



SigRECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 2ª Série • Ensino Médio

Roteiro de estudos (primeiro semestre, 2021)

Dear students,

Estamos encerrando o semestre e 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 Tempos Verbais, Pronomes Relativos e Reported Speech. Aproveite e reveja os 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.

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.com>)

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

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 with 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.

Choose the appropriate answers which best complete the sentences:

2. I ____ anything about the night of the accident.
- a) don't remember
 - b) 'm not remembering
 - c) wasn't remembering
3. After we broke up, she sold the ring that I ____ her for her birthday.
- a) give
 - b) was giving
 - c) had given
4. We ____ our website.
- a) renewed
 - b) are recently renewing
 - c) have recently renewed
5. We took off our clothes and ____ into the river.
- a) were jumping
 - b) had jumped
 - c) jumped
6. 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
7. I'm pretty sure printed books ____ one day.
- a) are disappearing
 - b) are going to disappear
 - c) will disappear
8. Look at the traffic. We ____ late.
- a) are going to be
 - b) will be
 - c) are being
9. ____ your room yet?
- a) Have you tidied up
 - b) Did you tidy
 - c) Do you tidy up
10. Looked in the rearview mirror and saw that someone ____ us.
- a) followed
 - b) was following
 - c) had followed
11. I'm unemployed and I ____ for a job. Tomorrow I have my third interview.
- a) 'm looking
 - b) 've looked
 - c) look

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>

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. The most common relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that. The relative pronoun we use depends on what we are referring to and the type of relative clause.

who	people and sometimes pet animals	defining and non-defining
which	animals and things	defining and non-defining; clause referring to a whole sentence
that	people, animals and things; informal	defining only
whose	possessive meaning; for people and animals usually; sometimes for things in formal situations	defining and non-defining
whom	people in formal styles or in writing; often with a preposition; rarely in conversation; used instead of who if who is the object	defining and non-defining
no relative pronoun	when the relative pronoun defines the object of the clause	defining only

(In the examples, the relative pronoun is in brackets to show where it is not essential; the person or thing being referred to is underlined.)

We don't know the person **who** donated this money.

We drove past my old school, **which** is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

He went to the school (**that**) my father went to.

The Kingfisher group, **whose** name was changed from Woolworths earlier this year, includes about 720 high street shops. Superdrug, **which** last week announced that it is buying Medicare, is also part of the group.

The parents (**whom/who/that**) we interviewed were all involved in education in some way.

Relative pronouns: typical errors

We can't use that instead of who, whom or which in non-defining relative clauses:

It gives me a good chance to improve my Italian, which has become a little bit rusty.

Not: It gives me a good chance to improve my Italian, that has become a little bit rusty.

We don't use what as a relative pronoun:

So, he can take himself easily understood in the two languages, which helps a lot.

Not: So, he can make himself easily understood in the two languages, what helps a lot.

We don't use who for things:

She's written some great cookery books which have got pictures of delicious-looking recipes.

Not: She's written some great cookery books who have got pictures of delicious-looking recipes.

Take care to spell which correctly: not 'wich'.

12. Fill in the blanks with the Relative Pronouns WHO, WHICH, WHOSE, WHOM or WHERE:

- a) The apartment _____ we used to live was destroyed by a tornado.
- b) The girls _____ know how to sing and dance will be invited to make part of the play.
- c) The old man about _____ I told you moved to another country.
- d) The cars _____ are parked in front of the building should be removed.
- e) Fred is my friend _____ girlfriend is going to study a year in Havard.

13. Mark the sentences in which the relative pronoun **can be** replaced by **THAT**.

- a) That old lady to **whom** you were talking yesterday is my grandma. ()
- b) This is the most delicious dessert **which** I've ever eaten in my whole life. ()
- c) The students, **who** can speak English fluently, were dismissed. ()
- d) She had a very vivid dream in **which** she felt she was flying ()
- e) Paul is my friend **whose** mother is a teacher at Leonardo Da Vinci. ()

For more information, please check <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/grammar/british-grammar/relative-pronouns>

For more practice, please check <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/pronouns-relative.htm>

When we use reported speech, we are referring to something that was said either by ourselves or by someone else in the past. An example of this might be 'he said that he was going shopping.'

This type of speech is used very frequently during both spoken and written examples of English and it is an important part of the language which any English student will find useful to learn. In this section, we are going to look at types of reported speech as well as how we can use it.

Reported speech is simply when we tell somebody what someone else said. You can do this in your writing, or in speech. Reported speech is very different from direct speech, which is when you show what somebody said in the exact way that they said it. In reported speech though, you do not need to quote somebody directly.

Instead, we use a reporting verb, such as 'say' or 'ask'. These reporting verbs are used to report the speech to someone else. There are many different reporting verbs that can be used, and we'll try to use different ones throughout this article to show you some examples, but you can always do some research too if you want to learn more examples for yourself.

In short, reported speech is the linguistic technique that we use to tell somebody what someone else's direct speech was. In reported speech though, you may need to make certain changes to the grammar to make the sentence make sense.

Observe some changes that must occur in the reported speech:

Will into Would

Will be into Would be

Will have into Would have

Will have been into Would have been

Now -> Then

Today -> That day

Here -> There

This -> That

Tomorrow -> The following day/ The next day/ The day after

Next week -> The following week/ The next week/ The week after

Yesterday -> The previous day/ The day before

Last week -> The previous week/ The week before

Ago -> Previously/ Before

Tonight -> That night

Direct Order Reported Order

Go to bed! He told the child to go to bed.

Don't worry! He told her not to worry.

Be on time! He told me to be on time.

Don't smoke! He told us not to smoke.

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
present simple	I like ice cream	She said (that) she liked ice cream.
present continuous	I am living in London	She said (that) she was living in London.
past simple	I bought a car	She said (that) she had bought a car OR She said (that) she bought a car.
past continuous	I was walking along the street	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
present perfect	I haven't seen Julie	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
past perfect*	I had taken English lessons before	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
will	I'll see you later	She said (that) she would see me later.
would*	I would help, but.."	She said (that) she would help but...

can	I can speak perfect English	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
could*	I could swim when I was four	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
shall	I shall come later	She said (that) she would come later.
should*	I should call my mother	She said (that) she should call her mother
might*	I might be late	She said (that) she might be late
must	I must study at the weekend	She said (that) she must study at the weekend OR She said she had to study at the weekend

* doesn't change.

More examples of sentences transformations in reported speech:

*She said, "I **am** tired." = She said that she **was** tired.*

Phrase in direct speech	Phrase in reported speech
Simple present	Simple past
" I always drink coffee ", she said	She said that she always drank coffee.
Present continuous	Past continuous
" I am reading a book ", he explained.	He explained that he was reading a book
Simple past	Past perfect
" Bill arrived on Saturday ", he said.	He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday.
Present perfect	Past perfect
" I have been to Spain ", he told me.	He told me that he had been to Spain.
Past perfect	Past perfect
" I had just turned out the light ," he explained.	He explained that he had just turned out the light.
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
They complained, "We have been waiting for hours" .	They complained that they had been waiting for hours.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
" We were living in Paris ", they told me.	They told me that they had been living in Paris.
Future	Present conditional
" I will be in Geneva on Monday ", he said.	He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday.
Future continuous	Conditional continuous
She said, "I'll be using the car next Friday" .	She said that she would be using the car next Friday.

You do not need to change the tense if the reporting verb is in the present, or if the original statement was about something that is still true, e.g.

- He says **he has missed** the train but **he'll catch** the next one.
- We explained that **it is** very difficult to find our house.

These modal verbs do not change in reported speech: *might, could, would, should, ought to*:

- We explained, "It **could** be difficult to find our house." = We explained that it **could** be difficult to find our house.
- She said, "I **might** bring a friend to the party." = She said that she **might** bring a friend to the party.

14. Report what those people said:

- Benjamin: "I often have a big hamburger." Benjamin said (that) _____
- Hannah: "They live in Boston." Hannah said (that) _____
- Tyler: "Ian doesn't invite girls to his parties." Tyler told me (that) _____
- Dominic: "She understands Japanese." Dominic stated (that) _____
- Sophia: "Bella doesn't collect stickers." Sophia explained (that) _____
- Robert: "Dennis often downloads the latest tunes." Robert added (that) _____
- Olivia: "Leroy is out riding his new waveboard today." Olivia explained (that) _____
- Luke: "I don't know what to do." Luke added (that) _____
- Lily: "Mr Jones is rude to Samantha." Lily told me (that) _____
- James and David: "We have to go now." James and David told me (that) _____

.ANSWER KEY: (GABARITO DOS EXERCÍCIOS)

Word Formation

1. C

Verb Tenses

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

RELATIVE PRONOUN:

- 12.
- a) Where
 - b) Who
 - c) Whom
 - d) Which
 - e) Whose
13. letter B

REPORTED SPEECH

- 14.
- a) Benjamin: "I often have a big hamburger."
Benjamin said (that) **he often had a big hamburger.**
 - b) Hannah: "They live in Boston."
Hannah said (that) **they lived in Boston.**
 - c) Tyler: "Ian doesn't invite girls to his parties."
Tyler told me (that) **Ian didn't invite girls to his parties.**
 - d) Dominic: "She understands Japanese."
Dominic stated (that) **she understood Japanese.**
 - e) Sophia: "Bella doesn't collect stickers."
Sophia explained (that) **Bella didn't collect stickers.**
 - f) Robert: "Dennis often downloads the latest tunes."
Robert added (that) **Dennis often downloaded the latest tunes.**
 - g) Olivia: "Leroy is out riding his new waveboard today."
Olivia explained (that) **Leroy was out riding his new waveboard that day.**
 - h) Luke: "I don't know what to do."
Luke added (that) **he didn't know what to do.**
 - i) Lily: "Mr Jones is rude to Samantha."
Lily told me (that) **Mr Jones was rude to Samantha.**
 - j) James and David: "We have to go now."
James and David told me (that) **they had to go then.**