

1st Bimester Review (Revisão do 1º Bimestre)
UNIT 1 - Passport to the world

Nas páginas 12 e 13 estudamos sobre os nomes dos continentes em inglês.



Pratique a escrita dos nomes e a localização de cada continente, faça o exercício no final da revisão.

Nas páginas 14 e 15 vimos a frase: **I brought** que significa "eu trouxe" e aprendemos o vocabulário sobre peças de roupa.



Nas páginas 19, 20, 21, 22 e 23 estudamos os advérbios de frequência. Na página 4 do seu caderno digital contem a tarefa relacionada ao conteúdo. Abaixo segue o resumo do uso dos advérbios de frequência e no final da revisão contem exercícios.

100

%
0%



Position of frequency adverbs:

Affirmative	Vicky <u>usually</u> <u>drives</u> to work.	before the main verb =	antes do verbo principal
	Vicky <u>is</u> never late for work.	after the verb to be =	depois do verbo principal
Negative	Vicky <u>doesn't</u> usually <u>walk</u> .	after the auxiliary = (don't/doesn't)	depois do auxiliar
	Vicky <u>isn't</u> often late for work.	after the verb to be = (negative)	depois do verbo to be no negativo
Questions	Does <u>Vicky</u> usually drive to work?	after the subject =	depois do sujeito
	Is <u>Vicky</u> sometimes late for work?		

Nas páginas 24, 25, 26 e 27 estudamos sobre o livro 'The girl with a mind for math', vimos o vocabulário novo, o nome de algumas qualidades e materiais.

Girl = menina

potential = potencial

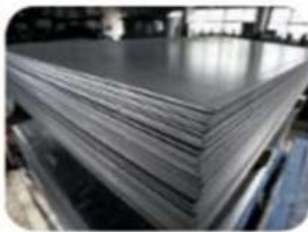
ship = barco

submarine = submarino

headstrong = inteligente

smart = inteligente/ esperta

engineer = engenheiro ou engenheira

			
glass	metal	wood	wool

Também estudamos os materiais e tipos de estampas abaixo.



Golden significa dourado, e a palavra **gold** significa ouro

Praticamos os materiais em sala de aula, através do jogo da memória a seguir.

Para jogar basta clicar no link.

[https:// wordwall.net/ resource/ 12065657](https://wordwall.net/resource/12065657)

Nas páginas 28, 30 e 31 vimos o uso do verbo to be no passado **WAS** e **WERE**.

WAS e **WERE** significam **era e estava** ou **eram e estavam**.

Usamos **was** para palavras no singular e **were** para palavras no plural. Cada verbo acompanha específicos pronomes. Veja abaixo:



Affirmative



I **was**

You **were**

He **was**

She **was**

It **was**

We **were**

You **were**

They **were**

Negative

I **was not** / I **wasn't**

You **were not** / You **were not**

He **was not** / He **wasn't**

She **was not** / She **wasn't**

It **was not** / It **wasn't**

We **were not** / We **weren't**

You **were not** / You **weren't**

They **were not** / They **weren't**

Os exercícios relacionados ao tema estão nas páginas 5 e 7 do seu caderno digital.

Short answers

Interrogative



Was I ...?

Were you ...?

Was he ...?

Was she ...?

Was it ...?

Were we ...?

Were you ...?

Were they ...?

Affirmative

Yes, I **was**

Yes, you **were**

Yes, he **was**

Yes, she **was**

Yes, it **was**

Yes, we **were**

Yes, you **were**

Yes, they **were**

Negative

No, I **wasn't**

No, you **weren't**

No, he **wasn't**

No, she **wasn't**

No, it **wasn't**

No, we **weren't**

No, you **weren't**

No, they **weren't**



- Match the continents with their names. (Ligue os continentes nos nomes corretos)



SOUTH AMERICA



AUSTRALIA



AFRICA



ASIA



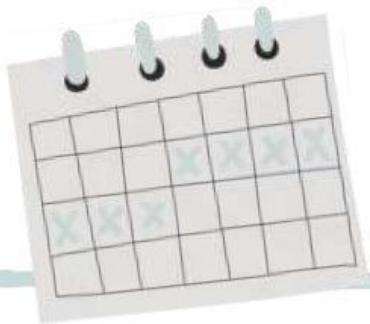
ANTARCTICA



EUROPE



NORTH AMERICA



How often?

Think of the things and activities you regularly do. Answer the questions using the adverbs in parentheses. (Pense em coisas e atividades que você faz regularmente e responda usando as palavras em parenteses. Use respostas completas)

1. How often do you brush your teeth? (always)

2. How often do you eat pizza? (sometimes)

3. How often do you go to the movies? (seldom)

4. How often are you hungry? (always)

5. How often do you study English? (usually)

6. How often do you visit your grandparents? (always)

7. How often do you play video games? (rarely)

8. How often do you wear dress? (never)



WAS / WERE

1. Choose the correct verb. (Escolha o verbo correto)

1. We was / were at the zoo last Sunday.
2. Tom wasn't / weren't at school last week.
3. It was / were cold yesterday.
4. My parents wasn't / weren't in Italy last year.
5. Sally was / were in the country at the weekend.
6. Sarah wasn't / weren't happy yesterday.
7. They was / were late for school last Tuesday.
8. Dave wasn't / weren't tired yesterday.
9. Ted and Jill was / were at the theatre last night.

2. Make questions and answer with short answers. Choose the correct verb. Follow the example. (Faça perguntas e responda com respostas curtas. Escolha o verbo correto. Siga o exemplo)

Example: you / at the zoo / yesterday / were **Were you at the zoo yesterday? Yes, I was.**

1. you / at the school / yesterday / were

No, I _____

3. Sam / was / at the museum

Yes, he _____

4. at the sports center / they / were

No, they _____

5. the submarine / was / successful

Yes, it _____