



NOME:

DATA: ____ / ____ / 2025

TRAB. RECUPERAÇÃO – 1º TRI.

ANO: 9º

TURMA: Jaspe

TURNO: Vespertino

PROFESSORA: Emillie Scafura

NOTA: _____

Assinatura do Responsável:

QUESTION 01. Quais são os verbos auxiliares utilizados:

- a) Simple Present _____
- b) Simple Past _____

QUESTION 02. REWRITE THE SENTENCES.

Rescreva as sentenças.

- a) They play the piano very well. She *plays* the piano very well.
- b) Those birds fly very high. That bird _____
- c) They have a sheepdog. Peter _____
- d) I watch that program every night. He _____
- e) Steve studies German on Friday afternoons. We _____

QUESTION 03. USE THE WORDS GIVEN AND MAKE INTERROGATIVE (?), NEGATIVE (-) OR AFFIRMATIVE (+) SENTENCES IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT.

Use as palavras dadas e crie sentenças interrogativas, negativas ou afirmativas no Presente Simples.

- a) (+) I / always / help / homeless people

I always help homeless people.

- b) (?) we / play with the kids / every day

- c) (+) he / usually / give money / to that institution

- d) (-) Carl / sing / in a band

- e) (+) we / have/ an adopted child

- f) (?) they / often / help their parents

QUESTION 04. READ AND ANSWER.



UERN (adaptado) — Garfield, the cat, is saying that he and Jon

- a) hate tuna fish.
- b) are good friends.
- c) don't get along well.
- d) seem to be connected.

QUESTION 05. O que acrescentamos ao final dos verbos regulares nas frases afirmativas do SIMPLE PAST?

- a) suffix ED;
- b) suffix ING;
- c) suffix S;
- d) suffix X.

QUESTION 06. WRITE THE VERBS IN THE SIMPLE PAST FORM.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| a) answer | _____ | b) become | _____ |
| c) begin | _____ | d) break | _____ |
| e) change | _____ | f) cook | _____ |
| g) drink | _____ | h) eat | _____ |
| i) fall | _____ | j) feel | _____ |
| k) know | _____ | l) leave | _____ |
| m) open | _____ | n) pay | _____ |
| o) refer | _____ | p) speak | _____ |
| q) take | _____ | r) teach | _____ |
| s) think | _____ | t) write | _____ |

QUESTION 07. MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES. FOLLOW THE MODEL.

- a) I ~~took~~ my mother to the airport. (train station).
I **didn't take** her to the train station.

b) She bought the dress. (skirt)

c) He wrote an e-mail. (letter)

d) They knew the address. (phone number)

e) We spoke French. (German)

QUESTION 08. GIVE COMPLETE ANSWERS.

Dê respostas completas.

a) Did you travel to the beach last summer?

b) Was your classmates playing soccer?

c) Where did you go yesterday?

d) Were you paying attention to class?

QUESTION 09. IDENTIFY THE CONNECTOR BELOW.

Identifique a conjunção a seguir.



QUESTION 10. REWRITE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CONNECTORS GIVEN.

Reescreva as frases com as conjunções dadas.

a) I didn't go to the club. **Nevertheless** I wanted to. (However)

b) This trip is going to be awesome! **And** we can see many beautiful beaches. (in addition)

QUESTION 11. READ AND MARK THE BEST ANSWER.

O **Present Perfect Tense** é um tempo verbal utilizado para expressar ações que ocorreram em um período de tempo não especificado no passado (ou seja, que não sabemos quando aconteceu), ações que começaram no passado e continuam no presente ou experiências de vida. Sua estrutura básica é: _____ + _____ + _____.

Além disso, é comum encontrar advérbios como *ever*, *never*, *just*, *already*, *yet*, *for* e *since* acompanhando esse tempo verbal para indicar diferentes nuances de tempo e experiência.

I. Com base nos seus estudos sobre o assunto, assinale a **alternativa que completa adequadamente** o texto explicativo acima e apresenta **um exemplo adequado** ao seu uso:

- A) **Subject + have/has + past participle** / *She has go to the mall yesterday.*
- B) **Subject + have/has + base form** / *I have eat lunch an hour ago.*
- C) **Subject + have/has + past participle** / *They have never traveled abroad.*
- D) **Subject + have/has + past participle** / *He has seen that movie last night.*

QUESTION 13. COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.

I've been here **for**...

I've been here **since**...

three months

December

1980

five weeks

a long time

two o'clock

four days

May 15th

QUESTION 14. Na sentença “*Claire has been lived in London for ten years*”, podemos inferir que

- A) ela ainda vive em Londres atualmente.
- B) ela não vive em Londres mais.
- C) ela quer se mudar para Londres daqui dez anos.
- D) ela comemorou o aniversário de dez anos em Londres.

QUESTION 15. Em que situação usamos o advérbio “JUST” nas frases do *Present Perfect*? Dê um exemplo.

Roteiro – Recuperação 1º Trimestre

- Interpretação de Texto
- Presente Simples
- Passado Simples
- Conjunctions (Conjunções)
- Present Perfect