

Comparativos e Cláusulas Relativas — Exercícios

10.º Ano Inglês 4 páginas 12 exercícios

Revisão rápida

Comparação	Regra	Exemplo
2 coisas	adj curto: -er than · adj longo: more ... than · irregulares: good→ better , bad→ worse , far→ further	cheaper than · more expensive than · better than
igualdade	as ... as (+ vezes: twice/three times as ... as)	as useful as a computer
3+ (máximo)	the -est / the most ... + in lugar	the tallest in the class
relativas	peessoas: who/that · coisas: which/that · posse: whose · lugar: where — omitido quando é objeto	the girl who won · the book that I read → the book I read
dedução	certeza: must · possibilidade: might/could · impossível: can't · passado: must have + V3	They must be asleep. · She must have missed the bus.

Armadilhas: × **more easier / *the most faster* (duplo) · × **taller of the three* (3+ → tallest) · × **who** para coisas · dedução em passado = *must have been/gone*, não **must be**.

Exercícios

1. Escolhe: a) This phone is ____ (more cheap / cheaper) than mine. b) The film was ____ (more boring / boringer) than the trailer. c) She runs ____ (more fast / faster) than me. d) It was ____ (more good / better) than expected.

2. Completa: a) twice as ____ as (big) b) not so/as expensive ____ c) the ____ of the two (good) d) the ____ student in class (tall)

3. Corrige: a) "Ana is tallest in her class." → ____ b) "It was most beautiful sunset I'd seen." → ____ c) "He is the taller of the three brothers." → ____

4. Irregulares: a) This year was ____ than last year (good). b) The results were ____ (bad). c) He works ____ than his brother (well). d) The airport is ____ away than I thought (far).

5. Relativas: a) The girl ____ won the prize is my cousin. b) The book ____ I borrowed is overdue. c) That's the student ____ phone was lost. d) The village ____ we stayed was tiny.

6. Sujeito ou objeto? (omissão): a) The pen (that) she gave me is blue — a relativa pode ser omitida? ____ b) The girl (that) is speaking is my sister — pode? ____ c) regra: omitimos a relativa quando ela é ____

7. Dedução (must / might / could / can't / must have): a) The lights are off and it's 3 a.m. — they ____ be asleep. b) I'm not sure where she is; she ____ be in the library. c) She ____ be Portuguese — her accent is Irish. d) The meeting was at 9 — she ____ have missed the bus.

8. V/F: a) "more easier than" está correto → ____ b) "which" só se refere a coisas → ____ c) "That's the taller of the three" está correto → ____ d) "must be" deduz o passado → ____

9. Reescreve: a) "Lisbon is not as big as London" → com comparativo: ____ b) "This is the most challenging task of the year" → com comparativo + any other: ____ c) "The new version is three times faster" — estrutura identificada: ____

10. Misto: completa: a) Teenagers ____ take part in exchanges learn tolerance. b) The project ____ changed our square won a prize. c) That's the mentor ____ advice I follow daily. d) Exchanges are ____ (rewarding) than they look.

11. Traduz: a) Esta aplicação é mais rápida do que a anterior. b) É o episódio mais interessante da série. c) A rapariga cujo cartão perdemos é minha prima.

12. Produção: compara duas coisas do teu dia-a-dia: 2 frases comparativas (1 curta, 1 longa) + 1 superlativo + 1 frase com relativa (*who/which*).

Dica de prova: conta os elementos: 2 → comparativo · 3+ → superlativo com *the* · alguém com ação própria → *who* · objeto que "desaparece" da segunda frase → relativa omitível.

Soluções — Comparativos e Cláusulas Relativas

1. a) **cheaper** (curto) b) **more boring** (longo: -ing) c) **faster** (fast é monossilábico e já serve de advérbio — sem -ly) d) **better** (irregular de good).
2. a) **big** (twice as big as) b) **as** (not so/as ... as) c) **better** — entre *dois* usa-se o comparativo: the better of the two d) **tallest** (superlativo + in).
3. a) **Ana is the tallest in her class.** (falta o artigo) b) **It was the most beautiful sunset I'd seen.** (falta o the) c) **He is the tallest of the three brothers.** — comparative só para dois; 3+ → superlativo.
4. a) **better** b) **worse** c) **better** (well → comparativo regular: better) d) **further** (ou: farther — ambos aceites).
5. a) **who** (pessoa, sujeito) b) **which/that** (coisa, objeto — pode omitir-se: the book I borrowed) c) **whose** (posse) d) **where** (= in which, lugar).
6. a) **sim** — é objeto: "she gave me the pen" b) **não** — é sujeito: "the girl is speaking" (sem ela, não há frase) c) quando a relativa é **objeto** (seria sujeito da frase secundária → não se omite).
7. a) **must** (evidência forte) b) **might/could** (possibilidade) c) **can't** (impossibilidade — sotaque irlandês) d) **must have** (dedução sobre o passado: must have + V3).
8. a) **F** — duplo comparativo → "much easier / easier" b) **V** c) **F** — três irmãos → the *tallest* d) **F** — must be é presente; passado → must have been.
9. a) **Lisbon is smaller than London.** b) **This is harder than any other task (this year).** c) **times + comparativo** (three times faster = três vezes mais depressa).
10. a) **who** b) **that/which** c) **whose** d) **more rewarding** (longo: rewarding).
11. a) **This app is faster than the previous one.** b) **It is the most interesting episode of the series.** c) **The girl whose card we lost is my cousin.**
12. (exemplo) *My old bike was cheaper than this one.* (curto) · *It was more comfortable than people expected.* (longo) · *It is the most practical invention of the decade.* (superlativo) · *I have a friend who repairs everything with tape.* (relativa who).