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ROTEIRO DE ESTUDO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

2ª SÉRIE • ENSINO MÉDIO • 4º PERÍODO

Dear students,

Estamos encerrando o ano letivo e gostaríamos de lembrá-los que a recuperação é parte de nosso processo de ensino-aprendizagem, que algumas vezes se faz necessária. Neste processo caminharemos juntos, e através deste, trouxemos algumas sugestões de estudo para você. Indicamos a leitura das sínteses sobre Tempos Verbais e condicionais. Aproveite e reveja os slides enviados através da plataforma Plurall e dos exercícios compartilhados em sala, bem como neste documento. Além disso, refaçam as provas anteriores para a prática do Reading Comprehension e Word Formation.

Best of Luck!

Word Formation

1) Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words/vocabulary and choose the corresponding option.

China Limits Pay for Movie Stars

The Chinese _____ (govern / government / governable) is putting a limit on how much pay its movie stars get. The government says that actors getting very high salaries is bad for society. Authorities say a lot of actors try to avoid paying tax and their love of money is _____ (harmful / harming / harm). Government officials said they want to stop "money worship" in society and in the movie _____ (industrialize / industrialization / industry) because money is not the most important thing in life. The government also wants to try and stop a celebrity culture from developing. It says many young people are "blindly chasing celebrities" and turning them into heroes, which is giving people a false idea about what life is really like. The government said movies should benefit _____ (socialize / social / society), not movie star bank accounts.

(Adapted from: <https://breakingnewsenglish>)

- (A) govern, harming, industry, social.
- (B) government, harmful, industry, society.
- (C) governable, harm, industrialization, socialize.
- (D) govern, harming, industrialize, socialize.
- (E) government, harm, industrialization, social.

Verb Tenses

What Is Verb Tense?

The tense of a verb is determined by when the action took place. The three main tenses are as follows:

The Past Tense (e.g., I walked.)

The Present Tense (e.g., I walk.)

The Future Tense (e.g., I will walk.)

The tense of a verb can also tell us things like whether the action is habitual, ongoing, or completed. This is called the aspect of the verb, which is part of tense.

The Past Tenses

Simple Past Tense. The simple past tense is used to describe a completed activity that happened in the past.

I ran to the shops.

Past Progressive Tense. The past progressive tense is used to describe an ongoing activity in the past. Often, it is used to set the scene for another action.

I was running to the shops when I saw Bruno.

Past Perfect Tense. The past perfect tense is used to emphasize that an action was completed before another took place.
I had run to the shops, but they were closed.

Past Perfect Progressive Tense. The past perfect progressive tense is used to show that an ongoing action in the past has ended.

I had been running to the shops, but I have now started walking.

The Present Tenses

Simple Present Tense. The simple present tense is mostly used to describe facts and habits.

I run daily.

Present Progressive Tense. The present progressive tense is used for an ongoing action in the present.

I am running to your house at the moment.

Present Perfect Tense. The present perfect tense is used for actions began in the past. (Often, the actions continue into the present.)

I have run for 5 miles so far.

Present Perfect Progressive Tense. The present perfect progressive tense is used for a continuous activity that began in the past and continues into the present, or a continuous activity that began in past but has now finished (usually very recently).

I have been running for hours.

The Future Tenses

Simple Future Tense. The simple future tense is used for an action that will occur in the future.

I will run to the shops tomorrow.

Future Progressive Tense. The future progressive tense is used for an ongoing action that will occur in the future.

I will be running to the shops every day after today.

Future Perfect Tense. The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future.

I will have run to work by 12 o'clock.

Future Perfect Progressive Tense. The future perfect progressive tense is used for an ongoing action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

I will have been running for 3 hours by 12 o'clock.

Take a look at the examples below:

Simple Present

I read nearly every day.

Present Continuous

I am reading Shakespeare at the moment.

Present Perfect

I have read so many books I can't keep count.

Present Perfect Continuous

I have been reading since I was four years old.

Simple Past

Last night, I *read* an entire novel.

Past Continuous

I was reading Edgar Allan Poe last night.

Past Perfect

I had read at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.

Past Perfect Continuous

I had been reading for at least a year before my sister learned to read.

Simple Future

I will read as much as I can this year.

Future Continuous

I will be reading Nathaniel Hawthorne soon.

Future Perfect

I will have read at least 500 books by the end of the year.

Future Perfect Continuous

I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.

For more explanations, please check out this site:
[tenses-explanations.pdf \(perfect-english-grammar.com\)](https://perfect-english-grammar.com/tenses-explanations.pdf)

TENSE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION	USE
Simple Present	I play tennis on Mondays.	They don't (do not) work in New York.	Does she know him?	Habitual activities, routine - facts, belief and common truths.
Simple Past	She went to Paris last week.	They didn't (did not) drive to work.	Where did she get that hat?	Actions happening at a defined moment in the past.
Simple Future	I'll (will) meet you at the airport tomorrow.	He won't (will not) be able to come.	Will they visit us soon?	Decisions made at the moment about the future, future predictions, future promises
Present Continuous	He's (is) working at the moment.	They aren't (are not) coming this evening.	What are you doing?	Actions happening at the present moment. Near future intention and scheduling.
Past Continuous	I was watching TV when you called.	He wasn't (was not) working when she arrived.	What were you doing when I called?	Interrupted past action, action happening at a specific moment in time in the past.
Future Continuous	I'll (will) be cooking dinner when you arrive.	They won't (will not) be living in Paris this time next year.	What will you be doing next week at this time?	Future action at a specific moment in the future.
Future Going to	He's (is) going to fly to Boston next week.	They're (are) not going to invite the Browns.	Where are you going to stay?	Future intent or planned action
Present Perfect	I've (have) seen Mick three times this week.	She hasn't (has not) been to New York.	How long have you worked at Smith's?	1) To express an action that was begun in the past and continues into the present. 2) To express an action that happened in the unspecified past. 3) To express a recent action that has a present effect.
Past Perfect	I'd (had) already eaten before they came.	She hadn't (had not) been to Rome before that trip.	Had you ever seen such a crazy lady before that?	To express an action that happens before another action in the past.
Future Perfect	We'll (will) have lived here for twenty years by 2005.	She won't (will not) have finished her homework by the time we arrive.	How long will you have lived in France by the end of next year?	To express what will have happened or how long something will have happened up to a certain point in the future.
Present Perfect Continuous	She's (has) been waiting for over three hours.	They haven't (have not) been studying for long.	How long have you been working on that problem?	To express the duration of a continuous activity begun in

				the past and continuing into the present.
Past Perfect Continuous	She'd (had) been waiting for three hours when he finally arrived.	I hadn't (had not) been sleeping for long when I heard the doorbell ring.	How long had you been playing tennis when she arrived?	To express the duration of a continuous activity begun before another activity in the past.
Future Perfect Continuous	He'll (will) have been sleeping for a few hours by the time we arrive.	She won't (will not) have been working for long by 5 o'clock.	How long will you have been driving by 6 o'clock?	To express the duration of an activity up to a point of time in the future.

2) Choose the appropriate answers which best complete the sentences:

1- I ____ anything about the night of the accident.

- (A) don't remember
- (B) 'm not remembering
- (C) wasn't remembering

2-After we broke up, she sold the ring that I ____ her for her birthday.

- (A) give
- (B) was giving
- (C) had given

3- We ____ our website.

- (A) renewed
- (B) are recently renewing
- (C) have recently renewed

4- We took off our clothes and ____ into the river.

- (A) were jumping
- (B) had jumped
- (C) jumped

5- A: You look fitter! B: Yes, I ____ at the gym for the last few months.

- (A) 'm working out
- (B) 've been working out
- (C) work out

6- I'm pretty sure printed books ____ one day.

- (A) are disappearing
- (B) are going to disappear
- (C) will disappear

7- Look at the traffic. We ____ late.

- (A) are going to be
- (B) will be
- (C) are being

8- ___ your room yet?

- (A) Have you tidied up
- (B) Did you tidy
- (C) Do you tidy up

9- Looked in the rearview mirror and saw that someone ___ us.

- (A) followed
- (B) was following
- (C) had followed

10- I'm unemployed and I ___ for a job. Tomorrow I have my third interview.

- (A) 'm looking
- (B) 've looked
- (C) look

ANSWER KEY: (GABARITO DOS EXERCÍCIOS)

Word Formation

1) C Verb Tenses

- 1- I ___ anything about the night of the accident. **a. don't remember**
- 2- After we broke up, she sold the ring that I ___ her for her birthday. **c. had given**
- 3- We ___ our website. **c. have recently renewed**
- 4- We took off our clothes and ___ into the river. **c. jumped**
- 5- A: You look fitter! B: Yes, I ___ at the gym for the last few months. **b. 've been working out**
- 6- I'm pretty sure printed books ___ one day. **c. will disappear**
- 7- Look at the traffic. We ___ late. **b. will be**
- 8- ___ your room yet? **a. Have you tidied up**
- 9- Looked in the rearview mirror and saw that someone ___ us. **b. was following**
- 10- I'm unemployed and I ___ for a job. Tomorrow I have my third interview. **a. 'm looking**

Types of Conditionals

Zero Conditional

The zero conditional discusses an absolute certainty; the result of the condition is always true. The most common types of zero conditionals are scientific facts. For example:

If you cool water to zero degrees, it turns into ice.

Zero conditionals, therefore, do not deal with the future or the past; they simply deal with facts. The 'if' in these conditionals can be replaced with 'when': When you cool water to zero degrees, it turns into ice.

First Conditional

This conditional is used to talk about future events that might happen. It uses the present tense to discuss the possible future events. For example:

If it rains, we will have to cancel the picnic.

If you come with me, I will make it worthwhile for you.

If I go abroad, I will get something back for you.

Second Conditional

This conditional is used to talk about the unreal possibility or impossible events. They establish the course of action that would follow, where something to happen is either hypothetical or surreal. For example:

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a penthouse on Park Avenue.

I could stop working if I won the lottery.

If I were you, I would ask her to marry me.

What would you do if it were to rain later?

Third Conditional

This conditional talks about the past, unlike the first and second which discusses events in the real or unreal future. These conditions, too, are therefore impossible, because they have either already occurred or might have occurred but won't anymore. For example:

If I had studied a little more in college, life would have been easier.

If we had gotten to the airport on time, we would have caught our flight.

I could have asked him about the matter if he had shown up.

Sometimes the 'if' clause is merely implied, as in:

I would have done it. (...if you had asked me to)

Let's practice!

3) Complete the sentences with appropriate conditionals.

1. If I _____ (to study), I _____ (to pass) the exams.
2. If the sun _____ (to shine), we _____ (to walk) into town.
3. If he _____ (to have) a temperature, he _____ (to see) the doctor.
4. If my friends _____ (to come), I _____ (to be) very happy.
5. If she _____ (to earn) a lot of money, she _____ (to fly) to New York.
6. If we _____ (to travel) to London, we _____ (to visit) the museums.
7. If I _____ (to come) home earlier, I _____ (to prepare) dinner.
8. If we _____ (to live) in Rome, Francesco _____ (to visit) us.
9. If Tim and Tom _____ (to be) older, they _____ (to play) in our hockey team.
10. If he _____ (to be) my friend, I _____ (to invite) him to my birthday party.
11. If Susan _____ (to study) harder, she _____ (to be) better at school.
12. If they _____ (to have) enough money, they _____ (to buy) a new car.
13. If Oliver _____ (to find) money, he _____ (not/to keep) it.
14. If they _____ (not/to wear) pullovers in the mountains, it _____ (to be) too cold during the night.
15. If Tony _____ (to know) her phone number, he _____ (not/to give) it to Frank.
16. If they _____ (to wait) for another 10 minutes, they _____ (to see) the pop star.
17. If the police _____ (to come) earlier, they _____ (to arrest) the burglar.
18. If you _____ (to buy) fresh green vegetable, your salad _____ (to taste) better.
19. If Alex _____ (to ask) me, I _____ (to email) the documents.
20. If he _____ (to speak) more slowly, Peggy _____ (to understand) him.

GABARITO/ Answer Key

1. If I **study**, I **will pass** the exams.
2. If the sun **shines**, we **will walk** into town.
3. If he **has** a temperature, he **will see** the doctor.
4. If my friends **come**, I **will be** very happy.
5. If she **earns** a lot of money, she **will fly** to New York.
6. If we **travel** to London, we **will visit** the museums.
7. If I **came** home earlier, I **would prepare** dinner.
8. If we **lived** in Rome, Francesco **would visit** us.
9. If Tim and Tom **were** older, they **would play** in our hockey team.
10. If he **was** my friend, I **would invite** him to my birthday party.
11. If Susan **studied** harder, she **would be** better at school.
12. If they **had** enough money, they **would buy** a new car.
13. If Oliver found money, he would not keep it.
14. If they did not wear pullovers in the mountains, it would be too cold during the night.
15. If Tony knew her phone number, he would not give it to Frank.
16. If they **had waited** for another 10 minutes, they **would have seen** the pop star.
17. If the police **had come** earlier, they **would have arrested** the burglar.
18. If you **had bought** fresh green vegetable, your salad **would have tasted** better.
19. If Alex **had asked** me, I **would have emailed** the documents.
20. If he **had spoken** more slowly, Peggy **would have understood** him.

For more, please check out the sites suggestions below:

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/conditionals-exercise/>

<https://blog.influx.com.br/exercicio-praticando-conditionals-if-clauses/>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/conditional-sentences>

For more practice, please visit the sites www.agendaweb.org or

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/review-verb-tenses-b1-b2/>

or

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/verb-tenses.html> or <https://www.grammarbank.com/verb-tenses-practice.html>