Hedging and Modals of Deduction — Exercícios

12.º Ano | Inglês | 4 páginas | 12 exercícios

Revisão rápida (antes de resolver)

Grau de certeza	Ahora / presente	Passado	Exemplo
Quase certeza	must be / must do	**must have been / must have done**	The lights are off. They **must be** out. / They **must have left** at nine.
Provável	should / ought to	should have + V3	The bus **should arrive** at six.
Possível	might / may / could	**might have + V3**	She **may be** ill. / She **may have missed** the train.
Impossibilidade	can't / cannot	**can't have + V3**	That **can't be** true. / He **can't have finished** already.

Hedging (suavizar a afirmação): em vez de «I am sure...», o discurso académico usa tend to, seem to, appear to, be likely to e construtores impersonais — It is widely believed that... · It is often argued that... · arguably, to a large extent, in my view. ⚠ Passado de dedução é sempre modal + have + past participle, nunca modal + V3. Hedge *não* significa não ter opinião: significa avaliar sem exagerar.

Exercícios

1. Dedução no presente (must / might / could / can't): a) It is raining hard — the streets ___ be flooded. (certeza) b) The phone is ringing — someone ___ be outside. (possibilidade) c) She ___ be at home; her car is still here, but the lights are off. (impossibilidade?) d) He ___ be Portuguese; his accent is very clear. (é possível)

2. Dedução no passado (modal + have + V3): a) The shop is closed — they ___ (leave) early. b) She ___ (know) about the test; she looks too calm. c) You ___ (walk) 40 km in two hours! d) The lights were on — somebody ___ (be) home.

3. Hedge adequado: completa com *tend to / seem to / appear to / be likely to*: a) Teenagers ___ prefer short videos. b) The results ___ show an improvement. c) Prices ___ rise again next year. d) ___ older students ___ read more news?

© 2026 Estudantices

4. Suaviza a afirmação (reescrita com hedge): a) «Social media destroys friendships.» → ___ b) «Exercise makes you happier.» → ___ c) «This method works for everyone.» → ___

5. Construtores impersonais: completa com *It is widely believed that... / It is often argued that... / It is generally accepted that...*: a) ___ language changes faster among young people. b) ___ exams do not measure real ability. c) ___ regular reading improves vocabulary.

6. V/F + corrige os falsos: a) «She must be ill yesterday» está correto → __ b) Depois de *might* no passado usa-se *have + V3* → __ c) Hedging significa não ter opinião → __ d) «can't have done» expressa impossibilidade no passado → __

7. Corrige os erros: a) «He must have knew the answer.» → ___ b) «It is believed that the town was flooded, that the school closed.» *(falta quê?)* → ___ c) «I am sure that this is the best option.» *(registo académico)* → ___ d) «She can't have finished the exam in 10 minutes.» *(há erro? se não, confirma)* → ___

8. I think → académico: substitui «I think» pelo marcador adequado: a) «I think online learning is here to stay.» → ___ b) «I think the policy has failed.» *(com fraqueza: é provável)* → ___ c) «I think we should ban phones in class.» *(marca de opinião pessoal)* → ___

© 2026 Estudantices

9. Notícia em falta — completa com a dedução certa: A storm hit the coast last night. The road to the village ___ (be) closed, because the gates were down. The villagers ___ (escape) in time — no injuries ___ (be) reported. The mayor says the damage ___ (be) worse than expected, but a full survey ___ (take) place yet.

10. Traduz para inglês (dedução passada + hedge): a) Eles terão saído às nove. b) É amplamente aceite que o inglês mudou. c) Os resultados parecem mostrar uma melhoria.

11. Dedução em contexto: a viagem de estudos foi cancelada de um dia para o outro. Escreve três frases: uma com *must have* (causa provável), uma com *might have* (causa possível) e uma com *can't have* (causa impossível).

12. Produção — ponto de vista académico: reescreve o parágrafo (3-4 frases) suavizando as afirmações e variando os marcadores: *«Social media ruins friendships. Teenagers waste hours online. Schools must ban phones. This is obvious.»* Usa pelo menos: *seem to* + *It is often argued that…* + *arguably*.

> **Dica de prova:** a pergunta-chave é *«certeza de quanto?»*. Se a prova dá sinais fortes → **must**; se dá pistas fracas → **might/could**; se contradiz → **can't**. E se o tempo é passado, acrescenta sempre **have + V3** — é o erro que mais aparece em provas.

Soluções — Hedging and Modals of Deduction

1. a) **must be** (sinais fortes: chuva forte) b) **might / could be** (possibilidade) c) **can't be** (o carro está lá mas as luzes estão desligadas — sinais contraditórios) d) **might / could be** (é possível; o sinal — acento — não dá certeza).

2. a) **must have left** b) **must have known** c) **can't have walked** d) **must have been**.

3. a) **tend to** (tendência geral) b) **seem to / appear to** (o que os dados mostram) c) **are likely to** (probabilidade) d) **Do… tend to…?** (tendência em pergunta).

4. (exemplos) a) **Social media seem to put pressure on friendships.** b) **Exercise tends to make people happier.** c) **This method appears to work well in most cases.** — a ideia mantém-se, mas passa de afirmação absoluta para avaliação.

5. a) **It is generally accepted that…** b) **It is often argued that…** c) **It is widely believed that…** (qualquer destas ordens é aceitável; o que importa é o casamento entre força do construtor e força da afirmação).

6. a) **F** — passado é «She must have been ill yesterday» b) **V** c) **F** — hedging é avaliar sem exagerar; a opinião mantém-se d) **V**.

7. a) **He must have known the answer.** (modal + have + V3, nunca + V2) b) falta o **that** da primeira oração: **It is believed that the town was flooded and that the school closed.** c) **It is generally accepted that this is the best option.** (ou: **This appears to be…**) d) **Sem erros** — can't have + V3 é a forma correta de impossibilidade passada; mantém.

8. a) **In my view, online learning is here to stay.** b) **The policy would appear to have failed.** / **The policy seems to have failed.** c) **I would argue that we should ban phones in class.** (aqui a primeira pessoa é permitida, desde que marcada).

9. must have been · **must have escaped** · **were** (facto, não dedução) · **must be / may be** · **hasn't taken** (present perfect com *yet*).

10. a) **They must have left at nine.** b) **It is widely accepted / generally believed that English has changed.** c) **The results seem to show an improvement.**

11. (exemplo) **They must have received bad weather reports.** (causa provável, sinais fortes) · **They might have had problems with the coach.** (causa possível) · **The headteacher can't have forgotten the trip — it was planned for months.** (causa impossível, contradiz os factos).

12. (modelo) *It is often argued that social media puts friendships under pressure, and teenagers do seem to lose hours online. Arguably, banning phones in schools may improve attention in class, although the evidence is not equally strong everywhere. In my view, teaching digital habits seems more realistic than a total ban.*

© 2026 Estudantices