



Área do conhecimento: Linguagens e suas Tecnologias

Componente curricular: Língua Inglesa

Ano/Série: 2.^a Série do Ensino Médio

Prezado(a) Estudante,

Esta **Trilha de Aprendizagem** apresenta possíveis caminhos para o desenvolvimento de habilidades relacionadas ao componente curricular e tem o objetivo de auxiliá-lo(a) na sua rotina de estudos para que você alcance o desempenho esperado.

No decorrer da Trilha, você poderá compreender melhor os temas estudados e ampliar seus conhecimentos, por meio de diferentes estratégias que visam contribuir para o seu processo de aprendizagem.

Segue abaixo a relação de unidades temáticas e objetos de conhecimento.

UNIDADES TEMÁTICAS	OBJETOS DE CONHECIMENTO
All work and no play	Grammar: Present Perfect Vocabulary: Jobs, spelling (British and American English) Reading comprehension
Music to my ears	Grammar: Gerund and Infinitive Reading comprehension

Assista às videoaulas referentes aos objetos de conhecimento e habilidades, gravadas por seu/sua professor(a) na ferramenta Microsoft Teams.

Registre, em seu caderno, os pontos mais importantes e pause as videoaulas para consultar o livro didático.

2. PERCEÇÃO E PREPARAÇÃO

Após realizar as anotações indicadas na seção anterior, assista aos vídeos sugeridos abaixo e anote os conhecimentos relacionados às habilidades propostas:

Gerunds x Infinitives: <https://youtu.be/k1NUjZxSrmM> / <https://youtu.be/fM0XxiVos9c>

Present perfect: <https://youtu.be/hpUrLBEuHrg> / <https://youtu.be/5A6gY5IWbpk>
<https://youtu.be/QSXVX1X0pME>

British x American: <https://youtu.be/k1NUjZxSrmM>

3. AMPLIAÇÃO

Play: https://kahoot.it/challenge/07475932?challenge-id=4f193d78-29cd-4ed7-abbd-48cda1bcae54_1607709484624

https://kahoot.it/challenge/06436820?challenge-id=4f193d78-29cd-4ed7-abbd-48cda1bcae54_1607709587215

ExtraPractice: <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-perfect-exercise-4.html>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-perfect-exercise-5.html>

https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present_perfect-exercises.html

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/gerunds-and-infinitives-exercise-1.html>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/gerunds-and-infinitives-exercise-2.html>

4. USO

1. **COMPLETE** the sentence with the correct form of the verb *drink*.

- "Peter stopped _____ only after the doctor said he was going to die."
- "Peter didn't want _____ again after the talk with the doctor."

2. **CHOOSE** the correct word to complete the sentence.

Britain _____ (have/has) been an industrialized nation for two centuries. It _____ (have/has) a variety of industries _____ (who/which) can be divided _____ (in/into) three main categories.

3. Read the text.

Twenty years ago, today, Netflix went public. But how the co-founders came up with the idea for the revolutionary entertainment service is still unclear. Originally, CEO Reed Hastings said he got the idea for Netflix after Blockbuster charged him a \$40 late fee for "Apollo 13." But co-founder Marc Randolph, who left the company in 2002, said the tale was a "convenient fiction" to explain why the company was better than its competitors. Instead, Randolph claims the company was started when he and Hastings decided they wanted to create "the Amazon.com of something" in 1997. They decided on shipping DVDs because customers were willing to buy them online and they were strong enough to mail. Since they couldn't get a DVD — which was new technology at the time — they mailed a CD a few blocks to see how it would hold up. When it arrived in one piece, they decided to start Netflix. Hastings' story has changed a few times. Earlier this year at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona, Spain, he said the idea stemmed from a math problem about the capacity of a station wagon carrying tapes. It led Hastings to think about how much data a DVD could hold and how quickly you could disseminate that information. "Movies over the internet are coming, and at some point it will become big business," said Hastings in 2005. We want to be ready when video-on-demand happens. That's why the company is called Netflix, not DVD-by-Mail." The company introduced streaming content in 2007, just two years after this declaration. And Hastings also admits there was no flashy origin story: "Netflix was originally a single rental service, but the subscription model was one of a few ideas we had — so there was no Aha! moment," he said.

Disponível em: <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/05/23/netflix-ceo-reed-hastings-on-how-the-company-was-born.html>.
Acesso em: 1 mar. 2018.

Assinale a alternativa condizente com o texto.

- A) A empresa teria surgido como um serviço de entrega de DVDs pelo correio.
- B) O serviço de transmissão online começou em 2007.
- C) Um problema matemático teria influenciado os fundadores na criação da empresa.
- D) A Netflix é a segunda maior provedora global de filmes e séries via streaming.
- E) Em 2005, Hastings já previa que filmes pela internet seriam um grande negócio.

4. **COMPLETE** the dialogue with the correct form of the verb *watch*.

A: Is there anything worth on channel 5?

B: I think there's a documentary about whales. Do you mind if I it?

5. **FILL IN** the sentences with since, just, already, yet.

- a. My son went to the supermarket but he hasn't come back
- b. Leonard has made his bed but he hasn't called his girlfriend.
- c. Miriam has lived in Morocco she was ten years old.
- d. The waiter has brought me some coffee and biscuits.
- e. John has performed the same play a long time.

6. Read the text.

Revealed: how US and UK spy agencies defeat internet privacy and security

By James Ball, Julian Borger and Glenn Greenwald,
Guardian Weekly, September 06, 2013.

US and British intelligence agencies have successfully cracked much of the online encryption relied upon by hundreds of millions of people to protect the privacy of their personal data, online transactions and emails, according to top-secret documents revealed by former contractor Edward Snowden. The files show that the National Security Agency and its UK counterpart GCHQ have broadly compromised the guarantees that internet companies have given consumers to reassure them that their communications, online banking and medical records would be indecipherable to criminals or governments.

Disponível em: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/sep/05/nsa-gchq-encryption-codes-security>.
Acesso em: set. 2013.

A reportagem faz uma denúncia ao afirmar que as agências nacionais de informação americana e inglesa teriam desrespeitado os direitos dos usuários de internet, mais especificamente as garantias de

- A) privacidade, intimidade e sigilo.
- B) fraternidade e intimidade.
- C) independência e liberdade de locomoção.
- D) independência e resguardo da fonte.
- E) liberdade de expressão e de locomoção.

7. **USE** *Simple Past* or *Present Perfect* to complete the sentences.

- a.Helen ever (try) sushi?
- b. you (go) to the wedding last night?
- c. I never(be) to Paris.
- d. This year I (travel) to Athens three times so far.

7. Read the text.

A patch for love Hormone-delivering patches could help endangered animals breed For years, people have been able to wear patches (skin adhesives like band-aids) that help them quit smoking, prevent seasickness or replace hormones in their aging bodies. But now patches might help out when it comes to the birds and the bees — especially the birds. Rebecca L. Holberton, a biologist at the University of Mississippi, is developing a patch that can safely deliver hormones to encourage reproduction in endangered birds. Free of surgical complications that may affect other methods, the patch delivers hormones directly through the skin and is light and easy to make: it is derived from Band-Aids. The hormone is mixed with vegetable oil and added to the gauze. The completed patch is attached just under the wing; it falls off three to four days later. In 1975 the New Zealand Department of Conservation gathered kakapos from their habitats and transported them to islands that are now regulated for nonnative predators. In 1980, with the discovery of a female still alive, breeding efforts began. But regardless of all the booming, foghorn like calls of the males, the females are interested in food first, sex later. They care for their chicks alone and will often hold off breeding unless fruit is abundant. When the birds are too concerned about food to mate, the patch might change their attitude. “It could possibly be used whenever the food crop is bad,” Holberton remarks.

From Scientific American, August 1999, p. 14

Os adesivos colados na pele humana até então eram usados, entre outras coisas, para

- A) proteger do sol.
- B) combater enjoo.
- C) fazer tratamentos à base de óleo vegetal.
- D) aliviar complicações cirúrgicas.
- E) aliviar dores reumáticas.

8. **CHOOSE** the correct alternatives: *gerund* or *infinitive*.

- a. They've planned meeting / to meet at midday.
- b. I didn't find it easy negotiating / to negotiate with the new owners of the property.
- c. She has agreed working / to work in the restaurant on weekends.
- d. You must making / to make fewer mistakes next time.
- e. Have you considered getting / to get a job?

9. (FUVEST 2017) Read the text.

Plants not only remember when you touch them, but they can also make risky decisions that are as sophisticated as those made by humans, all without brains or complex nervous systems. Researchers showed that when faced with the choice between a pot containing constant levels of nutrients or one with unpredictable levels, a plant will pick the mystery pot when conditions are sufficiently poor. In a set of experiments, Dr. Shemesh, from TelHai College in Israel, and Alex Kacelnik, from Oxford University, grew pea plants and split their roots between two pots. Both pots had the same amount of nutrients on average, but in one, the levels were constant; in the other, they varied over time. Then the researchers switched the conditions so that the average nutrients in both pots would be equally high or low, and asked: Which pot would a plant prefer? When nutrient levels were low, the plants laid more roots in the unpredictable pot. But when nutrients were abundant, they chose the one that always had the same amount.

The New York Times, June 30, 2016. (Adaptado).

Segundo uma das conclusões dos experimentos relatados no texto, as plantas de ervilha demonstraram

- A) sensibilidade aos gestos humanos agressivos.
- B) ter sistemas nervosos complexos.
- C) graus distintos de tolerância à umidade do solo.
- D) capacidade de escolhas adaptativas conforme o meio.
- E) comportamento previsível no processo de florescimento.

11. **FAÇA** as atividades do Caderno de Competências relacionadas aos Objetos de Conhecimentos indicados nestas orientações.

5. FEEDBACK

Entre em contato com o(a) professor(a), por meio da ferramenta Microsoft Teams – Equipe Chat Professor, caso necessite de suporte para utilizar a Trilha de Aprendizagem ou esclarecer dúvidas na realização das atividades.

6. AVALIAÇÃO

As orientações para a Avaliação de Recuperação seguirão posteriormente.