

Future Forms + Modals of Probability — Exercícios

11.º Ano Inglês 4 páginas 12 exercícios

Revisão rápida

Forma	Estrutura	Uso
Futuro simples	will + V1	decisão no momento; previsão baseada em opinião
going to	am / is / are going to + V1	plano já decidido; previsão com prova agora
Contínuo futuro	will be + V-ing	ação <i>em curso</i> num momento futuro — "This time tomorrow I will be travelling."
Perfeito futuro	will have + V3	ação <i>concluída antes</i> de um momento futuro — "By 2030 I will have finished my degree."
Perfeito contínuo	will have been + V-ing	duração até um momento futuro — "In June I will have been working here for a year."

Modais de dedução (grau de certeza): *must* = certeza positiva ("He must be at work") · *can't* = certeza negativa ("It can't be true") · *may / might / could* = possibilidade ("She may be in a meeting") · *should* = expectativa ("They should be home by now"). No passado: *must have + V3 / can't have + V3 / might have + V3*. ⚠ depois de modal nunca há *to* nem *-s*; *must* e *can't* não se usam com *do/does*.

Exercícios

1. Escolhe a forma futura certa: a) A: "The printer is broken." B: "Don't worry, I ____ (fix) it." b) We ____ (visit) the careers fair on Friday — the tickets are booked. c) The train ____ (leave) at 7:05. d) Those dark clouds mean it ____ (rain).

2. Contínuo futuro (will be + V-ing): a) This time next week I ____ (work) in the new office. b) At 8 p.m. tonight she ____ (study) for the exam. c) Don't call at noon — we ____ (have) lunch with the manager. d) In ten years, most of us ____ (do) jobs that do not exist today.

3. Perfeito futuro (will have + V3): a) By 2030 I ____ (finish) my degree. b) By the end of the month he ____ (send) twenty applications. c) By Friday we ____ (complete) the project. d) By next year she ____ (save) enough for the course.

4. Contínuo ou perfeito? escolhe e completa: a) At 6 p.m. tomorrow I ____ (travel) to Lisbon. b) By 6 p.m. tomorrow I ____ (arrive) in Lisbon. c) This time tomorrow they ____ (interview) candidates. d) By the end of the day they ____ (interview) twelve candidates.

5. Dedução no presente (must / can't / might): a) He has three degrees and speaks five languages — he ____ be very intelligent. b) She says she is at the office, but I can hear loud music in the background — she ____ be at work. c) The lights are on, so they ____ be at home. (*possibilidade*) d) It cannot be 5 a.m. — the sun is up, so it ____ be 5 a.m.

6. Dedução no passado (must have / can't have / might have + V3): a) The road is wet — it ____ (rain) during the night. b) He failed the test, so he ____ (study) enough. c) She is not answering — she ____ (leave) her phone at home. d) They look exhausted — they ____ (work) all night.

7. Grau de certeza: ordena do mais certo ao menos certo: *might · must · could · probably · definitely* → mais certo: ____ · ____ · ____ · ____ · ____ : menos certo.

8. V/F + corrige os falsos: a) Depois de um modal usa-se sempre *to* → ____ b) *will have* + V3 descreve uma ação concluída antes de um momento futuro → ____ c) *can't* exprime certeza positiva → ____ d) *will be* + V-ing descreve uma ação em curso num momento futuro → ____

9. Escolhe entre as quatro formas: a) By 2035, robots ____ (do) most of the routine jobs. (*concluído antes*) b) At this time tomorrow he ____ (give) his first interview. (*em curso*) c) Look at the queue — we ____ (wait) for hours. (*previsão com prova*) d) Don't worry about the report; I ____ (send) it tonight. (*decisão no momento*)

10. Corrige as frases: a) "He must to be tired." → ____ b) "She cans be at work." → ____ c) "By 2030 I will have finish my studies." → ____ d) "They might been late." → ____

11. Em contexto — o mundo do trabalho: completa: a) In twenty years, people ____ (probably / work) from anywhere in the world. b) By the time I am thirty, I ____ (change) jobs at least twice. c) The office is dark, so everyone ____ (leave) already. (*dedução no passado*) d) At 9 a.m. tomorrow I ____ (sit) an online interview.

12. Produção — 3 frases: 1) uma frase com *will be + V-ing* sobre o teu dia de amanhã; 2) uma frase com *will have + V3* sobre o teu futuro; 3) uma dedução com *must / can't / might* sobre um colega.

Dica de prova: procura a *marca temporal* antes do verbo. *By + data* ou *by the time* → **will have + V3**. *At / this time + momento futuro* → **will be + V-ing**. Sem marca de tempo e com decisão de repente → **will + V1**.

Soluções — Future Forms + Modals of Probability

1. a) **will fix** (decisão no momento) b) **are visiting** (arranjo com dia marcado) c) **leaves** (horário fixo) d) **is going to rain** (prova visível agora).
2. a) **will be working** b) **will be studying** c) **will be having** d) **will be doing**.
3. a) **will have finished** b) **will have sent** c) **will have completed** d) **will have saved**.
4. a) **will be travelling** (em curso nesse momento) b) **will have arrived** (concluído antes) c) **will be interviewing** d) **will have interviewed**.
5. a) **must** (certeza positiva) b) **can't** (certeza negativa: a música ao fundo contradiz o que ela diz) c) **might** (possibilidade) d) **can't** — não pode ser 5 da manhã, com o sol já alto.
6. a) **must have rained** b) **can't have studied** (contradiz o resultado) c) **might have left** d) **must have worked** (a prova — o cansaço — garante a dedução).
7. mais certo → **definitely** · **must** · **probably** · **could** · **might** ← menos certo. (*definitely* ≈ 100% · *must* = dedução forte · *probably* = provável · *could* / *might* = possibilidade)
8. a) **F** — depois de um modal usa-se o infinitivo *sem to* ("He must be tired") b) **V** c) **F** — *can't* exprime *certeza negativa* ("It can't be true") d) **V**.
9. a) **will have done** (by 2035 → concluído antes) b) **will be giving** (at this time tomorrow → em curso) c) **are going to wait** (prova visível: a fila) d) **will send** (decisão no momento).
10. a) **He must be tired**. (modal + infinitivo sem to) b) **She can be at work**. (ou: She must be at work) — os modais não levam -s c) **By 2030 I will have finished my studies**. (falta o V3) d) **They might be late**. (ou: might have been late) — depois de might vem o infinitivo.
11. a) **will probably be working** (ou: will probably work) b) **will have changed** (by the time → concluído antes) c) **must have left** (dedução no passado) d) **will be sitting** (at 9 a.m. tomorrow → em curso).
12. (exemplo) *Tomorrow at ten o'clock I will be sitting my English exam*. (contínuo futuro) · *By 2032 I will have finished university and started to work*. (perfeito futuro) · *Ana has been quiet all morning — she must be worried about the interview*. (dedução).