



PROFESSOR(a): Magali Paz Brenner / Mariluzi Beck Camilo **ÁREA:** Linguagens

Disciplina: Língua Inglesa **Carga horária:** 2h semanais **Série:** 3º Ano **Data:** 15/06/2020

1. For each of the following, choose the most suitable answer and write its letter in the brackets provided.

1. When Meena failed to, we left without her.
(A) turn on (C) turn out
(B) turn in (D) turn up ()
2. As it was his first offence, he was with just a warning.
(A) let up (C) let off
(B) let down (D) let on ()
3. "There are no more tickets for sale. They're"
(A) sold off (C) sold out
(B) sold down (D) sold away ()
4. Everything in the supermarket to be expensive these days.
(A) seeming (C) seemed
(B) seems (D) are seemed ()
5. The number of students playing truant nowadays very large.
(A) are (C) had
(B) is (D) has ()
6. your father home for lunch every Monday?
(A) Do ... come (C) Does ... come
(B) Has ... come (D) Is ... coming ()
7. He on weight since he started taking vitamin pills.
(A) put (C) puts
(B) will put (D) has put ()
8. Mother paid the money to the cashier over the **long table on which goods are shown**.
(A) bench (C) desk
(B) counter (D) bunk ()
9. Gary is a very **considerate** boy.
(A) thoughtful (C) kind
(B) sensible (D) sympathetic ()
10. Esmeralda wore a **very short and tight** dress to the party.
(A) streamlined (C) skimpy
(B) tardy (D) figure-flattering ()

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

How To Treat Athlete's Foot

Athlete's foot is a fungus growth which grows well in moist environments. People who are active and frequently go to fitness clubs, pools or gyms are vulnerable to this type of foot infection. If you have picked it up, you will have an itchy scaly patch on the sole of your feet, probably with water blisters. If the infection is between your toes, the skin will be red and eroded. Here is what you should do:

- (a) Soak your feet in warm water for about 20 minutes, twice daily. Add some Epsom salts or white vinegar to the water. Dry your feet thoroughly – especially between your toes – after soaking, showering and swimming.
- (b) Wear thick cotton or synthetic socks regularly. Use shoes that let your feet breathe such as sandals or sneakers with ventilation holes. Don't wear the same pair two days in a row.
- (c) When at home, give your feet as much air as possible.
- (d) Use a fungal cream twice daily. Sprinkle anti-fungus powder in your shoes everyday.
- (e) See the doctor if there is no improvement after 10 days.



1. What are the possible symptoms of athlete's foot?
 - (A) Itch all over the body
 - (B) Itchy and scaly skin on the feet
 - (C) White blisters under the feet
 - (D) Red patches on the feet()
2. Why must you dry your feet after soaking, showering or swimming?
 - (A) To prevent an infection
 - (B) To dry the infected area
 - (C) To absorb the fungus
 - (D) To get rid of blisters()
3. What must you do if there is no improvement after 10 days?
 - (A) Continue applying an anti-fungal cream
 - (B) See a doctor
 - (C) Change the anti-fungal cream
 - (D) Wear thick cotton socks()
4. It is recommended that you wear shoes with ventilation holes. Why?
 - (A) To allow air to flow through
 - (B) To remove the smell
 - (C) To increase the size of the shoe
 - (D) To dry your socks()
5. The purpose of the passage is to educate readers on
 - (A) the steps to have healthy feet
 - (B) how to treat a wounded leg
 - (C) the importance of first aid
 - (D) how to treat a fungal infection of the foot()

COVID 19: AN ADVANTAGE

The global lockdown has an unintended upside. Article adapted from the New

Something strange is happening! Not just the illness and death sweeping the planet. Not just the closing of borders, bars and schools, the hoarding of wipes and sanitizer, the orders to stay indoors. Something else is going on. In [China](#) and [Italy](#), the air is now [strikingly clean](#). Venice's Grand Canal, normally polluted by boat traffic, is [running clear](#). In cities across the world, the fog of pollution has lifted. Global carbon emissions [have fallen](#).

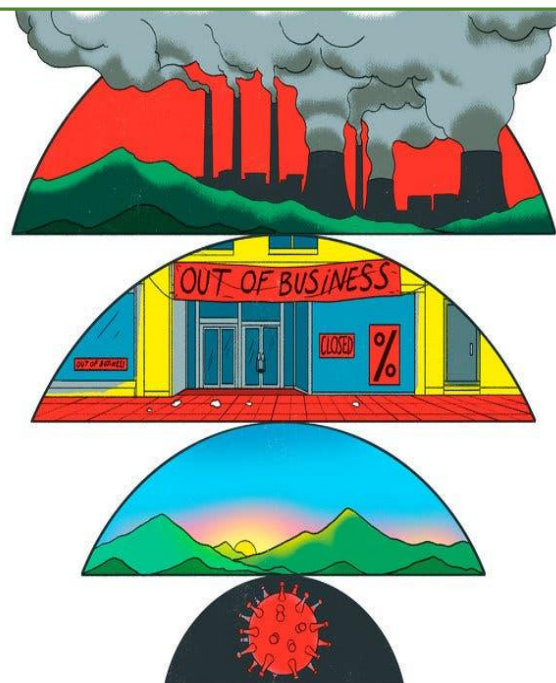
Coronavirus has led to an astonishing shutdown of economic activity and a drastic reduction in the use of fossil fuels. In China, measures to contain the virus in February alone caused a drop in carbon emissions of an estimated 25 percent. The Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air [estimates](#) that this is equivalent to 200 million tons of carbon dioxide — more than half the annual emissions of Britain. So, in the short term, response to the pandemic seems to be having a positive effect on global carbon emissions.

To be clear, the coronavirus pandemic is a tragedy — a human nightmare of overcrowded hospitals, unemployment and social isolation. On the horizon is economic disaster. But this global crisis is also affecting that *other* global crisis, the slower one with even higher stakes, which remains the backdrop against which modernity now plays out. As the United Nations' secretary general recently [noted](#), the threat from coronavirus is temporary, whereas the threat from heat waves, floods and extreme storms resulting in the loss of human life will remain with us for years.

In the longer term, will the virus help or harm the climate? Our response to this health crisis will shape the climate crisis for decades to come. The efforts to revive economic activity — the stimulus plans, bailouts and back-to-work programs being developed now — will help determine the shape of our economies and our lives for the foreseeable future, and they will have effects on carbon emissions that will reverberate across the planet for thousands of years.

We must grasp this opportunity to do things differently and allow the planet to recover from negative human activity. We must take this chance to promote cleaner energy.

Describe the image. What point is it making?



True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. Something unusual is going on in the world right now.
2. In major cities, pollution is increasing.
3. Coronavirus has influenced the world economy in a beneficial way.
4. China's usual carbon emissions are less than those of Britain.
5. Coronavirus is causing more people to be admitted to hospital.
6. Coronavirus is a permanent threat.
7. Climate change is a threat which will pass one day.
8. Attempts to help global economies recover are currently underway.
9. We need to take the opportunity presented by Coronavirus to improve the environment.
10. We should seize this opportunity to promote cleaner energy.

Answer the questions in full sentences.

- a) List the measures mentioned in the article, currently being undertaken to control coronavirus.
- b) In your own words, explain what is happening in Venice and why.
- c) Why have global carbon emissions gone down recently?
- d) What happened to emissions from China during February?
- e) In what sense is the pandemic a human tragedy?
- f) What is 'the other global crisis'?
- g) What, according to the UN secretary general is the essential difference between coronavirus and climate change?
- h) How should we go forward, according to the article?