



DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES / ORAÇÕES RELATIVAS DEFINIDORAS E NÃO-DEFINIDORAS



As Relative Clauses adicionam informação sobre um substantivo.
A diferença entre **defining** e **non-defining** muda o sentido completamente.

1. STRUCTURE / ESTRUTURA



DEFINING (no commas)

essential information —
identifies WHICH person/thing.
Remove it = sentence loses meaning.

The student **who studies**
every day passes.

NO COMMAS

VS

NON-DEFINING (with commas)

extra information — adds detail
about already-identified noun.
Remove it = sentence **still** makes sense.

The student, **who studies**
every day, passes.

WITH COMMAS



2. EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS

DEFINING (no commas)



The woman **who called me**
is my boss.



The book **that I read**
was amazing.



The city **where I was born**
is small.

NON-DEFINING (with commas)



My mother, **who is a doctor**,
works long hours.



London, **which is the capital
of England**, is very expensive.



Mr. Brown, **who taught us
English**, retired last year.

3. WHEN / HOW TO USE / QUANDO E COMO USAR



Defining clauses cannot use commas.



Defining clauses identify the noun.



For people in defining clauses,
use **WHO** or **THAT**.



Defining
= identifies



Non-defining
= extra detail



Non-defining clauses use commas.



Non-defining clauses add
extra information.



Non-defining clauses cannot
use **THAT**; use **WHO/WHICH** only.

4. ERROS COMUNS



My mother, **that** is a doctor,
works hard.

✗



My mother, **WHO** is a doctor,
works hard.

✓



The man **which** called
is my boss.

✗



The man **WHO** called
is my boss.

✓

★ **REGRA DE OURO:** **Defining** = sem vírgulas, identifica o substantivo.

Non-defining = com vírgulas, adiciona informação extra. Non-defining **NUNCA** usa **THAT**!



RELATIVE PRONOUNS ADVANCED / PRONOMES RELATIVOS AVANÇADOS



WHO, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE, WHERE e WHEN —
cada pronome relativo tem um uso específico e regras avançadas.

1. OVERVIEW / VISÃO GERAL

PRONOUN	USO PRINCIPAL	EXEMPLO	VISUAL	SÍMBOLO
WHO	people (subject/object)	The teacher who helped me is kind.		
WHICH	things/animals	The laptop which I bought is fast.		
THAT	people or things (defining only)	The movie that I watched was amazing.		
WHOSE	possession (people/things)	The man whose car is parked outside is my uncle.		
WHERE	places	This is the park where we met.		
WHEN	times	The day when we arrived was sunny.		

2. EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS



The student **whose** essay won first prize is my friend.



The year **when** I graduated was 2020.



The hotel **where** we stayed was beautiful.



The book **which/that** I read was fascinating.



She's the person **who/that** inspired me most.



The car **whose** engine failed was new.

3. WHEN / HOW TO CHOOSE / QUANDO E COMO ESCOLHER



	Is it a person?	YES	WHO / THAT
	NO		
	Is it a thing?	YES	WHICH / THAT
	NO		
	Showing possession?	YES	WHOSE
	NO		
	Place?	YES	WHERE
	NO		
	Time?	YES	WHEN

ADVANCED NOTES

- ✓ **WHO / WHICH** can be omitted when they are the object of the clause (contact clauses).

The person (**who**) I met is a doctor.
= The person I met is a doctor.

- ✓ **WHOSE** replaces his / her / its / their.

This is John's book.
= This is the book **whose** author is John.

4. ERROS COMUNS



The student **which** won is my friend.



The student **WHO** won is my friend.



The hotel **which** I stayed was nice.



The hotel **WHERE** I stayed was nice.



★ **REGRA DE OURO:** **WHO** = pessoas. **WHICH** = coisas. **WHOSE** = posse. **WHERE** = lugar. **WHEN** = tempo. **THAT** = pessoas ou coisas (apenas defining)!



CLEFT SENTENCES / FRASES CLIVADAS – ÊNFASE



Cleft Sentences são usadas para **ênfatar** uma parte específica da frase – **destacando informação importante**.

1. TYPE 1 / TIPO 1

IT + **BE** + emphasized element + **THAT/WHO**

→ It was **John** who broke the window.

→ It is **money** that they need.

2. TYPE 2 / TIPO 2

WHAT + subject + verb + **BE** + emphasized element

→ What I need **is** a break.

→ What surprised me **was** her reaction.

EXTRA: ALL + SUBJECT + VERB + BE

ALL + subject + verb + **BE**

→ All I want **is** peace.

→ All she did **was** cry.

3. HOW EMPHASIS WORKS / COMO A ÊNFASE FUNCIONA

John broke the window.

emphasis
on person

It was **JOHN** who broke the window.

John broke the window.

emphasis
on object

It was **THE WINDOW** that John broke.



Cleft sentences **highlight** the most important information in spoken and written English.

4. ERROS COMUNS

It was John **that** broke the window.

Grammatically acceptable, but **WHO** is preferred for people in formal writing.

What I need **it** is a break.

✗

What I need **IS** a break.



REGRA DE OURO:

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

WHAT + sujeito + verbo + **IS/WAS** + elemento enfatizado!



INVERSION / INVERSÃO PARA ÊNFASE



A inversão (**auxiliary + subject**) é usada após expressões **negativas ou restritivas** para dar ênfase formal e dramática.

1. THE RULE / A REGRA



**NEGATIVE/
RESTRICTIVE
EXPRESSION**



+

AUXILIARY
(auxiliar)



+

SUBJECT
(sujeito)



+

MAIN VERB
(verbo principal)



2. TRIGGERS / EXPRESSÕES QUE DISPARAM A INVERSÃO

Never	Rarely	Seldom	Hardly	Barely	Scarcely	Not only... but also
No sooner... than	Only after	Only when	Little	Under no circumstances	In no way	Not until

3. EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS

	NORMAL ORDER (casual)		INVERSION ORDER (for emphasis)
	I have never seen such beauty.	→	Never have I seen such beauty.
	She rarely makes mistakes.	→	Rarely does she make mistakes.
	He not only lied, but he also stole.	→	Not only did he lie, but he also stole.
	I arrived and then it started raining.	→	No sooner had I arrived than it started raining.
	I understood only after the meeting.	→	Only after the meeting did I understand.
	You should not open that door.	→	Under no circumstances should you open that door.



Inversion sounds formal and literary.



4. ERROS COMUNS



Never I have seen such beauty. ❌



Never HAVE I seen such beauty. ✅



Rarely she makes mistakes. ❌



Rarely DOES she make mistakes. ✅



★ **REGRA DE OURO:** Expressão negativa/restritiva + **AUXILIAR** + Sujeito + Verbo principal.
Ordem: **expressão** → **auxiliar** → **sujeito**!



SUBJUNCTIVE / SUBJUNTIVO EM INGLÊS



O Subjuntivo em inglês é usado após expressões de **sugestão, recomendação, exigência e necessidade**.

1. PATTERN 1 / PADRÃO 1

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

suggest / recommend / insist / demand / request / require / propose + **THAT** + subject + **BASE FORM**

★ **BASE FORM** for all subjects:
no -s, no -es.

EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS

- I **suggest** that he **study** harder.
- She **insisted** that he **be** present.

2. PATTERN 2 / PADRÃO 2

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

wish / if / as if / as though + subject + **WERE**

EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS

- If I **were** you, I would leave.
- He acts as if he **were** the boss.

3. PATTERN 3 / PADRÃO 3

IT IS + adjective + **THAT** + subject + **BASE FORM**.

EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS

- It is vital that he **be** here.
- It is essential that she **arrive** on time.



NOTE / NOTA

American English uses the subjunctive more consistently than British English.



WHEN TO USE / QUANDO USAR

Use in formal/academic writing and speech.

4. ERROS COMUNS

I suggest that he **studies** harder.

✗



I suggest that he **STUDY** harder.



It is essential that she **arrives**.

✗



It is essential that she **ARRIVE**.



★ ★ **REGRA DE OURO:** Subjuntivo = forma **BASE** do verbo para todos os sujeitos (sem S). **WERE** para todos os sujeitos após **WISH** e **IF**! ★ ★



MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION / MODAIS DE DEDUÇÃO



Usamos modais de dedução para expressar certeza, probabilidade ou impossibilidade sobre algo no **PRESENTE** ou **PASSADO**.

1. CERTAINTY SCALE / ESCALA DE CERTEZA



100%

0%

PRESENT DEDUCTION (NOW)
DEDUÇÃO NO PRESENTE

must be
= certeza positiva (~95%)

might / may / could be
= possibilidade (~50%)

can't be / couldn't be
= certeza negativa

PAST DEDUCTION (THEN)
DEDUÇÃO NO PASSADO

must have + participle
= certeza positiva (~95%)

might / may / could have + participle
= possibilidade (~50%)

can't have + participle / couldn't have + participle
= certeza negativa

2. PRESENT DEDUCTION / DEDUÇÃO NO PRESENTE



She **must be** tired — she worked 12 hours.



He **can't be** at home — his car is gone.



They **might be** stuck in traffic.

3. PAST DEDUCTION / DEDUÇÃO NO PASSADO



EVIDENCE / EVIDÊNCIA



The calendar is empty for tomorrow.



He was with me all evening.



The road was closed, but there's another way.



DEDUCTION / DEDUÇÃO



She **must have** forgotten the meeting.



He **can't have** done it — he was with me.



They **might have** taken a different route.



4. ERROS COMUNS



She **must be** forgot the meeting.



She **must have** FORGOTTEN the meeting.



He **can't have** did it.



He **can't have** DONE it.



★ **REGRA DE OURO:** **Presente:** MUST/CAN'T/MIGHT + BE.
Passado: MUST/CAN'T/MIGHT + HAVE + **Particípio!**



MODAL VERBS OF CRITICISM / MODAIS DE CRÍTICA E ARREPENDIMENTO



SHOULD HAVE, COULD HAVE e WOULD HAVE
expressam crítica, arrependimento ou possibilidades não realizadas no passado.

1. SHOULD HAVE



Usamos para expressar **crítica** ou **arrependimento**.
Algo era a coisa certa a fazer, mas não foi feito.

- You **should have** called me. (but you didn't)
- You **shouldn't have** said that — it was rude.
- He **should have** listened to the advice.

2. COULD HAVE



Usamos para falar sobre **possibilidade não realizada**.
Algo era possível, mas não aconteceu.

- She **could have** won.
- She **could have** passed if she had studied.
- They **could have been** more careful.

3. WOULD HAVE



Usamos para imaginar o passado. **hipotética no passado**.
O que teria acontecido em circunstâncias diferentes.

- I **would have** helped you.
(if you had asked)
- I **would have come** to the party
if I had known.

4. ERROS COMUNS



You **should called** me.



You **should HAVE** called me.



She **could have win**.



She **could have WON**.



“You **should have called**.” é gramaticalmente correto.

★ **REGRA DE OURO:** **SHOULD HAVE** = crítica/arrependimento.
COULD HAVE = possibilidade não realizada. **WOULD HAVE** = hipótese no passado.
Sempre + **PARTICÍPIO!**



QUESTION TAGS ADVANCED

QUESTION TAGS AVANÇADAS



As Question Tags avançadas seguem regras específicas para verbos modais, tempos perfeitos e estruturas complexas.

1. BASIC RULE / REGRA BÁSICA

+ POSITIVE STATEMENT → **-** NEGATIVE TAG



You like coffee,
don't you?



You like coffee,
do you?

- NEGATIVE STATEMENT → **+** POSITIVE TAG



You don't like
coffee,
do you?



You don't like
coffee,
do you?

FORMULA:

AUXILIARY VERB (of the statement)
+ **SUBJECT PRONOUN** + ?

2. ADVANCED PATTERNS / PADRÕES AVANÇADOS



Must



mustn't (deduction)
OR **don't** (obligation)



Used to



didn't + subject



Have to



don't / doesn't / didn't



I am



aren't I (exception)



Let's



shall we?



Imperative



will you? / won't you?



Nothing / nobody /
no one



are / is
they / he / she?



Someone /
somebody



are / is
they?

3. EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS



She must be tired,
mustn't she?



You used to live
here, **didn't** you?



Let's go,
shall we?



Open the door,
will you?



Nobody called,
did they?



I'm right,
aren't I?

4. ERROS COMUNS



?

Let's go,
don't we?



Let's go,
SHALL WE?



I am right,
am I not?

→ formal,
not wrong.



I'm right,
AREN'T I?

✓ standard.

★ REGRA DE OURO:

Afirmativa → tag negativa.
Negativa → tag positiva.

Let's →
SHALL WE.

Imperativo
→ **WILL YOU.**

I am → **AREN'T I!**



DISCOURSE MARKERS ADVANCED / MARCADORES DISCURSIVOS AVANÇADOS



Marcadores discursivos avançados conectam ideias de forma sofisticada, elevando o nível do inglês escrito e falado.

1. FUNCTIONS / FUNÇÕES



	CONTRAST	however, nevertheless, nonetheless, on the other hand, whereas, while, albeit, notwithstanding
	ADDITION	furthermore, moreover, in addition, besides, what is more
	RESULT / CONSEQUENCE	therefore , consequently, hence, thus, as a result
	CONCESSION	although, even though, despite, in spite of, granted that
	EXEMPLIFICATION	for instance, for example, such as, namely, that is to say
	CLARIFICATION	in other words, to put it differently, that is



2. EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS



- The project was expensive. **However**, it was worth it.
- She is talented. **Nevertheless**, she needs more practice.
- He studied hard. **Consequently**, he passed.
- Albeit** difficult, the task was completed.
- The results were poor. **In other words**, we failed.



3. WHEN TO USE / QUANDO USAR



They are common in academic writing, formal reports, and advanced communication.

NEUTRAL FORMAL VERY FORMAL

4. ERROS COMUNS



However he tried, he failed. ❌



However hard he tried, he failed. ✅

Despite of the rain, we went. ❌



Despite the rain / **In spite of** the rain, we went. ✅

★ **REGRA DE OURO:** **HOWEVER/NEVERTHELESS** = contraste. **FURTHERMORE/MOREOVER** = adição. **THEREFORE/CONSEQUENTLY** = resultado. **DESPITE/ALBEIT** = concessão!



NOMINALIZATION / NOMINALIZAÇÃO



Nominalização é o processo de transformar **verbos**, **adjetivos** e outras classes de palavras em **substantivos** — essencial para o inglês formal e acadêmico.

1. VERB → NOUN / VERBO → SUBSTANTIVO



**-tion /
-sion**

develop → **development**
investigate → **investigation**
decide → **decision**

-ment

improve → **improvement**
achieve → **achievement**

**-ance /
-ence**

perform → **performance**
refer → **reference**

-al

arrive → **arrival**
refuse → **refusal**

-ing

understand → **understanding**



Esses sufixos transformam ações (verbos) em ideias, processos ou resultados (**substantivos**).

2. ADJECTIVE → NOUN / ADJETIVO → SUBSTANTIVO



-ness

happy → **happiness**

dark → **darkness**

-ity

possible → **possibility**

equal → **equality**

-ance

important → **importance**



Esses sufixos transformam qualidades (adjetivos) em **substantivos**.

3. EXAMPLES / EXEMPLOS



INFORMAL (COLLOQUIAL)

We **decided** to expand.
The company **improved** its performance.
He **refused** to cooperate.
They **investigated** the case.



FORMAL (NOMINALIZED)

Our **decision** to expand...
The **improvement** in performance...
His **refusal** to cooperate...
The **investigation** of the case...



Quando usar?

- ✓ Escrita formal
- ✓ Ensaios acadêmicos
- ✓ Relatórios de negócios

4. ERROS COMUNS



The **improve** of the results...



The **IMPROVEMENT** of the results...



The **develop** of the project...



The **DEVELOPMENT** of the project...



★ **REGRA DE OURO:** Nominalizações tornam o inglês mais formal e acadêmico.
Aprenda os sufixos: **-tion/-ment/-ance/-al/-ness/-ity!**