



**3ª
SÉRIE**

CANAL SEDUC-PI3



PROFESSOR (A):

**Lawdo
Natell**



DISCIPLINA:

Inglês



CONTEÚDO:

**VOICE OF
VERB**



TEMA GERADOR:

**Saúde Na
Escola**



DATA:

13.06.2019

ROTEIRO DE AULA

- EXERCISE – RELATIVE CLAUSE
- INDEFINITE PRONOUNS – PARTE 1
- VOICE OF VERB (REFLEXIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE)
- EXAMPLES
- EXERCISE AND VOCABULARY

EXERCISES

Os pronomes relativos referem-se ao seu antecessor para evitar sua repetição desnecessária nos contextos frasais. Completar com WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE, THAT e indicar a omissão do pronome relativo com um "X". Classificar as orações adjetivas em restritivas ou explicativas.

- a) Thank you very much for your e-mail _____ **which** _____ was very interesting.
- b) The man, _____ **whose** _____ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
- c) The children, _____ **who** _____ shouted in the street, are not from our school.
- d) The car, _____ **whose** _____ driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
- e) What did you do with the money _____ **which** _____ your mother lent you?

- f) I talked to the girl **whose** car had broken down in front of the shop.
- g) Mr. Richards, **who** is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- h) We often visit our aunt in Norwich **where** is in East Anglia.
- i) This is the girl **whom** you met in Spain.
- j) That's Peter, the boy **who** has just arrived at the airport.

- k) This is the boy _____ **who** _____ had an accident.
- l) Yesterday I saw a car _____ **which** _____ was really old.
- m) Mandy is the girl _____ **x** _____ I met on Friday.
- n) I haven't seen Frank, _____ **whose** _____ brother is five, for a long time now.
- o) The robber stole the car _____ **x** _____ the lady parked in front of the supermarket.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

SOME

- **some** – algum; alguma; um pouco de
somebody/someone – alguém
something – algo, alguma coisa
- Usamos **some** e seus compostos em frases afirmativas e em frases interrogativas que expressam um convite, oferecimento, ou sugestão, esperando uma resposta afirmativa de quem fala.
- Exemplos:
- *I have **some** books to learn English.* (Tenho alguns livros para aprender inglês.)
*Would you like **some** more wine?* (Gostaria de um pouco mais de vinho?)
***Someone** spilled coffee in my tablecloth.* (Alguém derramou café na toalha de mesa.)

ANY

- **any** – algum, alguma (frases interrogativas); qualquer (frases afirmativas); nenhum, nenhuma (frases negativas)
anyone/anybody – alguém; ninguém
anything – alguma coisa; qualquer coisa; nada
- *Do you **any** money on you?* (Você tem algum dinheiro com você?)
*I don't have **any** money on me.* (Não tenho nenhum dinheiro comigo.)
*It's going to rain **any** minute.* (Vai chover a qualquer minuto.)
*Are you waiting for **anybody**?* (Está esperando por alguém?)

NO (PRONOME ADJETIVO) - NENHUM, NENHUMA

- I have **no** money in my wallet. (Não tenho dinheiro nenhum na minha carteira.)

Usamos NO e seus compostos em frases afirmativas mas com o sentido negativo.

• **NOBODY / NO ONE - NINGUÉM**

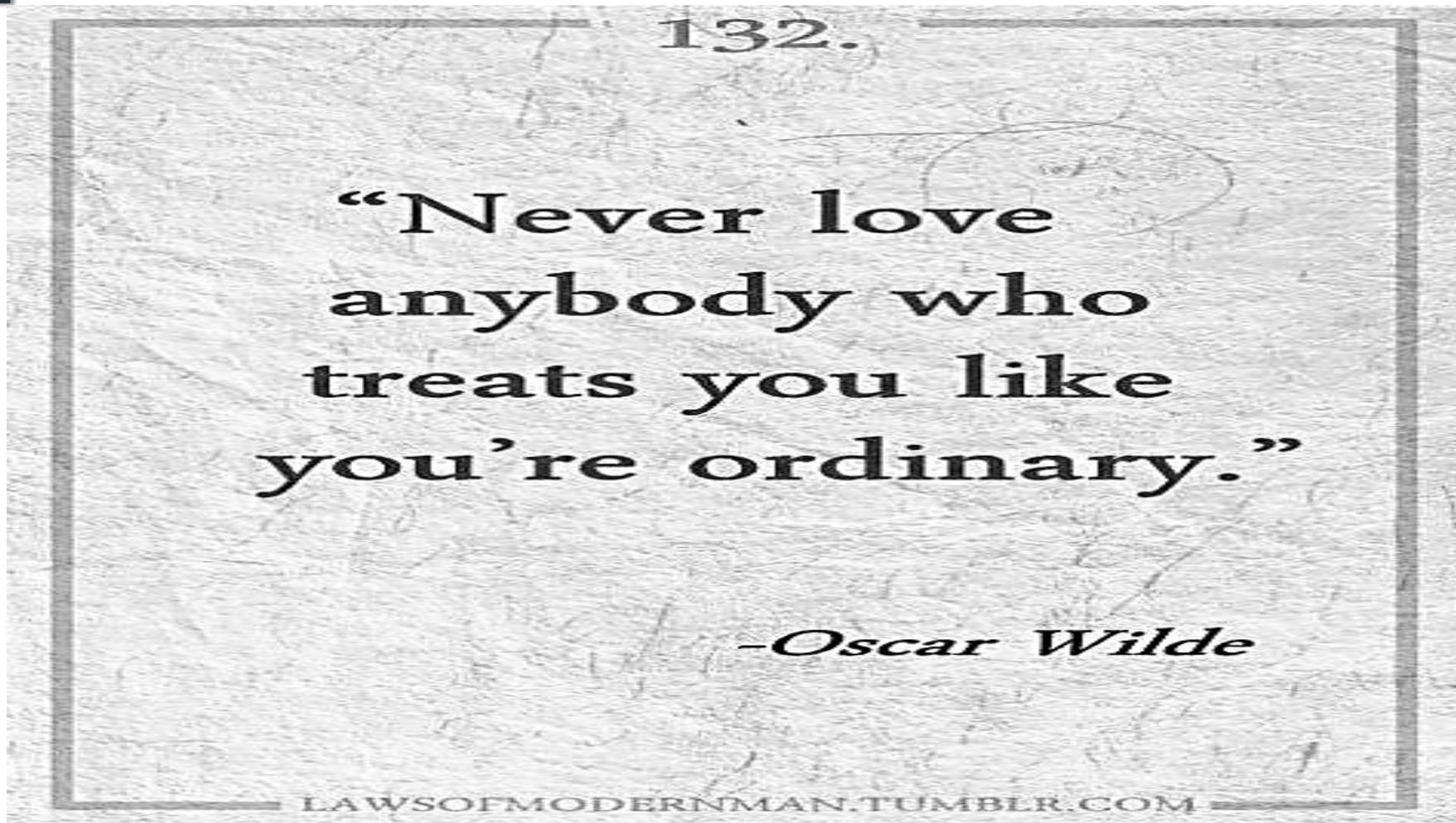
- **Nobody/No one** knows what our secret is. (Ninguém sabe qual é o nosso segredo.)
- **Nobody/No one** knows him. (Ninguém o conhece.)

-

NOTHING - NADA

- I have **nothing** to say. (Não tenho nada a dizer.)
- There was **nothing** in the fridge. (Não havia nada na geladeira.)

Example



EXERCISES

1 -We bought _____ apples at the market.

A ()any

B ()some

2- They don't have _____ children.

A()any

B()some

EXERCISES

3 - I have _____ to tell you.

A()anything

B()something

EXERCISES

4- We didn't understand _____ the teacher said.

A() anything

B() nothing

5- _____ ate the last piece of cake.

A() Anybody

B() Somebody

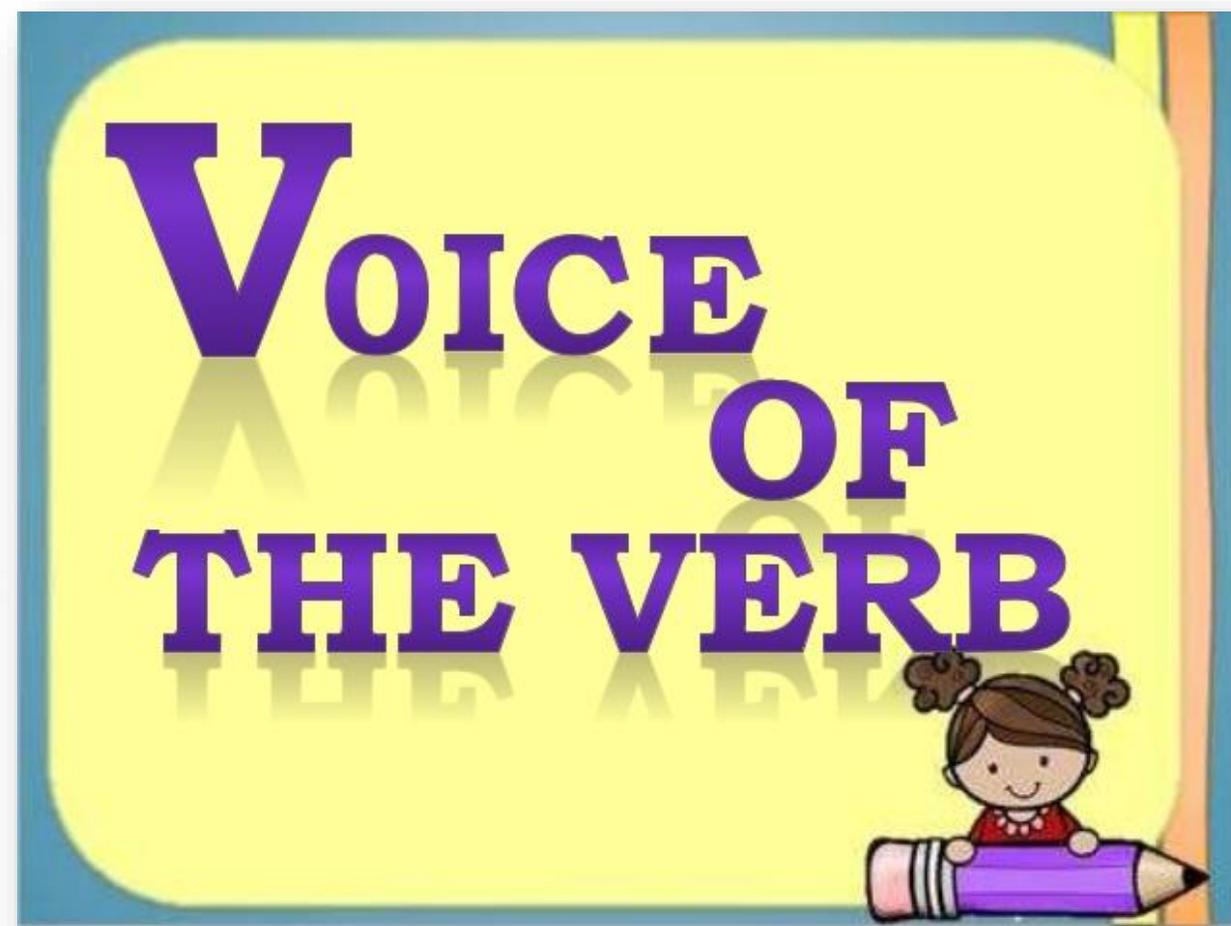
EXERCISES

6 - I rang the doorbell, but _____ was home.

A()anyone

B()no one

CONTEÚDO



VOZ ATIVA: é a sentença onde o sujeito executa a ação descrita pelo verbo, isto é, o sujeito é o elemento agente da ação.

Harry ate six shrimp at dinner.

(Harry comeu seis camarões no jantar)

We are going to watch a movie tonight.

(Nós vamos ver um filme hoje à noite)

VOZ REFLEXIVA: a ação do verbo recai sobre o próprio sujeito, isto é, o sujeito pratica e sofre os efeitos da ação.

The lion can defend itself.

(O leão pode se defender)

My mother often talks to herself.

(Minha mãe sempre fala sozinha)



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27.06.2019

Smartphone use could be changing shape of our skull



Scientists say that smartphones are changing the shape of people's skulls. Some people are spending so long looking at smartphones that a small bony bump is appearing above their neck. Doctors say the bump is large enough to feel by pressing the bottom of the skull, just above the neck. Dr David Shahar, a health scientist at the University of The Sunshine Coast in Australia, spoke to the BBC about the discovery. He said: "I have been a clinician for 20 years, and only in the last decade, increasingly, I have been discovering that my patients have this growth on the skull." The bump is becoming more frequent among 18 to 30-year-olds who spend many hours a day hunched over their smartphone.



A study led by Dr Shahar looked at the smartphone use of 1,200 people aged 18 to 86. Shahar said 18 to 30-year-olds were more likely to have the skull bumps than older generations. He said the bumps will probably be more common as we spend longer bending our necks while looking at their phones. Doctors say the bump could come from constantly bending the neck at unnatural angles to look at digital devices. Our head weighs about 4.5 kilograms and bending our head at the same angle for a long time can strain the neck. Doctors are calling this strain "text neck". They say the skull bump rarely causes health issues. They advised people to change their posture if their neck becomes sore.

Sources

<https://www.livescience.com/65711-humans-growing-bony-skull-spikes.html>

ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

QUESTÃO 1

DE ACORDO COM O TEXTO, JULGUE VERDADEIRO OU FALSO.

- 1) () A small bony bump is appearing on the neck of smartphone users.
- 2) () The bump is too small to be felt.
- 3) () A clinician said he has had a skull bump for 20 years.
- 4) () The skull bump is most common in people aged between 18-30.
- 5) () Researchers looked at the smartphone use of those aged from 18 to 86.
- 6) () The bumps could be caused by bending our heads at unnatural angles.
- 7) () Our head weighs about 5.4 kilograms.
- 8) () Doctors advised people to change their posture if they have a sore neck.

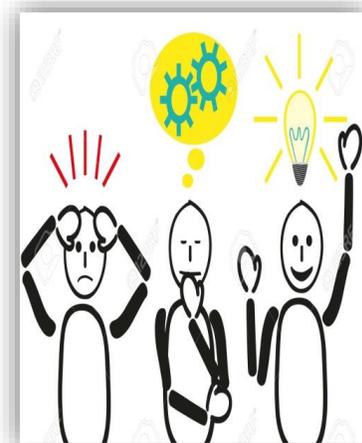
ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

QUESTÃO 2

RESPONDA DE ACORDO COM O TEXTO

1) Who said smartphones are changing the shape of people's skulls?

2) What did doctors say the bump is large enough to do?



ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

QUESTÃO 2

RESPONDA DE ACORDO COM O TEXTO

3) What news agency did a clinician talk to about the discovery?

4) How long has the clinician been doing his job?



ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

QUESTÃO 3

MARQUE A ÚNICA RESPOSTA CORRETA PARA OS ITENS E DE ACORDO COM TEXTO.

1) Who is the bump most common with?

- a) 18 to 86-year-olds
- b) 18 to 30-year-olds
- c) 16 to 80-year-olds
- d) 16 to 30-year-olds



ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

II) How many smartphone users did researchers look at in their study?

- a) 1,200
- b) 1,300
- c) 1,800
- d) 2,100



ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

III) Who are 18-30-year-olds more likely to have a skull bump than?

- a) pensioners
- b) people in their 30s
- c) older generations
- d) the middle aged

IV) How much does the human skull weigh?

- a) about 4.5 kilograms
- b) about 5.4 kilograms
- c) about 3.5 kilograms
- d) about 4 kilograms





NO VESTIBULAR

ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

At the CND in March 2019, Member States adopted a Ministerial Declaration in which they reaffirmed their determination "to address and counter the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse [...] and reaffirm our determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse." The theme for this year's International Day: "Health for Justice. Justice for Health" emphasizes the integrated nature of the rights- and health-based approaches, which are both highlighted in the Ministerial Declaration; justice and health are two sides of the same coin when it comes to addressing drug problems.

SOURCE. www.un.org/en



ESTUDO DE TEXTO E EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

QUESTÃO 4

Os noticiários destacam acontecimentos diários, que são veiculados em jornal impresso, rádio, televisão e internet. Nesse texto, o acontecimento reportado é

- a) O dia internacional de combate as drogas.
- b) O dia nacional de combate ao tráfico.
- c) O dia nacional de combate as drogas.
- d) O dia internacional de combate as drogas e tráfico, com o lançamento do tema “Saúde para a justiça. Justiça para a saúde”.
- e) O dia internacional de combate as drogas e reafirmação com lançamento do tema “justiça e saúde para todos”.

**International Day
against Drug Abuse
and Illicit Trafficking**



June 26

EXERCISES

1) Classifique as vozes verbais em ACTIVE, PASSIVE ou REFLEXIVE VOICE:

a) The Grand Canyon is viewed by thousands of tourists every year.

b) You're going to have to drive yourself to school today.

c) The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell.

d) Each morning, I brush my teeth and stare at myself in the mirror.

e) The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow.