

Escola:		
Professor:		
Estudante:		
Turma:	Data:	Conceito/Nota:

Read the following poem and do exercises 1–5.

Text 1

The Boy Who Never Told a Lie

Once there was a little boy,
 With curly hair and pleasant eye—
A boy who always told the truth,
 And never, never told a lie.

And when he trotted off to school,
 The children all about would cry,
“There goes the curly-headed boy—
 The boy that never tells a lie.”

And everybody loved him so,
 Because he always told the truth,
That every day, as he grew up,
 ‘Twas said, “There goes the honest youth.”

And when the people that stood near
 Would turn to ask the reason why,
The answer would be always this:
 “Because he never tells a lie.”

Available at: <www.gutenberg.org/files/16436/16436-h/16436-h.htm>. Accessed on: October 3, 2018.

- **Glossary:** *pleasant* = agradável; *trot off* = trotar.

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1. The title of the poem summarizes its main topic. What is it? Write the answer in Portuguese.

2. Which fragment in the text shows why everybody loved the boy?

3. Which fragment below describes the physical appearance of the boy?

- a) “With curly hair and pleasant eye”
- b) “And when he trotted off to school”
- c) “There goes the honest youth”

4. Some words can have different meanings in different contexts. For example, the word **cry**. In “The children all about would cry”, what does **cry** mean in Portuguese?

- a) Pedir, implorar.
- b) Chorar, choramingar.
- c) Gritar, exclamar.

5. The main verb tense used in the text is the Past Simple. Find 4 (four) examples of **regular** or **irregular verbs** in the Past Simple tense and write their base form as in the examples below.

trot off → trotted off ; was → be



Read the following poem and do exercises 6–10.

Text 2

The Arrow and the Song

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Henry W. Longfellow

Available at: <www.gutenberg.org/files/16436/16436-h/16436-h.htm>. Accessed on: October 3, 2018.

- **Glossary:** *arrow* = flecha; *oak* = carvalho (árvore); *swiftly* = rapidamente.

6. Which fragment in the text shows where the song was?

7. Some words can have different meanings in different contexts. For example, the word **long**. In “Long, long afterward, in an oak”, what does **long** mean in Portuguese?

- a) Muito antes.
- b) Comprido (não curto).
- c) Por um longo período de tempo.



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8. Which item below is equivalent in meaning to “[...] the sight / Could not follow it in its flight.”?
- a) ‘The sight was not able to follow it in its flight.’
 - b) ‘The sight was able to follow it in its flight.’
 - c) ‘The sight cannot follow it in its flight.’
9. In “That it can follow the flight of song?”, what does **can** express?
- a) Permission.
 - b) Possibility.
 - c) Ability.
10. The main verb tense used in the text is the Past Simple. Find 4 (four) examples of **regular** or **irregular verbs** in the Past Simple tense and write their base form as in the example below.

shot → *shoot*

