

Reported Speech + Reporting Verbs — Exercícios

11.º Ano Inglês 4 páginas 12 exercícios

Revisão rápida

Discurso indireto	Particípio e orações relativas
Backshift: present → past · past → had + V3 · will → would · can → could · must → had to Palavras: today → that day · tomorrow → the next day · yesterday → the day before · ago → before · here → there · this → that Perguntas: asked + ordem afirmativa ("where I lived"); sim/não → <i>if / whether</i> Ordens: told / asked sb (not) to do Verbos de reportar: admit · deny · claim · insist · warn · remind · complain · offer · refuse · promise · <i>suggest + V-ing</i> · <i>accuse sb of + V-ing</i> · <i>apologise for + V-ing</i>	Particípio presente (V-ing): ideia ativa ou simultânea — <i>Having finished the report, she sent it.</i> Particípio passado (V3): valor passivo — <i>Written in 2019, the report is now outdated.</i> Relativas <i>defining</i>: sem vírgulas, informação essencial — <i>The students who joined the project...</i> Relativas <i>non-defining</i>: entre vírgulas, informação extra — <i>My school, which was built in 1960, ...</i> ⚠ <i>suggest</i> nunca leva "to": suggested to leave → suggested leaving

Exercícios

1. Backshift — reporta: a) "I am writing a blog," she said. → She said she ____ a blog. b) "I will visit Lisbon," he said. → He said he ____ visit Lisbon. c) "I lost my passport," Tom said. → Tom said he ____ his passport. d) "I can help you," Ana said. → Ana said she ____ help me.

2. Palavras que mudam: a) today → ____ b) tomorrow → ____ c) two days ago → ____ d) here → ____

3. Perguntas indiretas: a) "Where do you live?" he asked. → He asked me where ____ . b) "Are you coming?" she asked. → She asked me ____ I was coming. c) "What time does it start?" he asked. → He asked what time it ____ . d) "Why did you leave?" she asked. → She asked why I ____ .

4. Ordens e pedidos: a) "Close the door," he said. → He told me ____ . b) "Don't be late," the teacher said. → The teacher told us ____ . c) "Can you help me?" she asked. → She asked me ____ . d) "Don't touch the exhibit," the guide said. → The guide warned us ____ .

5. Verbos de reportar — escolhe o mais adequado: a) "I didn't take it!" → He ____ taking it. b) "I will definitely finish it." → She ____ to finish it. c) "Be careful, the floor is wet." → He ____ us about the floor. d) "I'm sorry I forgot." → She ____ for forgetting.

6. Padrões dos verbos: a) He suggested ____ (leave) early. b) They accused him of ____ (steal) the design. c) She apologised for ____ (be) late. d) He refused ____ (answer) the question.

7. Particípio presente: a) "Because she had finished the survey, she sent the results." → ____ the survey, she sent the results. b) "He was walking home and he saw the mural." → ____ home, he saw the mural. c) "The students who study languages travel more." → The students ____ languages travel more.

8. Particípio passado: a) "The mural, which was painted by a local artist, attracts tourists." → ____ by a local artist, the mural attracts tourists. b) "The book was written in 1990. It is still studied today." → ____ in 1990, the book is still studied today. c) "Because it was damaged, the bridge was closed." → ____, the bridge was closed.

9. Orações relativas (defining ou non-defining): a) "My school ____ was built in 1960, is being renovated." (com vírgulas → informação extra) b) "The students ____ joined the exchange programme will travel in May." (informação essencial) c) junta com *who*: "The novelist comes from Nigeria. He wrote the article." → ____

10. V/F + corrige os falsos: a) No discurso indireto, o present simple passa a past simple → ____ b) "She suggested to leave" está correta → ____ c) "Having finished" é um particípio presente com ideia de ação anterior → ____ d) Nas relativas *non-defining* a informação é essencial e não leva vírgulas → ____

11. Corrige as frases: a) "He said me he was tired." → ____ b) "She asked me where did I live." → ____ c) "He claimed to not have seen the sign." → ____ (usa um verbo de reportar correto)

12. Em contexto — diversidade cultural: reporta as afirmações: a) "English is not a national possession," the researcher said. → The researcher said that ____ . b) "Multiculturalism makes our cities richer," she added. → She added that ____ . c) "Will schools teach more languages?" a student asked. → A student asked ____ .

Dica de prova: no discurso indireto, dá **um passo atrás** no tempo (present → past; past → had + V3) e acerta as palavras (*today* → *that day*). Nas perguntas, nunca há inversão depois de *asked*. Nos verbos de reportar, decora os padrões: *suggest + V-ing*, *accuse sb of + V-ing*, *refuse + to*.

Soluções — Reported Speech + Reporting Verbs

1. a) **was writing** (present continuous → past continuous) b) **would** (will → would) c) **had lost** (past → had + V3) d) **could** (can → could).
2. a) **that day** b) **the next day** (ou: the following day) c) **two days before** d) **there**.
3. a) **I lived** (ordem afirmativa depois de asked) b) **if / whether** c) **started** (does → did no backshift) d) **had left** (past → had + V3).
4. a) **to close the door** b) **not to be late** c) **to help her** (ou: if I could help her) d) **not to touch the exhibit**.
5. a) **denied** (negação → deny) b) **promised** (compromisso → promise) c) **warned** (aviso → warn) d) **apologised** (desculpa → apologise for).
6. a) **leaving** (suggest + V-ing) b) **stealing** (accuse sb of + V-ing) c) **being** (apologise for + V-ing) d) **to answer** (refuse + to).
7. a) **Having finished** b) **Walking** c) **studying** (redução de "who study" — particípio presente).
8. a) **Painted** b) **Written** c) **Damaged** — o particípio passado substitui a oração passiva (valor passivo).
9. a) **which** — relativa *non-defining* (informação extra, entre vírgulas) b) **who** (ou that) — relativa *defining* (informação essencial) c) **The novelist who wrote the article comes from Nigeria**. (ou: The novelist, who comes from Nigeria, wrote the article.)
10. a) **V** b) **F** — é "suggested leaving" (*suggest* nunca leva *to*) c) **V** — "having finished" marca ação *concluída antes* da seguinte d) **F** — nas *non-defining* a informação é *extra* e vai sempre entre vírgulas.
11. a) **He told me (that) he was tired**. (ou: He said that he was tired) — *said* não leva objeto indireto direto b) **She asked me where I lived**. (sem inversão depois de asked) c) **He denied seeing the sign**. (ou: He claimed not to have seen the sign) — *deny* + *V-ing* é a forma correta do padrão.
12. a) The researcher said that **English was not a national possession** (backshift: is → was) b) She added that **multiculturalism made their cities richer** (makes → made; our → their) c) A student asked **whether schools would teach more languages** (will → would; pergunta de sim/não → whether).