



SEMEEL

SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, ESPORTE E LAZER

A mudança está em nossas mãos

Atividades Orientadoras



9º ano

Ensino Fundamental

UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

PROFESSOR(A)

ANO DE ESCOLARIDADE

DATA

NOME:

HOJE É?

SEGUNDA

TERÇA

QUARTA

QUINTA

SEXTA

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LÍNGUA INGLESA

Reflexive pronouns

When the **Subject** and the **Object** in a sentence refer to the same person or thing we use **Reflexive Pronouns**.

Examples: the end in '-self' (singular) - I did it **myself**.

Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Myself
You (singular)	Yourself
You (plural)	Yourselves
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves

A. Find the best ending for each of the sentences on the left.

1. I hardly ever look at myself
 2. Mary finds it difficult to introduce herself
 3. You can cut yourself
 4. They always enjoy themselves
 6. I weigh myself
 - 7 We can look after ourselves
- a) () in English.
 - b) () every week.
 - c) () in the mirror when I get up.
 - d) () without help from other people
 - e) () to strangers.
 - f) () when you're cooking.
 - g) () at parties.



B. Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.

1. Ann always does her homework_____.
2. Mark was feeling rather pleased with _____.
3. You'll have to fill out the forms_____.
4. I bought _____ a new dress.
5. We painted the whole house_____.
6. Be careful. You might hurt _____.
7. The light switches _____ off automatically.
8. Mary made _____ a cup of coffee.
9. The students organized the concert _____ .
10. Kate and I didn't really enjoy _____ at the disco last night.

C. Write the correct reflexive pronouns.



Sally is protecting _____ from the sun.



Dave cut _____ as he was carving the pumpkin.



The kids enjoyed _____ swimming with dolphins.



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EF09LI01,EF09LI02,EF09LI14

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Reflexive pronouns

1. What is the reflexive pronoun in the sentence: "She looked a ther self in the mirror."?

- a) She
- b) Looked
- c) Herself
- d) Mirror

2. A combinação de palavras "I did it myself" exprime o sentido de:

- a) "proatividade"
- b) "se"
- c) "por conta própria"
- d) "dependência"

3. Complete the sentence with the appropriate reflexive pronoun:

"They _____ prepared for the presentation."

- a) they
- b) themselves
- c) ourselves
- d) you

4. Which alternative uses a reflexive pronoun correctly?

- a) "She combed her hair."
- b) "They saw him in the park."
- c) "I dressed myself for the party."
- d) "We talked to them in the market."

5. Complete as frases com o pronome reflexivo apropriado:

- a) She bought a new dress for _____.
- b) We need to believe in _____.
- c) He hurt _____ while playing football.
- d) They enjoyed _____ at the party.
- e) I always remind _____ to stay focused.
- f) I found _____ lost in the forest.
- g) You should always be proud of _____.
- h) She looked at _____ in the mirror.
- i) They built the tree house by _____.

6. Reescreva as seguintes frases usando pronomes reflexivos:

a) He washed his car.

b) She made a cup of tea.

c) They painted their house.

d) I cut my hair last night.

e) We bought some new shoes.

Linking Words

"Linking words" são palavras ou expressões que conectam ideias ou partes de um texto, ajudando a criar coesão e fluidez na escrita. Elas são essenciais para ajudar o leitor a entender a relação entre diferentes partes de um texto. Aqui está uma explicação em inglês sobre linking words:

Linking words, also known as connectors or transition words, are words or phrases that help to connected as within a text or between different sentences or paragraphs. They serve to provide coherence and cohesion to the text, guiding there ad erth rough the logical flow of information.

There are various types of linking words, each serving a specific function:

1. **Addition:** These words add information or ideas.
 - Examples: and, also, furthermore, moreover, in addition, besides.
2. **Contrast:** These words show a difference or contrast between ideas.
 - Examples: but, however, nevertheless, on the other hand, whereas, although.
3. **Cause and Effect:** These words indicate a cause-and-effect relationship between ideas.
 - Examples: because, since, therefore, as a result, consequently, thus.
4. **Comparison:** These words show similarities or make comparisons between ideas.
 - Examples: similarly, likewise, in the same way, compared to, whereas.
5. **Example:** These words introduce examples to support or illustrate a point.
 - Examples: for example, for instance, such as, namely.
6. **Conclusion:** These words signal a conclusion or summary.
 - Examples: in conclusion, to sum up, overall, therefore, hence.
7. **Sequence:** These words indicate a sequence or order of events or ideas.
 - Examples: first, second, next, then, finally, meanwhile, afterward.

Using linking words effectively can enhance the clarity and coherence of your writing, making it easier for readers to follow your arguments or narratives. They play a crucial role in structuring texts and guiding readers thought he logical progression of ideas.

➤ Como usar?

Agora que você já conhece as principais conjunções da língua Inglesa, observe os usos de algumas delas. Com isso, é possível que você se acostume com a utilização das linking words nos textos em inglês.

- I have a car **and** a motorcycle. / Eu tenho um carro **e** uma moto
- I'll find someone **like** you. / Eu vou encontrar alguém **como** você.
- **First** I want to seek You. / **Primeiro** eu quero te buscar.
- One had two kids, **but** lives alone. / Um teve dois filhos, **mas** vive sozinho.
- You love me **because** I saved your life. / Você me ama **porque** eu salvei a sua vida.
- **Obviously**, I don't care about him. / **Obviamente**, não me importo com ele.
- I fell down on the street and, **as a result**, have two broken arms./ Eu caí na rua e, **como resultado**, estou com os dois braços quebrados.
- My father, **for example**, is very calm./ Meu pai, **por exemplo**, é muito calmo.

EXERCISES

1. Complete as lacunas com as linking words apropriadas:

- I enjoy playing tennis _____ I'm not very good at it.
- She studied hard for the exam; _____, she passed with flying colors.
- He loves pizza; _____, he eats it every Friday night.
- We went to the beach _____ it was raining heavily.
- The movie was long and boring; _____, the ending was quite surprising.

2. Escolha a linking word correta para completar as frases:

- She is very intelligent, _____ she struggles with math.

- because
- but
- however
- therefore

- He wanted to go to the party, _____ he had to finish his homework first.

a) so

b) whereas

c) eventhough

d) moreover

c) I like both chocolate _____ vanilla ice cream.

a) for example

b) nevertheless

c) and

d) furthermore

d) He didn't have much experience; _____, He got the job.

a) yet

b) since

c) despite

d) however

e) The weat her was warm; _____, we decided to have a picnic in the park.

a) so

b) although

c) instead

d) however

3. Reescreva as seguintes frases utilizando linking words:

a) She was tired. She went to be dearly.

b) They missed the bus. They had to walk to school.

c) He is all ergicto peanuts. He cannot eat peanut butter.

d) The book was interesting. I read it in one day.

e) She didn't study for the test. She failed it.

4. Escreva uma frase usando "however" para expressar contraste.

5. Escreva uma frase usando "therefore" para expressar uma conclusão.

6. Reescreva esta frase utilizando "despite":

"She was tired, but she went to the party any way."

7. Observe as sentenças a seguir:

I. They love you and me.

II. They love you. Also, they love me.

Nessas duas sentenças, temos um mesmo valor em relação às linking words marcada em negrito. Qual seria?

A) Tempo B) Causa C) Contraste D) Adição

8. Quais linkingwords cumprem função de tempo?

A) Additionally B) Insteadof C) Ratherthan D) After, then

9. Leia a frase "I like my school _____ my teachers", a palavra que preenche corretamente o espaço é:

A) but B) and C) however D) nor

10. Leia a frase "I would got ot he beach, ____ it's raining" a palavra que preenche o espaço é:

a) for b) nor c) yet d) but

11. Leia a frase "Thes hoe is beautiful, ____ expensive" a palavra que preenche o espaço é:

a) and b) for c) too d) yet

12. Leia a frase "I like my friends, animals _____ family" a palavra que preenche o espaço é:

a) and b) nor c) besides d) also

13. Leia a frase "I don't like fake friends, _____ they bring bad advice. " a palavra que preenche o espaço é:

- a) and b) because c) but d) too

14. Leia a frase "I like rainy days _____ sunnydays " a palavra que preenche o espaço é:

- a) so b) besides c) aswellas d) and

15. Analise as frases abaixo e marque a alternativa correta:

I – As linking words são conjunções (conjunctions) que funcionam como conectivos nas frases. Assim, elas desempenham o papel de conectar ideias unindo termos ou mesmo orações.

II – As linking words podem expressar ideias de continuação, conclusão, adição, oposição, comparação, explicação, etc.

III – As linking words não são elementos essenciais da comunicação posto que colaboram com a coesão e coerência textuais.

São verdadeiras, as alternativas:

- a) I, II e III b) I e II c) II e III d) I e III e) Nenhuma delas

16. Texto:

John and Mary decided to go on a trip to Europe during their summer vacation. They visited several countries, including France, Italy, and Spain. In France, they explored the beautiful streets of Paris and admired the iconic Eiffel Tower. Afterward, they traveled to Italy, where they indulged in delicious pasta and gelato. Despite the language barrier, they managed to communicate with local sand learn about the rich history of each place they visited. Furthermore, they were amazed by the stunning architecture and vibrant culture. However, their trip was not without challenges. They encountered some difficulties with transportation, but they managed to overcome them with patience and perseverance. Overall, they had an un forget table experience and returned home with cherished memories.

Perguntas:

1. Retire do texto algumas linking words:
2. Que países John e Mary visitaram durante suas férias?
3. O que eles fizeram na França?
4. Como eles lidaram com a barreira do idioma?
5. O que os impressionou durante a viagem?
6. Quais foram os desafios que encontraram durante a viagem?

