

	Curso: ENSINO MÉDIO INTEGRADO		Data: / 07/23	
	TRABALHO DE RECUPERAÇÃO SEMESTRAL		Série: 2ª	
Disciplina: INGLÊS		Professor(a): FELIPE KIND		
Coordenação: Betania S. C. Domingues		Visto:	Valor: 10 ,0	Nota:
Aluno(a):				Nº:

ORIENTAÇÕES

- As questões devem apresentar todo o desenvolvimento do processo de resolução.
- Leia com atenção o enunciado de cada questão.
- Trabalho escrito a lápis, **NÃO TERÁ REVISÃO DE CORREÇÃO**, passe **TODAS** as respostas à caneta.
- Para **CORREÇÃO** é necessária a leitura, escreva com **LETRA LEGÍVEL**.
- Não será permitido rasura.

O Caráter
em 1º lugar
TOLERÂNCIA

CONTEÚDO A SER COBRADO NA PROVA

- Simple Past
- Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous
- Condicionais
- Relative Pronouns

BOM TRABALHO! QUE DEUS TE ABENÇOE!
QUESTÕES.

Read the text for questions 1-3

What are eugenics and scientific racism?

Eugenics is the scientifically erroneous and immoral theory of “racial improvement” and “planned breeding,” which gained popularity during the early 20th century. Eugenists worldwide believed that they could perfect human beings and eliminate so-called social ills through genetics and heredity. They believed the use of methods such as involuntary sterilization, segregation and social exclusion would rid society of individuals deemed by them to be unfit.

Scientific racism is an ideology that appropriates the methods and legitimacy of science to argue for the superiority of white Europeans and the inferiority of non-white people whose social and economic status have been historically marginalized. Like eugenics, scientific racism grew out of:

1. the misappropriation of revolutionary advances in medicine, anatomy and statistics during the 18th and 19th centuries.
2. Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution through the mechanism of natural selection.
3. Gregor Mendel’s laws of inheritance.

Eugenic theories and scientific racism drew support from contemporary xenophobia, antisemitism, sexism, colonialism and imperialism, as well as justifications of slavery, particularly in the United States.

1. De acordo com o texto:

- a) Charles Darwin teve zero relação com as teorias racistas
- b) A eugenia se associou a outros problemas modernos
- c) A eugenia teve seu início no século XIV
- d) As teorias eugenistas são aceitas no mundo moderno

2. Na terceira linha, a palavra WHICH faz:

- a) referência a fato ou objeto
- b) referência a uma pessoa
- c) referência a um lugar
- d) referência à posse

3. No trecho: "Scientific racism is an ideology that appropriates the methods and legitimacy of science", o vocábulo THAT pode ser removido? Explique

Read the text for questions 4-5

I've lived here for almost six years. I think this is a nice place and people are friendly. I have nothing to complain about. I've made friends and I've seen good things around here.

Lately, people have talked more to each other and the city has received more and more tourists from other countries. Tourism is very important here. Many people come here to spend their vacations and take a break.

I really like it here and I'm glad nothing bad has happened for a long time.

By Jane Honda.

4. How long has Jane Honda lived in the city?

5. Mark True Or False. / Verdadeiro Ou Falso

- A. Jane wants to complain about the city where she is. ()
- B. She makes friends there. ()
- C. She sees nice things. ()
- D. Tourism is important to the city. ()
- E. Recently, there was a disaster in Jane's city. ()

6. Correct the sentence

I have tried your cake last week

7. Qual opção melhor responde a pergunta:

Have you visited the hospital?

- a) No, I didn't
- b) Yes, I have visited the hospital
- c) No, I haven't
- d) No, I don't like the house

8. Sobre os tempos verbais, assinale a alternativa INCORRETA

- a) Present Perfect necessita do auxiliar have/has
- b) Simple past é usado para ações inacabadas
- c) O Present Perfect pode ser usado para ações que começaram no passado e continuam no presente
- d) Em frases com for e since, se fala por quanto tempo, ou desde quando uma ação é feita

9. Qual a melhor opção para dizer que ainda não preparou o jantar:

- a) I didn't prepare dinner last week
- b) I haven't prepared dinner yet
- c) I will not prepare dinner
- d) I have never prepared dinner

10. Marque a opção que apresenta um erro

- a) I have learned how to drive a car
- b) Lucas has never cleaned his house
- c) The teacher has worked at this school for 2016
- d) They have been living here for a long time

11. Correct the sentence

"They have studied there since four years"

12. Sobre os condicionais, é incorreto afirmar que:

- a) se usa a partícula if para indicar uma condição para algo acontecer
- b) os três condicionais passam ideias diferentes
- c) no segundo condicional, se usa, na primeira oração if + verbo no presente, e na outra oração, would + verbo
- d) o terceiro condicionais expressa uma condição para algo que teria acontecido no passado

13. Responda a pergunta usando uma estrutura condicional e a sua imaginação:

Will you help me with the math homework?

14. Encontre o erro da estrutura e corrija:

I would buy that sports car If I have the money

15. Escreve uma frase com cada um dos três condicionais
