

Inglês 1

Língua Inglesa

Pré-Vestibular

Teoria e Exercícios Propostos



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Capítulo 01

1. Personal Pronouns

Subjective Case

I We
You You
He They
She
It

Objective Case

Me Us
You You
Him Them
Her
It

Função de sujeito Função de objeto

Subjective Case: como sujeito de oração, são empregados antes de verbos.

She sings and **he** dances.

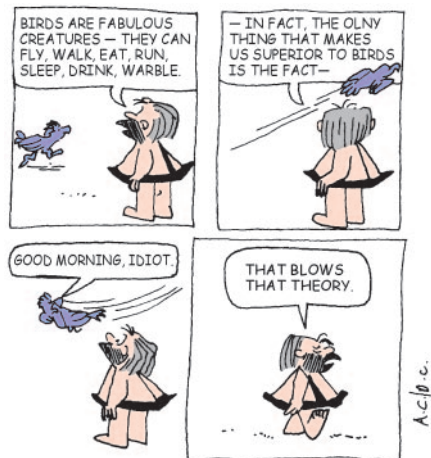
They told me **she** knows them well.

Objective Case: como objeto de oração, são empregados após verbos ou preposições.

Tell **them** we are here.

He saw **us** last night.

He's looking at **her**.



2. Possessive Adjectives & Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives

My Our
Your Your
His Their
Her
Its

Possessive Pronouns

Mine Ours
Yours Yours
His Theirs
Hers

Os Possessive Adjectives têm a função de modificar um substantivo, devendo, assim, sempre precedê-lo.

Os Possessive Pronouns, por sua vez, substituem o adjetivo possessivo + substantivo.

Em geral, os dois tipos de possessivos concordam com o possuidor expresso na oração, e não com a coisa possuída.

We have **our** problems. **They** have **theirs** too.

She is wearing **her** new dress.

The cat is drinking **its** milk.

Their car is here. Where is **ours**?

Notas

- O pronome **one** tem seu próprio possessivo: **one's**

One should trust **one's** friends.

- Uso especial:

one of + possessive adjective + substantivo plural = a/an + substantivo singular + of + possessive pronoun

A friend of hers (one of her friends)

A car of theirs (one of their cars)

Think it over!

- A man who wants to lead the orchestra must turn his back on the crowd.

Max Lucado

- Don't go to a doctor who places his stethoscope on your wallet.

Johnny Hart

Capítulo 02

1. The Simple Present Tense

Forma-se este tempo verbal, retirando-se o **to do** **infinitivo**.

Acrescentamos *s* ou *es* às terceiras pessoas do singular.

É usado para expressar uma verdade geral, uma declaração em geral, uma ação habitual ou um programa futuro.

Exemplos

Water **boils** at 100° C.

Kids **like** sweets.

She always **studies** hard.

They **arrive** here next Wednesday.

Regras para o acréscimo de ES/IES:

Acrescenta-se ES a verbos terminados em S/SH/CH/O/Z/X:

He **watches** TV every night.

She **goes** to school every morning.

That mechanic **fixes** old cars.

Quando o verbo terminar em Y precedido de consoante, ele perde o Y e acrescenta-se IES.

He always **carries** his things home with him.

Nota: a 3ª pessoa do singular de **have** é **has**.

Formas Interrogativa e Negativa

Question Form

do/does + sujeito + verbo principal no infinitivo sem to

Negative Form

sujeito + do/does + not + verbo principal no infinitivo sem to

Exemplos

Do they know it? / Does she know it?

They don't know it. / She doesn't know it.



2. The Simple Past Tense

Corresponde à segunda forma principal do verbo.

Expressa uma ação que ocorreu em um ponto de tempo definido do passado.

Exemplos

We **sent** them the reports last night.

She **needed** to see him yesterday.

When he **called** her, she **came** running to meet him.

Regras para o acréscimo de ED aos verbos regulares:

Acrescentamos D aos verbos terminados em E;

Verbos terminados em Y precedido de consoante: perdem o Y para I;

Verbos terminados em Y precedido de vogal: acrescenta-se ED;



Se o verbo for constituído de uma sílaba e terminar em consoante + vogal + consoante, dobramos a consoante final;

Se o verbo tiver duas sílabas, sendo a última tônica, e terminar em consoante + vogal + consoante, dobramos a consoante final.

Exemplos

We **received** it last night.

He **studied** all his lessons yesterday.

The kids **played** a lot that day.

He **stopped** at the traffic light.

We all **preferred** to stay home last night.

Formas Interrogativa e Negativa

Question Form

did + sujeito + verbo principal no infinitivo sem to.

Negative Form

sujeito + did + not + verbo principal no infinitivo sem to.

Exemplos

Did she see them last week?

She didn't see them last week.

3. The Simple Future Tense

É usado para expressar uma ação futura.

Existem as seguintes formas para a construção desse tempo:

will + infinitivo sem to

shall + infinitivo sem to

to be going + infinitivo

A forma mais utilizada é **will**. Usamos o **be going to** para expressar uma ação futura

planejada ou para expressar uma ação que tem grande possibilidade de ocorrer.

Exemplos

They **will** meet them tomorrow morning.

We **will** be very glad to receive you.

We **shall** punish them if they don't behave.

The sky is cloudy. I think it's **going to** rain.

Stop it. You **are going to** fall down.

Nota

As expressões **will...you?** e **shall...we?** podem ser usadas para expressar um pedido polido, um convite, ou ainda uma sugestão.

Will you please open the window?

Will you drink some more wine?

Shall we go now?

Shall we wait for him?

Formas Interrogativa e Negativa

Question Form

will/shall + sujeito + verbo no infinitivo sem to.

to be + sujeito + going to + verbo no infinitivo.

Negative Form

sujeito + will/shall + not + infinitivo sem to.

sujeito + to be(neg.) + going to + verbo no infinitivo

Exemplos

Will they come tomorrow? They won't come tomorrow.

Shall we wait here? We shall not wait here.

Are you going to eat out to right? you aren't going eat out tonight.



4. The Present Continuous Tense

Forma-se com o verbo to be (present tense) + verbo principal no infinitivo sem **to** acrescido de ING.

É usado para descrever uma ação que está acontecendo no presente momento, ou para descrever uma repetição constante de uma ação.

Pode, também, indicar planos imediatos futuros.

Exemplos

Peter **is writing** a letter now.

She **is preparing** it at this moment.

Look! They **are running** to that park.

My father **is** always **smoking** a lot.

What **are you doing** tonight?

Nota

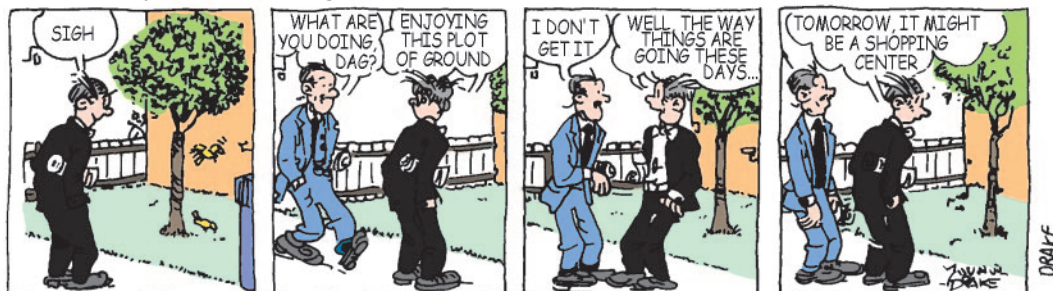
– Não usamos, nos tempos contínuos, os seguintes verbos:

- relacionados com **pensamento**: remember, forget, understand, etc.
- relacionados com **sensações**: hear, see, taste, etc.
- relacionados com **desejos**: wish, need, desire, etc.
- relacionados com **emoções**: like, love, hate, etc.

Exemplos

She understands it now.

I see it better now.



5. The Past Continuous Tense

Forma-se com o verbo to be (past tense) + verbo principal no infinitivo sem **to** acrescido de ING.

É usado para descrever uma ação que estava acontecendo no passado, ações passadas que estavam ocorrendo simultaneamente,

te, ou uma ação passada que estava ocorrendo quando uma outra ação ocorreu.

Exemplos

She **was waiting** for him last night.

While he **was studying**, she **was cooking**.

We **were crossing** the street when we saw the accident.





6. The Future Continuous Tense

Forma-se com o verbo **to be** (future tense) + verbo principal no infinitivo sem **to** acrescido de **ING**.

Descreve uma ação que estará acontecendo no futuro.

Exemplos

She **will be travelling** to Europe next month.

I **will be waiting** for you tomorrow.

7. The Present Perfect Tense

É formado com o verbo **to have** (present tense) + verbo principal no past participle.

É usado para descrever:

- Uma ação que ocorreu em um ponto de tempo indefinido do passado:

She **has gone** away.

- Uma ação que começou no passado e tem continuidade até o presente momento:

I **have lived** here since 1990.

She **has been** there for hours.

- Uma ação que acabou de ocorrer:

The old man **has just died**.

Advérbios que podem acompanhar o Present Perfect Tense.

already – yet – ever – lately – so far – recently – etc.

Exemplos

She **has already** left. (já)

Have you met him **yet**? (já) I haven't seen him **yet**. (ainda)

Have you **ever** seen a ghost? (alguma vez na vida)

Nobody has arrived **so far**. (até agora)

I haven't seen him **lately**. (ultimamente)

I have watched a lot of films recently.

Nota

Observe bem a diferença entre o **Simple Past** e o **Present Perfect**:

He **has eaten** all the apples.

He **ate** them last night.



8. The Past Perfect Tense

Forma-se com verbo **to have** (past tense) + verbo principal no past participle.

Descreve uma ação passada anterior a outra também passada.

Exemplos

He told me he **had been** there before.

After he **had found** her phone number, he called her up.

After he **had finished** the exercises, he went to bed.

ONE NIGHT, after he had gotten ready for bed, my husband went out to the driveway to retrieve some work papers from his car. Since it was dark, he figured no one would see him make the quick run in his underwear.

And he probably would have made it, too-if not for our motion-sensor light, which illuminated him just as he reached the car door.

by Beverly W. Dillard

9. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

É usado para descrever uma ação que começou no passado e que tem continuidade até o presente momento.

Forma-se com verbo *to be* (present perfect tense) + verbo principal no infinitivo sem **to** acrescido de **ING**.

Exemplos

He has been waiting for him for hours.

They have been doing it since last week.

Observe que o Present Perfect Continuous Tense é sinônimo do Present Perfect Tense, quando o intuito é mostrar uma ação que teve início no passado e que continua até o presente momento. No entanto, prefere-se este tempo verbal quando nos referimos a ações mais recentes.

He has lived here since last year. = He has been living here since last year.

Se não houver continuidade de ação, os dois tempos verbais nada têm em comum.

He has done it. ≠ He has been doing it.

Whoever has been watching life go by, without being a part of it, has been dying each day.

M. Stephens

10. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Can We Handle This Much Freedom?

Os verbos anômalos **can**, **may**, **must**, **mustn't**, **needn't**, **should** e **ought to** têm características próprias:

- não têm **to** no infinitivo;
- são geralmente seguidos de verbos no infinitivo sem **to**;

– não têm **s** nas terceiras pessoas do singular;

– não possuem as três formas verbais principais;

– não são conjugados em todos os tempos verbais;

– não são usados com **ing**;

– são negados acrescentando-se **not** após os mesmos;

– são interrogados por meio da inversão da posição verbo/sujeito.

- **CAN** (poder) – expressa capacidade ou habilidade.

Present Tense :She **can** dance well.

Past Tense :She **could** dance well at that time.

Future Tense :She **will be able to** dance well some day.

- The greatest good you can do for another is not just to share your riches, but to reveal to him his own.

– Benjamin Disraeli

- You can have it all. You just can't have it all at once.

– Oprah Winfrey, quoted by Susan Litwin in *TV Guide*

Notas

– **CAN/COULD** também podem ser usados para expressar permissão ou possibilidade.

Can I go now?

That can't be true.

– **COULD have + past participle** – expressa uma habilidade passada que não foi usada.

He could have become an excellent doctor.



– COULD e **was/were able to** são sinônimos, mas COULD não é usado quando houver referência apenas a ocasiões específicas.

He could / was able to do it very well.

He tried hard and finally was able to do it.

A friend was standing in a hotel gift shop when a man walked in smoking a cigarette. Looking up from her register, the clerk politely informed the man that smoking was prohibited in the shop.

“Well, if you *sell* cigarettes in here, I ought to be able to smoke here”, the man said irritably.

“You’re right; we *do* sell cigarettes here”, the clerk answered calmly as she rang up my friend’s purchases. “And we also sell condoms.”

– Presley D. Holmes

- MAY / MIGHT (poder) – expressam possibilidade.

Present Tense: He **may** arrive / **might** arrive today.

Past Tense: He **may have** arrived / **might have** arrived yesterday.

Future Tense: He **may arrive** / **might arrive** tomorrow.

Notas

– MIGHT é usado quando o verbo que introduz uma oração está no passado.

He **said** he **might** do it.

– MAY pode ser usado para expressar permissão. (=be allowed to)

May I come in now?

She was allowed to go there last night.

As a high-school teacher, I thought I had heard it all. That is, until one of my sophomore math students came to class and saw her failing grade. “Oh, no!” she lamented. “Now I won’t be allowed to get my tongue pierced.”

– Nancy Berthold

– MAY pode ser usado para expressar desejos, esperanças.

May all your dreams come true!

**The most
important
job of
your life
just might
be your
first.**

- MUST (dever) – expressa obrigação ou forte necessidade.

Present Tense: You **must** go there.

Past Tense: He **had to** be there yesterday.

Future Tense: You **will have to** do it tomorrow. (**must** do it)

- A man who wants to lead the orchestra must turn his back on the crowd.

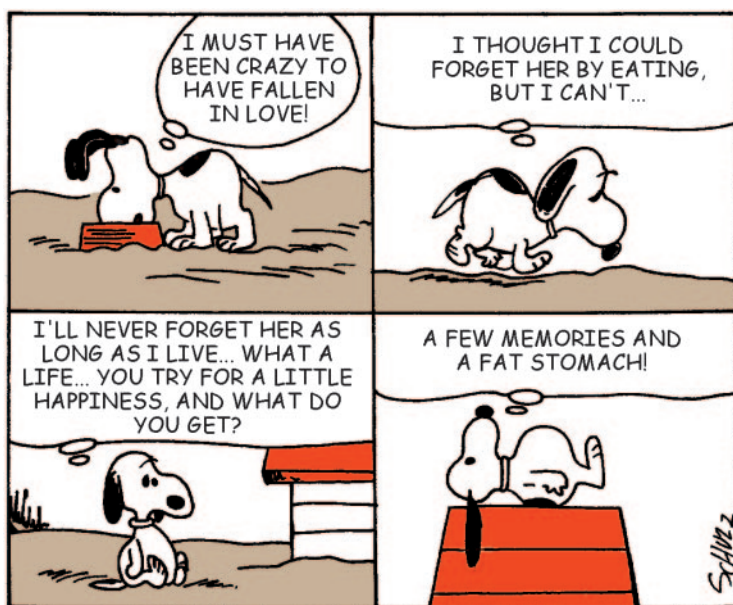
– Max Lucado, *And the Angels Were Silent* (Multnomah)

Nota

MUST também expressa dedução.

Present Tense :She knows it all. She **must** be very smart.

Past Tense: The streets are flooded. It **must have rained** hard last night.



- MUSTN'T (não dever) – expressa proibição.
You mustn't do it here. It's forbidden.
- NEEDN'T (não precisar) – expressa não necessidade. (= not to have to)
You needn't take an umbrella. It's not raining.

Nota

- NEEDN'T HAVE + **past participle** – expressa ausência de necessidade no passado.
You needn't have done that for me.
- SHOULD / OUGHT TO (deveria) – expressa conselho ou dever mais brando.
Present Tense: You **should see** (**ought to see**) a doctor.
Past Tense: You **should have seen** (**ought to have seen**) a doctor.
Future Tense: You **should see** (**ought to see**) a doctor tomorrow.

Maybe I didn't treat you
Quite as good as I should have
Maybe I didn't love you
Quite as often as I could have
Little things I should have said and done
I just never took the time
You were always on my mind
You were always on my mind
from *Always on my Mind*, Elvis Presley



11. Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Translation
to arise	arose	arisen	surgir, levantar-se
to awake	awoke or awake	awoked or awaked	acordar
to be	was,were	been	ser,estar
to bear	bore	born	dar à luz
to bear	bore	borne	suportar
to beat	beat	beaten	bater, derrotar
to become	became	become	tornar-se
to begin	began	begun	começar
to bend	bent	bent	curvar-se, dobrar
to bet	bet	bet	apostar
to bind	bound	bound	amarrar, obrigar, encadernar
to bite	bit	bitten	morder
to bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
to blow	blew	blown	soprar
to break	broke	broken	quebrar
to bring	brought	brought	trazer
to build	built	built	construir
to burn	burnt or burned	burnt or burned	queimar
to burst	burst	burst	irromper, explodir
to buy	bought	bought	comprar
to cast	cast	cast	atirar, fundir
to catch	caught	caught	alcançar, pegar
to choose	chose	chosen	escolher
to cling	clung	clung	agarrar-se, apegar-se
to come	came	come	vir, chegar
to cost	cost	cost	custar
to creep	crept	crept	arrastar-se, engatinhar
to cut	cut	cut	cortar
to deal	dealt	dealt	lidar,tratar, negociar
to dig	dug	dug	cavar
to do	did	done	fazer
to draw	drew	drawn	desenhar, puxar
to dream	dreamt or dreamed	dreamt or dreamed	sonhar
to drink	drank	drunk	beber
to drive	drove	driven	dirigir, impelir
to dwell	dwelt or dwelled	dwelt or dwelled	habitar, residir
to eat	ate	eaten	comer
to fall	fell	fallen	cair
to feed	fed	fed	alimentar
to feel	felt	felt	sentir
to fight	fought	fought	lutar
to find	found	found	achar, encontrar

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Translation
to flee	fled	fled	fugir
to fling	flung	flung	arremessar (-se), atirar
to fly	flew	flown	voar, viajar de avião
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibir
to forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar
to freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
to get	got	gotten or got	obter, chegar, receber
to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir
to grind	ground	ground	moer
to grow	grew	grown	crescer, cultivar
to hang	hung	hung	pendurar
to have	had	had	ter
to hear	heard	heard	ouvir
to hide	hid	hidden	esconder
to hit	hit	hit	bater, atingir
to hold	held	held	segurar, abraçar
to hurt	hurt	hurt	ferir, magoar
to keep	kept	kept	conservar, guardar
to kneel	knelt or kneeled	knelt or kneeled	ajoelhar-se
to knit	knit or knitted	knit or knitted	tricotar
to know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
to lay	laid	laid	pôr, colocar
to lead	led	led	levar, conduzir
to lean	leant or leaned	leant or leaned	inclinar-se, encostar
to leap	leapt or leaped	leapt or leaped	pular, saltar
to learn	learnt or learned	learnt or learned	aprender
to leave	left	left	abandonar, partir
to lend	lent	lent	emprestar (para)
to let	let	let	deixar, permitir
to lie	lay	lain	deitar-se, jazer, estar situado
to light	lit or lighted	lit or lighted	acender
to lose	lost	lost	perder
to make	made	made	fazer
to mean	meant	meant	significar
to meet	met	met	encontrar, conhecer
to mow	mowed	mown or mowed	cortar
to pay	paid	paid	pagar
to put	put	put	pôr
to quit	quit	quit	desistir, abandonar
to read	read	read	ler



Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Translation
to ride	rode	ridden	andar de carro, bicicleta, a cavalo
to ring	rang	rung	tocar, soar
to rise	rose	risen	levantar-se, aumentar, subir
to run	ran	run	correr
to saw	sawed	sawn or sawed	serrar
to say	said	said	dizer
to see	saw	seen	ver
to seek	sought	sought	procurar
to sell	sold	sold	vender
to send	sent	sent	enviar
to set	set	set	pôr, instalar
to sew	sewed	sewn or sewed	costurar
to shake	shook	shaken	sacudir, tremer
to shed	shed	shed	derramar, verter
to shine	shone	shone	brilhar
to shoot	shot	shot	atirar, disparar
to show	showed	shown	mostrar
to shrink	shrank	shrunk	encolher
to shut	shut	shut	fechar
to sing	sang	sung	cantar
to sink	sank	sunk	afundar
to sit	sat	sat	sentar
to slay	slew	slain	assassinar
to sleep	slept	slept	dormir
to slide	slid	slid or slidden	escorregar, deslizar
to smell	smelt or smelled	smelt or smelled	cheirar
to sow	sowed	sown or sowed	semear
to speak	spoke	spoken	falar
to speed	sped or speeded	sped or speeded	acelerar, correr
to spell	spelt or spelled	spelt or spelled	soletrar
to spend	spent	spent	gastar, passar (tempo)
to spill	spilt or spilled	spill or spilled	derramar, entornar
to spin	span or spun	spun	fiar, girar
to split	split	split	rachar, dividir
to spread	spread	spread	espalhar
to spring	sprang	sprung	pular, brotar
to stand	stood	stood	ficar em pé, suportar
to steal	stole	stolen	roubar
to stick	stuck	stuck	grudar
to sting	stung	stung	picar, ferroar
to stink	stank	stunk	cheirar mal
to strike	struck	struck	bater, atingir

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Translation
to strive	strove	striven	esforçar-se
to swear	swore	sworn	jurar, praguejar
to sweat	sweat or sweated	sweat or sweated	transpirar
to sweep	swept	swept	varrer
to swell	swelled	swollen or swelled	inchar
to swim	swam	swum	nadar
to swing	swung	swung	balançar
to take	took	taken	levar, tirar, pegar, tomar
to teach	taught	taught	ensinar
to tear	tore	torn	rasgar
to tell	told	told	dizer, contar
to think	thought	thought	pensar
to understand	understood	understood	entender, compreender
to throw	threw	thrown	jogar, lançar
to thrust	thrust	thrust	empurrar
to wake	woke or waked	woke, woken or waked	acordar
to wear	wore	worn	usar, vestir
to weave	wove	woven	tecer
to wed	wed	wed	casar-se
to weep	wept	wept	lamentar, chorar
to wet	wet	wet	molhar(-se)
to win	won	won	vencer, ganhar
to wind	wound	wound	dar corda, curvar
to withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	retirar(-se)
to write	wrote	written	escrever



Capítulo 03

1. The Indefinite Articles

Os Indefinite Articles são A e AN (um, uma).



I'd learn a trade, brother.
This isn't going to last forever.

- Usamos os Indefinite Articles:

- A antes de som de consoante.
a flower - a notebook - a person
- AN antes de som de vogal.
an egg - an orange - an incident
- A antes de h aspirado.
a house - a hotel - a horse
- AN antes de h mudo.
an honest man - an hour - an heir - an honourable person
- A antes de U pronunciado [ju].
a union - a unicorn - a usual thing
- A antes de EW ou EU pronunciados [ju].
a ewe - a European
- A antes de O pronunciado [w].
a one-dollar bill

- Usamos os artigos indefinidos:

- antes de um substantivo contável qualquer.

“A raise is like a martini: it elevates the spirit, but only temporarily.”

- diante de um predicativo.

He is an architect.

She is an Englishwoman.

He is a Catholic.

Crawford H. Greenewalt:

Behind every advance of the human race is a germ of creation growing in the mind of some lone individual, an individual whose dreams waken him in the night while others contentedly sleep.–
The Uncommon Man (McGraw-Hill)

- antes de medidas em geral.

a thousand dollars

a dollar a month

once a year

three dollars a kilo

- Não usamos os Indefinite Articles:

- antes de palavras no plural.

a dog - dogs

a phenomenon - phenomena - a child - children

- antes de substantivos incontáveis.

advice - information - furniture - water - gold, etc.

- antes de materiais.

It's made of leather.

It's written on paper.

2. The Definite Article

O artigo definido THE significa O, A, OS, AS.

- O Definite Article é usado antes:

- de instrumentos musicais.

He plays the guitar.

- de um adjetivo substantivado.

This book is for the blind.

The deaf face many problems.

- dos seguintes locais: theater, officer, movies, cathedral, restaurant.

He is at the office now.

Let's go to the movies.

- de superlativos.

He is the best student in this class.

She is the most beautiful girl I know.

When I enrolled in a creative-writing course, one of my first poems was returned with the following comment from the teacher: "Put more fire in the poems, or vice versa."

H. A. Maxson

- de certas expressões.

in the morning - in the mood - on the other hand

- de substantivos que representam o único de sua espécie.

the sun - the moon - the universe - the sky, etc.

- de um substantivo singular que representa toda uma classe.

The telephone was invented by Bell.

- de nomes de rios, mares, oceanos e canais.

the Atlantic Ocean - the Nile - the Suez Canal

- O Definite Article não é usado antes:

- de palavras de sentido geral.

Love comes to everyone.

Friends are good companions everywhere.

Money and fame attract a lot of people.

Friendship is certainly the finest balm for the pangs of disappointed love.

Jane Austen

- de países.

Brazil is a nice country.

Exceções: the USA, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the Philippines.

- de títulos seguidos de nomes.

President Clinton, Pope John Paul II

- de possessivos adjetivos my brother, your car

- de ruas, avenidas e nomes de cidades.

Fifth Street - New York - Main Avenue

- das palavras **school, college, church, hospital, work, prison** e **bed** quando a ideia de sua finalidade principal é mantida. Compare:

She was taken to hospital because she was sick.

I'll go to the hospital to visit a friend of mine.

Be silent! She's in bed.

Don't sit on the bed, please.

A man noted for his tact was awakened one morning at four o'clock by his ringing telephone. "Your dog's barking and it's keeping me awake," said an irate voice. The man thanked the caller and politely asked his name before hanging up. The next morning at four o'clock, he called back his neighbor.

"Sir," he said, "I don't have a dog."

Ruth Meyers



3. Reflexive Pronouns

Myself	Ourselves
Yourself	Yourselves
Himself	Themselves
Herself	
Itself	Oneself

Reflexivo Simples: quando o sujeito pratica e recebe certa ação ao mesmo tempo.

John hurt **himself** yesterday.

Enjoy **yourself**.

Reflexivo Enfático: usado para enfatizar um sujeito ou um objeto.

She **herself** will do it.

She will do it **herself**.

Reflexivo Idiomático: os reflexivos vêm precedidos de BY, significando **alone**.

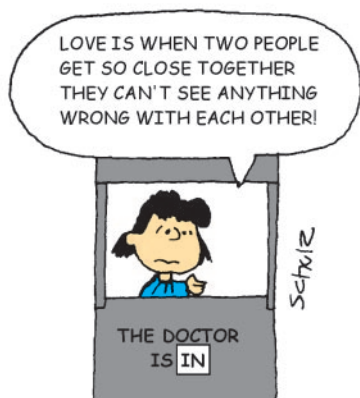
He lives by **himself**.

Go ahead. You're by **yourself** now.

Notas

O pronome impessoal ONE tem seu próprio reflexivo: **oneself**.

One should behave **oneself** well.



As expressões **each other** e **one another** expressam reciprocidade ou mútua relação:

They are looking at **each other**.

We all should love **one another**.

4. Adverbs

• ADVERBS OF MANNER

Os advérbios de modo são geralmente colocados no final da oração.

He speaks French fluently.

John has closed the door silently.

She sings well.

Those kids answered the questions easily.

You know you are middle-aged when your children tell you that you're

driving too slowly and your parents tell you that you're driving too fast.

• ADVERBS OF PLACE

Os advérbios de lugar em geral são colocados no final da oração.

Take these letters to that company.

Wait for her here.

They are all at the office.

• ADVERBS OF TIME

Os advérbios de tempo podem aparecer no início ou final da oração.

He did all those things last night.

Tomorrow I'll give them to the teachers.

• ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY - always, never, usually, often, seldom, etc.

Os advérbios de frequência são colocados após o verbo to be e verbos auxiliares em geral.

She is never tired.

He has always done it well.

São colocados antes do verbo principal.
They usually arrive early.
John seldom works on week-ends.

After giving a woman a full medical examination, the doctor explained his prescription as he wrote it out. "Take the green pill with a glass of water when you get up. Take the blue pill with a glass of water after lunch. Then just before going to bed, take the red pill with another glass of water."
'Exactly what is my problem, Doctor?' the woman asked.
"You're not drinking enough water."

• ADVERBS OF INTENSITY/DEGREE

Geralmente os advérbios de intensidade precedem as palavras que modificam.

She is very sad today.
It's too good to be true.
He speaks rather fast.
Is there food enough for us?
Is there enough food for us?
He is old enough to know it well.

Enough: vem após adjetivo ou advérbio, e antes ou após substantivos.

Tipos Variados de Advérbio na mesma Oração

– Quando numa mesma oração houver advérbios de *Manner*, *Place* e *Time*, eles devem se manter nessa ordem.

He studied hard at school this morning.
M P T

– Com verbos de movimento, tais como, **go, come, travel, return, fly, run, etc.**, o advérbio de *Place* precede o de *Manner*.

Paul went to São Paulo by car last week.
P M T

– Havendo mais de um advérbio de *Place* na oração, o mais específico vem antes.

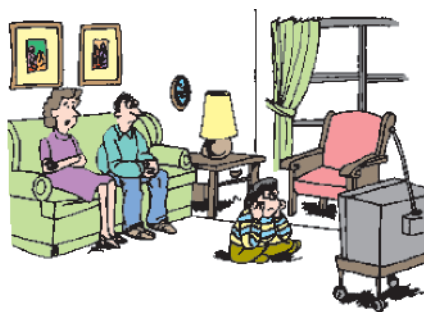
She lives in a big flat near a drugstore in Santos.
P P P

– Quando dois ou mais advérbios de *Time* são mencionados, o mais exato precede o menos exato.

She arrived at 6 o'clock on a Wednesday that month.
T T T

– Havendo mais de um advérbio de *Manner* na oração, o menor precede o maior.

He always drives his truck fast and carelessly.
M M



"We had him such a short time before the networks took him."

From *the reader's digest*, Oct, 97



Palavras Negativas ou Restritivas no Início de uma Oração

Podemos iniciar uma oração com advérbios negativos ou restritivos. Neste caso, o verbo auxiliar deve vir antes do sujeito. Observe os exemplos:

He never works hard. _____ → Never does he work hard.

She seldom went there at that time. _____ → Seldom did she go there at that time.

He will go nowhere tonight. _____ → Nowhere will he go tonight.

5. Plural of Nouns

- Regra geral: acrescenta-se **s**.
car – cars pen – pens
- Palavras terminadas em **y**:
Se precedido de vogal, acrescenta-se **s**.
boy – boys
Se precedido de consoante, troca-se o **y** por **ies**.
library – libraries

There is no shortage of good days. It is
good lives that are hard to come by.

Annil Dillard

- Palavras terminadas em **F – FE**:
Geralmente, acrescenta-se **s**:
roof – roofs
handkerchief – handkerchiefs

Estas palavras fazem o plural em **VES**:

shelf	leaf	loaf	sheaf
knife	wolf	self	elf
calf	half	wife	life
thief			

life – lives

thief – thieves

- Palavras terminadas em **o**:
Se precedido de vogal, acrescenta-se **s**.
radio – radios
Se precedido de consoante, geralmente
acrescenta-se **ES**.
hero – heroes
Estas palavras fazem o plural em **s**:
dynamo photo canto piano
solo kilo ego ghetto
As palavras archipelago, banjo, buffalo,
cargo, volcano, grotto e memento admitem o
plural com **S** ou **ES**.
- Palavras terminadas em **S, SS, SH, CH, X e Z**:
Geralmente fazem o plural, acrescentan-
do-se **ES**.

bus – buses	brush – brushes
fox – foxes	dress – dresses
church – churches	buzz – buzzes

A palavra **ox** tem **oxen** como plural.

Men are like steel. When they lose their
temper, they lose their worth.

Chuck noris

- Palavras terminadas em **CH** cujo som seja
de **K**: acrescenta-se **s**.
stomach – stomachs
patriarch – patriarchs
epoch – epochs

- Plurais irregulares

foot – feet	louse – lice
child – children	goose – geese
mouse – mice	man – men
tooth – teeth	ox – oxen
woman – women	
- Palavras de origem grega terminadas em IS. Troca-se o IS por ES.
crisis – crises analysis – analyses
- Palavras de origem grega terminadas em ON. Troca-se o ON por A.
phenomenon – phenomena
criterion – criteria
- Palavras de origem latina terminadas em UM. Troca-se o UM por A.
datum – data erratum – errata
- Substantivos pátrios terminados em SE, SH, CH e SS têm a mesma forma para o singular e plural.
English – English
Japanese – Japanese
French – French
Swiss – Swiss
- Substantivos de nacionalidade terminados em MAN.
Troca-se o MAN por MEN.
Irishman – Irishmen
Scotsman – Scotsmen

Fazem o plural em **s** as seguintes **exceções**:
German Roman Norman
- Adjetivos substantivos conservam a mesma forma para o singular e plural:
the rich the old
the poor the young
- Algumas palavras têm a mesma forma para o singular e plural:
sheep species deer
means trout series
- Alguns substantivos singulares na forma são usados apenas em sentido plural:
cattle army people
mankind police vermin
- **ATTENTION!**
Alguns substantivos são incontáveis: não admitem o uso dos artigos indefinidos (**a, an**), nem o acréscimo de **s** para a formação do plural:
news advice furniture
health laughter information
garbage weather freight
knowledge attention leisure
soap dirt money
equipment progress gossip
trash bread
English(French,etc.)
coffee(water,etc.)

Good manners will open doors that the best education cannot.
Clarence Thomas

Para dizer *um, uma*, podemos usar **a piece of, a word of** ou **an item of**

a piece of information – a word of advice

Para indicar uma quantidade indefinida, podemos usar **some**.

some news – some advice – some furniture

Sendo incontáveis, pedem o verbo no singular.

The news **is** good.

There **is** much furniture in that room.

Some information **is** important.



6. Many, Much and Co.

- **Many**

– **many** significa *muitos, muitas*, e refere-se a substantivos contáveis no plural.

many people – many girls – many stars – many men

Sinônimos de **many**:

a great number of – a lot of – lots of – plenty of.

– **so many** significa *tantos, tantas*, e refere-se a substantivos contáveis no plural.

There were so many people wishing to see her that she left without any notice.

– **too many** significa *demais*, e refere-se a substantivos contáveis no plural.

There are too many people in that room. We can't walk in.

- **Uso especial**

Duas construções para o uso de **many**:

– **many** + substantivo plural + verbo plural

Many boys are there.

Many apples have worms.

– **many** + **a/an** + substantivo singular + verbo singular

Many a boy is there.

Many an apple has worms.

- **Much**

– **much** significa *muito, muita*, e refere-se a substantivos incontáveis.

Much love – much money – much time – much coffee

Sinônimos de **much**:

a great deal of – a lot of

lots of – plenty of

– **so much** significa *tanto, tanta*, e refere-se a substantivos incontáveis.

There is so much noise in this room!

– **too much** significa *demais*, e refere-se a substantivos incontáveis.

She speaks too much!

– **much** é usado antes de adjetivos e advérbios no grau comparativo.

much better – much more intelligent

- **Uso especial**

this/that + **much** significa *tanto assim*, e refere-se a uma quantidade indicada.

I know German, but not that much.

- **Few**

few significa *poucos, poucas*, e refere-se a substantivos contáveis no plural.

few advantages – few boys – few doubts – few children

a few significa *alguns, algumas*, e refere-se a substantivos contáveis no plural.

a few lighters – a few people – a few chances – a few pens.

Observe a diferença entre **few** e **a few**

I have few friends. (not many)

I have a few friends. (some)

- **Little**

little significa *pouco, pouca*, e refere-se a substantivos incontáveis no singular.

little pressure – little honey – little food – little water

a little significa *algum, um pouco*, e refere-se a substantivos contáveis no singular.

a little time – a little love – a little energy – a little sugar

Observe a diferença entre **little** e **a little**

I have little time. (not much)

I have a little time. (some)

Wanting to put a little spice into our marriage, my husband asked his buddy Allen for advice earlier this year. Allen told him to do some of the romantic things we used to enjoy 20 years ago, before we were married.

My husband thought this was a great idea—he took me to see *Star Wars*.

by Christine Hanks



Capítulo 04

1. Comparison of Adjectives

• THE COMPARATIVE

– Equality

AS + ADJ. + AS – NOT AS (SO) + ADJ. + AS

He is as tall as his brother.

She is not as (so) beautiful as her sister.

– Inferiority

LESS + ADJ. (THAN)

This chair is less comfortable than that.

– Superiority

Acrescenta-se ER a adjetivos de uma sílaba ou de duas sílabas terminados em **y**, **er**, **ow** e **le**.

This house is bigger than that.

The weather today is hotter than yesterday.

She is much happier today.

This exercise is simpler than that.

This river is shallower than that.

He is clever, but Peter is cleverer.

Acrescentamos MORE antes dos demais adjetivos.

This book is more interesting than that.

Mary is more attractive than Jane.

Big cars are more comfortable than small ones.

More

Do more than exist – live.

Do more than touch – feel.

Do more than look – observe.

Do more than read – absorb.

Do more than hear – listen.

Do more than listen – understand.

Do more than think – ponder.

Do more than talk – say something.

– Gene Brown –

• THE SUPERLATIVE

– Inferiority

THE LEAST + ADJ.

This is the least interesting film I've ever seen.

He is the least efficient employee in that company.

– Superiority

Acrescentamos EST a adjetivos de uma sílaba ou adjetivos de duas sílabas terminados em **y**, **er**, **ow** e **le**.

Today is the coldest day of the year.

That is the richest country in the world.

This is the happiest person I've ever seen.

Which of them is the simplest exercise?

Rick is the cleverest boy in class.

Obs.: Deve-se usar o artigo definido the antes do adjetivo no grau superlativo

Irregular Comparisons

Base form

good

bad

right/wrong

little

far

old

Comparative

better

worse

more right/wrong

less

farther/further

older/elder

Superlative

the best

the worst

the most right/wrong

the least

the farthest/furthest

the oldest/eldest

Notas

Older/oldest: referem-se a pessoas, coisas ou animais.

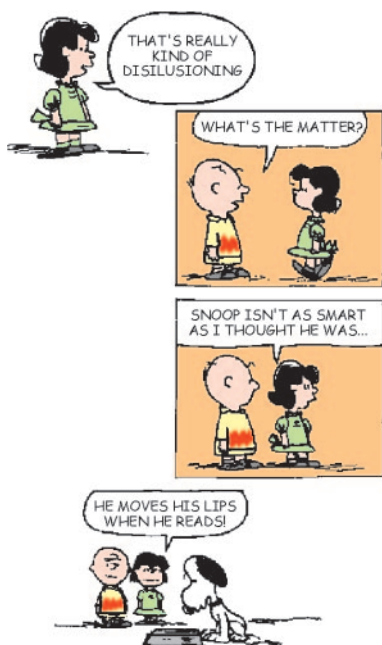
Elder/eldest: referem-se somente a pessoas que sejam membros da mesma família.

Elder não pode ser usado com **than**.

This is my elder brother.

Further: também pode significar 'mais, adicional'

I need further information about this contract.



2. Idiomatic Constructions

• PARALLEL INCREASE

Equivale a "quanto mais/ menos mais/ menos"

Usa-se **the + comp. of superiority / comp. of inferiority + the + comp. of superiority / comp. of inferiority**

The more I see you, the more I want you.

The hotter, the better.

The cleaner the house, the happier my mother feels.

• GRADUAL INCREASE

Equivale a "cada vez mais . . ." ou "cada vez menos . . ."

Usa-se **comp. of superiority/ comp. of inferiority + and + comp. of superiority/comp. of inferiority**.

The weather is getting colder and colder.

She is becoming more and more beautiful.

This product is getting more and more expensive.

John is thinner and thinner.

How Nicotine Can Help Free You From Nicotine



When you smoke, nicotine goes right to your lungs and then to your brain.

And the more you smoke, the more you want it.

When you want to stop smoking, and you **chew** Nicorette® gum, you get just enough nicotine into your bloodstream to help cope with your cravings.

You don't get the dangerous tars, and toxins and carcinogens you get from cigarettes.

And your cravings get fewer and fewer. And the less Nicorette you need the less you use.

Until you use none.

And none is a wonderful number.



3. Some, Any, No and Compounds

Os Indefinite Pronouns & Adverbs são compostos a partir das palavras:

SOME - ANY - NO

- **SOME E SEUS COMPOSTOS** - (some - somebody - something - somewhere)

– Usados em orações afirmativas em geral.

We want some people to help us.

There is somebody looking at us.

You can't stay mad at somebody who makes you laugh.

Jay Leno

– Usados em orações interrogativas, quando for feito um oferecimento ou quando se espera uma resposta afirmativa.

Would you like some coffee?

Will you ask somebody to do it for us?

- **ANY E SEUS COMPOSTOS** - (any - anybody - anything - anywhere)

– Usados em orações interrogativas em geral.

Is there anybody in that house?

I need some money. Do you need any?

– Usados em orações negativas em geral.

I don't want to go anywhere tonight.

She never does anything right.

I didn't see anybody there last night.

– Usados em orações afirmativas significando 'qualquer'.

Anybody can enter here.

Come at any time you want.

I'm so hungry I would eat anything.

Anyone with money to burn will always find himself surrounded by people with matches.

Joe Ryan

- **NO E SEUS COMPOSTOS** - (no, nobody no one - nothing - nowhere)

– Usados em orações negativas. Não deve haver, na mesma estrutura, nenhum outro elemento negativo.

I want to go nowhere tonight.

She wants nothing from you.

I saw nobody last night.

Nota – NO e NONE significam 'nenhum(a)'. NO deve estar sempre seguido de um substantivo. NONE, sendo um pronome, nunca deve vir seguido de um substantivo.

I have no money and no friends.

She needs some money but I have none to give her.

None of them will come to our party.



4. Question Words

- WHAT/WHICH (o que/qual/quais)

What refere-se a um número ilimitado; não é seletivo.

Which refere-se a um número limitado; é seletivo.

What is your name?

Which is your name, Helen or Sue?

What makes you think I want it?

Nota – What também é usado para perguntar a profissão.

What is he? He's a tailor.

- WHO (quem) WHOM (quem - após preposições)

Who is that man? He's Mr. Smith.

Who knows it?

About whom are you talking?

- WHOSE (de quem)

Whose car is that? It's my niece's.

Why do they call it rush hour when nothing moves?

- WHY (por quê)

Why are you so tired?

- WHEN (quando)

When will you leave?

- WHERE (onde)

Where have you put those things?

- HOW (como)

How do you go to school? By subway.

How is your food? Tasty.

- WHAT + TO BE + LIKE (como)

What is she like? She's tall and attractive.

- HOW OLD (qual a idade)

How old is this town?

- HOW BIG, HOW LARGE (qual o tamanho)

How big is her house?

- HOW WIDE (qual a largura)

How wide is that corridor?

- HOW LONG (quanto tempo/qual o comprimento)

How long will you stay in this country? For two years.

How long is this room?

- HOW MANY (quantos)

How many people will come to the party?

- HOW MUCH (quanto)

How much sugar do you want in your coffee?

- HOW OFTEN (com que frequência)

How often do you go there? Once a month.

- HOW FAR (qual a distância)

How far is your house from school?



Free Fall. While my wife and I were visiting Albuquerque, we took the aerial tramway that rises to the top of Sandia Peak. About halfway up, the tram stopped so we could take pictures and look around.

"How far down is it to the canyon floor?" someone asked the guide.

"About ten seconds," he replied.

Paul Goodwin



5. Relative Pronouns

As **orações relativas** em inglês são as que vêm introduzidas pelos pronomes **who**, **whom**, **which**, **that**, **whose** e **what**.

Seus usos estão ligados à função que exercem na oração.

- WHO – WHOM – THAT

Usamos os pronomes acima quando a referência é feita a pessoas.

Quando o pronome relativo exerce a função de sujeito da oração relativa, podemos usar **who** ou **that**. O pronome relativo não pode ser omitido.

That is the woman who / that
SÚJ.

wants to talk to you.
VERBO

Quando o pronome relativo exerce a função de complemento da oração relativa, podemos usar **who**, **whom**, **that** ou omitir o pronome.

The man who / whom / that / Ø
COMPLEMENTO

you want to talk to is here.
SÚJ. VERBO

O pronome **whom** é obrigatório quando precedido de uma preposição.

That is the girl about whom
PREP.

we're talking.

Neurotic: Someone who builds castles in the sky.

Psychotic: Someone who lives in those castles.

Psychotherapist: The one who collects the rent.

– Manuel H. Chavez

- Men who treat women as helpless and charming playthings deserve women who treat men as delightful and generous bank accounts. – GQ

- The most predictable thing about the stock market is the number of experts who take credit for predicting it.

– Dave Weinbaum

- WHICH – THAT

Usamos os pronomes acima quando a referência é feita a coisas ou animais.

Quando o pronome relativo exerce a função de sujeito da oração relativa, podemos usar **which** ou **that**. Não pode haver omissão dos pronomes.

The car which / that
SÚJ.

broke down yesterday is here.
VERBO

Quando o pronome relativo exerce a função de complemento da oração relativa, podemos usar **which**, **that** ou omitir o pronome.

The books which / that / Ø
COMPLEMENTO

she wants are over there.
SÚJ. VERBO

O pronome **which** é de uso obrigatório quando precedido de preposição.

Those are the old documents in which
I'm interested. PREP.

- Ultimately, the only power to which man should aspire is that which he exercises over himself.

– Elie Wiesel, *Memoirs: All Rivers Run to the Sea* (Knopf)

- There is nothing like returning to a place that remains unchanged to find the ways in which you yourself have altered.

– Nelson Mandela, *A Long Walk to Freedom* (Little, Brown)

- Good manners will open doors that the best education cannot.

– Clarence Thomas

- The joy of life is made up of obscure and seemingly mundane victories that give us our own small satisfactions.

– Billy Joel

They say the average taxpayer works more than four months out of every year for the government, which is very disturbing. We're not even sure people who work for the government work four months out of every year for the government.

– *Montana Oil Journal*

• WHOSE – WHAT

O pronome **whose** (cujo, cuja) indica posse, vindo sempre seguido de um substantivo.

That is the woman whose father died in the accident last night.

What significa “o que”, “aquilo que”.

Tell her what we want to know.

I want what is mine.

• WHICH – SPECIAL USE

O pronome **which** também é usado para nos referirmos a toda idéia já expressa na oração anterior. Vem sempre após uma vírgula.

Our close friends didn't accept our apologies, which made us sad.

- The incidence of memory is like the light from dead stars whose influence lingers long after the events themselves.

– David Horowitz, *Radical Son* (Simon & Schuster)



6. Relative Clauses

– **Defining Relative Clauses** (Orações Subordinadas Adjetivas Restritivas)

São orações necessárias para que a oração principal tenha sentido. Seguem as mesmas regras já vistas.

The people who want to see you are here.
The car which she bought yesterday is brand-new.

– **Non-Defining Relative Clauses** (Orações Subordinadas Adjetivas Explicativas)

Essas orações simplesmente nos informam algo a mais sobre o termo anterior, não sendo necessárias para que a oração principal seja entendida.



Devem vir sempre entre vírgulas e não admitem o uso do pronome **that**, assim como não pode haver omissão do pronome relativo.

Shakespeare, who wrote *Hamlet*, was a great playwright.

This book, which is famous, is by Thomas Mann.

- **THAT – SPECIAL USE**

Prefere-se o uso de **that** após adjetivos no grau superlativo, após alguns indefinidos, após **the first**, **the last**, etc. e quando o pronome relativo referir-se a pessoas e coisas (ou animais) ao mesmo tempo.

This is the best that I can do.

Nothing that you say impresses me.

He will be the first that will arrive.

This book is about the people and the places that I love most.

Think it over

Aung San Suu Kyi:

It is no simple matter to decide who are the more fortunate – those to whom life gives all, or those who have to give all to life. A fulfilled life is not necessarily one constructed strictly in accordance with one's own blueprint; it can be a glorious collage of materials that have come unexpectedly to hand. How wonderful it is that we do not know what tomorrow will bring.

– In a speech

7. Question Tags

Question Tags são pequenas frases acrescentadas ao fim de uma oração com o intuito de obter uma confirmação do que foi dito anteriormente.

Forma-se com o verbo auxiliar correspondente ao tempo verbal empregado na declaração, seguido do pronome pessoal do caso reto correspondente ao sujeito da declaração.

Na question tag negativa deve-se sempre usar a contração do verbo auxiliar com **not**.

Declaração afirmativa → Question Tag Negativa

Sue is going home, isn't she?

Paul knows it well, doesn't he?

Declaração negativa → Question Tag afirmativa

We won't do it again, will we?

The kids didn't go home yesterday, did they?

"Once upon a time

You dressed so fine, you

Threw the bums a dime

In your prime, didn't you?"

Bob Dylan, *Like a Rolling Stone*

Casos Especiais

– A Question Tag usada com o imperativo é **will you**.

Come here, will you?

Don't do it, will you?

– Com **let's** usamos **shall we**.

Let's write it now, shall we?

Let's not do it again, shall we?

– O verbo **there to be** conserva **there**.

There isn't anyone there, is there?

– A Question Tag correspondente a **I am** é **aren't I**.

I am right about it, aren't I?

– Declarações que contenham **never**, **seldom**, **hardly**, etc. equivalem a declarações negativas.

She never goes there, does she?

They seldom work, do they?

– Se o sujeito for **somebody**, **someone**, **anybody**, **anyone**, **nobody**, **no one**, a question tag é formada com o pronome "he"

Nobody will do it, will he?

Capítulo 05

1. The Gerund

– Usado como sujeito de orações:

Living is a hard task.

Playing cards is a good pastime.

Today, watching television often means fighting, violence and foul language – and that's just deciding who gets to hold the remote control.

– Donna Gephart in *National Enquirer*

– Em proibições curtas:

No smoking!

No camping!

– Após preposições:

Before leaving, talk to her.

I'm not interested in doing it.

The secret of being boring is to tell everything.

Voltaire

– Após as expressões:

be worth (while) – valer a pena

It's worthwhile going there.

It's no good (It's no use) – não adianta, é inútil

It's no use trying to do this again. It won't work.

look forward to – esperar ansiosamente

We're looking forward to seeing her again.

to be used to – costumar

He is used to travelling a lot.

can't help – não poder evitar

I can't help looking at her all the time.

can't stand – não suportar, não tolerar

I can't stand having to do this all day long.

– Após os seguintes verbos:

admit	appreciate	delay
consider	miss	excuse
deny	quit	finish
enjoy	resist	keep
forgive	suggest	understand
mind	risk	postpone
practice	avoid	imagine

Avoid criticizing in order
not to be criticized.

He enjoys living here.

He denied knowing about this situation.

Do you mind opening the window?

Why don't you quit smoking?

Avoid talking to her about this subject.

I won't risk losing my job.

Atenção!

– USED TO x BE USED TO

I used **to smoke** a lot. (costumava)

I am used **to smoking** a lot. (costumo)



– STOP

He stopped **to say** 'hello'. (parar para)He stopped **saying** 'Hello'. (parar de)

STOP DREAMING
AND YOU'LL STOP LIVING.

– TRY

Try **to do** it again. (fazer um esforço)Try **doing** it again. (fazer uma experiência para ver o resultado)

2. The Infinitive

– Usado como sujeito de orações:

To live is an adventure.

– Usado após **what, how, where**, etc.:

I don't know how to get there.

She doesn't know what to do.

– Usado após adjetivos:

It is good to be here.

– Usado após os verbos:

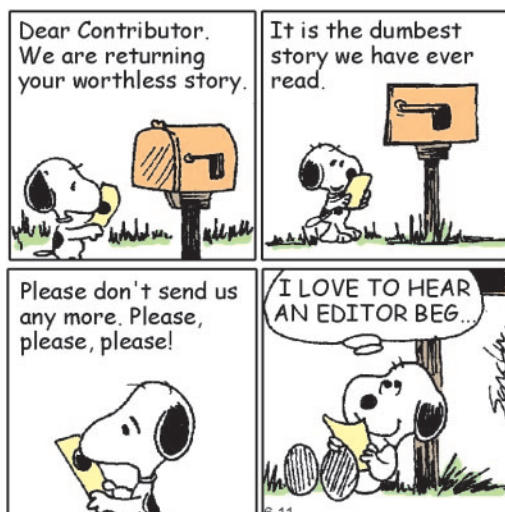
appear	ask	want
refuse	wish	hope
decide	used to	seem
teach	can afford	have
care	expect	

I expect to hear from you soon.

He seems to be quite happy.

I can't afford to buy that house.

He refused to accept our help.



The Infinitive without 'to'

Usamos após verbos auxiliares e anômalos:

She shall arrive soon.

He may do it again.

Usamos após os verbos **make** e **let**:

Make her stay a little longer.

Let me tell you about our coming party.

Let's Give Peace a Chance

Usamos após os verbos **had better** e **would rather**:

You had better believe me; I'm telling you the truth.

I would rather stay here till tomorrow morning.

Usamos após as preposições **but** e **except**:

He does everything but work.

I'll do everything except change my mind about it.

Modern Maxim: Give a man a fish, and he will eat for a day. Teach him to fish, and he will sit in a boat and drink beer all day.

– "The Dan Moon Show", WTMA, Charleston, S.C.

Verbos seguidos por gerúndio ou infinitivo sem 'to'

Após os seguintes verbos:

feel	realize	notice
listen(to)	see	watch
hear	observe	perceive



He was watching the girls cross / crossing the street.

I heard her say / saying she was tired.

Can you feel my hands touch / touching you?

Yesterday I saw her leave / leaving her house.

3. Reported Speech

Reported Speech é a repetição de algo que foi dito por alguém, algo que foi relatado a outras pessoas, com nossas próprias palavras.

He said: 'I know it well'. (direct speech)

He said (that) he knew it well. (reported speech)

Há três tipos de **Reported Speech**:

Statements

He said to her, 'I love you!'

He told her he loved her.

Commands

He said to her, 'Open the door!'

He told her to open the door.

Questions

He said to her, 'Do you love me?'

He asked her if (whether) she loved him.



"Do us a favor: try to sound educated."

Leia a seguir as alterações verbais que ocorrem na passagem de uma sentença para o **Reported Speech** e os três tipos de **Reported Speech** mais detalhados com suas mudanças verbais e de construção.



⇒ Alterações verbais

direct speech

Simple Present
Present Continuous
Present Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous
Simple Past
Simple Future
Simple Conditional
Can
May
Must

indirect speech

Simple Past
Past Continuous
Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect
Simple Conditional
Conditional Perfect
Could
Might
Had to

⇒ Quando o verbo introdutório **to say** estiver no **simple present**, **present continuous**, **present perfect** ou **simple future**, não haverá mudança nos tempos verbais.

He says: "I love dancing."

He says (that) he loves dancing.

⇒ Os verbos **should**, **ought to**, **might** e **could**, assim como os verbos no **past continuous** e no **past perfect**, não sofrem alterações na passagem do discurso indireto.

He said to her, "I was studying hard."

He told her (that) he was studying hard.

⇒ Com verdades universais não há mudança verbal:

He said, "Man is mortal".

He said (that) man is mortal.

⇒ Outras alterações

direct speech

this
these
here
now
today
yesterday
tomorrow
last (...)
next (...)
ago

indirect speech

that
those
there
then
that day
the day before
the next day
the (...) before
the following (...)
before

⇒ No **direct speech**, deve-se usar **say** ou **say to** na oração introdutória. Já no **reported speech**, usa-se **say** (sem objeto) ou **tell** seguido de objeto direto na oração introdutória, ou **ask** ou **order** conforme o tipo de **reported speech**. O conectivo **that** é facultativo.

Tipos de Reported Speech

⇒ Statements

Seguem normalmente as regras já anteriormente mencionadas.

He said, "I study hard."

He said (that) he studied hard.

He said to us, "I think I have broken my arm."

He told us (that) he thought he had broken his arm.

She said to Paul, "I bought it last week."

She told him (that) she had bought it the week before.

⇒ Commands

direct speech

verbo principal

please

imperativo afirmativo

imperativo negativo

indirect speech

tell, order ou

ask

infinitivo com **to**

not + infinitivo com **to**

He said to John, "Please, open the door."

He asked John to open the door.

She said to him, "Don't smoke here."

She told (ordered) him not to smoke there.

⇒ Questions

Com orações interrogativas, o verbo introdutório altera-se para **ask**.

He said, "How is Paul?"

He asked how Paul was.

John said to Mary, "Where did you spend your holidays?"

John asked Mary where she had spent her holidays.

Quando não houver pronome interrogativo, usamos **whether** ou **if** no discurso indireto.

He said to me, "Did you go there yesterday?"

He asked me if (whether) I had gone there the day before.

4. If Clauses

If Clauses são orações condicionais introduzidas por **if**. A outra oração, que é a principal, é a **Main Clause**.

If you study more, you will succeed.

IF CLAUSE MAIN CLAUSE

Dividem-se, basicamente, em três tipos principais:

– **Future-Possible Condition** (sugere uma ação possível de se realizar)

Forma-se com a **If Clause** no **simple present** e a **Main Clause** no **simple future** ou **imperative**.

If she goes there, she will see him.

If you see him there, call me at once.

- If you can't convince them, confuse them.

– Harry S. Truman



Oprah Winfrey:

Keep a grateful journal. Every night, list five things that happened this day that you are grateful for.

What it will begin to do is change your perspective of your day and your life. If you can learn to focus on what you have, you will always see that the universe is abundant; you will have more.

If you concentrate on what you don't have, you will never have enough.

– In a speech

– **Present-Unreal Condition** (sugere uma ação irreal, improvável de se realizar)

Forma-se com a **If Clause** no **simple past** e a **Main Clause** no **simple conditional**.

If you went there, you would find him.

If they came here earlier, they would be served.

Nota

Na **Present-Unreal Condition** o verbo **to be** é **were** para todas as pessoas.

If I were you, I would go home right now.

If she were here, she would be happy.

– **Past-Unreal Condition** (sugere condições hipotéticas ou irreais no passado)

Forma-se com a **If Clause** no **past perfect** e a **Main Clause** no **conditional perfect**.

If they had gone there, they would have seen us.

If she had eaten all that food, she would have felt rather sick.

• **IF CLAUSES – USOS ESPECIAIS**

Podemos usar o **simple present** em ambas **clauses** para expressar uma relação de causa e efeito.

If you heat ice, it melts.

Quando o efeito da oração principal é sentido no presente, usamos o **simple conditional** em vez do **conditional perfect**.

If you had kept those coins, you would have them now.

If she had asked me to buy the tickets, she would see the show with me tonight.

- A mind, like a home, is furnished by its owner, so if one's life is cold and bare he can blame none but himself.

– Louis L'Amour, *Bendigo Shafter* (Bantam)

- If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend.

– Abraham Lincoln

É possível invertermos a posição do verbo auxiliar com a do sujeito e eliminarmos o **if** da oração quando os auxiliares forem **were**, **had** ou **should**.

If she were here, she'd see it.

Were she here, she'd see it.

If you had gone, you'd have found them.

Had you gone there, you'd have found them.

If you should see her, give her my regards.

Should you see her, give her my regards.

O **present perfect** ou o **present continuous** podem ser usados na **If Clause** no lugar do **simple present**.

If they have arrived, we'll go to greet them.

If they are coming, we'll wait for them.

A wealthy man came home from a gambling trip and told his wife that he had lost their entire fortune and that they would have to drastically alter their life-style. "If you will just learn to cook," he said, "we can fire the chef."

"Fine," she said. "And if you learn how to make love, we can fire the gardener."

– Lee Goodin

5. Passive Voice

Usamos a **Passive Voice** para enfatizar a ação sofrida e ainda quando o autor da ação é desconhecido, indefinido ou não é importante.

People do it everywhere.

It is done everywhere.

Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet*.

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

Regras para a transformação em **Passive Voice**:

– o objeto da voz ativa torna-se o sujeito da passiva.

– o verbo **to be** é o verbo auxiliar da voz passiva, e é conjugado no mesmo tempo verbal do verbo principal da voz ativa.

– o verbo principal vai para o **past participle** na voz passiva.

– o sujeito da voz ativa torna-se agente da passiva e vem precedido da preposição **by**.

– o agente da passiva só é mencionado quando for importante para o entendimento da sentença.

We are told that people stay in love because of chemistry, or because they remain intrigued with each other, because of many kindnesses, because of luck. But part of it has got to be forgiveness and gratefulness. The understanding that although you're no bargain, you love and you are loved. Anyway.

Ellen Goodman

- Exemplos da **Passive Voice** nos tempos verbais

– Simple Present

People speak English here.

English is spoken here.

– Simple Past

She wrote those letters last night.

Those letters were written last night.

Waiting Game. Whenever I accompanied my aunt on her visits to the doctor, she would complain to me about the long delay she always endured.

One day, when my aunt's name was finally called, she was asked to step on the scale. "I need to get your weight today," said the nurse.

Without a moment's hesitation, my aunt replied, "One hour and 45 minutes."

Michellanne Bierbaum

– Simple Future

My sister will eat those pears.

Those pears will be eaten by my sister.

– Present Continuous

She is doing the exercises.

The exercises are being done.

– Past Continuous

They were preparing those reports.

Those reports were being prepared.

– Future Continuous

She will be analysing the tracks.

The tracks will be being analysed.

– Present Perfect

John has broken that vase.

That vase has been broken by John.

– Past Perfect

They had robbed that bank again.

That bank had been robbed again.





– **Future Perfect**

The doctor will have finished it at midday.

It will have been finished by the doctor at midday.

– **Simple Conditional**

They would begin the task soon.

The task would be begun soon.

– **Conditional Perfect**

They would have seen her there.

She would have been seen there.

– **Modal Auxiliary Verbs**

Those kids can carry it.

It can be carried by those kids.

They should permit it here.

It should be permitted here.

• **Casos Especiais com Passive Voice**

– Verbos com dois objetos: podemos optar entre o objeto direto e o indireto para sujeito da passiva. Se optarmos pelo direto, será necessário o uso da preposição **to** (ou **for**).

I gave her the books that day.

The books were given to her that day.

She was given the books that day.

I will tell them a story.

A story will be told to them.

They will be told a story.

– Advérbios de modo na **Passive Voice**: devem ser colocados antes do verbo principal.

Observe o exemplo:

She closed the door carefully.

The door was carefully closed.



"His writing has sure improved.
The letters from college pleading for money
are forcefully and flawlessly written."

• **Passiva Impessoal**

Esse tipo de construção ocorre após os seguintes verbos:

believe	consider	think	report
find	know	say	understand

Observe o seguinte exemplo:

They think that he is boring.

He is thought to be boring.

Modificações que ocorrem na **Passiva Impessoal**:

– o sujeito da segunda oração (oração subordinada) transforma-se no sujeito da voz passiva.

– o verbo da primeira oração (oração principal) é colocado na voz passiva.

– o verbo da segunda oração passa para o infinitivo ou infinitivo perfeito.

– omitem-se o sujeito da primeira oração e o **that**.

– se o tempo do verbo da oração subordinada for anterior àquele do verbo da oração principal, usa-se o infinitivo perfeito na passiva.

Exemplos

People think that he is timid.

He is thought to be timid.

They say that she knows it all.

She is said to know it all.

People think that he was rich.

He is thought to have been rich.

My cousin took a flight on a new budget airline. No snacks were served, but drinks were offered. He heard one man request tea.

"What kind?" the flight attendant asked.

"Chamomile," he responded, pleased at having a choice.

"No, sir," she said. "I meant, hot or cold?"

– Rita K. Mackintosh

Capítulo 06

1. Correlative Conjunctions

São construções usadas para relacionar orações. As principais são:

- **BOTH ... AND:** tanto (tão) ... quanto
Both you and I will have to do it.
He likes both blondes and brunettes.
- **NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO:** não só ... mas também
She is not only pretty but also very intelligent.
This is not only important but also essential.
- **EITHER ... OR:** ou ... ou
You can do it either now or later.
Either you do it or I'll punish you.

- **NEITHER ... NOR:** nem ... nem
She is neither rich nor pretty.
I want neither this nor that.

Notas

– Como não pode haver mais de um elemento negativo em uma mesma sentença, o uso de **neither ... nor** deve ser feito com o verbo da sentença na forma afirmativa, embora seja possível a seguinte opção:

She is *neither* rich *nor* pretty. – She *isn't* *either* rich *or* pretty.

I want *neither* beer *nor* wine. – I don't want *either* beer *or* wine.

– Com as construções **either ... or** e **neither ... nor**, o verbo concorda com o sujeito mais próximo:

Either a cigarette or a cigar *is* bad for your health.

Neither John nor I *am* sick.

Both unsuccessful and offendend?

For her upcoming prom, my daughter went to have hair done at a trendy new salon. As she approached the door, she was greeted by a sign: "Some of the World's Most Beautiful Faces Have Walked Through This Door." Unsuccessful in opening the door, she then noticed another small sign posted on it: "Please Use Other Door."

Nilam Parekh

2. The Uses of Either, Any, Neither, None

- **EITHER/ANY**
 - **either** significa 'também', usado em sentenças negativas.
I won't go there either.
 - **either ... or** significa 'ou ... ou'
Either you do it or I'll punish you.
You can take either this or that.

– **either** também significa 'um entre dois elementos'.

Here are two books. You can choose either.

– **any** significa 'qualquer um entre mais de dois elementos'.

You may choose any of those ten books.

- **NEITHER/NONE**
 - **neither** significa 'nem'.
William won't do it and neither will I.



– **neither . . . nor** significa ‘nem . . . nem’

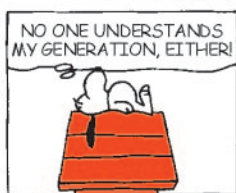
I will take neither this nor that with me.

– **neither** também significa ‘nenhum entre dois elementos’.

Both are good but neither interests me.

– **none** significa ‘nenhum entre mais de dois elementos’.

None of those girls will accept our invitation.



3. Useful Words

Segue, abaixo, uma relação de palavras muito frequentes e de muita valia para o aluno na compreensão dos textos.

THOUGH / ALTHOUGH – embora

Though you don't deserve it, it will help you.

HOWEVER – entretanto

She said she would do it, however she didn't.

STILL – ainda

They are still doing their compositions.

EVEN – mesmo, até mesmo

Even a child can do it! It's so easy!

YET – já, ainda, entretanto

Have you finished it yet?

I haven't been there yet.

He's so ugly, yet she loves him!

THEREFORE – portanto

You're supposed to do it now, therefore just do it!

ABOUT – sobre, cerca de

They are talking about us.

There were about two hundred people at the meeting.



OTHERWISE – senão, caso contrário
You'll have to behave yourself,
otherwise you'll be punished.

LIKE – como / **UNLIKE** – diferente
He is like his father in every respect.
They are so unlike that nobody would
believe they are brothers.

BUT – mas, exceto
He said he would help us, but he didn't.
I will invite everybody to that party,
but you.

TILL / UNTIL – até
I'll wait for her till midday.

SO THAT – para, a fim de que
Come closer so that you can hear me.

BOTH – ambos / **BOTH . . . AND** – tanto...
quanto / Both were wrong, but continued
discussing about the matter.
Both you and she will have to do it.

BESIDE – ao lado de / **BESIDES** – além de,
além disso
Sit here beside me.
I don't like this film, besides it is too long.
Besides you, there'll be five more people
at the dinner.

AS THOUGH – como se
He always acts as though he knew
everything!

CONCERNING – com relação a
What are you going to do concerning her
bad behaviour in class?

RATHER THAN – em vez de
I'll have some coffee rather than tea.

DESPITE / IN SPITE OF – apesar de
Despite (in spite of) the bad weather, they
decided to go home.

MOREOVER – além do mais
It's already late. Moreover, you are not
wanted here any longer.

DUE TO – devido a
They arrived late due to bad traffic.

David J. Wolpe:

There is a marvelous story of a man
who once stood before God, his heart
breaking from the pain and injustice in the
world.

"Dear God," he cried out, "look at all
the suffering, the anguish and distress in
your world. Why don't you send help?"

God responded, "I did send help. I sent
you." When we tell our children that story,
we must tell them that each one of them
was sent to help repair the broken world –
and that it is not the task of an instant or of
a year, but of a lifetime.

– Teaching Your Children About God (Henry Holt)

PROVIDED – contanto que
You can stay with us provided you
behave yourself.

NEVERTHELESS – entretanto
There was no hope; nevertheless we went
on hoping.

MOST – a maioria, muito
Most people appreciate it.
She is a most attractive girl.

ALMOST – quase
She almost fell off the wall.

AGAIN – outra vez / **AGAINST** – contra
Do it again, will you?
He did that against my will.



- Adolescence is like a house on moving day – a temporary mess.

– Julius Warren in *Quote Magazine*

- Writing about music is like dancing about architecture.

– Elvis Costello, quoted by Timothy White in *Musician Magazine*

- As a child, a library card takes you to exotic, faraway places.

When you're grown up, a credit card does it.

– Sam Ewing

UNLESS – a menos que, a não ser que
You can't enter here unless you're invited.

HARD – duro, arduamente / HARDLY – mal, quase não, dificilmente.

He is a hard worker. He works hard.

His brother hardly works.

At that time I hardly knew what to say.

INSTEAD OF – em vez de

Instead of criticizing him, help him do that.

4. Two-Word Verbs

É comum em inglês a colocação de preposições ou advérbios após determinados verbos, conseguindo-se, com isso, uma grande variedade de significados.

to give – dar

to give up – desistir

Segue uma relação de alguns **two-word verbs** bastante comuns em inglês.

two-word verb	translation
to be over	terminar
to blow over	ser esquecido
to break up	brigar, terminar namoro
to bring about	causar

to bring up
to call on
to call off
to call up
to carry out
to carry on
to catch up with

to come about
to come across

to come back
to do away with
to do without

to drive at
to figure out
to get about

to get away
to get by

to get off
to get on
to get rid of
to get over

educar, criar
visitar
cancelar
telefonar
pôr em prática
continuar
acompanhar,
alcançar
acontecer
encontrar
casualmente
voltar
abolir
viver sem, passar sem
insinuar
calcular, entender
circular,
movimentar-se
escapar
dar um jeito,
arranjar-se
descer de veículos
subir em veículos
livrar-se de
recuperar-se

**Give up your dreams and life
itself will cry for death.**

to give up	desistir
to give in	ceder, dar-se por vencido
to hang around	perambular, vagabundear
to hold on	continuar, persistir
to keep on	continuar
to keep up with	acompanhar, não ficar atrás

to leave out	omitir	to run over	atropelar, examinar rapidamente
to let down	decepcionar,	to see to	providenciar,
	desapontar		tratar de
to look after	cuidar de	to show off	exibir-se
to look down on	desprezar	to show up	aparecer, surgir
to look for	procurar	to take off	decolar, despir
to look like	parecer-se	to take over	assumir a direção de
to make up	inventar, maqui- lar-se, compilar	to tell...from	diferenciar
to make up one's mind	decidir-se	to throw up	vomitar
to make up for	compensar	to turn down	diminuir som, luz; recusar
to pick out	escolher	to turn in	devolver, entregar
to pick up	apanhar, aprender com facilidade	to turn into	transformar-se
to point out	salientar	to turn off	desligar, apagar
to put off	adiar	to turn on	ligar, acender
to put on	vestir, encenar	to turn out	revelar-se, tornar-se
to put out	apagar	to wait on	servir
to put up with	tolerar, suportar	to work out	planejar, resolver, produzir o efeito desejado
to run into	encontrar casual- mente		
to run out of	ficar sem, não ter mais		



Mad Magazine



