

INGLÊS

ENSINO FUNDAMENTAL

Text 1

Sell your car and buy a bike!

Bicycles are very popular today in many countries. Many people use bicycles for exercise. But exercise is only one of the reasons why bikes are popular. Another reason is money. Bicycles do not cost much money. You do not need any gas to make them go. They are easy and cheap to fix.

In cities, many people prefer bicycles to cars.

With a bicycle, they never have to wait in traffic, they don't have any problem to find a place to park. And finally, bikes not cause any pollution!

O Texto 1 serve de base para as questões de 1 a 6.

QUESTÃO **01**

Qual é o tempo dos verbos do título?

- a) Simple Present.
- b) Imperative.
- c) Present Continuous.
- d) Infinitive.

QUESTÃO **02**

De acordo com o texto, marque a afirmativa correta.

- a) Bikes cause pollution.
- b) Bikes are expensive.
- c) In many countries, bikes are popular.
- d) Bikes are not economical.

QUESTÃO **03**

De acordo com o texto, identifique a afirmativa **INCORRETA**.

- a) It's necessary to use gas to make bikes go.
- b) It's easy to fix a bike.
- c) It's easy to find a place to park a bike.
- d) We don't have problems in traffic when we use bikes.

QUESTÃO **04**

Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase: **"Many cities prefer bicycles to cars, because _____."**

- a) they don't cause any pollution.
- b) they have to wait in traffic.
- c) they have many problems to find a place to park.
- d) they cost much money.

QUESTÃO **05**

De acordo com o texto, a palavra em destaque na frase:

"They are easy and cheap to fix" está substituindo

- a) reason.
- b) traffic.
- c) pollution.
- d) bikes.

QUESTÃO **06**

Marque a alternativa onde foi feita a análise morfológica correta dos termos destacados na frase:

"With a bicycle, they never have to wait in traffic".

- a) artigo definido – verbo – pronome pessoal – verbo.
- b) artigo indefinido – substantivo – pronome pessoal – verbo.
- c) artigo indefinido – substantivo – verbo – pronome pessoal.
- d) artigo definido – pronome pessoal – verbo – substantivo.

QUESTÃO **07**

Marque a alternativa que corresponde à tradução correta da frase abaixo:

"So I can translate the music of my favorite group."

- a) Quero aprender inglês para saber traduzir as letras das músicas da minha banda favorita.
- b) Gostaria de aprender inglês para traduzir músicas.
- c) Vou aprender inglês para aprender as músicas da minha banda favorita.
- d) Quero aprender inglês para traduzir letras de músicas.

QUESTÃO **08**

Complete as frases com **THIS/ THAT/ THESE or THOSE**.

1. I like _____ cheese.

2. Look at ____ dog.
3. Who are ____ girls?
4. How much are ____ oranges?

A alternativa que contempla o preenchimento correto é:

- a) this/ those/ these/ that
- b) that/ these/ those/ this
- c) this/ that/ those/ these
- d) these/ that/ this/ those

QUESTÃO 09

Marque a alternativa que corresponde ao uso do **SOME**.

- a) Usa-se SOME em sentenças positivas.
- b) Usa-se SOME em sentenças negativas.
- c) Usa-se SOME em perguntas.
- d) Usa-se SOME em todos os casos acima.

QUESTÃO 10

10 Coloque em ordem a sentença abaixo:
(**doesn't / going / she / to the / movies / like**)

- a) She going doesn't like to the movies.
- b) She doesn't like going to the movies.
- c) She movies doesn't going to the like.
- d) She going to doesn't like the movie.

QUESTÃO 11

Marque a alternativa que corresponde aos verbos na forma do **Present Continuons**.

- a) Come/ having/ stopping/ make
- b) Enjoying/ play/ driver/ reading
- c) Having/ listening/ sitting/ putting
- d) Dinner/ making/ sit/ doing

QUESTÃO 12

Preencha as lacunas com o pronome relativo adequado (**THAT/ WHICH/ WHO**)

1. A Credit cards is a piece of plastic, ____ carries information electronically.
2. My mother words in the hospital _____ is located on Caxanga Street.
3. Who took the money _____ was in Bracialet?

4. Mary is kind of person _____ will never let you down.

A alternativa que contempla o preenchimento correto é:

- a) which/ that/ that/ who
- b) that/ that/ who/ which
- c) which/ who/ that/ that
- d) that/ who/ that/ which

QUESTÃO 13

"I _____ home on Sunday"

Qual alternativa passa a frase para a forma negativa?

- a) I wasn't home on Sunday.
- b) I were home on Sunday.
- c) Weren't I home on Sunday.
- d) Wasn't I home on Sunday.

QUESTÃO 14

Complete as frases com os verbos no **Simple past** do quadro abaixo:

wanted/ played/ scored/ finished

1. The film _____ at 8:00 pm
2. We really _____ to win.
3. I _____ for the freshman team.
4. I _____ our touch down.

A alternativa que contempla o preenchimento correto é:

- a) played/ finished/ wanted/ scored
- b) finished/ wanted/ played/ scored
- c) scored/ played/ finished/ wanted
- d) finished/ scored/ wanted/ played

QUESTÃO 15

Qual o significado do **Pronome Possessivo YOURS** nesta frase?

"That is my problem, not **yours**".

- a) Este problema é meu, não é dele.
- b) Isso é problema meu, não seu.
- c) Este problema é seu, não meu.
- d) Isso é problema dela, não teu.

QUESTÃO 16

Complete as frases com as **preposições (on/ in/ at)**.

1. He was born ____ April 25th.
2. My interview is ____ 4pm.
3. I am ____ my room.

A alternativa que contempla o preenchimento correto é:

- a) in/ on/ at
- b) at/ on/ in
- c) on/ at/ in
- d) at/ in/ on

QUESTÃO 17

Preencha as lacunas das frases abaixo com os verbos indicados entre parênteses, empregando **GOING TO-FUTURE**.

1. My sister _____ tv. (To watch)
2. He _____ her aunt. (To visit)
3. We _____ a new computer game. (To Play)

A alternativa que contempla o preenchimento correto é:

- a) is going to watch/ is going to visit/ are going to play
- b) is going to watch/ are going to visit/ is going to play
- c) are going to watch/ is going to visit/ are going to play
- d) are going to watch/ are going to visit/ is going to play

QUESTÃO 18

Complete o diálogo.

_____ **you like Hot dogs?**

Yes, I _____

No, I _____

A alternativa que contempla o preenchimento correto é:

- a) does/ don't/ do
- b) does/ do/ don't
- c) do/ don't/ do
- d) do/ do/ don't

QUESTÃO 19

O que o **Genitive Case** indica nesta frase?
"Jack's and Kate's mother."

- a) Jack tem uma mãe e Kate outra.
- b) A mãe de Jack é a mesma de Kate.
- c) A mãe de Jack.
- d) A mãe de Kate.

QUESTÃO 20

Em que casos o **Genitive Case** é usado?

- a) Só para pessoas.
- b) Para pessoas e coisas.
- c) Para coisas, pessoas e animais.
- d) Para pessoas ou animais.