



DATA PARA ENTREGA: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

**ORIENTAÇÕES IMPORTANTES!**

- ⇒ *Leia a atividade avaliativa atentamente.*
- ⇒ *Não pode haver rasura e uso de corretivo.*
- ⇒ *As respostas têm que estar no local próprio e à caneta, para que sejam consideradas.*
- ⇒ *Responda com caneta azul ou preta não deixe nada a lápis.*

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

I've made great choices and awful ones, and I've learned some things from each and every one of them. I've laughed and cried a fair amount of times. I've fallen in love with the wrong person. I've dreamed about Prince Charming. I've had my hair cut and I've regretted it. I've slept in the middle of a class and I've cheated in a exam or two. I've made many promises and kept most of them. I've conquered awesome things and I've made very bad mistakes. I've made plans and followed some of them. I've got in trouble for not making any plans. I've been called "pretty" and "horrible", but never "impolite" or "bitter". And I'm proud of it. I'm not perfect. I'm not the prettiest or the most intelligent girl in my class – but I'm getting closer!

I believe in God and in angels. I treasure my family, my principles and my friends.

The most fundamental thing in the world for me is RESPECT.

I have weird habits. I don't like wearing watches or walking on the grass, but I love earrings and getting soaked in the rain.

This is Cassie Westchester. This is real me.

a) Does Cassie still dream about Prince Charming?

b) What is the author proud of?

c) Does Cassie believe she has no bad qualities? How can you tell?

d) Does she think she'll ever become the prettiest or the smartest girl in her class?

2. According to the text, are these statements **True (T)** or **False (F)**?

- a) The author has laughed as well as cried. ( )
- b) Cassie has never been impolite or bitter. ( )
- c) The thing she values the most is respect. ( )
- d) I've got in trouble for making plans. ( )

3. Number the columns accordingly.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) a fair amount | ( ) satisfied       |
| b) regretted     | ( ) enough          |
| c) proud         | ( ) disobeyed rules |
| d) cheated       | ( ) wished I hadn't |

### Conditional sentences

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a Conditional sentence – type I. Only use the will-future in the main clauses.

*Example: If I \_\_ (to go) to the cinema, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) an interesting film.*

*Answer: If I **go** to the cinema, I **will watch** an interesting film.*

- a) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study), I \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exams.  
b) If the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to shine), we \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) to the town.  
c) If he \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a temperature, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the doctor.  
d) If my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very happy.  
e) If she \_\_\_\_\_ (to earn) a lot of money, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) to New York.  
f) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) to London, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) the museums.  
g) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) sandals in the mountains, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to slip) on the rocks.  
h) If Rita \_\_\_\_\_ (to forget) her homework, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) her a low mark.  
i) If they \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the disco, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to loud music.  
j) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) my parents.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a Conditional sentence – type II.

*Example: If I \_\_ (to go) to the cinema, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) an interesting film.*

*Answer: If I **went** to the cinema, I **would watch** an interesting film.*

- a) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) home earlier, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to prepare) dinner.  
b) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in Rome, Francesco \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) us.  
c) If Tim and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) older, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) in our hockey team.  
d) If Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) harder, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) better at school.  
e) If they \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) enough money, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new car.  
f) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) a paper round, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to earn) a little extra money.  
g) If Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) more pocket money, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) Doris out for dinner.  
h) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (to hurry), we \_\_\_\_\_ (to catch) the bus.  
i) If it \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain), Nina \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) an umbrella with her.

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a Conditional sentence – type III.

Example: If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the cinema, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) an interesting film.

Answer: If I **had gone** to the cinema, I **would have watched** an interesting film.

- a) If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) nice, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) football.
- b) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to a good restaurant, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a better dinner.
- c) If John \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) more words, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) a good report.
- d) If the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) the bus to school, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive) on time.
- e) If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to explain) the homework, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) it.
- f) If they \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for another 10 minutes, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the pop star.
- g) If the police \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) earlier, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrest) the burglar.
- h) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) fresh green vegetable, your salad \_\_\_\_\_ (to taste) better.
- i) If Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to email) the documents.
- j) If he \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak) more slowly, Peggy \_\_\_\_\_ (to understand) him.

### Reported Speech

7. Change the following sentences into reported speech:

1. The spokesman said: "I can't understand why billiards has been prohibited."

2. Gihan exclaimed: "We have had too many prohibitions."

3. The young lady said: "I did not make such a mistake."

4. She said: "We'll go and get some food."

5. Winston Churchill said: "I wake up at six every day"

6. A company representative said: "This probably won't happen."

8. They asked the fisherman, "**Where did you leave your boat?**". In reported speech, this sentence is:

- a) They asked the fisherman where the boat had been.
- b) They asked the fisherman where he felt his boat.
- c) They asked the fisherman where he had left his boat.
- d) They asked the fisherman, "Did you leave your boat anywhere?"

9. Which is the indirect speech for: She said to Jim, "***Did you see many whales in the South Pacific?***"

- a) She told Jim if he had seen many whales in the South Pacific.
- b) She asked Jim whether he had seen a lot of whales in the South Pacific.
- c) She asked Jim if he did see a lot of whales in the South Pacific.
- d) She said to Jim whether he saw many whales in the South Pacific.

10. The correct indirect speech of the following text is:

They said to John: "***Do you think that you lead a good life here?***"

**Indirect speech: They \_\_\_\_\_ him if he \_\_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_\_ a good life \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Asked / thought / led / there
- b) Told / thought / leads / here
- c) Said / thinks / leads / there
- d) Ask / thought lead / here