

## ATIVIDADES PROPOSTAS PARA ALUNOS SEM ACESSO AO TEAMS

Assinale para identificar qual o tipo de atividade e o mês correspondente:

(X) Atividade

REFERENTE AO MÊS DE	( ) MAIO/20	(X ) JUNH	0/20	( X ) JULHO/20	
Aluno:					
Habilitação: Técnico Manutenção	Automotiva - Modular	Noturno	Ano: 2020	Módulo/Série: 3º	
Componente Curricular: Inglês In	strumental				_
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APÓS A REALIZAÇÃO DAS ATIVIDADES PROPOSTAS, O ALUNO DEVERÁ ENVIAR O ARQUIVO PARA OS EMAILS DO PROFESSOR E DO COORDENADOR, ACIMA IDENTIFICADOS.

## **INSTRUÇÕES**

1. Esta atividade compreende 09 testes de múltipla escolha e 01 discursiva.

DATA LIMITE DO ENVIO DAS ATIVIDADES: 10/07/2020

2. Indique apenas uma resposta para cada teste na tabela abaixo, sem quaisquer rasuras.

( ) PP's

3. Realize a atividade utilizando caneta esferográfica azul ou preta, obedecendo ao critério de que as respostas devem ser transcritas no gabarito, conforme as letras correspondentes às questões. O não cumprimento deste item anulará quaisquer das respostas que não estiverem preenchidas na tabela do gabarito.

Boa tarefa.

#### GABARITO DAS RESPOSTAS MÚLTIPLA ESCOLHA (QUESTÕES 1 A 9)

Questão	Α	В	С	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					



## Questão 1

Write the dates in words
2/23/1992 3/15/1934 9/1/1757
(a)November the thirtieth, sixteen eighty-nine
The tenth of July, nineteen hundredMay the twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and two
(b)February the twenty-third, nineteen ninety-two
March the fifteenth, nineteen thirty-fourThe first of September, seventeen fifty-seven
(c)October the twelfth, fourteen ninety-two
The twenty-first of April, fifteen hundredJanuary the first, nineteen hundred and five
(d)November 30th, 1689
July 10th, 1900 May 25th. 1802
(e)March the second, thirteen twenty-two
August the third, sixteen hundred and fiveDecember the twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred

## Questão 2

Answering the telephone

Here are some practical suggestions on making and receiving telephone calls:

- (i) Answering the telephone as soon as it rings;
- (ii) Answer politely, and listen carefully to the person at the other end of line;
- (iii) If the other person wants to leave a message, write it down;
- (iv) Ask him to repeat names, addresses, telephone numbers, and other important information, to make sure that you have written them accurately;
- (v) Let the other person hang up first.

According to the statements above, choose the best alternative:

- (a) Items (i) and (v) are correct
- (b) Items (iii), (iv) and (v) are correct
- (c) Item (ii) is not correct
- (d) All the items are correct
- (e) None items are correct





# Questão 3

Months of the year
Complete the sentences:
(i) The 9th month of the year is
Now choose the correct answer:
(a)SeptemberDecemberDecemberJulyOctober
(b)OctoberJuneFebruaryMarchAugustApril
(c)AugustJuneJanuaryMarchMayNovember
(d)FebruaryMarchAprilMayJune
(e)JuneJuly

.....August .....February .....October



## Questão 4

Verb Tenses

Chaaaa	+	:	sequence:
LUUUUG	THE	INCORRACT	COMITONICO.

- (a) to give gave
- (b) to try tried
- (c) to do did
- (d) to know knew
- (e) to throw throwed

#### Questão 5

Transforme a sentença a seguir para a forma negativa e assinale a alternativa CORRETA:

"She was at home last night".

- (a) She was not at home last night.
- (b) She not was at home last night.
- (c) She at home was not last night.
- (d) She were not at home last night.
- (e) Was she at home last night?

## Questão 6

Qual a alternativa abaixo corresponde ao seguinte site:

# WWW.travelinfony.com

- (a) WWW point travelinfony point com
- (b) WWW dot travelinfony point com
- (c) WWW dot travelinfony dot com
- (d) WWW point travelinfo period com
- (e) WWW dot travelinfony point com

## Questão 7

Os verbos que completam o diálogo abaixo são:
Anna: Hi, Paul! How are you doing?
Paul: Good. I'm worried because I failed the Maths test. It a very important test
Anna:to the teacher?
Paul: Well, Ito do it, but hereally busy. I will talk to him later.
Anna: I hope you can get a better score next time.



- (a) was did talk tried was
- (b) were did talk tried were
- (c) was did talked try was
- (d) was did talk tried were
- (e) were do talk tried was

#### Questão 8

#### If You Can't Master English, Try Globish

PARIS – It happens all the time: during an airport delay the man to the left, a Korean perhaps, starts talking to the man opposite, who might be Colombian, and soon they are chatting away in seems to be English. But the native English speaker sitting between them cannot understand a word.

They don't know it, but the Korean and the Colombian are speak Globish, the latest addition to the 6,800 languages that are said to be spoken across the world. Not that its inventor, Jean-Paul Nerrière, considers it a proper language.

"It's not a language, it's a tool," he says. "A language is the vehicle of a culture. Globish doesn't want to be that at all. It is a means of communication."

Nerrière doesn't see Globish in the same light as utopian efforts such as Kosmos, Volapuk, Novial or staunch Esperanto. Nor should it be confused with barbaric Angol (for Algorithmic language). It is a sort of English lite: a means of simplifying the language and giving it rules so it can be understood by all. BLUME, M. Disponível em: www.nytimes.com. Acesso em: 04 fev.2016 (fragmento).

Considerando as ideias apresentadas no texto, o Globish (Global English) é uma variedade da língua inglesa que

- (a) tem status de língua por refletir uma cultura global.
- (b) facilita o entendimento entre o falante nativo e o não nativo.
- (c) tem as mesmas características de projetos utópicos como o esperanto.
- (d) altera a estrutura do idioma para possibilitar a comunicação internacional.
- (e) apresenta padrões de fala idênticos aos da variedade usada pelos falantes nativos.

#### Questão 9

Language teachers are often frustrated by the fact that students do not automatically transfer the strategies they use when reading in their native language to reading in a language they are learning. Instead, they seem to think reading means starting at the beginning and going word by word, stopping to look up every unknown vocabulary item, until they reach the end. When they do this, students are relying exclusively on their linguistic knowledge, a bottom-up



strategy. One of the most important functions of language teacher, then, is to help students move past this idea and use top-down strategies as they do in their native language. Effective teachers show students how they can adjust their reading behavior to deal with a variety of situation, types of input, and reading purposes. They help students develop a set of reading strategies and match appropriate strategies to each reading situation. Some of these strategies are previewing, predicting, skimming, scanning, and paraphrasing texts. They include reviewing titles, section headings, and photo caption to get a sense of the structure and content of a reading selection; using knowledge of the subject matter to make predictions about content and vocabulary and check comprehension; using knowledge of the text type and the author to make predictions about writing style, vocabulary, and content; making a quick survey of the text to get the main idea, confirm or question predictions; guessing prior knowledge of the subject and the ideas in the text as clues to the meanings of unknown words; stopping at the end of a section to check comprehension by restating the information and ideas in the text. When language learners use reading strategies, they find that they can control the reading experience, and they gain confidence in their ability to read the language. Disponível em: http://www.nclrc.org. Acesso em: 18 jul.2014 (adaptado).

Taking into account the reading strategies mentioned in the text, consider the following statements.

- I. Skimming means to glance at the text to find the desired information.
- II. Paraphrasing refers to the reproduction of the content of a given text.
- III. Scanning means to read a text quickly in search of its general idea.
- IV. Previous knowledge refers to the knowledge accumulated from one's personal experience.

It's only CORRECT what is stated on

- (a) I.
- (b) II.
- (c) I and III.
- (c) II and IV.
- (e) III and IV.

#### Questão 10

Who does each job? Read the article. Who does each job? Write the names in the chart.

JOB	Who does it?
controlling a plane during the flight	
making sure customers can get tickets onli	ne
3. checking tickets as people get on the plane	2
4. helping people find places for their bags	



#### **Career Choices in the Air**

Most air travelers know about a pilot's work. The pilot controls the airplane. But many other people also help make your flight safe and comfortable. Airplane companies offer many careers.

Several people help customers get tickets. A very important job in airlines is the Web Manager. This person makes sure that the company's website is working well. Can customers find flights, make their reservations online, and get e-tickets? Fifteen years ago, airlines did not need good websites. Now, most airline customers book their flights online.

Airlines also have gate agents. They work in airports, where customers get on the plane. They solve last-minute problems. They also call passengers to the plane and check each ticket. On the plane, an air traveler sees flight attendants. They help people to their seats and find places for the bags people have carried onto the plane. A flight attendant tells travelers about safety during the flight. Later, the flight attendants offer drinks, and sometimes food, to the travelers.

During the flight, the pilot is helped by a co-pilot. The co-pilot checks important aspects of the flight – speed, height, direction, and so on. The co-pilot also helps the pilot communicate with controllers on the ground.

For more information on an airline career, try going to an airline's website. Most have a "careers" section.