



# SigRECUPERAÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA • 3ª Série • Ensino Médio

## Themes:

(Units 1 and 2)

- Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary
- Reported Speech (Direct and Indirect Speech)
- Conditional Sentences (IF CLAUSE)

### Global Warming

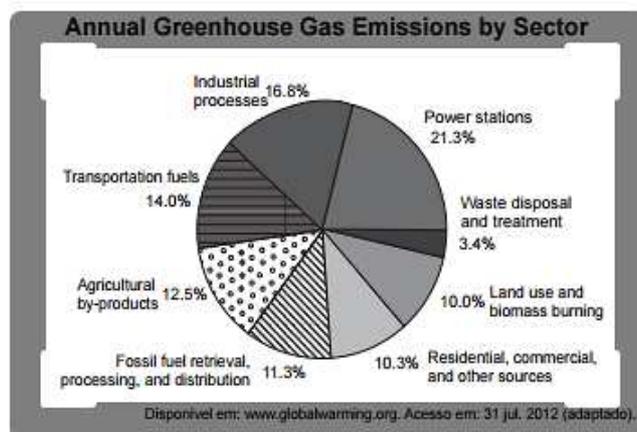
Global warming is a threat to the well-being of our global ecosystem and economy. Rising temperatures are leading us to significant climate change and rising sea levels. Global warming occurs as we emit greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide) into the atmosphere. These gases have already increased the global average temperature by 0.8 °C compared to pre-industrial times. Further increases in these emissions will inevitably lead to higher temperatures. Severe climate impacts take place even at temperature rises below 2 °C, but the consequences become catastrophic if the temperature climbs above 2 °C towards 3 °C to 4 °C above pre-industrial levels. European leaders have repeatedly committed to policies aimed at keeping global warming below 2 °C — a target set in recognition of the very bleak outcome at higher temperature rises. On the other hand, it's worth remembering that tropical reforestation is one of the most effective methods of sequestering carbon dioxide emissions. The tropical rainforests are considered one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. These rainforests are home to thousands of different species of living organisms. Many of the native plants have medicinal value, and there remain many plants that are undiscovered or have untested medicinal properties. There are currently more than a hundred prescription drugs sold worldwide that are derived from rainforest plants.

Internet: <http://fincaproject.org/> (adapted).

1. (PAS-UnB) According to the text above, judge the following items.

- Global warming is a menace both to our global economy and to our ecosystem.
- The elevation of sea water level brings about an increase on the Earth temperature.
- Global warming is the result of greenhouse agents being spread across the atmosphere.
- High temperatures can cause neither meaningful climate changes nor sea level rise.
- If the current Earth temperature increased 4 °C in relation to that one found in the 18th century this would lead to serious environmental consequences.
- Temperatures rises below 2 °C do no harm.
- Tropical reforestation is the most successful strategy to cope with carbon dioxide emissions.
- In the text, "worldwide" (last line) means the world over.

2. (Enem-2015)



A emissão de gases tóxicos na atmosfera traz diversas consequências para nosso planeta. De acordo com o gráfico, retirado do texto *Global warming is an international issue*, observa-se que

- as queimadas poluem um pouco mais do que os combustíveis usados nos meios de transporte.
- as residências e comércios são os menores emissores de gases de efeito estufa na atmosfera.
- o processo de tratamento de água contribui para a emissão de gases poluentes no planeta.
- os combustíveis utilizados nos meios de transportes poluem mais do que as indústrias.
- os maiores emissores de gases de efeito estufa na atmosfera são as usinas elétricas.

### Conditionals – Grammar Reference.

A **conditional** is a sentence or part of a sentence that expresses a condition. It usually begins with the words "when", "if" and "unless."

A **condition** is what must happen before something else can happen.

### Examples of conditionals

- *If I have enough time, I will come.*

(I am not sure that I will come. It depends on something else.)

- *She would tell me if she knew.*

(She doesn't know.)

- *Unless she agrees to pay us we will not take the job.*

(She must agree to pay before we take the job.)

- *They will come when I call them.*

(They will not come before I call them.)

There are four basic conditionals in English, or in other words: there are four ways to express that something is **dependent** on something else.

**Note:**

We can use "when" instead of "if."

- **ZERO CONDITIONAL**

We use the *zero conditional* when talking about things which are **always true**, that are **general knowledge** or a **universal truth**.

**Structure:** If + **Simple Present**, + **Simple Present**

**Ex:** If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.  
I always listen to music when I jog.

- **FIRST CONDITIONAL**

We use the first conditional when we want to talk about something that is **possible** and that it is **likely** in the context we are saying it.

**Structure:** If + **Simple Present**, + **will + infinitive**

**Ex:** If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.  
Liza will be very happy if she wins the prize.

**Note**

In some cases, we can use the modal verb "can" instead of "will".

- **SECOND CONDITIONAL**

We use the *second conditional* when talking about **future events that are not likely to happen**. We also call this type of conditional "hypothetical" or "unreal conditional", as it refers to a hypothetical or unreal future.

**Structure:** If + **Simple Past**, + **would + infinitive**

**Ex:** If I met him again, I would tell him the truth.  
She would quit school if her parents agreed.

**Note**

In some cases, we can use "could", "may" or "might" instead of "would".

- **THIRD CONDITIONAL**

We use the third conditional when we want to talk about something that is **impossible** because it's something we cannot change because it's in the past. Therefore, this is another type of "unreal conditional", because it refers to a hypothetical or unreal past.

**Structure:** If + **Past Perfect**, + **would + have + past participle**

**Ex:** If I had told Sarah the truth, I would have felt much better.  
Tom would have helped us if he had known we were there.

**Unless**

We use the conjunction *unless* to mean 'except if' (If...not).

**Ex:** Unless you pay now, we can't guarantee your ticket.  
They won't come unless you invite them.

**Conditional - Exercise**

3. Complete the sentences using the Conditionals.

- If I had time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with you.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English, you will get along with them perfectly.
- If you want to learn to speak English fluently, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to work hard.
- If they had gone for a walk, they \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the lights off.
- If she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to see us, we will go to the zoo.
- If they \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me, I wouldn't have said no.
- If my father \_\_\_\_\_ (not-pick) me up, I'll take a bus.
- If I can't fall asleep, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a hot cup of milk.

4. Complete the sentences using the Conditionals.

- Michelle has just called me to say that if they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time at the weekend, they \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to see us. I hope they do.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (know) about your problem, we \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you. However, nobody called us to say anything. We got to know about it today.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not-buy) that dress. I didn't like it very much.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (heat) ice, it \_\_\_\_\_ (melt)
- I have 3 cell phones. If I I \_\_\_\_\_ (not-have) a mobile phone, my life \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) complete.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with him if he \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her. He is very shy. He can't even say 'hi'.

5. Match the sentences.

- a) If I had been offered the job
- b) If you came for dinner,
- c) If you stopped drinking,
- d) She would have missed the train
- e) If I don't get enough sleep
- f) She would have had time
- ( ) you'd probably feel healthier,
- ( ) if she had waited for you.
- ( ) we would be very happy.
- ( ) I feel terrible and can't do anything.
- ( ) if she had gotten up earlier.
- ( ) I would have taken it.

**Reported Speech – Grammar Reference.**

**DIRECT AND INDIRECT (OR REPORTED) SPEECH.  
INTRODUCTION**

There are two ways of relating what a person has said: **direct and indirect.**

In **direct speech** we repeat the original speaker's exact words:

He said, "I have lost my umbrella."

In **indirect speech** we give the exact meaning of a remark or a speech, without necessarily using the speaker's exact words:

He said (that) he had lost his umbrella.

When we turn direct speech into indirect, some changes are usually necessary.

**PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES: CHANGES NECESSARY**

First and second person pronouns and possessive adjectives normally change to the third person except when the speaker is reporting his own words. (I = he, she; me = him, her; my = his, her; mine = his, hers; we = they...) She said, "he's my son". She said that he was her son. "I'm ill", she said. She said that she was ill.

**EXPRESSIONS OF TIME AND PLACE IN INDIRECT SPEECH**

**A.** Adverbs and adverbial phrases of time change as follows:

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two day's time
next week/year etc.	the following week/year etc.
last week/year etc.	the previous week/year etc.
a year etc. ago	a year before/the previous year

"I'll do it tomorrow", he promised. He promised that he would do it the next day.

She said, "My father died a year ago". She said that her father had died a year before/the previous year.

**B. here** can become **there** but only when it is clear what place is meant:

At the station he said, "I'll be here again tomorrow". He said that he'd be there again the next day.

**STATEMENTS IN INDIRECT SPEECH: TENSE CHANGES NECESSARY**

Indirect speech is usually introduced by a verb in the past tense. Verbs in the direct speech have then to be changed into a corresponding past tense. The changes are shown in the following table.

DIRECT SPEECH
<b>Simple Present</b> "I never eat meat", he explained.
<b>Present Continuous</b> "I'm waiting for Ann", he said.
<b>Present Perfect</b> "I have found a flat", he said.

<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> He said, "I've been waiting for ages".
<b>Simple Past</b> "I took it home with me", she said.
<b>Future</b> He said, "I will/shall be in Paris on Monday".
<b>Future Continuous</b> "I will/shall be using the car myself on the 24h", she said.
<b>Conditional</b> I said, "I would like to see it".

INDIRECT SPEECH
<b>Simple Past</b> = He explained (that) he never ate meat.
<b>Past Continuous</b> = He said (that) he was waiting for Ann.
<b>Past Perfect</b> = He said (that) he had found a flat.
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> = He said (that) he had been waiting for ages.
<b>Past Perfect</b> = She said (that) he had taken it home with her.
<b>Conditional</b> = He said (that) he would be in Paris on Monday.
<b>Conditional Continuous</b> = She said (that) she'd been using the car herself on the 24th.
<b>Conditional</b> = I said (that) I would like to see it.

**QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT SPEECH**

**Direct question:** He said, "Where is she going?"

**Indirect question:** He asked where she was going.

**A.** When we turn direct questions into indirect speech, the following changes are necessary:

- a. tenses, pronouns and possessive adjectives, and adverbs of time and place** change as in statements.
- b.** the interrogative form of the verb changes to the affirmative form.
- c.** the question mark is omitted in indirect questions.

**B.** If the introductory verb is **say**, it must be changed to a verb of inquiry, e.g. **ask, wonder, want to know** etc.

He said, "Where is the station?" → He asked where the station was.

**C.** If the direct question begins with a question word (when, where, who, how, why etc.) the question word is repeated in the indirect question:

He said, "Why didn't you put on the brake?" → He asked (her) why she hadn't put on the brake.

She said, "What do you want?" → She asked (them) what they wanted.

**D.** If there is no question word, **if** or **whether** must be used:

"Is anyone there?" he asked → He asked if/whether anyone was there.

**COMMANDS, REQUESTS, ADVICE IN INDIRECT SPEECH**

Direct command: He said, "Lie down, Tom".

Indirect command: He told Tom to lie down.

Indirect commands, requests, advice are usually expressed by a verb of command/request/advice + object + infinitive.

**A.** The following verbs can be used: **advise, ask, beg, command, order, remind, tell, warn** etc.

He said, "Get your coat, Tom!" ☐ He told Tom to get his coat.

**B.** Negative commands, requests etc. are usually reported by not + infinitive:

"Don't swim out too far, boys", I said I warned/told the boys not to swim out too far.

**6. Reported Speech - Exercise.**

Rewrite the sentences in Indirect Speech.

a) "I haven't been waiting long", she said.

b) "I'm going away tomorrow", he said.

c) "We went swimming today", she said.

d) "They were here three months ago", he said.

e) "I'm meeting them at four o'clock today", he said.

f) "I met her yesterday", he said.

g) "I don't like this film", she said.

h) "I can't speak any foreign languages", he said.

**7. Reported Speech - Exercise.**

Rewrite the following questions and commands in Indirect Speech.

a) "Why did you take my wallet?", he asked.

b) "Have you met Danny before?", he asked.

c) "Are you enjoying yourself?", he asked her.

d) "Make some coffee, Bob", Carol said.(ask)

e) "Go home, Paul", Francis said.(tell)

f) "Don't take your coat off!", the mom told the kids.

g) Don't try to be funny", she asked her boyfriend.

**8. Judge the items RIGHT or WRONG**

➤ Lucas said: "I'm studying for a test now."

*Lucas said that he was studying for a test then.*

➤ Leo told Mary that they could go to Argentina.  
*Leo told Mary: "We may go to Argentina."*

➤ Bill asked his daughter: "Where did you go last night?"  
*Bill asked his daughter where did she went the night before.*

➤ Paul said: "I don't want to stay at home again."  
*Paul said that he don't want to stay at home again.*

➤ Joyce said: "Everybody must leave now."  
*Joyce said that everybody had to leave then.*

**GABARITO**

1.

(A) C

(B) E

(C) C

(D) E

(E) C

(F) E

(G) E

(H) C

2. E

3. would go / speak / have / would have turned / comes / had asked / doesn't pick/ take

4.

have / will come

had known / would have helped

were / wouldn't buy

heat / melts

didn't have / wouldn't be

would go / asked

5. C D B E F A

6.

(A) She said that she hadn't been waiting long.

(B) He said that he was going away the following day.

(C) She said that they had gone swimming that day.

(D) He said that they had been there three months before.

(E) He said that he was meeting them at four o'clock that day.

(F) He said that he had met her the day before.

(G) She said that he didn't like that film.

(H) He said that he couldn't speak any foreign languages.

7.

(A) He asked me why I had taken his wallet.

(B) He asked me if I had met Danny before.

(C) He asked her if she was enjoying herself.

(D) Carol asked Bob to make coffee.

(E) Francis told Paul to go home.

(F) The mom told the kids not to take off their coats.

(G) She asked her boyfriend not to try to be funny.

8. Right / Wrong / Wrong / Wrong / Right