



#CONQUISTANOESTUDO ▪ ETAPA2

ENSINO MÉDIO ▪ 2ª SÉRIE

INGLÊS

INGLÊS □ Semana 1 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Gerunds and infinitives” e “Will”.

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Prof. Juliana Alvarez

*Caro(a) aluno(a), este Guia Conquista de Revisão tem o objetivo de dar o suporte necessário para que você ingresse no próximo ano letivo tendo, de fato, apreendido os conhecimentos do ano de 2020. Aqui você irá relembrar os conteúdos mais importantes e, portanto, essenciais para a sua formação.

Bom trabalho!

Gerunds and infinitives

Gerund: I love **singing** with my friend Judite. (sing)

Infinitive: I love **to sing** with my friend Judite. (sing)

- **Gerund can be used after certain verbs**



enjoy-discuss-dislike-finish-mind-suggest-avoid-denay-finish-imagine-try-understand

They **finish doing** that amazing project.

I **avoid going** to the supermarket when I am hungry. I buy lots!

- **Infinitive can be used after certain verbs**



desire-wish-tell-invite-want-remind-teach

She **wants to tell** you something really bad.

1- Complete the sentences with the correct verb in the gerund.

drive - listen - do the dishes - eat - go

- a) She dislikes _____ pizza. How come?
- b) I imagine myself _____ to Japan by bullet train.
- c) My mother suggests _____ on this highway.
- d) They enjoy _____ to Rock 'n Roll.
- e) I deny _____ while my brother is watching TV.



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a) eating; b) going; c) driving; d) listening; e) doing the dishes

2- Read:

1. I invited my nephew to have a snack and play chess with me.
2. She continues studying for the vestibular.
3. They avoid talk to the principal. He's very demanding.



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Observing the use of Gerund and Infinitive is correct to say that

- a) only sentence 1 is correct.
- b) sentences 1 and 3 are correct.
- c) only sentence 3 is correct.
- d) only sentence 2 is correct.
- e) sentence 3 is incorrect.

Will: we use this tense when **we make a decision** or when we talk about future facts **in a distant future**.

Affirmative form

Its structure is formed by: **Subject + will + verb + complement**

Mary **will** graduate in 2021.

Negative form

We add **not** after the auxiliary **will**.

They **will not** take her to the airport.

They **won't** take her to the airport. (abbreviated)

Interrogative form

We invert the subject and the auxiliary will.

Will Mary graduate in 2021? Yes, she will.



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1- Match the sentences.

- a) Where will you go after the party?
- b) When will your friend meet her again?
- c) Will they travel in this pandemic?
- d) How long will she take to arrive here?
- e) Who will he marry with?
- f) What will we wear in that fancy prom?

- () Yes, they will. I think it's a risk.
- () About 2 hours.
- () In 2 weeks.
- () Angelina.
- () Home.
- () Tuxedo.



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2. Read:

1. It's late. I can't go home now. My father _____ be there waiting for me.
2. She _____ be with him anymore. He doesn't deserve her.
3. _____ Jenny and Cynthia move to another house?

The alternative which fills out correctly the sentences above is:

- a) won't-will-Will
- b) will-won't-Will
- c) will- will-Will
- d) won't-is-Will
- e) will-is-Are



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INGLÊS □ Semana 2 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Going to” e “Real conditional 1”.

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Prof. Juliana Alvarez

Going to: we use this tense to talk about planned events in the **near future**.

Affirmative form

It's structure is formed by: **Subject + verb to be + going to + complement**

Keith **is going to** prepare a delicious dessert. (prepare)

They **are going to** feel better. (feel)

Negative form

We add **not** after the "verb to be".

They **are not going to** feel better.

Interrogative form

We **invert** the **subject** and the "verb to be".

Is Keith going to prepare a delicious dessert?



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1- Fill out the sentences with the correct verb + going to.

pay - go - say - read - tell

- a) Frank _____ a new book.
- b) My uncle _____ you bad things.
- c) They _____ how to fix your earphones.
- d) _____ you _____ the course?
- e) I _____ (not) to the club on foot. It's so hot today!



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a) is going to read; b) is going to tell; c) are going to tell; d) Are you going to pay; e) am not going to go

2- Write C (correct) or I (incorrect) according to the use of Going to.

- a) () Ruan **are going to** respect more his father after being grounded.
- b) () Melina **not is going to** go the Circus. She's afraid of the clowns.
- c) () **Are they going to** pass in the exams? I don't think so.
- d) () Where **is he going to** buy another vase?
- e) () **I'm going** take my medicine. It's 10 p.m.
- f) () They is **going to** freeze outside. It's too cold.



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Real conditional 1: it is used to talk about possibilities in the future or in the present.

CONDITIONS

If + subject + (verb in the Present simple) + complement

If she drinks too much coffee at night,

If you don't complain about his smell,

If I shop many clothes,

RESULT

Subject + will + verb + complement

she won't sleep.

he won't know.

my mother will get angry.

We can also **change the order** of the sentences:

She won't sleep, if she drinks too much coffee at night.



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1- Choose the correct answer:

a) If she doesn't come in time,
 she loses the flight. she'll lose the flight.

b) If the kids don't stop screaming,
 I'll turn off the TV. I won't turn off the TV.

c) He'll be arrested,
 If I identifies the thief. If I identify the thief.

d) If she drives well,
 she won't get a driver's license. she will get a driver's license.

e) If I cook dinner,
 my parents go happy. my parents will be happy.

a) she'll lose the flight; b) I'll turn off the TV; c) If I identify; d) my parents will be happy; e) she'll get a driver's license

2- Read:

“If my sister doesn’t get better, ...”

The alternative which completes correctly the sentence above is

- a) she goes to the hospital.
- b) I take her to the hospital.
- c) I’ll take her to the hospital.
- d) she stays at home.
- e) I’ll take some medicine.



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Alternativa: C

INGLÊS □ Semana 3 □ 1º semestre EM

Neste Guia de Revisão, você vai estudar “Real conditional 2” e “Conjunctions”.

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Real Conditional 2: it is used to talk about hypothetical situations.

CONDITIONS

If + subject + (verb in the Past simple) + complement

If I knew where she lived,

If he really loved her,

If she were a good person,

RESULT

Subject + would + verb + complement

I would go there.

he would call her more often.

she wouldn't mistreat a pet.



("verb to be in the past" we use **WERE** not was.)



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1- Complete with your own words.

a) If I were rich, _____ .

b) If they drank before driving, _____ .

c) If I didn't spend so much money, _____ .

d) She would be happier, _____ .

e) If my parents weren't so dedicated to me, _____ .

f) The world would be a better place to live, _____ .



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2- Read:

“ He wouldn’t be so spoiled...”



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The alternative which completes correctly the sentence above is

- a) If he has education.
- b) If he had a good education.
- c) If he went to school.
- d) If he goes to school.
- e) If he doesn't have a good education.

Alternativa: B

Conjunctions: are words used to connect the sentences.

- **In case:** Use the gps **in case** you get lost.
- **Only if: Only if** I drive, we will travel together.
- **Unless:** She'll be sick **unless** she stops eating sweets.
- **Whether... or...:** I'm going to tell you something **whether** you like **or** not.
- **Even if: Even if** she apologizes, I won't forgive her.



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1- Complete the sentences with the correct conjunction.

even if - whether... or.. - only if - unless - in case



- a) He can't go out _____ he arrives earlier today.
- b) I'll be happy _____ it's cold _____ hot.
- c) _____ Pamela does well on her exams, I'll give her a new cell phone.
- d) _____ they invite me, I wouldn't go there.
- e) _____ I don't see you good afternoon, good evening and good night.

a) unless; b) whether... or; c) Only if; d) Even if; e) In case

2- Read:

“You’ll have to eat it _____ you don’t like it.”

The conjunction which completes correctly the sentence above is:

- a) because
- b) even if
- c) in case
- d) or
- f) so



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