



SigRECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 1ª Série • Ensino Médio

Subjects to test:

1. Reading comprehension and vocabulary.
2. Passive and active voice;
3. Subject and object pronouns;
4. Reflexive Pronouns
5. Possessive pronouns and adjectives

Sites para pesquisa e prática:

1. <https://www.sk.com.br/sk-read.html>
2. <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar>
3. https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm

Passive and Active Voice – Grammar Reference.

When the **doer or agent** is unimportant or self-evident, we prefer to use the **passive**. In essence, the passive is used when we want to forefront or highlight **the receiver**, or when the doer is not important or unknown. The passive is often found in academic and science writing, as illustrated below.

“(...) Washington was blessed with the personal qualities that counted most in a protracted war. [Ellis, J. (2005, January). Washington takes charge. Smithsonian, 103].

Although a sentence written in the passive voice **usually has the same meaning** as when written in the active one, **they focus on two different things**, that is, the themes of the discussion are different. Nevertheless, There are also **some passive forms that have no active equivalents** or that have different meanings when used in the passive versus the active.

Daniel married Miriam. (They got married to each other)

Miriam was married by Daniel. (Daniel is the judge who validated the wedding)

In order to form the passive voice appropriately, we can use the following pattern/model:

Receiver + Verb to be + Past participle of the main verb + (By phrase)

The thief was caught by the municipal guard.

Ps.: Don't forget that in the passive voice the “verb to be” is responsible for informing the verb tense of the sentence, that the main verb must always be in the past participle form and that the “by phrase” is usually omitted.

Verb tenses:

Active Voice	Passive Voice	Verb Tense
Game developers design new games daily.	New computer games are designed daily.	Simple Present am, is, are + past participle
Game developers designed new games daily.	New computer games were designed daily.	Simple Past was, were + past participle
Game developers will design new games daily.	New computer games will be designed daily.	Simple Future will be + past participle
Game developers are designing new games daily.	New computer games are being designed daily.	Present Continuous am, is, are being + past participle
Game developers were designing new games daily.	New computer games were being designed daily.	Past Continuous was, were being + past participle
Game developers have designed new games daily.	New computer games have been designed daily.	Present Perfect have, has been + past participle
Game developers should design new games daily.	New computer games should be designed daily.	Modal + Infinitive can, should, could, must, etc. + be + past participle

Adapted from: Grammar for teachers: a guide to American English for native and non-native speakers by Andrea DeCapua.

1. Passive and Active Voice – Exercise.

Change the sentences to passive voice.

- a) Many people begin new projects in January
- b) You must wash that shirt for tonight's party.
- c) We will have to examine you again.
- d) We have produced skis here since 1964.
- e) The Chinese discovered acupuncture thousands of years ago.
- f) The police locked up the criminals.
- g) The boy is eating the cake.
- h) Mum was going to prepare the food.

2. Passive and Active Voice – Exercise.

Make sentences in the passive in the given tense.

- a) BMW's – make – in Germany (PRESENT SIMPLE)
- b) English – speak – in this shop (PRESENT SIMPLE)
- c) The oldest house – build – in 1575 (PAST SIMPLE)
- d) The bridge – repair – at the moment (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)
- e) When I came in – the TV – fix (PAST CONTINUOUS)

3. Convert the following sentences from passive to active voice

- a) The effects of an opioid overdose can be reversed by Naloxone.
- b) Today in a speech to the Union of BC Municipalities, a new program was announced by the premier.
- c) The citizens of B.C. are served by B.C.'s elected leaders and public servants.
- d) One type of air pollution is caused by hydrocarbons.
- e) The dividends of a strong and diversified economy and prudent fiscal management are delivered by British Columbia's fifth-consecutive balanced budget.

Subject and Object Pronouns – Grammar Reference

Subject personal pronouns are those pronouns that take the subject position in a sentence and represent the person or thing that perform the action expressed by the verb, though not only action verbs are used with it.

They (James and David) are making a trip to Hawaii.

Object personal pronouns, on the other hand, are those that receive the action expressed by the verb, and for this reason they are normally placed after the verb.

The robbers were taken by **them** (the police officers)

In the 3rd person singular, the verb changes its form. For most verbs we simply add “-s” to them as shown by the example below.

She **hates** it.

Classification	Subject Pronouns	Verb	Object Pronouns
1 st person singular	I	was/were hit by	me
2 nd person singular	you		you
3 rd person singular	he, she, *it		him, her, it
1 st person plural	we		us
2 nd person plural	you		you
3 rd person plural	they		them

- *it (meaning “*ele*” or “*ela*” in Portuguese) may be used for everything: animals, concrete or abstract things, etc., but “it” cannot be used for people. The exception is that sometimes we call baby by “it”, usually when we don’t know the baby’s gender. We also call our pet by “he” or “she”, for we usually treat it as a person.

4. Subject and Object Pronouns – Exercise

Complete the sentences with the appropriate personal pronoun.

- a) Do you know that man? Do you know _____?
- b) My friend and I have money. _____ can go shopping.
- c) Robert and Mark are late. _____ should hurry.
- d) She gave _____ a birthday gift. I really like it.
- e) Elephants are very big, so _____ eat a lot of food.
- f) My brother is studying because _____ has a test tomorrow.
- g) Do you feel okay? Can I help _____?
- h) My new neighbors are very friendly. I really like _____.
- i) I need to find my book. Where did you put _____?
- j) Spiders have eight legs, and _____ also have many eyes.
- k) I’m busy right now. Could you please call _____ after an hour?
- l) He gave me the box, but _____ lost it.
- m) We gave him the money, and he gave _____ the candy.
- n) I almost never eat junk food because _____ isn’t healthy.
- o) Who is she? Do you know _____ name?
- p) My sister isn’t here. _____ is at work.
- q) Dinosaurs were very large, but _____ all died millions of years ago.
- r) Could you please help _____? I have a problem.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

When to use Reflexive Pronouns

A. When the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing.

- He accidentally cut **himself** while he was chopping the vegetables.
- She bought a present for **herself**.
- We helped **ourselves** to the free drinks at the launch party.
- They injured **themselves** during the rugby match.
- I enjoyed **myself** at the concert.
- The dog is scratching **itself** – it must have fleas!

B. Ps.: by + a reflexive pronoun means **alone**.

Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You	Yourselves
They	Themselves

5. - Exercises - Write the suitable reflexive pronoun to complete the blanks.

- I did not want to believe it and then I saw the UFO _____.
- The girl looked at _____ in the mirror.
- Freddy, you'll have to do your homework _____.
- You don't need to help them. They can do it _____.
- I introduced _____ to my new neighbor.
- Boys, can you make your beds _____?
- She made _____ a pullover.
- What happens when a fighting fish sees _____ in the mirror?
- The father decided to repair the car _____.
- We can move the table _____.

Pronouns are words like *I, me* (personal pronouns) or *my, mine* (possessive pronouns).

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns
subject form	object form	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

6. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives.

- Where are (you) _____ friends now?
- Here is a postcard from (I) _____ friend Peggy.
- She lives in Australia now with (she) _____ family.
- (She) _____ husband works in Newcastle.
- (He) _____ company builds ships.
- (They) _____ children go to school in Newcastle.
- (I) _____ husband and I want to go to Australia, too.
- We want to see Peggy and (she) _____ family next winter.
- (We) _____ winter!
10. Because it is (they) _____ summer.

7. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

- a) This book is (you) _____ .
- b) The ball is (I) _____ .
- c) The blue car is (we) _____ .
- d) The ring is (she) _____ .
- e) We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is (they) _____ .
- f) The luggage is (he) _____ .
- g) The pictures are (she) _____ .
- h) This cat is (we) _____ .
- i) This was not my fault. It was (you) _____ .

GABARITO

1) passive voice

- a) In January, new projects are begun by many people.
- b) That shirt must be washed for tonight's party.
- c) You will have to be examined again.
- d) Skis have been produced here since 1964.
- e) Acupuncture was discovered by the Chinese thousands of years ago.
- f) The criminals were locked up by the police.
- g) The cake is being eaten by the boy.
- h) The food was going to be prepared by mum.

2) passive voice

- a) BMW's - make - in Germany (PRESENT SIMPLE)
- b) BMW's are made in Germany.
- c) English - speak - in this shop (PRESENT SIMPLE)
- d) English is spoken in this shop.
- e) The oldest house - build - in 1575 (PAST SIMPLE)
- f) The oldest house was built in 1575.
- g) The bridge - repair - at the moment (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)
- h) The bridge is being repaired at the moment.
- i) When I came in - the TV - fix (PAST CONTINUOUS)
- j) When I came in , the TV was being fixed.

3) passive voice

- a) Naloxone can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose.
- b) Today in a speech to the Union of BC Municipalities, the premier announced a new program.
- c) B.C.'s elected leaders and public servants serve the citizens of B.C.
- d) Hydrocarbons cause one type of air pollution.
- e) British Columbia's fifth-consecutive balanced budget delivers the dividends of a strong and diversified economy and prudent fiscal management.

4) pronouns

- a) Him,
- b) We,
- c) They,
- d) Me,
- e) they,
- f) he,
- g) you,
- h) them,
- i) it,
- j) they,
- k) me,
- l) I,
- m) us,
- n) it,
- o) her,
- p) She,
- q) they,
- r) me.

5) pronouns

- a) myself
 - b) herself
 - c) yourself
 - d) themselves
 - e) myself
 - f) yourselves
 - g) herself
 - h) itself
 - i) himself
 - j) ourselves
- 6) pronouns
- a) your
 - b) my
 - c) her
 - d) Her
 - e) His
 - f) Their
 - g) My
 - h) her
 - i) Our
 - j) their
- 7) pronouns
- a) yours
 - b) mine
 - c) ours
 - d) hers
 - e) theirs
 - f) his
 - g) hers
 - h) ours
 - i) yours