NOME: **TURMA:**   ☐ Matutino ☐ Vespertino

ROTEIRO DE ESTUDO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA
3ª SÉRIE • ENSINO MÉDIO • 4º PERÍODO

Dear students, estamos na reta final de mais um ano letivo. Gostaríamos de lembra-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 MODAL VERBS, GERUND X INFINITIVE, CONDITIONALS e CONJUNCTIONS registradas nos slides enviados através da plataforma 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.

MODAL VERBS

Os verbos **modais** são verbos distintos dos outros, pois possuem características próprias, como:

- Não precisam de auxiliares;
- Sempre após os modais, o verbo deve vir no infinitivo, só que sem o "to";
- Não sofrem alteração nas terceiras pessoas do singular no presente. Logo, eles nunca recebem "s", "es" ou "ies".
- São verbos modais: can (pode), could (poderia), may (pode, poderia), might (pode, poderia), should (deveria), must (deve), ought to (precisa) e used to (costumava).

Modal Verbs, em inglês, acompanham os verbos principais para expressar uma ideia particular. Eles possuem função de transmitir uma ideia pragmática. Aprender o uso dos modal verbs significa prestar atenção no sentido que lhes são atribuídos. Existem diferentes tipos de modal verbs, por exemplo: can, may, might, shall, must, have to, could, ought to, should, entre outros. Tendo uma função social, modal verbs são usados quando queremos falar sobre possibilidades, deduções, obrigações, proibições, habilidades, capacidades, dar um conselho ou uma sugestão.

Modal Verbs (PRESENT X PAST)

Exs:

Present: You **should** see a doctor. Past: You **should have seen** a doctor

Except for modals that express obligation, ability and lack of necessity:

Obligation: Present = I **must / have to** work hard. / Past = I **had to** work hard.

Ability: Present = I **can** run fast. / Past = I **could** run fast when I was young**.**

Lack of necessity: Present = You **don't have to / needn't** take your umbrella.

        Past = You **didn't have to** / **didn't need** to take your umbrella.

Para revisão, verifique os slides enviados para a turma através da plataforma Plurall e procure fazer exercícios de sites como https://agendaweb.org/verbs/modals-exercises.html

Veja também a tabela abaixo:

PRESENT X PAST

Obligation	You *must / have to* stop when the traffic lights are red.	You *had to* stop.
Advice	You *should* see a doctor.	You *should* have seen a doctor
Prohibition	You *mustn't* smoke here.	You *mustn't* have smoked there.
Ability	I *can* run fast.	I *could* run fast. now I am old.
Certainty	He has a Rolls Royce. He *must be* very rich. He *can't be* American. His English is terrible.	He *must* have been rich. He had a big house and an expensive car. He *can't* have written that poem. He was illiterate.
Permission	*Can I go* out?	She *could* drive her father's car when she was only 15.
Possibility	It *may / can / could / might* rain. It's cloudy.	I guess it *may / can / could / might* have been Lacy on the phone.
Lack of necessity	You *don't have to / needn't* buy any tomatoes. There are plenty in the fridge.	You *didn't have to / didn't need* to buy tomatoes.

GERUND X INFINITIVE

Usamos Gerund:

1. Após preposições:

Ex: He´s interested in buying the car.

    She left without saying goodbye.

Obs: Se as preposiçõesbefore ou after forem seguidas por verbo, ele deverá ser apresentado no gerúndio.

 Ex.: He closed all the doors before leaving.   After eating, he brushed his teeth.

2. Após o verbo GO (quando seguido por outro verbo representando atividades recreativas): Ex.: I´ll **go fishing** next Summer.   They **went dancing** last night.

3. Após determinadas expressões idiomáticas:

Ex.: It´s **no use/no good** going now. (Não adianta)

    This book is **worth** reading. (Vale a pena)

    I **can´t help** laughing when I think of that story. (Não conseguir evitar)

    They **are used to** helping their relatives. (Estar acostumado)

4. Com a função de sujeito da oração (equivalendo ao nosso infinitivo):

Ex.: **Swimming** is an excellent exercise.

    Listening to music is my favorite pastime.

    Smoking is harmful to your health.

5. Após determinados verbos:

Ex.: finish / enjoy / consider / resist / deny / admit / avoid / mind / postpone / appreciate / keep / delay / stop / etc.

Obs.: A forma negativa do gerúndio é **NOT + VERBO (ING).**

Ex.: - Not doing anything about it is worse than doing the wrong thing.

    - I considered not going to the meeting.

Usamos Infinitive:

    O infinitivo com "to" deve ser empregado:

1. Após números ordinais (the first / the second / etc.) ou the last.

Ex.: She was the first to answer the question.

He was the last to finish the exercise.

2. Após **too e enough**:

Ex.: That is **too good** to be true.

He´s rich **enough to travel** around the world.

3. Após pronomes interrogativos:

Ex.: She doesn't know what to do.

We need to find out where to go.

4. Após adjetivos:

Ex.: It´s **easy to make** spaghetti.

It was really **difficult to make** him stop.

5. Após determinados verbos:

Ex.: tell / remind / invite / persuade / advise / encourage / teach / attempt / choose / claim / ask / agree / etc.

O infinitivo **sem "to"** deve ser empregado:

6. Após os verbos make ou let:

Ex.: Let me carry the suitcase for you.

I made her clean the whole house.

7. Após verbos modais:

Ex.: I should see a doctor as soon as possible.

They might travel to Salvador.

Obs.: A forma negativa do infinitivo é **NOT + TO + VERBO**.

Ex.: - I decided **not to move** to São Paulo.

- He asked me **not to be** late

Alguns verbos aceitam serem seguidos tanto por gerúndio quanto por infinitivo, **sem alterar significativamente a ideia.**

Ex: I **love cooking** Indian food.

I **like to drink** juice in the morning.

She **hates cleaning** her room.

I **hate to be** the only person to disagree.

Most people **prefer to watch** a film at the cinema.

We **prefer driving** during the day.

Verbs: love / like / prefer / continue / intend / etc...

Alguns verbos aceitam serem seguidos tanto por gerúndio quanto por infinitivo, no entanto, **sofrerão mudança de significado**.

Ex: I never **remember to lock** the door, and my mom gets really angry. (remember to do something)

I never **remember locking** the door, but when I go back and check, I always have. (remember you did something)

Ex: She **stopped smoking** 3 years ago. (to not do something anymore)

It was hot, so we **stopped to have** a drink. (to not do something to start doing something else)

Ex: I **forgot to go** to the meeting. (forget to do something)

I **forgot going** to the meeting. (forget you did something)

Ex: I **regret promising** to help you.(I'm sorry I made the promise)

I **regret to tell** you that we can't hire you. (I'm telling you now something won't happen)

Ex: I **tried to open** the window. (I attempted this action, but I didn't succeed)

I **tried opening** the window. (This was an option I sampled. Maybe the room was hot)

CONDITIONALS

As conditionals em inglês são usados para descrever situações reais ou hipotéticas, sendo eles compostos por duas orações: uma com a conjunção if e a outra, a principal.

***Conditionals* em inglês são classificados em quatro**: *zero conditional, first conditional, second conditional* e *third conditional*. Costuma-se construir a segunda oração do *conditional* com verbos modais, cujo principal objetivo é explicitar a consequência da condição expressa pelo *if*. Acrescenta-se também que a condição pode ser expressa com outras conjunções.

Zero conditional

O zero conditional aborda situações que frequentemente são consideradas verdadeiras (fatos) e as que podem tornar-se ou não verdadeiras. Trata-se de uma condição aberta|2|. Esse conditional é formado pela estrutura:

If the water reaches a 100 ºC, it boils. (Se a água alcançar 100 ºC, ela ferve.)

A oração-if também pode aparecer depois. Neste caso, elimina-se a vírgula que separa as duas orações:

I don't sleep if I drink coffee after 5.00 p.m. (Eu não durmo se eu tomar café depois das 17:00.)

First conditional

Quando queremos falar de **situações futuras possíveis/prováveis ou reais**, utilizamos o *first conditional*, sendo também uma condição do tipo aberta. O *first conditional* possui a seguinte estrutura:

If I have time, I will correct the tests. (Se eu tiver tempo, eu corrigirei as provas.)

I can't go the party if it rains tomorrow (Eu não poderei ir à festa se chover amanhã.)

Second conditional

Na língua inglesa, o second conditional é utilizado para falar de situações presentes e/ou futuras impossíveis ou improváveis na realidade (situações hipotéticas), possuindo a seguinte estrutura:

If he studied more often, he would get higher grades. (Se ele estudasse com mais frequência, ele teria notas mais altas.)

If I were you, I would travel more. (Se eu fosse você, eu viajaria mais.)

Third conditional

O third conditional é usado para situações hipotéticas passadas, isto é, um passado transformado com um resultado diferente. Observe, a seguir, a estrutura do third conditional:

If I had arrived five minutes earlier, I wouldn't have missed the meeting.
(Se eu tivesse chegado cinco minutos mais cedo, eu não teria perdido a reunião.)

They would have traveled if the rain had stopped sooner.
(Eles teriam viajado se a chuva tivesse parado antes.)

O site abaixo poderá servir como material extra.

https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/conditional-exercises.html

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunções de Contraste

-Use **However, but, yet, although, though, even though, despite e in spite of** para contrastar 2 coisas ou situações.
* **However**- entretanto. *However* faz menção ao que foi citado anteriormente. É usado no começo e no final das frases, ou no meio da frase separando as 2 partes da oração.
 Ex: I'm on vacation. **However**, I'll stay at home.
* **But**- mas. *But* faz menção ao que foi citado anteriormente.
 Ex: She liked her friends, **but** she wasn't in the mood of going out that day.
* **Yet**- no entanto. **Yet** faz menção ao que foi citado anteriormente.
 Ex: I'm on vacation, **yet** I'll stay at home.
* **Although/ Though**- embora.
 Ex: Although I'm on vacation, I'll stay at home.
* **Even though**- ainda que
 Ex: I'll stay at home today, **even though** I don't have to work tomorrow.
* **While**- enquanto
 Ex: While I can speak 3 different languages, my brother can't learn one.
* **Despite / In spite of** – apesar de / embora
 Ex: **Despite / In spite of** his efforts, she couldn't forgive him.
 Ex: He was very fast **despite / In spite of** being hurt.
 Ex: He got the job **In spite of / despite** the fact that he had been to jail.

Conjunções Aditivas

Usamos **And**, **In addition, Moreover, Furthermore, Besides** e **As well as** para adicionar uma ideia à oração.
And- e
*Ex: I need envelopes, paper clips, pens, **and** printer ink.*
* ***In addition** – além disso*
*Ex: Part-time English classes are offered. **In addition**, students can take classes in word-processing and computing.*
* ***Moreover**- além disso*
*Ex: They knew the painting was a forgery. **Moreover**, they knew who had painted it.*
* ***Furthermore**- além disso*

*Ex: The movie has a good story. **Furthermore**, it was created by a famous novelist.*
* **Besides** – *além de*
*Ex: **Besides** playing instruments, she was also very good at sports.*
* **As well as** – *bem como / tanto quanto*
*Ex: Few guitarists can sing **as well as** they can play; Eddie, however, is an exception.*

<u>Conjunções Explicativas</u>

Usamos **because, for, as** e **since** para ligar uma ação com sua explicação.

***Because** – porque

Ex: We went home early, **because** we felt tired.

***For –** porque

Ex: She must have been very hungry, **for** she ate everything immediately.

***As / Since**- Como / já que

Ex: Since / As her money was almost over, she had to cook her own food.

Conjunções Conclusivas

Usamos **So**, **then, therefore, thus** e **hence** para indicar conclusão.

***So / Then** – Então

Ex: My wife's got a job in the countryside. **So / Then**, I think we are going to move there.

***Therefore**- portanto

Ex: There is still much to discuss. We shall, **therefore**, return to this item at our next meeting.

***Thus**- portanto / assim

Ex: She's eighty years old. **Thus**, she doesn't need to vote.

***Hence** – logo / consequentemente

Ex: We suspect they are trying to hide something, **hence** the need for another inquiry.

EXERCÍCIOS :

MODAL VERBS

Complete with appropriate modal verbs (Present or Past tenses)

1) I _____ (buy) bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility)

2) We _____ (invite) so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone. (past negative advice / regret)

3) I_____ (start) saving money years ago! (past advice / regret)

4) We _____ (join) you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness)

5) The weather _____ (be) any worse! (past negative possibility)

6) We have a lot of work tomorrow. You _____ (be) late. (not permitted)

7) The museum is free. You _____ (need) pay to get in. (not necessary)

8) You_____ (smoke) inside the school. (prohibition)

9) That woman drives a very expensive car. She _____ (have) a lot of money. (deduction)

10) Susie is so late! She _____ (miss) the train! (possibility)

GERUND X INFINITIVE

1) Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the **GERUND** or **INFINITIVE**.

a) I need _____ harder. (study)

b) He depends on _____ with his parents. (live)

c) Are you scared of _____ trees? (climb)

d) After _____ in the park, he stopped _____ a cigarette under a tree. (walk/smoke)

e) I like _____, but I don't like _____. (sing/dance)

f) It`s hard _____ students in class. (control)

g) Were you the first _____ the test? (finish)

h) Yesterday, I went _____ in the park. (run)

i) _____ to loud music makes me nervous. (listen)

j) He`ll consider _____ me the job. (give)

k) He`s too poor _____ a Ferrari. (have)

l) Are you old enough _____ beer? (drink)

m) Let me _____ you. (help)

n) I made her _____ the dishes. (wash)

o) Don't tell me _____ quiet! (be)

p) Thank God Bob stopped _____ 10 years ago. (smoke)

q) Is it worth _____ money in the bank? (save)

r) He denied _____ the window. (break)

s) Avoid _____ in public. (swear)

t) He remembered _____ for this test at 10 PM. (study)

u) Can you encourage her _____? (work out)

v) It was so tough _____ him (convince)

w) Do you think _____ is fun? (dance)

x) I love _____ _____ (go/fish)

y) Keep _____ hard. (work)

z) It's no good _____ a new car. (buy)

CONDITIONALS

Complete the sentences with 1,2 or 3 conditionals accordingly:

1. (First conditional) If we _____ (not / work) harder, we _____ (not pass) the exam.
2. (Third conditional) If the students _____ (not be) late for the exam, they _____ (pass).
3. (Third conditional) If the weather _____ (not be) so cold, we _____ (go) to the beach.
4. (Second conditional) If she _____ (have) her laptop with her, she _____ (email) me.
5. (First conditional) If she _____ (not go) to the meeting, I _____ (not go) either.
6. (Third conditional) If the baby _____ (sleep) better last night, I ____ (not be) so tired.
7. (First conditional) If the teacher _____ (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I _____ (not be) happy.
8. (Second conditional) If Lucy _____ (have) enough time, she _____ (travel) more.
9. (First conditional) If the children _____ (not eat) soon, they _____ (be) grumpy.
10. (First conditional) If I _____ (not go) to bed soon, I _____ (be) tired in the morning.

CONJUNCTIONS

1) Choose the **conjunction** which best completes the sentences below.

1. I haven't really studied for this exam, _____ I feel a little nervous.

a) so

b) and

c) but

2) I told him not to come, _____ he came anyway.

a) since

b) moreover

c) but

3) _____ I was really tired, I took a nap for 15 minutes.

a) Although

b) Since

c) Therefore

4) _____ she likes to play basketball, her favorite sport is tennis.

a) Although

b) Because

c) Since

5) _____ it was really hot outside, I wore shorts.

a) Even though

b) As

c) But

6) He has always done well on exams. This time, _____, he failed.

a) however

b) besides

c) moreover

7) _____ he wasn't a good player, he had a great game.

a) However

b) Because

c) Although

8) The defendant was depressed and _____ not fully responsible for her own actions.

a) since

b) therefore

c) moreover

9) _____ winning the title, their last campaign ended in great disappointment.

a) In addition

b) Despite

c) Hence

10) Peter's leaving at the end of this week - _____ his anxiety to get his work finished.

a) hence

b) but

c) and

ANSWER KEYS

MODAL VERBS EXERCISE KEY:

1) I **could have bought** bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility)
2) We **shouldn't have invited** so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone. (past negative advice / regret)
3) I **should have started** saving money years ago! (past advice / regret)
4) We **would have joined** you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness)
5) The weather **couldn't have been** any worse! (past negative possibility)
6) We have a lot of work tomorrow. You **can't be** late. (not permitted)
7) The museum is free. **You don't need to** pay to get in. (not necessary)
8) You **can't/ mustn't smoke** inside the school. (prohibition)
9) That woman drives a very expensive car. She **must have** a lot of money. (strong deduction)
10) Susie is so late! She **might/ may have missed** the train! (possibility)

GERUND X INFINITIVE EXERCISE KEY:

1) Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the **GERUND** or **INFINITIVE**.
   a) I need **TO STUDY** harder. (study)
   b) He depends on **LIVING** with his parents. (live)
   c) Are you scared of **CLIMBING** trees? (climb)
   d) After **WALKING** in the park, he stopped **TO SMOKE** a cigarette under a tree. (walk/smoke)
   e) I like **SINGING / TO SING**, but I don't like **DANCING / TO DANCE**. (sing/dance)
   f) It's hard **TO CONTROL** students in class. (control)
   g) Were you the first **TO FINISH** the test? (finish)
   h) Yesterday, I went **RUNNING** in the park. (run)
   i) **LISTENING** to loud music makes me nervous. (listen)
   j) He`ll consider **GIVING** me the job. (give)
   k) He`s too poor **TO HAVE** a Ferrari. (have)
   l) Are you old enough **TO DRINK** beer? (drink)
   m) Let me **HELP** you. (help)
   n) I made her **WASH** the dishes. (wash)
   o) Don't tell me **TO BE** quiet! (be)
   p) Thank God Bob stopped **SMOKING** 10 years ago. (smoke)
   q) Is it worth **SAVING** money in the bank? (save)
   r) He denied **BREAKING** the window. (break)
   s) Avoid **SWEARING** in public. (swear)
   t) He remembered **TO STUDY** for this test at 10 PM. (study)
   u) Can you encourage her **TO WORK OUT**? (work out)
   v) It was so tough **TO CONVINCE** him (convince)
   w) Do you think **DANCING** is fun? (dance)

CONDITIONAL EXERCISE KEY:

1. (First conditional) If we don't work harder, we won't pass the exam.
2. (Third conditional) If the students hadn't been late for the exam, they would have
3. passed.
4. (Third conditional) If the weather hadn't been so cold, we would have gone to the
5. beach.
6. (Second conditional) If she had her laptop with her, she would email me.
7. (First conditional) If she doesn't go to the meeting, I won't go either.
8. (Third conditional) If the baby had slept better last night, I wouldn't have been so tired.
9. (First conditional) If the teacher gives us lots of homework this weekend, I won't be happy.
10. (Second conditional) If Lucy had enough time, she would travel more.
11. (First conditional) If the children don't eat soon, they'll be grumpy.
12. (First conditional) If I don't go to bed soon, I'll be tired in the morning

CONJUNCTIONS

1) Choose the **conjunction** which best completes the sentences below.

1. I haven't really studied for this exam, _____ I feel a little nervous.

a) so

b) and

c) but

2) I told him not to come, _____ he came anyway.

a) since

b) moreover

c) but

3) _____ I was really tired, I took a nap for 15 minutes.

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6) He has always done well on exams. This time, _____, he failed.

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8) The defendant was depressed and _____ not fully responsible for her own actions.

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9) _____ winning the title, their last campaign ended in great disappointment.

a) In addition

b) Despite

c) Hence

10) Peter's leaving at the end of this week - _____ his anxiety to get his work finished.

a) hence

b) but

c) and