Advanced Relative Clauses — Exercícios

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

Revisão rápida (antes de resolver)

Antecedente	Pronome	Exemplo
pessoa — sujeito	**who / that**	The student **who** won the prize…
pessoa — objeto	(who / whom / that)	The colleague **whom** I trust most…
posse	**whose**	The family **whose** house flooded…
coisa / ideia	**which / that**	The rule **which** nobody reads…
lugar / tempo	**where / when**	the city **where** she was born · the day **when** it happened
«tudo o que»	**what / whatever**	I keep **what** matters. (sem antecedente!)

Três regras de ouro: (1) Definidora (sem vírgula) identifica — sem ela não sabemos de quem se fala; não definidora (com vírgula) acrescenta — tira-a e a frase continua. (2) Depois de preposição usa-se whom / which (to whom, for which) — nunca that. (3) A reduzida (definidora) troca o verbo por particípio: *the boy who is waiting* → *the boy waiting*. ⚠ whose ≠ who's; what nunca vai atrás de antecedente expresso.

Exercícios

1. Pronome relativo (who / which / whose / where / when): a) The girl ___ won the prize is in my class. b) This is the village ___ my grandparents live. c) I remember the day ___ the school opened. d) The family ___ car was stolen called the police.

2. Relativa com preposição (parafraseia com *whom/which*): a) The woman I work for is a doctor. → ___ b) The plan we voted against failed. → ___ c) The topics we spoke about were sensitive. → ___

3. Definidora ou não definidora? marca a opção certa e lê o sentido: a) My brother, who lives in Porto, is a lawyer. *(tem irmão(s) só em Porto?)* → ___ b) My brother who lives in Porto is a lawyer. *(?)* → ___

4. whose ou who's? escolhe e traduz a posse em mente: a) The student ___ notes are perfect sits next to me. b) ___ coming to the meeting? c) A city ___ history goes back two thousand years.

5. that ou which? escolhe conforme a regra: a) The rule ___ was broken applies to everyone. *(após preposição? não)* b) The rule ___ we broke applies to everyone. c) Anything ___ can go wrong will go wrong. d) The book, ___ was published in 1948, is still read.

6. Relativa reduzida (reescrive com particípio): a) The boy who is standing at the door is my cousin. → ___ b) The report that was written by students won a prize. → ___ c) The students who wish to participate should sign. → ___

7. V/F + corrige os falsos: a) A non-defining relative clause goes between commas → __ b) After a preposition you can use that → __ c) «what» cannot follow an expressed antecedent → __ d) «who» and «that» are always interchangeable in defining clauses → __

8. Corrige os erros: a) «The woman to that I spoke was helpful.» → ___ b) «This is the book what I told you about.» → ___ c) «My cousin, that works in Lisbon, is an engineer.» *(sem vírgulas)* → ___ d) «Whose is this bag?» *(posse)* → ___

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9. Combina as frases com uma relativa: a) I met a journalist. She interviewed our head teacher. → ___ b) The law was rejected. It protected tenants. → ___ c) We visited a museum. Its collection covers four centuries. → ___

10. Traduz para inglês (com relativa): a) A aluna cuja apresentação ganhou o prémio é da minha turma. b) A cidade onde nasceu é famosa pelo vinho. c) Tudo o que precisamos é de tempo.

11. Texto com falhas — completa com relativas: Volunteers are people ___ give their time without pay. The association ___ they work for runs three projects. The project ___ received most support helps refugees, ___ often arrive with nothing. It is the kind of action ___ changes a town.

12. Produção: escreve 4-5 frases sobre a tua turma ou escola usando whose, uma relativa com preposição e uma não definidora com vírgula. Sublinha-as.

Dica de prova: a vírgula muda o sentido — «my brother, who lives in Porto» = um só irmão e diz onde vive; «my brother who lives in Porto» = tenho vários e este é o do Porto. Se a prova der duas frases aparentemente iguais, a resposta está quase sempre na vírgula.

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Soluções — Advanced Relative Clauses

1. a) **who** b) **where** c) **when** d) **whose**.

2. a) **The woman for whom I work is a doctor.** b) **The plan against which we voted failed.** c) **The topics about which we spoke were sensitive.**

3. a) **Não definidora (vírgula)** — o escritor tem um único irmão e informa onde ele vive; a frase vale sem a relativa. b) **Definidora (sem vírgula)** — implica que há mais irmãos e identifica qual: o que vive no Porto.

4. a) **whose** (as notas são dela) b) **Who's** (= Who is) c) **whose** (a história é da cidade).

5. a) **which / that** (sem preposição, definidora) b) **which / that** c) **what** («tudo o que», sem antecedente) d) **which** — não definidora com vírgula: só which.

6. a) **The boy standing at the door is my cousin.** b) **The report written by students won a prize.** c) **The students wishing to participate should sign.**

7. a) **V** b) **F** — após preposição: whom / which, nunca that c) **V** d) **F** — não são sempre intermutáveis: não vai that em não definidoras nem depois de preposição.

8. a) **The woman to whom I spoke was helpful.** b) **This is the book which/that I told you about.** c) **My cousin, who works in Lisbon, is an engineer.** (não definidora: who) d) **Whose bag is this?**

9. (exemplos) a) **I met a journalist who interviewed our head teacher.** b) **The law which/that protected tenants was rejected.** c) **We visited a museum whose collection covers four centuries.**

10. a) **The student whose presentation won the prize is in my class.** b) **The city where she was born is famous for its wine.** c) **What we need is time.** (não: *all that we need is… também aceite, mas nunca «what» depois de sujeito expresso: *The thing what…)

11. who · **for which / that** (sem preposição: which/that) · **which / that** · **who** · **that / which**.

12. (exemplo) *My classmate Ana, whose notes always save the week, is the reason we pass physics. There are three teachers with whom I discussed the project. The lab where we work is the only room that has functioning computers. Ms Ferreira, for whom deadlines are sacred, is the teacher whose classes nobody skips.*

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