



ESCOLA MUNICIPAL MIGUEL GOMES DE SOUZA

CURRICULAR COMPONENT : ENGLISH

TEACHER: MÁRIO B. MATOS



STUDENT:

Nº	Date: / / 2021	GRADE 9 TH	CLASS	A	B	C	PERIOD:
----	----------------	-----------------------	-------	---	---	---	---------

Connectors: Showing Contrast

Atividade relacionada com a página 61 do livro

Relacione as partes das duas diferentes colunas para formar ideias completas.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Perhaps the most lasting legacy
{ of British colonial rule} is the
English language [...] | () It's also clear [...] that each ethnic group
should be allowed [...] to maintain its own language.____ |
| b) Whilst the importance of English is now
widely acknowledge, | () It worked out slightly differently though [...]__ |
| c) Singlish tends to be spoken in informal
situations [...] | () However, at the time of independence there
was a feeling [...] that English should be
rejected [...]__ |
| d) Normally, when we speak to our teacher
we use English, | () English, on the other hand , is used for formal
situations [...]__ |
| e) That was the plan, | () but among our friends [...] we speak Chinese__ |

Question 2 – Each extract from Activity 1 shows contrasting ideas. Identify the word or phrase in each idea that expresses contrast

Question 3 – Complete the sentences about the meaning of the connectors with the words from the box. Do not change or repeat any word.

Oppose – informal – little – synonym –alternative- sides –contrasts -formal

- a) **But** and **however** show that the second point _____ with the first.
a) Mas e no entanto mostre que o segundo ponto contrasta com o primeiro.
- b) **However** is a _____ more formal than **but**.
b) No entanto, é um pouco mais formal do que mas.
- c) We can use **though** as a _____ **however**. It is more _____ than **however**.
c) Podemos usar entretanto como sinônimo. É mais informal do que no entanto
- d) **On the other hand** and **whilst** are used to _____ two facts or ideas. We use them to show two _____ of an idea.
d) Por outro lado e enquanto são usados para opor dois fatos ou idéias. Nós os usamos para mostrar os dois lados de uma ideia.
- e) **Whilst** is a _____ word. A more informal _____ is **while**.
e) Embora seja uma palavra formal. Uma alternativa mais informal é enquanto.

Question 4 – Complete the sentences with the connectors from the previous activities. Do not repeat any connector. (- Complete as frases com os conectores das atividades anteriores. Não repita nenhum conector.)

a) Some countries tried to reject the colonizer's language after independent. _____, English is still used in India. (Alguns países tentaram rejeitar a língua do colonizador após a independência. No entanto, o Inglês ainda é usado na Índia.)

b) _____ English is useful language in Singapore, it's important for each ethnic group to maintain their own language. (Embora o inglês seja um idioma útil em Cingapura, é importante para cada grupo étnico manter seu próprio idioma.)

c) Singlish is normally spoken in informal contexts. English, _____, is used in formal situations. (O singlish é normalmente falado em contextos informais. O inglês, por outro lado, é usado em situações formais)

d) Many Singaporeans speak English to their teachers, _____ use only Chinese to talk to friends and family. (Muitos cingapurianos falam inglês com seus professores, mas usam apenas o chinês para conversar com amigos e familiares.)

e) Hindi is the official language in India. English is often used as a lingua franca in the south, _____. (Hindi é a língua oficial da Índia. No entanto, o inglês é frequentemente usado como língua franca no sul.)

Question 5 – Olhe o exemplo da atividade 1 e complete os espaços com os conectores. Cada letra é sobre um conector específico.

a) _____ is used to join two points in the same sentence. It comes at the beginning of the second clause.

() but () though () while /whilst () on the other hand

b) _____ does not connect parts of the same sentence. _____ can go in different positions in the sentence.

() though () however () on the other hand () while/whilst

c) _____ normally goes at the end of a sentence.

() though () however () on the other hand () while/whilst

d) _____ goes at the beginning of the first contrasting point.

() though () however () on the other hand () while/whilst

e) _____ goes at the beginning of the second contrasting point.

() though () however () on the other hand () while/whilst

Question 5 – Relacione de acordo com a tradução em Português.

a) But () por outro lado

b) though () mas

c) however () no entanto

d) on the other hand () enquanto/enquanto

e) while/whilst () contudo

Good studies!