

DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique a diferença entre **Defining** e **Non-defining** Relative Clauses.



1. Defining ou Non-defining?

Classifique como **defining (D)** ou **non-defining (ND)** e adicione vírgulas quando necessário.

- ① The man who called is my brother. _____
- ② My brother who lives in London is a doctor. _____
- ③ London which is the capital of England is very expensive. _____
- ④ The book that I read was amazing. _____
- ⑤ Mr. Brown who taught us English retired last year. _____
- ⑥ The car that broke down was new. _____



2. Adicione a Relative Clause

Combine os pares de frases usando **WHO, WHICH, WHERE** ou **WHOSE**.

- ① The woman is my boss. She called me. _____
- ② The hotel was beautiful. We stayed there. _____
- ③ This is the cafe. My sister works in it. _____
- ④ The boy is my neighbor. His dog won a prize. _____



3. THAT ou WHO/WHICH?

Escolha o pronome correto e diga se **THAT** é possível ou não.

- ① The girl (who / that) won the award is my friend. _____
- ② The movie (that / which) we watched was great. _____
- ③ My teacher (who / that) is very kind. _____
- ④ The country (which / that) I visited is amazing. _____
- ⑤ The man (who / that) you met yesterday is a singer. _____

Lembre-se: **THAT** só é possível em **defining clauses**!



4. Corrija os erros

Encontre o erro e reescreva a frase corretamente.

- ① My mother, that is a doctor, works hard. _____
- ② The man which called is my boss. _____
- ③ London, that is the capital, is expensive. _____

Pense, revise e escreva melhor!



5. Desafio Final!

Escreva 2 **Defining** e 2 **Non-defining** Relative Clauses sobre pessoas ou lugares que você conhece.

Defining

The _____ who/that _____ is _____.

- ① _____
- ② _____

Non-defining

My _____, who _____, is _____.

- ① _____
- ② _____



GOLDEN TIP

Defining = sem vírgulas, essencial. **Non-defining** = com vírgulas, extra.
Non-defining NUNCA usa **THAT**!

RELATIVE PRONOUNS ADVANCED

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE

Pratique **WHO**, **WHICH**, **THAT**, **WHOSE**, **WHERE** e **WHEN** em contextos avançados.

1. Complete com o pronome relativo correto

- The student _____ essay won is my friend.
- The year _____ I graduated was special.
- The hotel _____ we stayed was beautiful.
- The book _____ I read was fascinating.
- She's the person _____ inspired me most.
- The car _____ engine failed was new.

2. O pronome pode ser omitido?

Identifique se o pronome relativo pode ser omitido (**contact clause**) ou não.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| ① The man I saw yesterday was kind. | SIM / NÃO |
| ② The book I'm reading is fantastic. | SIM / NÃO |
| ③ The woman who lives next door is a nurse. | SIM / NÃO |
| ④ The movie that we watched was long. | SIM / NÃO |
| ⑤ The boy whose bike was stolen is my cousin. | SIM / NÃO |

3. Reescreva usando WHOSE

Reescreva com **WHOSE**.

- The student. His essay won first prize.
The student _____ essay won first prize.
- The woman. Her car is electric.
The woman _____ car is electric.
- The dog. Its tail is very long.
The dog _____ tail is very long.
- The teachers. Their classroom is modern.
The teachers _____ classroom is modern.

4. Corrija os erros

- The student which won is my friend.

- The hotel which I stayed was nice.

- The year when I was graduate was 2020.

5. Desafio Final!

Escreva 1 frase usando cada: **WHO**, **WHICH**, **WHOSE**, **WHERE**, **WHEN**.

WHO _____

WHICH _____

WHOSE _____

WHERE _____

WHEN _____



GOLDEN TIP

WHO = pessoas. **WHICH** = coisas. **WHOSE** = posse.
WHERE = lugar. **WHEN** = tempo. **THAT** só em defining clauses!



GRAMMAR MATTERS!

CLEFT SENTENCES

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique as **Cleft Sentences** para enfatizar elementos específicos da frase.



1. Transforme para Cleft Sentence com IT WAS

Reescreva enfatizando o elemento destacado.

- JOHN** broke the window.
It was _____ broke the window.
- She needs **MONEY**.
It is _____ she needs.
- They met **IN PARIS**.
It was _____ they met.
- He called **YESTERDAY**.
It was _____ he called.



2. Complete as WHAT Cleft Sentences

- _____ I need is a break.
- _____ surprised me was her reaction.
- _____ we want is peace.
- _____ he did was apologize.
- _____ she loves most is reading.



3. IT WAS ou WHAT?

Escolha a estrutura correta para dar ênfase.

- (**It was** / **What**) my sister cooked dinner.
- (**It was** / **What**) that surprised me.
- (**It was** / **What**) we discussed was important.
- (**It was** / **What**) time to leave.

Foco na ênfase!



4. Corrija os erros

- It was John that broke the vase.
(use **WHO** for people in formal writing)
- What I need it is a break.
- It were the students who complained.

Pense, revise e escreva melhor!



5. Desafio Final!

Reescreva 3 frases simples como Cleft Sentences para dar ênfase.

Exemplo:

I love Italian food.



What I love is _____.

- _____
- _____
- _____



GOLDEN TIP

IT WAS + elemento + **WHO/THAT**.

WHAT + sujeito + verbo + **IS/WAS** + elemento.

Enfatize o que é mais importante!

INVERSION

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique a Inversão — **auxiliary + subject** — após expressões negativas e restritivas.



1. Reescreva com Inversão

- ① I have never seen such beauty.
Never _____ such beauty.
- ② She rarely makes mistakes.
Rarely _____ mistakes.
- ③ He not only lied but also stole.
Not only _____ he lie but he also stole.
- ④ I had no sooner arrived than it rained.
No sooner _____ than it rained.
- ⑤ You should not open this door under any circumstances.
Under no circumstances _____ open this door.
- ⑥ I only understood after the meeting.
Only after the meeting _____ .



2. Identifique a expressão que causa inversão

Sublinhe a expressão negativa/restritiva e identifique o **auxiliar invertido**.

- ① Never before had I felt so happy.
Auxiliar invertido: _____
- ② Rarely does she speak in class.
Auxiliar invertido: _____
- ③ Not only did they win, but they also broke the record.
Auxiliar invertido: _____
- ④ Under no circumstances should you give up.
Auxiliar invertido: _____
- ⑤ Only when he apologized did she forgive him.
Auxiliar invertido: _____



3. Formal ou Informal?

Reescreva em ordem normal.

- ① Under no circumstances should you lie.

- ② Not only did she help us, but she also paid for dinner.

- ③ No sooner had we left the station than the train arrived.

Formal (com inversão) ☆ | Informal (sem inversão) 😊



4. Corrija os erros

- ① Never I have seen such beauty.

- ② Rarely she makes mistakes.

- ③ Not only he lied but also stole.

Revise, pense bem e escreva certo!



5. Desafio Final!



Escreva 3 frases usando inversão com expressões diferentes.

- ① Never ... _____
- ② Rarely ... _____
- ③ Not only... but also ... _____



GOLDEN TIP

Expressão negativa + **AUXILIAR** + **Sujeito** + Verbo.
Nunca esqueça de **inverter** o auxiliar com o sujeito!





Pratique o **Subjuntivo** inglês — forma base do verbo para todos os sujeitos.



1. Complete com a forma Subjuntiva correta

- ① I suggest that he _____ (study) harder.
- ② She insisted that he _____ (be) present.
- ③ It is essential that she _____ (arrive) on time.
- ④ The doctor recommended that he _____ (rest) for a week.
- ⑤ The law requires that everyone _____ (be) treated equally.
- ⑥ It is vital that they _____ (submit) the form today.



2. Indicative ou Subjunctive?

Identifique se a forma é subjuntiva ou indicativa regular.

- ① I suggest that he study more. _____
- ② He studies English every day. _____
- ③ It is important that she be honest. _____
- ④ She is honest in her reports. _____
- ⑤ I recommend that they take the course. _____



3. Reescreva usando a estrutura Subjuntiva

Use **suggest** / **recommend** / **insist** / **propose**.

- ① He should arrive early. _____
- ② They must be more careful. _____
- ③ I think you need to apologize. _____
- ④ We should reduce our expenses. _____



4. Corrija os erros

- ① I suggest that he studies harder. _____
- ② It is essential that she arrives on time. _____
- ③ She insisted that he was present. _____



5. Desafio Final!



Escreva 3 frases usando o Subjuntivo com **suggest**, **recommend** e **It is essential**.

- I suggest that _____ .
- I recommend that _____ .
- It is essential that _____ .



GOLDEN TIP

Subjuntivo = forma **BASE** do verbo para **TODOS** os sujeitos.
Sem S na 3ª pessoa! **WERE** para todos após **WISH** e **IF**!



MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique **MUST/CAN'T/MIGHT + BE (presente)** e **HAVE + participio (passado)** para deduções.



1. Complete com o modal de dedução correto

- She worked 12 hours — she _____ be exhausted. (certeza)
- He _____ be at home — his car is here. (possibilidade)
- They _____ be twins — they look exactly alike. (certeza)
- I'm not sure where she is — she _____ be at the gym. (possibilidade)
- He _____ have done it — he was with me all day. (certeza negativa)
- She _____ have forgotten — she never forgets anything. (certeza negativa)



2. Presente ou Passado?

Decida se deve usar **must be / can't be / might be** OU **must have / can't have / might have**.

- The floor is wet. Someone just cleaned it.

- I can't find my keys anywhere.

- He looks very tired. He has been traveling all day.

- There are crumbs on the table and empty cups.

- Her eyes are red. She has been crying.



3. Observe a evidência e escreva a dedução

1



Empty plate + satisfied person →

'He _____ have _____ all the food.'

2



Window open + strong wind →

'_____.'

3



Backpack ready + homework done →

'_____.'

4



Broken vase + pieces on the floor →

'_____.'



4. Corrija os erros

- She must be forgot the meeting.
→ _____
- He can't have did it.
→ _____
- They might be arrived already.
→ _____



5. Desafio Final!



Olhe ao seu redor e escreva 3 deduções sobre o que está acontecendo usando modais.

- She must be _____.
- He can't have _____.
- They might have _____.



MUST = certeza positiva.

CAN'T = certeza negativa.

MIGHT = possibilidade.

Passado =
+ **HAVE** + Participio!

MODAL VERBS OF CRITICISM

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique **SHOULD HAVE**, **COULD HAVE** e **WOULD HAVE** para crítica e situações não realizadas no passado.



1. Complete com **SHOULD/COULD/ WOULD HAVE** + participípio

- You _____ called me — I was worried.
(crítica/arrependimento)
- She _____ won if she had practiced more. (possibilidade não realizada)
- I _____ helped you if you had asked.
(hipótese)
- He _____ listened to the advice.
(crítica)
- They _____ been more careful.
(possibilidade)
- We _____ arrived earlier.
(arrependimento)



2. Crítica, Possibilidade ou Hipótese? Classifique as frases.

- You should have told me the truth.
(criticism/regret) (should have)
- She could have passed the exam.
(unrealized possibility) (could have)
- If he had studied, he would have succeeded.
(hypothetical) (would have)
- We should have left earlier.
(criticism/regret) (should have)
- They could have won the game.
(unrealized possibility) (could have)



3. Reescreva expressando arrependimento

- I didn't call her. (I should have)
→ _____
- She could have won. (but didn't practice)
→ _____
- We didn't leave early. (We should have)
→ _____
- He didn't apologize. (He should have)
→ _____



4. Corrija os erros

- You should called me.
→ _____
- She could have win.
→ _____
- I would have came if I had known.
→ _____

Pense, revise e escreva melhor!



5. Desafio Final!



Escreva 3 frases sobre situações do passado — uma crítica, uma possibilidade e uma hipótese.

- I should have _____.
- She could have _____.
- They would have _____.



SHOULD HAVE = crítica/arrependimento.

COULD HAVE = possibilidade.

WOULD HAVE = hipótese.

Sempre + PARTICÍPIO!



QUESTION TAGS ADVANCED

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique Question Tags avançadas com **modais**, **imperativos** e estruturas complexas.



1. Complete as Question Tags

- 1 She must be tired, _____ she?
- 2 You used to live here, _____ you?
- 3 Let's go, _____ we?
- 4 Open the door, _____ you?
- 5 Nobody called, _____ they?
- 6 I'm right, _____ I?
- 7 You have to leave now, _____ you?
- 8 She'd rather stay, _____ she?



2. Positive ou Negative tag?

Decida se a frase afirmativa pede tag **negativa** ou se a negativa pede tag **positiva**.

- 1 He can solve this problem. _____
- 2 They aren't coming to the party. _____
- 3 You shouldn't worry so much. _____
- 4 She has finished her homework. _____
- 5 We haven't seen this movie. _____



3. Identifique o erro na tag

Encontre e corrija o auxiliar ou pronome errado.

- 1 He is your brother, aren't him? → _____
- 2 They don't like coffee, do they? → _____
- 3 You have to leave now, can't I? → _____
- 4 She used to swim every day, does she? → _____
- 5 Let's start the meeting, shall they? → _____



4. Corrija os erros

- 1 Let's go, don't we? _____
- 2 Open the door, do you? _____
- 3 Nobody called, didn't they? _____

Pense, revise
e escreva
melhor!



5. Desafio Final!



Escreva 5 frases com **Question Tags** usando estruturas diferentes.

- 1 must _____
- 2 used to _____
- 3 Let's _____
- 4 imperative _____
- 5 nobody _____



GOLDEN TIP

Afirmativa → tag negativa. **Negativa** → tag positiva.

Let's → **SHALL WE.** **Imperativo** → **WILL YOU.** **I am** → **AREN'T I!**





DISCOURSE MARKERS ADVANCED

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique os **marcadores discursivos avançados** para conectar ideias com sofisticação.



1. Complete com o marcador correto

Use **however** / **nevertheless** / **furthermore** / **consequently** / **despite** / **whereas**.

- 1 The project was expensive. _____, it was worth every penny.
- 2 She studied hard. _____, she failed the exam.
- 3 The results were poor. _____, the company decided to invest more.
- 4 He is talented. _____, he lacks confidence.
- 5 She loves classical music, _____ her brother prefers rock.
- 6 _____ the bad weather, they continued the project.



2. Classifique a função do marcador

Associe 8 discourse markers às funções:
contrast / **addition** / **result** / **concession** / **exemplification**.

- | | | |
|----------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 Nevertheless | | |
| 2 Furthermore | | (A) contrast |
| 3 Consequently | | (B) addition |
| 4 Despite | | (C) result |
| 5 For example | | (D) concession |
| 6 Whereas | | (E) exemplification |
| 7 Moreover | | |
| 8 Therefore | | |



3. Reescreva usando o marcador indicado

Combine as frases usando o marcador entre parênteses.

- 1 The restaurant was crowded. We decided to wait. (**however**)

- 2 She has a degree in biology. She also speaks four languages. (**furthermore**)

- 3 He missed the bus. He arrived late. (**consequently**)

- 4 The task was difficult. She completed it successfully. (**albeit**)



4. Corrija os erros

Reescreva as frases corretamente.

- 1 However he tried, he failed.

- 2 Despite of the rain, we went.

- 3 She passed. Consequently she didn't study.

Pense, revise
e escreva
melhor!



5. Desafio Final!



Escreva um parágrafo curto (4 a 5 frases) sobre um tema de sua escolha usando pelo menos 3 marcadores discursivos avançados.

Use:

however / **furthermore** / **consequently** / **despite**

OR

nevertheless / **moreover** / **therefore** / **albeit**



HOWEVER/NEVERTHELESS = contraste. | **FURTHERMORE/MOREOVER** = adição.

| **THEREFORE/CONSEQUENTLY** = resultado. |

| **DESPITE** = concessão (sem OF)!



NOMINALIZATION

PRACTICE / ATIVIDADE



Pratique a **Nominalização** — transforme verbos e adjetivos em substantivos para o inglês formal.



1. Transforme em substantivo

Use o sufixo correto.

- ① develop → _____
- ② investigate → _____
- ③ improve → _____
- ④ decide → _____
- ⑤ arrive → _____
- ⑥ refuse → _____
- ⑦ happy → _____
- ⑧ possible → _____



2. Reescreva usando nominalização

- ① They decided to expand the company.
The _____ to expand the company...
- ② The company improved its performance.
The _____ in performance...
- ③ He refused to cooperate.
His _____ to cooperate...
- ④ They investigated the case.
The _____ of the case...



3. Formal ou Informal?

Identifique qual versão usa nominalização corretamente para escrita formal.

- ① A. The improve of education is essential.
B. The improvement of education is essential.
- ② A. His decision was the best.
B. His decision-making was the best.
- ③ A. The investigate of the issue took time.
B. The investigation of the issue took time.
- ④ A. They showed great bravery.
B. They showed great bravery.
- ⑤ A. The possible of success is high.
B. The possibility of success is high.



4. Corrija os erros

- ① The improve of the results was clear.

- ② The develop of the project took months.

- ③ His refuse to cooperate surprised us.

Pense, revise e escreva melhor!



5. Desafio Final!



Reescreva 3 frases informais de forma acadêmica usando nominalizações.

INFORMAL

FORMAL

- ① We decided to change the policy. -----> The _____ to change the policy...
- ② They investigatted the problem. -----> The _____ of the problem...
- ③ She refused to sign. -----> Her _____ to sign...

-tion/-ment/-ance/-al/-ness/-ity são os sufixos mais comuns.
Nominalizações deixam o inglês mais **FORMAL** e **ACADÊMICO**!