



# MUNICÍPIO DA ESTÂNCIA BALNEÁRIA DE PRAIA GRANDE

Estado de São Paulo  
SEDUC - Secretaria de Educação

SEMANAS 33 e 34

## SALA DE AULA



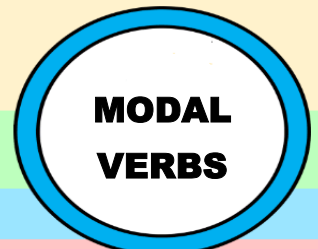
Disciplina: Língua Inglesa

9º ano do Ensino Fundamental

### MODAL VERBS

Você se lembra dos MODAL VERBS? Os MODAL VERBS são verbos auxiliares utilizados complementar ou alterar o sentido de verbos principais. Eles são muito utilizados na língua inglesa e cada um possui um sentido diferente quando utilizado. Observe o quadro a seguir:

<b>CAN</b>	<b>Ability</b>	I <b>can</b> speak Spanish.
	<b>Permission</b>	Can I go to bathroom?
	<b>Probability</b>	It <b>can't</b> be Mark. He is in London.
<b>COULD</b>	<b>Past ability</b>	He <b>could</b> speak French when he was 6 years old.
	<b>Past permission</b>	He <b>could</b> go to theater.
	<b>Probability (40%)</b>	It <b>could</b> get much hotter in July.
	<b>Request</b>	I <b>could</b> lend you my notebook.
<b>MAY</b>	<b>Probability (50%)</b>	It <b>may</b> snow tomorrow.
	<b>Permission</b>	<b>May</b> I come in?
<b>MIGHT</b>	<b>Probability (35% or less)</b>	It <b>might</b> rain today.
<b>MUST</b>	<b>Prohibition</b>	You <b>mustn't</b> speak loudly. It is hospital.
	<b>Deduction/probability (100%)</b>	The teacher <b>must</b> be Mark. I've seen his bicycle outside.
<b>SHOULD</b>	<b>Advice</b>	You <b>shouldn't</b> smoke. It is unhealthy.
<b>WILL</b>	<b>Prediction</b>	I think he <b>will</b> study harder this time.
	<b>Spontaneous decision</b>	Oh, it's very hot today. <b>I'll</b> open the window.



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1. Escolha o MODAL VERB correto para completar as frases a seguir:

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ I have some more wine, please?  
( ) Could      ( ) Should      ( ) Will
- b) I \_\_\_\_\_ believe my eyes. Is George the one who is standing over there?  
( ) won't      ( ) mustn't      ( ) can't
- c) He \_\_\_\_\_ have studied more for the final exam and spend less time playing with the computer.  
( ) can      ( ) should      ( ) could
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.  
( ) Must      ( ) May      ( ) Won't
- e) In many schools of England students \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms. It is compulsory.  
( ) should      ( ) must      ( ) may
- f) Sophia \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis well. She's a good tennis player.  
( ) can      ( ) should      ( ) may
- g) Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano when she was four years old.  
( ) may      ( ) should      ( ) could
- h) The light is red. We \_\_\_\_\_ cross the street now.  
( ) won't      ( ) mustn't      ( ) couldn't
- i) My sister Amanda \_\_\_\_\_ bake delicious cakes.  
( ) can      ( ) must      ( ) should
- j) Fred \_\_\_\_\_ sleep. He has a very important test.  
( ) can't      ( ) won't      ( ) shouldn't

## Accents and beyond: Mixing cultures and languages

By **MARKEL EGUILUZ**  
October 7, 2015

Yes, I do have an accent — and yes, I am proud of it. However, it has not always been that way. When I came to Los Angeles back in August, I felt out of place with my accent. I was at a new university, in a new city and a new country and did not know anyone. Whenever I started talking to somebody, the magic question was always asked, “Oh, so where are you from?” I could see that “you have an accent” look in their eyes.

I do not mean to say that locals are rude. Most of them are very nice in fact. However, being foreign, you always have the feeling of being some kind of black sheep. No matter how much USC gear you wear, or how many football games you attend to, you will always be slightly “different.”

But being different is not the actual problem. Thinking that being different is a problem is the real issue. That is why I am now proud of my accent. The reason why I have it is that I come from Spain, and English is not my mother tongue. There are loads of things that are different between Spain and the United States: food, timetables, parties. Language is only one difference, and definitely not the most important.

What is important is that having an accent means that I can speak in a language that is not my mother tongue. Having an accent means that I am able to explain my thoughts in a way native English speakers can understand them, even if we come from different countries. Perhaps others do not care about my thoughts — It’s true I might not have the most exciting things to say in slightly broken English — but at least they have the chance to hear them.

We cannot ignore that languages do set barriers. Some of them might be irrelevant, like missing a couple of jokes while watching a movie, or having to use Google Translator many times in order to understand an article. However, what about personal relationships? They are clearly not the same when you are not a native speaker. You may have a short talk and make a couple of jokes with anybody, but it is much more difficult to reach an intimate point. You are hardly going to captivate that cute girl from your class if she has to repeat every word she says, or if you are the one to repeat everything because of your weird pronunciation.

Nevertheless, a language is one of the most powerful things you can learn. If you are visiting a new country, for example, knowing the local tongue will make your experience totally different. That is precisely the biggest advantage of being able to speak another language: it is the best way to facilitate cultural exchange.

Mixing cultures is very significant, even if we are not very aware of it. Getting people from around the world to speak, think and work together has impressive results. You may have heard about globalization. Well, that is just a high-scale cultural mix.

I know that a foreign guy looks strange at first.

*“Look at his clothes, food, hair!”* you might think.

However, there might be a very interesting and enriching explanation behind those things you find “strange.”

There are still people who think that having an accent means someone is stupid (hello, Mr. Trump). However, my advice is to look at (or hear) every accent you notice as an opportunity to learn something new. I have already been putting this into practice since my exchange program at USC began. So far, it has been great.

Responda às questões a seguir de acordo com o texto:

2. Podemos afirmar que o texto é

- a) um depoimento.
- b) um artigo científico.
- c) um anúncio.
- d) uma história de ficção.

3. O que o autor afirma sobre ser diferente?

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4. Ele se sente diferente?

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5. O autor do texto é americano?

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6. O autor do texto afirma: "What is important is that having an accent means that I can speak in a language that is not my mother tongue." (O importante é que ter um sotaque significa que eu posso falar em uma língua que não é a minha língua materna.). Você concorda? Por quê?

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7. A LINKING WORK *Nevertheless*, utilizada no 6º parágrafo, expressa:

- a) adição.
- b) causa.
- c) condição.
- d) contraste.

8. Escreva três MODAL VERBS utilizados no texto.

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