



# SigRECUPERAÇÃO

## ROTEIRO DE ESTUDOS DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

### 3ª SÉRIE • ENSINO MÉDIO • 2º PERÍODO

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

## GERUND X INFINITIVE

Em alguns casos, o emprego do gerund é obrigatório; em outros, o emprego do infinitive é obrigatório. Há, ainda, casos opcionais, isto é, pode-se empregar o gerund ou o infinitive indiferentemente.

Vejamos cada caso.

### Gerund

#### 1. Após preposições:

**Ex:** He's interested in buying the car.  
She left without saying goodbye.

Obs: **Se as preposições before 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:** to finish / to enjoy / to consider / to resist / to deny / to admit / to avoid / to mind / to postpone / to appreciate / to keep / to delay / to stop / etc.

### 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 student 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 os verbos want e need:

**Ex:** She wants to travel abroad.  
I need to surf on the internet.

## 4. Após adjetivos:

**Ex:** It's easy to make spaghetti.  
It was really difficult to make him stop.

## 5. Após determinados verbos:

**Ex:** to tell / to remind / to invite / to persuade / to advise / to encourage / to teach / etc.

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

#### 1. Após os verbos make, let ou have (causative form):

**Ex:** Let me carry the suitcase for you.  
I made her clean the whole house.  
She had her car washed.

- Verbos seguidos tanto pelo **GERUND** quanto pelo **INFINITIVE**.

Alguns verbos aceitam serem seguidos tanto por gerúndio quanto por infinitivo sem sofrer mudança de significado. Alguns desses verbos são:

- TO LOVE
- TO START
- TO BEGIN
- TO CONTINUE
- TO PREFER
- TO LIKE
- TO INTEND
- TO TRY
- TO HATE
- TO DETEST
- ETC.

Outros verbos irão aceitar 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 °C, it boils. (Se a água alcançar 100 °C, 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 to 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>

## EXERCÍCIOS MODAL VERBS

### QUESTÃO 1

Complete with appropriate modal verbs (Present or Past tenses)

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone. (past negative advice / regret)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) saving money years ago! (past advice / regret)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (join) you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness)
- The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) any worse! (past negative possibility)
- We have a lot of work tomorrow. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late. (not permitted)

- g) The museum is free. You \_\_\_\_\_ (need) pay to get in. (not necessary)
- h) You \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) inside the school. (prohibition)
- i) That woman drives a very expensive car. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of money. (deduction)
- j) Susie is so late! She \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train! (possibility)

## QUESTÃO 2

Circle the most appropriate option:

- a) That **(may / must)** be John's calculator but I'm not sure.
- b) There's still no answer so they **(must / can't)** be out for the evening.
- c) You never know, it **(should / could)** be sunny tomorrow.
- d) That information **(has to be / might)** be correct but I'm going to check on the internet.
- e) The Loch Ness monster **(may / can't)** exist. It's impossible!
- f) This **(must / could)** be the right answer- I'm certain.
- g) He's been working 14 hours a day. He **(could / must)** be exhausted.
- h) He **(may / can't)** be from Austria. He doesn't speak German.
- i) You **(can't / shouldn't)** park your car here. It's prohibited.

### Infinitive X Gerund

## QUESTÃO 1

Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences:

- a) I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ when he told me the story.
  - a. ( ) laugh
  - b. ( ) to laugh
  - c. ( ) laughing
- b) (PUC) I won't tolerate you \_\_\_\_\_ late every day.
  - a. ( ) to arrive
  - b. ( ) arrive
  - c. ( ) arriving
- c) (STA. CASA) She was so upset she couldn't stop \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. ( ) to complainingd. ( ) complain
  - b. ( ) complaininge. ( ) complained
  - c. ( ) complains
- d) (FMU) Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the door, please?
  - a. ( ) to opend. ( ) opens
  - b. ( ) opene. ( ) "a" e "c" são corretas
  - c. ( ) opening
- e) (UnB) I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ something very stupid.
  - a. ( ) doingd. ( ) did
  - b. ( ) doe. ( ) "a" e "b" são corretas
  - c. ( ) does
- f) (ITA) The Prime Minister said he was looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ the President.
  - a. ( ) seeingd. ( ) to see
  - b. ( ) seee. ( ) saw
  - c. ( ) sees
- g) (UEMT) We invited them \_\_\_\_\_ with us.
  - a. ( ) staying
  - b. ( ) to stay
  - c. ( ) stay
- h) Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ her the message. I really need \_\_\_\_\_ to her.
  - a. ( ) giving - talkingd. ( ) give - talk
  - b. ( ) to give - to talke. ( ) "a" e "c" são corretas
  - c. ( ) to give - talking

- i) (ITA) I gave up \_\_\_\_\_ football when I left home.  
 a. ( ) to playd. ( ) plays  
 b. ( ) playede. ( ) play  
 c. ( ) playing
- j) (MACK) He avoided \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake again.  
 a. ( ) makesd. ( ) made  
 b. ( ) making  
 c. ( ) to make
- k) (FGV) I'm used to \_\_\_\_\_ about odd things.  
 a. ( ) heard. ( ) hearing  
 b. ( ) hearde. ( ) am hearing  
 c. ( ) hears
- l) (ITA) There's no hope of \_\_\_\_\_ survivors.  
 a. ( ) to findd. ( ) finds  
 b. ( ) findinge. ( ) todas são corretas  
 c. ( ) founded
- m) He was surprised to find the door open because he remembered \_\_\_\_\_ it before \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
 a. ( ) to lock / god. ( ) "a" and "b" are correct  
 b. ( ) to lock / goinge. ( ) "b" and "c" are correct  
 c. ( ) locking / going
- n) \_\_\_\_\_ at pictures in art-galleries is a good pastime.  
 a. ( ) Lookingd. ( ) Is look  
 b. ( ) Lookse. ( ) To looking  
 c. ( ) Looked
- o) I wish you wouldn't keep \_\_\_\_\_ me what I already know.  
 a. ( ) told. ( ) tells  
 b. ( ) tellinge. ( ) to tells  
 c. ( ) to tell
- p) She wants you \_\_\_\_\_ her your typewriter as soon as possible.  
 a. ( ) lendd. ( ) lending  
 b. ( ) lendse. ( ) to lending  
 c. ( ) to lend
- q) Do you think it's wise to let your children \_\_\_\_\_ on the streets?  
 a. ( ) playd. ( ) to plays  
 b. ( ) to playe. ( ) to playing  
 c. ( ) playing

## QUESTÃO 2

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets by using them in their infinitive or gerund forms:

- a) We can't \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) without \_\_\_\_\_ (to breathe).  
 b) My father wanted \_\_\_\_\_ (to stop) \_\_\_\_\_ (to smoke).  
 c) After \_\_\_\_\_ (to finish) his graduation he decided \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) abroad.  
 d) She made me \_\_\_\_\_ (to feel) anxious about \_\_\_\_\_ (to go).  
 e) He kept \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) TV and didn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (to shut) the windows.  
 f) People enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) by train when they begin \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) their vacations in Europe.  
 g) Will you \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) her \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) in for medicine course if she intends \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) a pediatrician?  
 h) I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) dramas but I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) disturbed.  
 i) They should \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait).  
 j) It's Worth \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) houses but it is no use \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) them far from downtown.

## CONDITIONALS

### QUESTÃO 1

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

- a) (First conditional) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) harder, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) the exam.
- b) (Third conditional) If the students \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late for the exam, they \_\_\_\_\_ (pass).
- c) (Third conditional) If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so cold, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.
- d) (Second conditional) If she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) her laptop with her, she \_\_\_\_\_ (email) me.
- e) (First conditional) If she \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the meeting, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) either.
- f) (Third conditional) If the baby \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) better last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so tired.
- g) (First conditional) If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) happy.
- h) (Second conditional) If Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough time, she \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) more.
- i) (First conditional) If the children \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) soon, they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) grumpy.
- j) (First conditional) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to bed soon, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired in the morning.

### QUESTÃO 2

Circle the correct answer:

- a) If I had had enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ that radio.  
a. ( ) bought                      b. ( ) would buy                      c. ( ) would have bought                      d. ( ) had bought
- b) If you hold a hot pan, you \_\_\_\_\_ burned.  
a. ( ) will get                      b. ( ) get                      c. ( ) would getd                      d. ( ) had got
- c) She would go to the Job Centre if she \_\_\_\_\_ a job.  
a. ( ) had wanted                      b. ( ) will want                      c. ( ) wanted                      d. ( ) wants
- d) The dog \_\_\_\_\_ you if it hadn't been tied up.  
a. ( ) would bite                      b. ( ) will bite                      c. ( ) would have bittend                      d. ( ) bites
- e) It \_\_\_\_\_ easy to paint pictures if you knew how to.  
a. ( ) would be                      b. ( ) had been                      c. ( ) would have beend                      d. ( ) be
- f) If I come, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
a. ( ) saw                      b. ( ) would seec                      c. ( ) will seed                      d. ( ) sees
- g) She \_\_\_\_\_ pleased if you came.  
a. ( ) would be                      b. ( ) would have beenc                      c. ( ) would has beend                      d. ( ) was

## ANSWER KEYS

### MODAL VERBS EXERCISE KEY:

1.
  - a) I **could have bought** bread but I didn't know we needed it. (past possibility)
  - b) 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)
  - c) I **should have started** saving money years ago! (past advice / regret)
  - d) We **would have joined** you at the restaurant, but we couldn't get a babysitter. (past willingness)
  - e) The weather **couldn't have been** any worse! (past negative possibility)
  - f) We have a lot of work tomorrow. You **can't be** late. (not permitted)
  - g) The museum is free. You **don't need to** pay to get in. (not necessary)
  - h) You **can't/ mustn't smoke** inside the school. (prohibition)
  - i) That woman drives a very expensive car. She **must have** a lot of money. (strong deduction)
  - j) Susie is so late! She **might/ may have missed** the train! (possibility)
2.
  - a) That (**may / must**) be John's calculator but I'm not sure.
  - b) There's still no answer so they (**must / can't**) be out for the evening.
  - c) You never know, it (**should / could**) be sunny tomorrow.
  - d) That information (**has to be / might**) be correct but I'm going to check on the internet.
  - e) The Loch Ness monster (**may / can't**) exist. It's impossible!
  - f) This (**must / could**) be the right answer- I'm certain.
  - g) He's been working 14 hours a day. He (**could / must**) be exhausted.
  - h) He (**may / can't**) be from Austria. He doesn't speak German.
  - i) You (**can't / shouldn't**) park your car here. It's prohibited.

### GERUND X INFINITIVE

1.
  - a) C
  - b) C
  - c) B
  - d) C
  - e) A
  - f) A
  - g) B
  - h) B
  - i) C
  - j) B
  - k) D
  - l) B
  - m) C
  - n) A
  - o) B
  - p) C
  - q) A
2.
  - a) We can't **live** without **breathing**.
  - b) My father wanted **to stop smoking**.
  - c) After **finishing** his graduation he decided **to live** abroad.
  - d) She made me **feel** anxious about **going**.
  - e) He kept **watching** TV and didn't mind **shutting** the windows.
  - f) People enjoy **traveling** by train when they begin **spending** their vacations in Europe.
  - g) Will you **leave** her **to go** in for medicine course if she intends **to become** a pediatrician?
  - h) I appreciate **watching** dramas but I hate **being** disturbed.
  - i) They should **do** nothing but **wait**.
  - j) It's worth **buying** houses but it is no use **buying** them far from downtown.

## CONDITIONAL EXERCISE KEY:

1.

- a) (First conditional) If we **don't work** harder, we **won't pass** the exam.
- b) (Third conditional) If the students **hadn't been** late for the exam, they **would have passed**.
- c) **passed**.
- d) (Third conditional) If the weather **hadn't been** so cold, we **would have gone** to the beach.
- e) (Second conditional) If she **had** her laptop with her, she **would email** me.
- f) (First conditional) If she **doesn't go** to the meeting, I **won't go** either.
- g) (Third conditional) If the baby **had slept** better last night, I **wouldn't have been** so tired.
- h) (First conditional) If the teacher **gives** us lots of homework this weekend, I **won't be** happy.
- i) (Second conditional) If Lucy **had** enough time, she **would travel** more.
- j) (First conditional) If the children **don't eat** soon, they'll **be** grumpy.
- k) (First conditional) If I **don't go** to bed soon, I'll **be** tired in the morning.

2.

- a) C
- b) B
- c) C
- d) C
- e) A
- f) C
- g) A