

REVIEW – TRABALHO DE VERIFICAÇÃO

Seguem alguns exercícios de revisão dos conteúdos específicos para o Trabalho de Verificação II – 4º bimestre

I. PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs são formados através da combinação de dois ou mais verbos e partículas, criando um novo verbo com diferente significado.

Ao conjugar um phrasal verb, as regras de conjugação se aplicarão somente à parte verbal.

Alguns phrasal verbs são separáveis, enquanto outros são inseparáveis. Os separáveis geralmente são transitivos, ou seja, necessitam de um objeto, enquanto os inseparáveis são intransitivos, ou seja, não necessitam de um objeto, mesmo que possam receber um complemento.

EXERCÍCIOS

1. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box below.

about	after	away	back	by	for	in	into	off	on
			over	together	up				

- a) We had some problems when we checked _____ the hotel. They had reserved the room under the wrong name.
- b) My book club meets regularly to discuss selected novels. In fact, we are getting _____ next week to talk about a really unique mystery novel called Illusion.
- c) Mrs. Jones's husband passed _____ last Friday. We are going to attend his funeral next week.
- d) In the dream, my wallet turned _____ a butterfly and flew away. Isn't that symbolic. I think I'd better stop spending so much money.
- e) Before the plane took _____, the flight attendant told everyone to fasten their seat belts and put their chairs in an upright position.
- f) Don't forget to put your gloves _____. It is cold outside!
- g) The police chased the robber down the street and through the park but they couldn't catch him. He got _____ by jumping on the back of a passing truck.
- h) Fred told us to keep _____. He said the dog was very aggressive and that it might even be rabid.

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- i) I am looking _____ an apartment near the beach. I would like a studio or a one bedroom with a view of the ocean.
- j) I can't believe how much John takes _____ his father. They look and act exactly the same.
- k) I can mail the letter for you. I go _____ the post office on my way to work.
- l) If you watch your money, stay in hostels, make your own food, and plan carefully, you can get _____ there on less than \$30.00 a day.
- m) If you don't understand the word "superstitious," look it _____ in the dictionary.
- n) For legal reasons, our lawyer wants to go _____ the papers thoroughly before we sign them.
- o) Popular protest and extensive media coverage finally helped bring _____ change in the country's environmental policies.
- p) Mr. Octavio checked our names _____ the list one by one as we entered the room.
- q) I can't hear what they are saying on TV. Can you please turn it _____?
- r) This radio station is based in Chicago, which is 60 miles from here. That is why the broadcast doesn't come _____ clearly.
- s) This is the most intensive language course I have ever taken. I have to study four hours per night just to keep _____ with the pace of the class.
- t) I think the experiment supports my theory, but I need to go _____ the results a couple of times to make sure that no mistakes were made while collecting the data.

II. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Os pronomes relativos são utilizados para oferecer mais informações sobre quem ou o que se fala.

Utilizamos "who" para falar de pessoas, "which" para objetos e "that" para ambos.

EXERCÍCIOS

1. Complete with **who** or **which**.

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- a) The woman _____ is behind Mary is my wife.
b) His parents, _____ were travelling abroad, have just arrived.
c) The music _____ I was listening to is a Fifth Harmony song.
d) Camels are animals _____ live in deserts.
e) Paula and Susie are the girls _____ work with me.

2. Connect the sentences using a relative pronoun.

- a) I have a friend. She lives in Paris.

- b) This is the house. Jack built the house.

- c) He was my teacher. I will never forget him.

- d) He is the friend. I want to see him.

- e) This is the player. He won many championships.

III. SIMPLE FUTURE USING BE + GOING TO

O Simple Future usando “be+going to” é utilizado para se referir a:

- Planos e compromissos;
- Afirmações sobre o futuro feitas baseadas em evidências do presente.

A estrutura das frases utilizando “be+going to” é:

Subject + verb to be + going to + VBF + complement
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EXERCÍCIOS

1. Organize the words to form sentences using the immediate future.

- a) going to / he / kiss / is / his girlfriend.

- b) They / play / are / football / going to / at the / beach.

- c) are / going to / we / talk / in English / at school.

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d)is / going to / she / visit / her friends / next vacation.

Em caso de dúvida ou dificuldade, envie um e-mail para thais.ingles.crescer@gmail.com.

Have a nice class!