

SEMEEL

SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, ESPORTE E LAZER

A mudança está em nossas mãos

Atividades Orientadoras

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Ensino Fundamental

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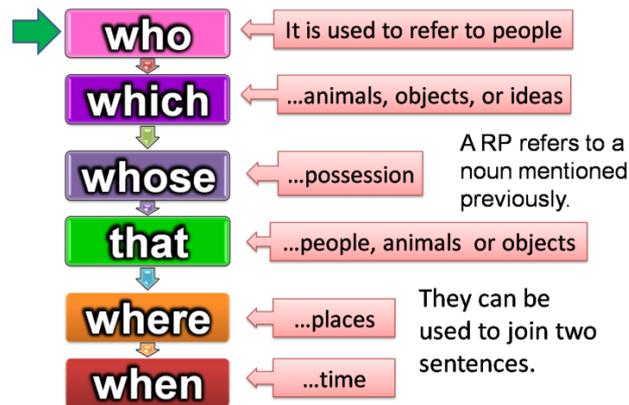
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RELATIVE PRONOUNS



1. De acordo com o que você aprendeu sobre os Relative Pronouns, circule o modo de uso correto:

WHO	→	peessoas	coisas	animais
WHICH	→	peessoas	coisas	animais
THAT	→	peessoas	coisas	animais

2. Complete with the most appropriate Relative Pronoun:

- The man _____ robbed the bank has been arrested by the police.
- Is this the book _____ you need?
- The letter _____ I received is from my uncle _____ lives in Canada.
- The little box in _____ I had put all my jewels was stolen.
- The lions and tigers _____ you saw in the zoo came from Africa.
- It was Peter _____ won the prize.

3. Ligue as orações com um pronome relativo. Siga o exemplo.

a) I thanked the woman. She helped me. I thanked the woman who helped me.
_____.

b) I saw a film last night. It was very good.
_____.

c) My cousin works for a company. It sells farm machinery.

_____.

d) The man lives next door. He is a good friend of ours.

_____.

e) The faucet was dripping. It was repaired by a plumber.

_____.

f) She is an actress. She was awarded the Oscar for “best actress” in 1977.

_____.

4. Choose the correct Relative Pronoun for the sentence below:

a) He didn't tell us _____ was going on over there.

(A) what (B) when (C) who (D) why

b) Photosynthesis is a process _____ plants use to make food.

(A) Whose (B) where (C) which (D) why

c) A meteorologist is someone _____ predicts the weather.

(A) Whose (B) who (C) which (D) where

5. Choose from the boxes and write sentences with WHO. Pay attention to the example. (Escolha da caixa abaixo e escreva as frases com Who. Preste atenção ao exemplo).

a thief	a dentist
a butcher	a fool
a musician	a genius
a patient	a liar

doesn't tell the truth	is ill in hospital
looks after your teeth	steals thing
is very intelligent	is very stupid
plays a musical instrument	sells meat

a) A thief is a person who steals things.

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

Superlatives

	Adjective	Superlative
One syllable	strong	strongest
Consonant + short vowel + consonant	big	biggest
Ends in -e	large	largest
Ends in -y	happy	happiest
Two syllables	gentle	gentlest most gentle
Three or more syllables	expensive	most expensive
Irregular forms	good little	best least

1. Write the superlative of the adjectives below:

1. young _____
2. thick _____
3. friendly _____
4. small _____
5. good _____
6. bad _____
7. short _____
8. dirty _____
9. interesting _____
10. violent _____
11. dangerous _____
12. comfortable _____

2. Write the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Then complete the sentences expressing your opinion.

1. The _____ (beautiful) Brazilian actress is _____.
2. The _____ (easy) subject at school is _____.
3. I think the _____ (boring) TV program is _____.
4. The _____ (good) day of the week is _____.
5. The _____ (dangerous) sport is _____.

6. The _____(expensive) car is _____.

7. I think the _____(intelligent) animal in the world is _____.

3. Faça o comparativo dos adjetivos.

Ex: Julie is _____(quiet) than her sister. Julie is quieter than her sister.

a) Dogs are _____(intelligent) than rabbits.

b) Lucy is _____(old) than Ellie.

c) Russia is far _____(large) than the UK.

d) My Latin class is _____(boring) than my English class.

e) London is _____(busy) than Glasgow.

4. Faça o SUPERLATIVO dos adjetivos.

Ex: She bought the _____(big) cake in the shop. She bought the biggest cake in the shop.

a) Who is the _____(tall) person in your family?

b) My mum is the _____(good) cook in the world.

c) December is the _____(cold) month of the year in my country.

d) What's the _____(dangerous) animal in the world?

e) Ethan is the _____(happy) boy that I know.

5. Superlatives ou comparatives? Underline a forma correta:

a) Neptune is farther than/the farthest planet in solar system.

b) The cheetah is faster than/ the fastest land mammal.

c) Mount Everest is higher than/the highest mountain in the world.

d) One of the world's taller/tallest tower is CN Tower in Toronto, Canada.

Modal verbs part I

Can x Could

- ↳ O modal verb é um verbo auxiliar que ajuda a especificar mais o sentido do verbo principal.
- ↳ Can e could significam pode e podia ou poderia.
- ↳ Repare que o CAN (pode) se refere ao presente e COULD (podia, poderia), ao passado.

Seus significados mais específicos são os seguintes:

CAN	Ability (habilidade)	I can speak English.	Eu posso falar inglês.
	Permission (permissão)	Can I go to the bathroom?	Posso ir ao banheiro?
	Probability (probabilidade)	I can not be John. He is in London.	Eu não posso ser João. Ele está em Londres.
COULD	Past Ability (habilidade no passado)	He could swim when he was 7.	Ele podia nadar quando tinha 7 anos.
	Past Permission (permissão no passado)	He could go to the theater.	Ele poderia ir ao teatro.
	Probability (probabilidade)	It could get hotter in December.	Poderia estar mais quente em dezembro.
	Request (pedido)	I Could lend you my notebook.	Eu poderia emprestar a você meu computador.

A estrutura das formas afirmativa, interrogativa e negativa para o modal COULD é a mesma que estudamos para CAN.

Forma Afirmativa (COULD antes do verbo)	Forma Interrogativa (COULD no início da frase)	Forma Negativa (NOT após o COULD)
I could drive a car in 1990. She Could lend me her bike.	Could I drive a car in 1990? Could she lend me her bike?	I could not drive a car in 1990. She can not lend me her bike.

- 1) Leia e circule can ou can't, respondendo as questões sobre você.
 - a) I CAN / CAN'T wear dress at school.
 - b) I CAN / CAN'T watch Netflix anytime.
 - c) I CAN / CAN'T stay in bed all morning.
 - d) I CAN / CAN'T get up late on Monday.
 - e) I CAN / CAN'T listen to loud music at home.
 - f) I CAN / CAN'T eat in front of the computer.
 - g) I CAN / CAN'T use mobile phones in the classroom.

- 2) Analise a palavra entre parênteses (Yes = Can ; No = can't) após, complete as frases com can ou can't.
 - a) He _____ read a book. (Yes)
 - b) They _____ listen to music. (No)
 - c) She _____ play the guitar. (No)
 - d) They _____ eat a sandwich. (Yes)
 - e) He _____ drink a glass of water. (Yes)
 - f) She _____ write a letter to her friend.(No)
 - g) _____ he draw a horse? (Yes)
 - h) _____ they watch a TV show? (Yes)
 - i) _____ she dance? (Yes)

3) Escreva respostas curtas(short answers) para cada sentença abaixo, analisando a palavra entre parênteses (Yes = Yes _____can / No = No _____can't).

a) Can he touch his nose? (Yes)

b) Can she close his eyes? (No)

c) Can she talk on the phone? (No)

d) Can she close his eyes? (No)

e) Can he listen to music in the classroom?(No)

f) Can they move their arms? (Yes)

4) Ouça a canção “Snowman” da cantora Sia e complete com **can** ou **can't**:

“Don't cry, snowman, not in front of me

Who will catch your tears if you _____catch me, darling?

If you _____catch me, darling

Don't cry, snowman, don't leave me this way

A puddle of water _____hold me close, baby

_____hold me close, baby...”

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> David can speak three languages. He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can I sit in that chair please? Could I open the window? May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.



Modal verbs part II

5) Circle the most appropriate option:

- a) That (may / must) be John's calculator but I'm not sure.
- b) There's still no answer so they (must / can't) be out for the evening.
- c) You never know, it (should / could) be sunny tomorrow.
- d) That information (has to be / might) be correct but I'm going to check on the internet.
- e) The Loch Ness monster (may / can't) exist. It's impossible!
- f) This (must / could) be the right answer- I'm certain.
- g) He's been working 14 hours a day. He (could / must) be exhausted.

6. Circle the correct answer:

- a) If I had had enough money, I _____ that radio.
 a. () bought b. () would buy c. () would have bought d. () had bought
- b) If you hold a hot pan, you _____ burned.
 a. () will get b. () get c. () would getd d. () had got
- c) She would go to the Job Centre if she _____ a job.
 a. () had wanted b. () will want c. () wanted d. () wants
- d) The dog _____ you if it hadn't been tied up.
 a. () would bite b. () will bite c. () would have bitten d. () bites
- e) It _____ easy to paint pictures if you knew how to.
 a. () would be b. () had been c. () would have been d. () be

7. Coloque as frases na correta coluna:

drive on the right side of the road in the UK – everyone drives on the left!	call the emergency services if you just have a cold.	arrive at the airport early in case there are delays.
be seventeen to drive a car in the UK.	complete a lot of exams, study and training to be a doctor.	always get enough sleep before driving a car.
use your mobile phone during an exam.	rest and drink lots of liquids if you have a cold.	show your passport or identity card to get on a plane.

You have to ...	You mustn't ...	You should ...

8. Look at these situations. Write a sentence for each using *mustn't*, *must* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

1. Don't walk on the grass. You..... on the grass.
2. Don't smoke in this building. You..... in this building.
3. You can go inside without a ticket. Youbuy a ticket.
4. The film is very good. See it! You..... the film.
5. You can work here without knowing English. Youknow English.
6. It's OK if you don't want to help me. Youhelp me.
7. Don't touch the paintings. You..... the paintings.
8. It's not compulsory for him to go to school. He..... to school.
9. You have to wash the dishes. You..... the dishes.
10. This is very good champagne. Drink some. You some of this champagne.

9. Olhe as placas e complete as frases com *don't have to* ou *mustn't*.

ANTIQUES
Please feel free to come in.
(No eating inside.)

- ▶ You *don't have to*..... go in.
- ▶ You *mustn't*..... eat inside.

Entry possible
30 minutes
before the concert.
No late arrivals
allowed.

- 1 arrive half an hour early.
- 2 You arrive late.

All vehicles – **slow**.
Drivers of large
vehicles, wait for
guard before crossing.

- 3 Small vehicles wait.
- 4 Drivers of large vehicles cross alone.

STUDENTS!
Please be quiet –
4th-year exam
in progress.

- 5 Students make a noise.
- 6 Third-year students take the exam.

LIBRARY
No talking.
Please leave books
on tables.

- 7 You talk in the library.
- 8 You put the books back on the shelves.

SWIMMING POOL
Free swim today.
No eating.
No drinking.

- 9 Swimmers pay today.
- 10 Swimmers eat or drink by the pool.

Countable/non countable nouns

Countable / Uncountable:

A noun can be countable or uncountable.

Countable	Uncountable
Countable nouns are things we can count .	Uncountable nouns are things we can not count .
A countable noun can be singular (banana) or plural (bananas).	An uncountable noun has only one form (rice).
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I eat a banana every day.• I like bananas.• We do not have enough cups.	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I eat rice every day.• I like rice.• We do not have enough water.

We use how much and how many to ask about quantities.

- **How much + uncountable nouns**
- **How many + countable nouns**

Examples:

- Countable: How many apples do you want?
- Uncountable: How much rice do you want?

A. Write whether these are countable or uncountable:

1. milk →
2. room →
3. butter →
4. song →
5. music →
6. minute →
7. tea →
8. child →
9. key →

B. Use “How many” or “How much”.

1. _____ stars are there in the sky?
2. _____ people live on islands?
3. _____ birds are there?
4. _____ water is in the ocean?
5. _____ money is in a bank?
6. _____ countries are there in the world?
7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
9. _____ sand is in the deserts?
10. _____ information is on the internet?

