collecting the firewood, building, and lighting the campfire. This is a great activity to keep him/her busy or something you can work on as a project together.
- Canoeing and Kayaking: Many campgrounds have rental equipment. You can check ahead and plan your trip accordingly, if your teenager wants to do this activity. Of course life jackets are mandatory.
- Cooking: Put your teens in charge of a meal or two, breakfast and dessert for example. They can plan beforehand so you know what to add to the shopping list.
- Bicycling: Many camping families invest in a bike rack to bring their bicycles with them. The kids can ride all over the campground (in groups for safety) or on trails if available. They also come in handy for a quick trip to the bathroom!x

BANCO DE ATIVIDADES - INGLÊS

ESCOLA:	PROFESSO	OR(A):
ESTUDANTE:		TURMA:

- Board Games: This is one of our favorites and it is hard for us to go camping without bringing a few. The teens can play together... or make it a family activity and they can play with the younger children or even the parents.
- Hiking: Arm some of the older kids with some good nature books and send them out for a hike, in groups for safety. Make it a scavenger hunt to see how many interesting discoveries they can make out in nature.

Extracted from: http://www.your-camping-guidebook.com/camping-with-teenagers.html.

Accessed on Feb. 26, 2018.

- a) If you want to do water sports, you really need a life jacket.
- b) It is a good idea that teens cook all the meals.
- c) Board games are good for both teens and parents to play.
- d) It is OK for older kids to walk alone in the nature.

2.
a) My brother [] right now.
1. works
2. is working
b) I [] Portuguese every week.
1. study
2.am studying
c) They [] video games only on the weekends.
1. are playing
2. play
d) We [] text messages at the moment.
1. don't send
2. aren't sending
e) She [] to the movies on Saturdays.
1. goes
2. Is going

Choose the best verb to complete the sentences by marking 1 or