



Bem-vindo(a) à nossa aplicação de preparação para exames! Chegou a hora de se destacar nos seus testes e conquistar o sucesso acadêmico que você merece. Apresentamos o "Guião de Exames Resolvidos": a sua ferramenta definitiva para uma preparação eficaz e resultados brilhantes!

Aqui, encontrará uma vasta coleção de exames anteriores cuidadosamente selecionados e resolvidos por especialistas em cada área. Nossa aplicação é perfeita para estudantes de todos os níveis acadêmicos, desde o ensino médio até a graduação universitária.

**Matriz, 12<sup>a</sup> classe, Inglês 2023.**

### **1. Used to**

We use used to + infinitive to talk about a past situation that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed.

Examples: She **used to** be a long-distance runner when she was younger.

I didn't use to sleep very well, but then I started doing yoga and it really helps.

Did you use to come here as a child?

### **2. Conditional Sentence**

A conditional sentence is based on the word 'if'. There are always two parts to a conditional sentence one part beginning with 'if' to describe a possible situation, and the second part which describes the consequence. For example: If it rains, we'll get wet.

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We can also invert the two parts of a conditional sentence so that the 'if' part comes second, and this is especially common in questions. For example: What will you do if you miss the train?

## Types of conditional sentence

There are four types of conditional sentences:

0 – The zero conditional

1 – The first conditional

2 – The second conditional

3 – The third conditional.

### The Zero Conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about permanent truths, such as scientific facts, and general habits. The structure is simple: if + present simple - Present simple.

Example: **If you heat** water to 100°, it **boils**.

**If it doesn't** rain for a long time, the earth **gets** very dry.

### The First Conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about a realistic situation in the present or future. The structure of the first conditional is as follows: If + present simple - will/must/can + verb (imperative/infinitive form).

Here are some examples:

If you' **re** free later, we **can go** for a walk.

If they' **re** hungry, I' **ll make** some sandwiches.

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Another way to make first conditional sentences is to use 'unless' which means 'only if' or 'except'. As with 'if', the word 'unless' can never be followed by 'will' but only by the present simple. For example:

**Unless** you **hurry up**, you won't catch the bus.

I'll carry on doing this work, **unless** my boss **tells** me to do something else.

### **The Second Conditional**

We use the second conditional to talk about improbable or impossible situations in the present or future. Here is the structure: If + past simple - would/could + verb.

For example:

If I **had** more time, I'd **exercise** more. (But I don't have more time so I don't.)

If I **were** rich, I'd **spend** all my time travelling. (But I'm not rich so I can't.)

A common expression used to give advice has the second conditional structure. The expression is 'If I were you, I'd..', meaning 'in your situation, this is what I would do'. For example:

**If I were you, I'd** take an aspirin.

**If I were you, I'd** ask your teacher for help.

### **The Third Conditional**

We use the third conditional to talk about impossible situations, as in the second conditional, in the past. We often use the third conditional to describe regrets. The structure is: If + past perfect - would have/could have + past participle.

Here are some examples:

If we **had left** earlier, we **would have arrived** on time.

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An adjective is a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives can be used to describe the qualities of someone or something independently or in comparison to something else.

Example: The boy is **tall** and **skinny**.

I like **old** houses.

### **Comparative and superlative adjectives**

**Comparative adjectives** are used to compare two things. They're usually formed by adding the suffix “-er” (or “-r” if the word ends in the letter “e”). For two-syllable words that end in “y,” the “y” is replaced with “-ier.” Comparative adjectives can also be formed by adding “more” or “less” before an adjective that has not been modified. The “more” form is typically used for words with two or more syllables, while the “less” form is used for all adjectives.

Examples:

I have never met a **more honorable** person.

Simon's essay is **longer** than Claire's.

**Superlative adjectives** are used to indicate that something has the most or least of a specific quality. They're typically preceded by the definite article “the” and usually formed by adding the suffix “-est” (or “-st” if the word ends in the letter “e”). For two-syllable words that end in “y,” the “y” is replaced with “-iest.” Superlative adjectives can also be formed by adding “most” or “least” before an adjective that has not been modified. The “most” form is typically used for words with two or more syllables, while the “least” form is used for all adjectives.

Examples:

Even the **greatest** athletes need adequate rest.

All the courses were delicious, but the dessert was the **tastiest**.

## **8. Conectors**

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Connectors are words or short phrases that link ideas or statements together across different sentences or paragraphs. The statements can exist without a connector, but using one helps define the relationship between them and can add a rich layer of meaning.

Example: Sonja went to all her lessons. **Consequently**, she did well in her exams.

### **Different types of connectors**

**Adding** - These are used to show that the second sentence supports the idea(s) in the first one. Examples are ‘moreover’, ‘in addition’, ‘furthermore’ and ‘on top of that’.

**Comparing** - These show similarity between ideas. Examples are ‘equally’, ‘likewise’, ‘in the same way’ and ‘similarly’.

**Contrasting** - Used to show a contradiction between ideas. Examples are ‘alternatively’, ‘on the other hand’, ‘conversely’ and ‘nevertheless’.

**Illustrating** - These can help illustrate a point. Examples are ‘for example’, ‘for instance’, ‘one example is’ and ‘in the case of’.

**Sequencing** - These are used to express ideas or actions in a set order, or in order of importance. Examples are ‘first’, ‘next’, ‘then’, ‘now’ and ‘finally’.

### **9. Passive voice**

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence. Sometimes we use the passive voice because we don't know or do not want to express who performed the action.

#### **Examples:**

I noticed that a window **had been left** open.

Every year thousands of people **are killed** on our roads.

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The road **is being** repaired . (= we are interested in the road, not in the people who are doing the repairs.)

The passive voice in English is composed of two elements: the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' + past participle.

## 10. Reported Speech

Reported speech puts the speaker's words or ideas into a sentence without quotation marks. Noun clauses are usually used. In reported speech, the reader does not assume that the words are the speaker's exact words; often, they are a paraphrase of the speaker's words.

Examples:

Hai asked Manny where he was going.

Manny said he was going home.

Note: use of the word "that" is optional in reported speech. Both of the following sentences are correct:

The child said that they were lost.

The child said they were lost.

When you report what someone said in the past, you usually shift back a verb tense from the tense the speaker used. These are some examples of verb shifts: simple present to simple past, past to past perfect, present perfect to past perfect.

## 11. Modal verbs

The modal verbs are: can, may, must, shall, will, could, might, should, would.

We use modals to show if we believe something is certain, possible or impossible:

My keys **must** be in the car.

It **might** rain tomorrow.

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That **can't** be Peter's coat. It's too small.

We also use them to do things like talk about ability, ask permission, and make requests and offers:

I **can't** swim.

**May** I ask a question?

**Could** I have some tea, please?

**Would** you like some help?

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