	NOME:	
COLÉGIO SOLIDO	DATA: ____ / ____ /2025	**TRABALHO DE RECUPERAÇÃO – 1º TRI.**
	ANO: TURMA:	TURNO:
	PROFESSOR: Filipe Teodoro	NOTA: _____
Assinatura do Responsável:		

INSTRUÇÕES/DIRECTIONS:
- **As respostas deverão ser escritas à caneta**, azul ou preta. Respostas à lápis **não** poderão ter a correção contestada;
- Leia a pergunta com atenção antes de respondê-la.
- **AS RESPOSTAS DEVERÃO SER EM INGLÊS,** exceto situações especificadas na questão.
- Evite rasuras e o uso excessivo de corretivo. **Questões fechadas rasuradas serão anuladas.**

READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3.

(Leia o texto e responda as questoões 1, 2 e 3).

    Hunger is a global problem that affects millions of <u>people</u> every day. In some countries, families don't have enough <u>food</u> to eat. Children go to school without breakfast or <u>sleep</u> without dinner. Hunger is caused by many factors, such as poverty, wars, climate change, and lack of access to clean <u>water</u> and land.

    According to the United Nations, over 800 million people around the world suffer from hunger. Most of them live in poor or developing <u>countries</u>, but hunger can also exist in rich nations, especially in low-income communities.

    Hunger is not just about not eating. It affects physical and mental health, school performance, and the ability to work. <u>Children</u> who are hungry often grow more slowly and get sick more often. Adults may feel tired, weak, or unable to focus.

    To fight hunger, governments and organizations work together to provide food, build better <u>farms</u>, and support families. Donations, <u>education</u>, and fair food distribution are important solutions. Ending hunger is part of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda, and it's a <u>goal</u> we all must work for.

Glossary:

Hunger : Fome / **Poverty** : Pobreza / **Wars** : Guerras / **Climate change** : Mudança climática / **Lack** : Falta / **Access** : Acesso / **Developing countries** : Países em desenvolvimento / **Perform** : Desempenhar / **Slowly** : Lentamente / **Sick** : Doente / **Weak** : Fraco(a) / **Provide** : Fornecer / **Distribution** : Distribuição / **Ending** : Acabar com / **Goal** : Meta

QUESTION 1: What are some causes of hunger mentioned in the text?

a) Poverty, wars, climate change, and lack of access to clean water and land.

b) Too much technology and video games.

c) Eating too much fast food.

d) Not studying hard enough.

QUESTION 2: According to the text, how does hunger affect people?

a) It only makes people feel tired.

b) It affects physical and mental health, school performance, and the ability to work.

c) It only affects adults.

d) It only happens in rich nations.

QUESTION 3: What are some ways to fight hunger mentioned in the text?

a) By ignoring the problem.

b) By providing food, building better farms, supporting families, and promoting fair food distribution.

c) By making people move to another country.

d) By keeping food expensive.

QUESTION 4: In the text there are 10 underlined words, 5 are <u>COUNTABLE</u> and 5 are UNCOUNTABLE. Place those words in the correct category.

(No texto, há 10 palavras sublinhadas, 5 são CONTÁVEIS e 5 são INCONTÁVEIS. Coloque essas palavras nas categorias corretas).

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

QUESTION 5: Complete the blanks with FEW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE, MANY or MUCH. Pay attention to the noun of the sentence.

(Complete as lacunas com FEW, LITTLE, MANY ou MUCH. Preste atenção ao substantivo da frase).

There are _____ pieces of fruit left in the bowl.

He drinks _____ liquid every morning before his run.

We have _____ citrus fruits in the kitchen to make fresh juice.

There is _____ sweetener in this yogurt — it's a very healthy choice.

She doesn't eat _____ animal products because she is vegetarian.

We have _____ bananas remaining, so we can blend a smoothie.

They have only _____ minutes to prepare before the workout starts.

He needs _____ time to rest between exercise sets for full recovery.

There aren't _____ greens in his lunch, and he should eat more vegetables.

Could you add _____ seasoning to the salad?

QUESTION 6: READ.

How much and **how many** are questions we use to ask about quantity.

Use **how much** for uncountable nouns (examples: water, sugar) and **how many** for countable nouns (examples: books, pens).

*How much e *how many* *são perguntas que usamos para perguntar sobre quantidades.*

*Use **how much** para substantivos incontáveis (exemplos: água, açúcar) e **how many** para substantivos contáveis (exemplos: livros, canetas).*

Create questions using the words in parentheses. Decide if the noun is **countable** or **uncountable**.

EXAMPLE: *(bananas / how many): How many bananas do you eat a day?*

a) (cofffe / how much) _____

b) (eggs / how many) _____

c) (money / how much) _____

d) (shoes / how many) _____

e) (meat / how much) _____

f) (brothers / how many) _____

QUESTION 7: Fill in the blanks with HOW MANY or HOW MUCH. Then answer the questions.

(Complete as lacunas com "how many" ou "how much". Depois responda às perguntas.)

A: _____ students are there in your class?

B: _____

A: _____ juice do you drink daily?

B: _____

A: _____ desks are in your classroom?

B: _____

A: _____ cash do you carry in your wallet?

B: _____

QUESTION 8: Complete with WHAT, WHY, WHO, WHERE, or WHEN.

(Preencha com WHAT, WHY, WHO, WHERE ou WHEN).

_____ is that girl?	She is my sister.
_____ are you going?	I am going to the park.
_____ is your favorite sport?	My favorite sport is soccer.
_____ do you have lunch?	I have lunch at 12 p.m.
_____ are those people?	They are my friends from school.
_____ is the library?	It is near the post office.
_____ are you late?	I missed the bus.
_____ do you go to school?	I go to school by bike.

QUESTION 9: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parenthesis.

A. **Kick the bucket** – *My grandfather kicked the bucket last year at the age of 90.*
B. **Break a leg** – *You have a big performance tonight—break a leg!*
C. **Once in a blue moon** – *We go out for a fancy dinner once in a blue moon.*
D. **Hit the sack** – *I'm really tired, so I'm going to hit the sack early tonight.*
E. **Let the cat out of the bag** – *She let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party.*

(   ) To reveal a secret
(   ) To go to bed or go to sleep
(   ) To die (informally)
(   ) Very rarely
(   )Good luck (usually said to performers)

QUESTION 10: Complete the following sentences using the correct form of Simple Present or Present Continuous of the verb in parentheses.

(Complete as frases a seguir usando a forma correta do Simple Present ou Present Continuous do verbo entre parênteses.)

SIMPLE PRESENT

(I, you, we, they)

You **go** to the bank **every day**.

Do you go to the bank **every day**?

You don't go to the bank **every day.**

(he, she, it)

He **goes** to the bank **in the afternoon**.

Does he go to the bank **in the afternoon?**

He doesn't go to the bank **in the afternoon.**

SIMPLE PAST

I went to the bank **yesterday.**

She went to the bank **last week.**

They went to the bank **2 hours ago.**

I did not go to the bank.

He did not go to the bank.

Did you go to the bank **yesterday?**

Did she go to the bank **yesterday?**

She usually _____ (go) to bed at 10 PM.

Look! They _____ (play) soccer in the park.

I _____ (work) on a new project this month.

He never _____ (eat) meat.

What _____ you _____ (do) right now?

The Earth _____ (revolve) around the sun.

We _____ (have) dinner with our grandparents tonight.

My brother _____ (not/like) to wake up early.

Listen! Someone _____ (sing) a beautiful song.

They _____ (visit) their relatives every summer.

Roteiro – Trabalho de Recuperação 1º Trimestre
- Simple Present / Simple Past
- Countables / Uncountables
- Many / Much / Few / Little
- How Many / How Much
- Idioms
- Interpretação De Texto