



Sig RECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 1ª Série • Ensino Médio

Conteúdo para recuperação:

- Reading Comprehension and vocabulary
- Active and Passive Voice;
- Modal Verbs
- Subject and Object Pronouns

Themes:

1. Modal verbs;
2. Passive and active voice;
3. Subject and object pronouns;

1.1. Modal Verbs – Grammar Reference.

Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verbs that have some specific meanings. Most of them consist of one single word, though “ought to” is an exception. Modal verbs can be used to ask questions, make requests, advise someone, make suggestions, and more.

It **must** have been love but it's over now.

As modal verbs behave similarly to other auxiliary verbs such as “will”, “does”, “did”, etc., they have to be followed by another verb (usually the main verb) in the base form (bare infinitive). In questions, they are used in the beginning of the sentence, before the subject. In negative statements, they may either take the negative form or just go along with the adverb “not”.

We **could have** had it all.

How **can you see** into my eyes like open doors?

If I get locked up tonight, then I **might not come** home tonight.

1.2. Modal Verbs – Exercise.

Choose the right modal verb

1. It's a hospital. You _____ smoke here.
2. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He _____ be tired after such hard work. He _____ prefer to get some rest.
3. I _____ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I _____ just say a few things in the language.
4. The teacher said we _____ read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we don't need to read it if we don't want to.
5. _____ you stand on your head for more than a minute? No, I _____.
6. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you _____ to work hard.
7. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later.
8. You _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects _____ be swallowed by children.
9. People _____ walk on grass.
10. Drivers _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
11. _____ I ask a question? Yes, of course.
12. _____ you ride horses when you were younger? You seem to have a lot of practice.

1.3. Modal Verbs – Exercise.

Identify what idea the modal verbs express in the sentences below.

1. **Can** I sleep in your arm, my babe? It is so cold lying here all alone. (_____)
2. It **must** be love, love, love. Nothing more, nothing less, love is the best. (_____)
3. I **should** be wiser and realize that I've got everything I need. (_____)
4. I just **can't** get you out of my head. Boy your love is all I think about. (_____)
5. What are you doing on your back? You **should** be dancing, yeah. (_____)
6. The show **must** go on. They show **must** go on. Inside my heart is breaking (...).(_____)

Idea/Meaning	Modal	Example
Ability/ Capability	Can, could (past), *to be able to.	I believe I can fly.
Possibility	Can, could (past), may, might (slight possibility).	It may very well rain today.
Permission	May (formal), could (less formal), can (informal), *to be allowed to.	May I go to the restroom?
Request	Can, could.	Could you help me?
Obligation	Must, *to have to, *to have got to, *to need	You must apologize for what you've done.
Conclusion/ Logical deduction	Must, cannot, ought to, should.	She must be sick, because she is never absent.
Prohibition	Must not, cannot, “not to be allowed to”.	You cannot behave like that.
Advice	Should, ought to.	We should spend more time studying.
Offer and Invitation	Would, shall.	Would you like a drink, sir? Shall we dance now?

* Word/phrases with similar meaning but not considered modal verb.

2.1. Passive and Active Voice – Grammar Reference.

When the **doer or agent** is unimportant or self-evident, we prefer to use the **passive**. In essence, the passive is used when we want to forefront or highlight **the receiver**, or when the doer is not important or unknown. The passive is often found in academic and science writing, as illustrated below.

“(...) Washington was blessed with the personal qualities that counted most in a protracted war. [Ellis, J. (2005, January). Washington takes charge. Smithsonian, 103].

Although a sentence written in the passive voice **usually has the same meaning** as when written in the active one, **they focus on two different things**, that is, the themes of the discussion are different. Nevertheless, there are also **some passive forms that have no active equivalents** or that have different meanings when used in the passive versus the active.

Daniel married Miriam. (They got married to each other)

Miriam was married by Daniel. (Daniel is the judge who validated the wedding)

In order to form the passive voice appropriately, we can use the following pattern/model:

Receiver + Verb to be + Past participle of the main verb + (By phrase)

The thief was caught by the municipal guard.

Ps.: Don't forget that in the passive voice the “verb to be” is responsible for informing the verb tense of the sentence, that the main verb must always be in the past participle form and that the “by phrase” is usually omitted.

Verb tenses:

Active Voice	Passive Voice	Verb Tense
Game developers design new games daily.	New computer games are designed daily.	Simple Present am, is, are + past participle
Game developers designed new games daily.	New computer games were designed daily.	Simple Past was, were + past participle
Game developers will design new games daily.	New computer games will be designed daily.	Simple Future will be + past participle
Game developers are designing new games daily.	New computer games are being designed daily.	Present Continuous am, is, are being + past participle
Game developers were designing new games daily.	New computer games were being designed daily.	Past Continuous was, were being + past participle
Game developers have designed new games daily.	New computer games have been designed daily.	Present Perfect have, has been + past participle
Game developers should design new games daily.	New computer games should be designed daily.	Modal + Infinitive can, should, could, must, etc. + be + past participle

Adapted from: Grammar for teachers: a guide to American English for native and non-native speakers by Andrea DeCapua.

2.2. Passive and Active Voice – Exercise.

Change the sentences to passive voice.

1. Many people begin new projects in January

2. You must wash that shirt for tonight's party.

3. We will have to examine you again.

4. We have produced skis here since 1964.

5. The Chinese discovered acupuncture thousands of years ago.

6. The police locked up the criminals.

7. The boy is eating the cake.

8. Mum was going to prepare the food.

2.3 Passive and Active Voice – Exercise.

Make sentences in the passive in the given tense.

1. BMW's – make – in Germany (PRESENT SIMPLE)

2. English – speak – in this shop (PRESENT SIMPLE)

3. The oldest house – build – in 1575 (PAST SIMPLE)

4. The bridge – repair – at the moment (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

5. When I came in – the TV – fix (PAST CONTINUOUS)

2.4 Convert the following sentences from passive to active voice

1. The effects of an opioid overdose can be reversed by Naloxone.

2. Today in a speech to the Union of BC Municipalities, a new program was announced by the premier.

3. The citizens of B.C. are served by B.C.'s elected leaders and public servants.

4. One type of air pollution is caused by hydrocarbons.

5. The dividends of a strong and diversified economy and prudent fiscal management are delivered by British Columbia's fifth-consecutive balanced budget.

3.1. Subject and Object Pronouns - Grammar Reference

Subject personal pronouns are those pronouns that take the subject position in a sentence and represent the person or thing that perform the action expressed by the verb, though not only action verbs are used with it.

They (James and David) are making a trip to Hawaii.

Object personal pronouns, on the other hand, are those that receive the action expressed by the verb, and for this reason they are normally placed after the verb.

The robbers were taken by **them** (the police officers) In the 3rd person singular, the verb changes its form. For most verbs we simply add "-s" to them as shown by the example below.

She **hates** it.

Classification	Subject Pronouns	Verb	Object Pronouns
1 st person singular	I	was/were hit by	me
2 nd person singular	you		you
3 rd person singular	he, she, *it		him, her, it
1 st person plural	we		us
2 nd person plural	you		you
3 rd person plural	they		them

- *it (meaning "ele" or "ela" in Portuguese) may be used for everything: animals, concrete or abstract things, etc., but "it" cannot be used for people. The exception is that sometimes we call baby by "it", usually when we don't know the baby's gender. We also call our pet by "he" or "she", for we usually treat it as a person.

3.2. Subject and Object Pronouns - Exercise

Complete the sentences with the appropriate personal pronoun.

- Do you know that man? Do you know _____?
- My friend and I have money. _____ can go shopping.
- Robert and Mark are late. _____ should hurry.
- She gave _____ a birthday gift. I really like it.
- Elephants are very big, so _____ eat a lot of food.
- My brother is studying because _____ has a test tomorrow.
- Do you feel okay? Can I help _____?
- My new neighbors are very friendly. I really like _____.
- I need to find my book. Where did you put _____?
- Spiders have eight legs, and _____ also have many eyes.
- I'm busy right now. Could you please call _____ after an hour?
- He gave me the box, but _____ lost it.
- We gave him the money, and he gave _____ the candy.
- I almost never eat junk food because _____ isn't healthy.
- My sister isn't here. _____ is at work.
- Dinosaurs were very large, but _____ all died millions of years ago.
- Could you please help _____? I have a problem.

GABARITO

* British Columbia's fifth-consecutive balanced budget delivers the dividends of a strong and diversified economy and prudent fiscal management.

1.1.

1.2.

1. It's a hospital. You mustn't smoke.
2. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He must be tired after such hard work. He may prefer to get some rest.
3. I could speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I can just say a few things in the language.
4. The teacher said we can read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we needn't read it if we don't want to.
5. Can you stand on your head for more than a minute? No, I can't.
6. If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you need to work hard.
7. Take an umbrella. It might rain later.
8. You shouldn't leave small objects lying around. Such objects may be swallowed by children.
9. People mustn't walk on grass.
10. Drivers must stop when the traffic lights are red.
11. May I ask a question? Yes, of course.
12. Could you ride horses when you were younger?

3.1.

3.2.

Him, We, They, Me, they, he, you, them, it, they, me, I, us, it, her, She, they, me.

1.3.

1. Can I sleep in your arm, my babe? It is so cold lying here all alone. (permission)
2. It must be love, love, love. Nothing more, nothing less, love is the best. (logical deduction)
3. I should be wiser and realize that I've got everything I need. (advice)
4. I just can't get you out of my head. Boy your love is all I think about. (incapability – ability in the negative form)
5. What are you doing on your back? You should be dancing, yeah. (incapability)
6. The show must go on. They show must go on. Inside my heart is braking (...). (obligation)

2.1.

2.2.

1. In January, new projects are begun by many people.
2. That shirt must be washed for tonight's party.
3. You will have to be examined again.
4. Skis have been produced here since 1964.
5. Acupuncture was discovered by the Chinese thousands of years ago.
6. The criminals were locked up by the police.
7. The cake is being eaten by the boy.
8. The food was going to be prepared by mum.

2.3.

1. BMW's – make – in Germany (PRESENT SIMPLE)
BMW's are made in Germany.
2. English – speak – in this shop (PRESENT SIMPLE)
English is spoken in this shop.
3. The oldest house – build – in 1575 (PAST SIMPLE)
The oldest house was built in 1575.
4. The bridge – repair – at the moment (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)
5. The bridge is being repaired at the moment.
When I came in – the TV – fix (PAST CONTINUOUS)
When I came in, the TV was being fixed.

2.4.

- * Naloxone can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose.
- * Today in a speech to the Union of BC Municipalities, the premier announced a new program.
- * B.C.'s elected leaders and public servants serve the citizens of B.C.
- * Hydrocarbons cause one type of air pollution.