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Nome:

nº:

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TRABALHO DE RECUPERAÇÃO DE INGLÊS

Complete with the correct Relative Pronoun:

1. He is a famous architect. His designs won an international award last year.

He is a famous architect _____ designs won an international award last year.

2. He is the one. The award should be given to him.

He is the one _____ the award should be given to.

3. This is Mary. She is taking over my job when I leave.

This is Mary, _____ is taking over my job when I leave.

4 Its the invoice. You sent it to us last week.

It's the invoice _____ you sent us last week.

5 He is a consultant. I rely on his advice.

He is the consultant _____ advice I rely on.

6 The photocopier has a two-year guarantee. It cost \$2000.

The photocopier, _____ has a two-year guarantee, cost \$2000.

7 The people were stopped at the border. They were all from Eastern Europe.

The people _____ were stopped at the border were all from Eastern Europe.

8 They expect his decision soon. This decision should help us solve the problem.

They expect his decision soon, _____ should help us solve the problem.

9 The President of the company is visiting us next week. I really admire him.

The President of the company, _____ I really admire, is visiting us next week.

Choose the correct option (Relative Pronouns)

1. Children _____ eat a lot of candy often get bad teeth.
 - a) which
 - b) who
 - c) who/ which
 - d) whose
 - e) whose/which

2. Here is the newspaper _____ is in my room.
 - a) which
 - b) who/ that
 - c) who
 - d) whose
 - e) that (only)

3. The book _____ you gave me is great.
 - a) who/ that
 - b) who/ whose
 - c) who
 - d) whose
 - e) that

4. This is the man _____ helped me.
 - a) who (only)
 - b) that (only)
 - c) which
 - d) whom (only)
 - e) who/ that

5. I sent all the letters _____ you gave me.
a) what
b) who
c) that
d) who/ that
e) whose
6. The boy _____ father is a doctor often visits me.
a) that
b) who/ that
c) who
d) whose
e) whom
7. My uncle, _____ is a teacher, has got three children.
a) whose
b) that/ who
c) which (only)
d) who (only)
e) that (only)
8. This is the man from _____ I learned English.
a) that (only)
b) who (only)
c) who/ that
d) which (only)
e) whom
9. My sister _____ lives in Istanbul is going to visit us.
a) who (only)
b) that (only)
c) whose
d) which
e) who/ that
10. That pencil _____ is on your desk belongs to me.
a) Which (only)
b) who/ that
c) who
d) whose
e) that (only)

Rewrite the sentences adding the appropriate Relative pronoun:

11. Bob won the competition was the fastest runner.

12. Don't forget to check your messages are in your answering machine.

13. Love is essential as the air you breathe.

14. My older brother always tries to meddle in my life drives me crazy!

15. The King's reign lasted for 10 years was such a terrible one.

Match the definitions with the idioms about love: (0,5 each – 2 total) **Passar no gabarito!!**

- a) Begin to love someone very much
- b) The temporary love that exists between two young people, typically teens. This kind of love is supposedly one that does not last.
- c) The most significant love of your life.
- d) It happens when two people fall in love immediately, the very first time they see one another.

16. Puppy love. _____

17. The love of someone's life. _____

18. Love at first sight. _____

19. Fall head over heels in love. _____

How do you fall in love?

What happens when we fall in love is probably one of the most difficult things in the whole universe to explain. It's something we do without thinking. In fact, if we think about it too much, we usually end up doing it all wrong and get in a terrible muddle. That's because when you fall in love, the right side of your brain gets very busy. The right side is the bit that seems to be especially important for our emotions. Language, on the other hand, gets done almost completely in the left side of the brain. And this is one reason why we find it so difficult to talk about our feelings and emotions: the language areas on the left side can't

send messages to the emotional areas on the right side very well. So we get stuck for words, unable to describe our feelings.

But science does allow us to say a little bit about what happens when we fall in love. First of all, we know that love sets off really big changes in how we feel. We feel all light-headed and emotional. We can be happy and cry with happiness at the same time. Suddenly, some things don't matter any more and the only thing we are interested in is being close to the person we have fallen in love with.

These days we have scanner machines that let us watch a person's brain at work. Different parts of the brain light up on the screen, depending on what the brain is doing. When people are in love, the emotional bits of their brains are very active, lighting up. But other bits of the brain that are in charge of more sensible thinking are much less active than normal. So the bits that normally say 'Don't do that because it would be crazy!' are switched off, and the bits that say 'Oh, that would be lovely!' are switched on.

Why does this happen? One reason is that love releases certain chemicals in our brains. One is called dopamine, and this gives us a feeling of excitement. Another is called oxytocin and seems to be responsible for the light-headedness and coziness we feel when we are with the person we love. When these are released in large quantities, they go to parts of the brain that are especially responsive to them.

But all this doesn't explain why you fall in love with a particular person. And that is a bit of a mystery, since there seems to be no good reason for our choices. In fact, it seems to be just as easy to fall in love with someone after you've married them as before, which seems the wrong way round. And here's another odd thing. When we are in love, we can trick ourselves into thinking the other person is perfect. Of course, no one is really perfect. But the more perfect we find each other, the longer our love will last.

Responda em Português:

20. Qual é a intenção do texto?

21. Na sentença... That's because when you fall in love, the right side of your brain gets very busy. **The right side is the bit that seems to be especially important** for our emotions... O que as palavras em negrito querem dizer?

22. O que o autor do texto explica no Segundo parágrafo?

23. Explique a seguinte sentença: "other bits of the brain that are in charge of more sensible thinking are much less active than normal. So the bits that normally say 'Don't do that because it would be crazy!' are switched off, and the bits that say 'Oh, that would be lovely!' are switched on."

24. Resuma as funções da dopamina e da oxitocina no cérebro.
