

Resumo — Discurso Indireto e Verbos de Reportar

11.º Ano Inglês 2 páginas Nível B2

Objetivo

Esta síntese reúne o essencial do **discurso indireto** (*reported speech*), dos **verbos de reportar** e das **orações de particípio e relativas** ao nível B2. Serve para revisão antes de um teste e para consulta rápida durante a escrita de relatórios e resumos. Recorda que, no discurso indireto, contamos o que alguém disse *sem repetir as palavras exatas*: por isso há **um passo atrás no tempo** e ajustes de pronomes, palavras e pontuação.

1 · O backshift (recuo no tempo)

Discurso direto	Discurso indireto	Exemplo
present simple	past simple	"I <i>work</i> here." → He said he worked there.
present continuous	past continuous	"I <i>am reading</i> ." → She said she was reading .
past simple	past perfect	"I <i>lost</i> it." → He said he had lost it.
present perfect	past perfect	"I <i>have finished</i> ." → She said she had finished .
will / can / must	would / could / had to	"I <i>will</i> help." → He said he would help.

Se a informação continua verdadeira hoje, o recuo é opcional: *He said he **is** still working there.*

2 · Palavras e pronomes que mudam

Direto	Indireto	Direto	Indireto
today	that day	here	there
tomorrow	the next day	this / these	that / those
yesterday	the day before	now	then
two days ago	two days before	my / your	his / her · their

3 · Cada tipo de frase tem a sua estrutura

Tipo de frase	Estrutura no discurso indireto
Afirmação	<i>said (that) + backshift · told sb (that) + backshift</i>
Pergunta com palavra interrogativa	<i>asked + ordem afirmativa</i> : "Where do you live?" → He asked where I lived .
Pergunta de sim/não	<i>asked if / whether</i> : "Are you coming?" → She asked whether I was coming .
Ordem ou pedido	<i>told / asked sb (not) to do</i> : "Don't be late." → She told us not to be late .

⚠ Depois de *asked* nunca há inversão: ~~He asked where did I live.~~ → **He asked where I lived.**

4 · Verbos de reportar e os seus padrões

Verbo	Padrão	Exemplo
admit · deny · suggest	+ V-ing	He denied taking it. · She suggested leaving early.
accuse sb	of + V-ing	They accused him of stealing the design.
apologise	for + V-ing	She apologised for being late.
refuse · offer · promise · agree	+ to	He refused to answer . · She promised to finish it.
warn sb · remind sb	+ (not) to / about	He warned us about the wet floor. · She reminded me to call .
claim · insist · complain · explain	+ that	He claimed that he had seen the sign.

⚠ *suggest* nunca leva to: ~~She suggested to leave.~~ → **She suggested leaving.**

5 · Particípio e orações relativas

Estrutura	Sentido	Exemplo
<i>V-ing</i> (particípio presente)	ação ativa e simultânea	Walking home, he saw the mural.
<i>Having + V3</i>	ação ativa anterior	Having finished the survey, she sent the results.
<i>V3</i> (particípio passado)	valor passivo	Written in 1990, the book is still studied.
Relativa <i>defining</i>	informação essencial, sem vírgulas	The students who joined the project will travel.
Relativa <i>non-defining</i>	informação extra, entre vírgulas	My school, which was built in 1960 , is being renovated.

6 · Erros típicos

1. ~~He said me he was tired.~~ → He told me he was tired. (*said* não leva objeto indireto direto)

2. ~~She asked me where did I live.~~ → She asked me where I lived. (sem inversão)

3. ~~She suggested to leave.~~ → She suggested leaving. (*suggest* + *V-ing*)

4. ~~He told me don't be late.~~ → He told me not to be late. (negativa antes de *to*)

7 · Checklist antes do teste

- Dei **um passo atrás** no tempo? (present → past; past → had + V3)
- Acertei as **palavras**? (today → that day; here → there)
- Nas perguntas, usei **ordem afirmativa** depois de *asked* e **if / whether** nas de sim/não?
- Escolhi o verbo de reportar pelo **padrão** certo (V-ing, of + V-ing, to) e escrevi a **negativa** antes de *to*?
- O particípio tem o sentido certo — *V-ing* (ativo), *V3* (passivo)?

Ligação: complementa a ficha *Reported Speech + Reporting Verbs* e o teste *A World of Many Cultures*.