



**EJA**

**CANAL SEDUC-PI5**



PROFESSOR (A):

**LAWDO  
NATELL**



DISCIPLINA:

**INGLÊS**



AULA Nº:

**03**



CONTEÚDO:

**TEXT STUDY AND  
PRONOUNS STUDY**



DATA:

**17.06.2020**

## QUESTION:

2. (UEMG-2012) In the sentence “*All over the globe are historical mysteries left to us by the ancient world*”, the word “**US**” is:

- a) a personal subject pronoun.
- b) a personal object pronoun.**
- c) a possessive adjective pronoun.
- d) none of the above.

# TEXT FOUR

- (UPE) **THE BIRTH OF THE INTERNET: A HISTORICAL FEAT**

In 1969 the world had its eyes turned to what was undoubtedly to become a historical feat: the first human being setting foot on the moon. However, in that same year something else of much importance was happening as well: the Internet was coming into being.

Usually when we think of a historical feat, we think of something big, like the first voyage to the moon. But more often than not, we find that the most meaningful events in history spring from what is viewed in their time as an unimportant fact. A case in point is exactly what the figure above represents: the birth of the Internet.

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact moment when the Internet was born. The World Wide Web is indeed the result of a number of interrelated events that can be traced back to the first artificial satellite –the Russian (then Soviet) Sputnik – being put into orbit around the earth back in the 1950's. But it was in 1969 that "... four host computers were connected together into the initial ARPANET, and the budding Internet was off the ground". The diagram above shows the first four places ever linked via the Internet which was then called the ARPANET. They are US organizations: the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Stanford Research Institute (SRI), the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) and the University of Utah (UTAH).

Little by little the Internet started spreading everywhere because of new technological advancements and today it is so important that our lives would not be the same without it. Of course going to the moon was an extremely important event as well, a real historical feat, but the birth of the Internet has proved to be the most significant historical fact, and feat, in the recent past of the history of mankind.

(MITRANO-NETO, N; LOUREIRO, M; ANTUNES, Alice M. *Insight*. Richmond Publishing Editora. São Paulo, 2004. Adaptado.)

## QUESTION:

Analyzing the word “it” in the last paragraph, we can say that:

- a) both are related to “Internet”.
- b) the first “it” is related to “everywhere”.
- c) the second “it” is related to “lives”.
- d) the first “it” is related to a preposition.
- e) the second “it” is related to a verb.

# QUESTION:

Still analyzing the word “it” in the last paragraph, we can say that:

- I. the first “it” is a subject pronoun.
- II. the second “it” is an object pronoun.
- III. both are personal pronouns.
- IV. the first “it” is a possessive adjective.
- V. the second “it” is a possessive pronoun

**It is CORRECT**

- a) I and V.
- b) II, III, and IV.
- c) III, IV, and V.
- d) II and IV.
- e) I and II.

# EXERCISE

1. Qual pronome pode ser usado no lugar de "me" na sentença a seguir?

*"He thought me was talking about the last game."*

A. You

B. I

C. We

2. Na frase: *"He was waiting for us."*, o pronome "us" se refere a:

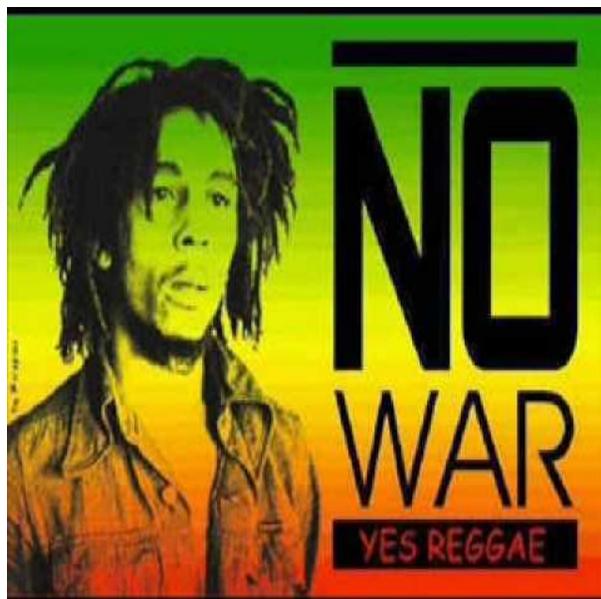
A. You - você

B. They - eles

C. We - nós

# RESUMEX

SUBJECTIVES PRONOUNS	OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	RELATIVE PRONOUN
I	ME	MY	MINE	MYSELF
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELF
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS	HIMSELF
SHE	HER	HER	HERS	HERSELF
IT	IT	ITS	ITS	ITSELF
WE	US	OUR	OURS	OURSELVES
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS	THEIRSELVES



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0PwWx2bv6Q>

# FOCUS ON ENEM:

## War

Until the philosophy which holds one race  
superior  
And another inferior  
Is finally and permanently discredited and  
abandoned,  
Everywhere - May say war.

That until there is no longer  
First class and second class citizens of any nation,  
Until the color of a man's skin  
Is of no more significance than the color of his eyes -  
Me say war.  
[...]

And until the ignoble and unhappy regimes  
that hold our brothers in Angola, in Mozambique,  
South Africa, sub-human bondage have been toppled,  
Utterly destroyed -

Well everywhere is war - Me say war. War in the east,  
war in the west,  
War up north, war down south -  
War - war - Rumors of war.  
And until that day, the African continent will not know  
peace.  
We, Africans, will fight - we find it necessary -  
And we know we shall win  
As we are confident in the victory.  
[...]

MARLEY, B. Disponível em: <http://www.sing365.com>. Acesso em: 30

# FOCUS ON ENEM:

**Bob Marley foi um artista popular e atraiu muitos fãs com suas canções. Ciente de sua influência social na música War, o cantor se utiliza de sua arte para alertar sobre**

- A) a inércia do continente africano diante das injustiças sociais.
- B) a persistência da guerra enquanto houver diferenças raciais e sociais.
- C) as acentuadas diferenças culturais entre os países africanos.
- D) as discrepâncias sociais entre os moçambicanos e angolanos como causas de conflitos.
- E) fragilidade das diferenças raciais e sociais como justificativas para o início de uma guerra.

## ATIVIDADE PARA CASA

3. Como se diz "*Ela se cortou*" em inglês?

- A. She cut himself.
- B. She cut her
- C. She cut herself.

4. Qual a melhor tradução para "*The two people in the house helped each other.*"

- A. As duas pessoas da casa ajudaram os outros.
- B. As duas pessoas da casa se ajudaram.
- C. As duas pessoas da casa ajudaram.



## NA PRÓXIMA AULA

**Text study**

**Vocabulary**

**Pronouns study**

**Examples**

**Exercises**

**Homework**

Canal  
Educação  
PROGRAMA DE MEDIAÇÃO TECNOLÓGICA

## NA AULA ANTERIOR

SUBJECTIVE PRONOUNS	OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	RELATIVE PRONOUN
I	ME	MY	MINE	MYSELF
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELF
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS	HIMSELF
SHE	HER	HER	HERS	HERSELF
IT	IT	ITS	ITS	ITSELF
WE	US	OUR	OURS	OURSELVES
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS	THEIRSELVES



## ROTEIRO DE AULA

- Elementos de referência textual –  
Estudo dos pronomes:**
- Usage and example**
- Exercise**

# CONTEXTUALIZAÇÃO

**We** have a house.

This is **our** house.

It's **ours**.

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS** se referem ao possuidor (sujeito) e vêm antes ou após o substantivo.

**NÓS TEMOS UMA CASA.**

**ESTA É A NOSSA CASA.**

**ELA É NOSSA.**