



INSTITUTO
FEDERAL

Paraíba

Campus
Cajazeiras

Revisão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

São palavras ou conjuntos de palavras que conectam frases, associam ideias. Também conhecidas como *linking words*

Quando se descreve algo, seja na fala ou na escrita, utilizam-se muitas delas para unir as frases e essas palavras expressam ideias que ajudam a esclarecer e explicar um pensamento.

Essas palavras podem ser classificadas por categorias de significado.

Ex.:

They plant many fruits, **such as** apple, pineapple, watermelon.
(Eles plantam muitas frutas, **como** maçã, abacaxi e melancia)

such as É exemplificação

You need a coat **as well as** an umbrella.
(Você precisa de um casaco **além de** um guarda-chuva)

as well as É adição

This coin is very rare, **therefore**, very expensive.
(Esta moeda é muito rara, **portanto**, muito cara.)

therefore É consequência

I love London, **however**, the weather is bad.
(Adoro Londres, **entretanto**, o clima é horrível)

however É contraste

DISCOURSE MARKERS

ADIÇÃO

and, also, too,
besides, as well as,
in addition, moreover,
furthermore, plus

assim como, também, e,
além disso...

EXEMPLO

such as, like,
for instance,
in other words,
for example,

por exemplo, como,
assim como, tal como

RESULTADO/ CONSEQUENCIA

so, accordingly, hence,
as a result, because of
this, thus, for this reason,
therefore

então, logo, visto que, por
isso, assim

CONDIÇÃO

if, unless, whether,
supposing that,
provided that,

se, a não ser que, desde
que, supondo que

CONTRASTE

but, rather, however,
while, still, whereas,
on the other hand,
yet, despite, in spite of

mas, porém, entretanto,
apesar de, por outro lado

COMPARAÇÃO

likewise, similarly,
in a like manner,
in the same way,
correspondingly

assim como, da mesma
forma, tal qual

TEMPO/SEQUÊNCIA

First(ly), To start with,
second(ly), formerly,
before, nowadays,
in the 2nd place, then,
after that, finally, next, last

primeiro, segundo, então,
finalmente, por último

CONCLUSÃO

in sum, to sum up,
in summary, in brief,
to summarize,
in short, to conclude,
on the whole

finalmente, em resumo,
ou seja, para concluir

QUIZLET

DISCOURSE MARKERS



DISCOURSE MARKERS

He won't win **however** hard he tries

- Ele não vai vencer por mais que se esforce*
- a) adição
 - b) contraste
 - c) exemplo
 - d) comparação
 - e) resultado/consequência
 - f) tempo/sequência cronológica
 - g) condição
 - h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

This plane was **formerly** used in the WWII

Esse avião foi usado anteriormente na Segunda Guerra

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

You can take whatever you want **provided that** you pay

Pode levar o que você quiser, desde que pague

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

Some alcoholic drinks **such as** whisky are made by **distilling**

Algumas bebidas alcoólicas são feitas por dessecção

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

This car is bigger and **therefore** more comfortable

Esse carro é maior e portanto mais confortável

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

In addition to my weekly wage, I got a lot of tips

Além do salário semanal, ganhei muitas gorjetas

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

Her second book was, **likewise**, a success

Seu segundo livro foi, do mesmo jeito, um sucesso

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação**
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

DISCOURSE MARKERS

In summary, this was a disappointing performance

Resumindo, foi uma performance decepcionante

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) exemplo
- d) comparação
- e) resultado/consequência
- f) tempo/sequência cronológica
- g) condição
- h) conclusão

PAST PERFECT

Indica uma ação que ocorreu no passado antes de uma outra ação
(também no passado)

Equivalente em Português ao tempo composto
Í Pretérito Mais-que-Perfeito Í do indicativo

The bus **had left** when I **arrived** at the station



O ônibus **tinha saído** quando **cheguei** na rodoviária

VERBOS REGULARES / IRREGULARES

INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PART. PASSADO	INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PART. PASSADO
to play	played	played	to be	was/were	been
to study	studied	studied	become	became	become
to start	started	started	to go	went	gone
to work	worked	worked	to come	came	come
to walk	walked	walked	to buy	bought	bought
			to catch	caught	caught
			to see	saw	seen

PAST PERFECT

08:10

08:15

NOW

PRESENT



The bus **left** the station at 8:10



I **arrived** at the station at 8:15

The bus had left when I arrived at the station

The bus had already left when I arrived at the station

PAST PERFECT

Indica uma ação que ocorreu no passado antes de uma outra ação
(também no passado - Pretérito Mais-que-Perfeito)

EXEMPLO:

Evento A	Evento B
06:30 - I ate breakfast	07:00 - the class started
06h30 . Tomei café da manhã	07h00 . a aula começou

- ! I had eaten breakfast when the class started
- x I had not eaten breakfast when the class started
- ? Had I eaten breakfast when the class started?

PAST PERFECT

!

I HAD/H~~HAD~~ PLAYED

I HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD I PLAYED?

YOU HAD/YOU~~HAD~~ PLAYED

YOU HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD YOU PLAYED?

HE HAD/H~~HAD~~ PLAYED

HE HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD HE PLAYED?

SHE HAD/SHE~~HAD~~ PLAYED

SHE HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD SHE PLAYED?

IT HAD/YOU~~HAD~~ PLAYED

IT HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD IT PLAYED?

WE HAD/W~~EAD~~ PLAYED

WE HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD WE PLAYED?

YOU HAD/YOU~~HAD~~ PLAYED

YOU HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD YOU PLAYED?

THEY HAD/THEY~~HAD~~ PLAYED

THEY HAD NOT/HADN~~T~~ PLAYED

HAD THEY PLAYED?

X

X

?

PAST PERFECT

- Assim como no *Present Perfect*, também podemos usar algumas palavras (**already, yet, just, still, since, for**) para enfatizar características do tempo verbal:

The train **had just** left when I arrived at the station

O trem **já** tinha acabado de sair quando cheguei na estação

The train **had already** left when I arrived at the station

O trem **já** tinha saído quando cheguei na estação

I **had not seen** my sister **for** 6 months.

Não via/**tinha visto** minha irmã há 6 meses.

PAST PERFECT

- Utilizamos várias palavras como “conectores” entre as duas frases: **when, before, but, and, because...**

She **invited** me to dinner **but** I **had eaten** sooner.

*Ela me convidou pra jantar **mas** eu já **tinha** comido mais cedo.*

I **ate** too much at lunch **because** I **hadn't had** breakfast.

*Comi muito no almoço **porque** não **tinha** tomado café da manhã.*

QUIZLET



PAST PERFECT

I ____ (to be) happy because I ____ (to see) her

Eu estava feliz porque a ?nha visto

- a) was / seen
- b) was / had seen
- c) was / had saw
- d) had been/ saw
- e) had been / had saw

PAST PERFECT

The students ____ (not/to do) their homeworks

Os alunos não tinham feito as atividades

- a) didn't
- b) hadn't done
- c) didn't do
- d) had not do
- e) hadn't did

PAST PERFECT

I ___ (eat) by the time I ___ (leave) home

Eu não tinha comido quando saí de casa

- a) hadn't eaten/ leaved
- b) hadn't eat/ le?
- c) didn't eat/ left
- d) hadn't eaten/ left
- e) did not eat/ leave

PAST PERFECT

When I _____ (arrive) my mother _____ (make) lunch

Quando cheguei em casa, minha mãe já tinha feito o almoço

- a) had arrived / made
- b) had arrive / made
- c) arrived / had ever made
- d) arrived / had already made
- e) arrived / had already make

PAST PERFECT

I ___ (wake up) late because I ___ (forget) to set the alarm

Eu acordei tarde por que ?nha esquecido de ajustar o alarme

- a) Woke up / had forgotten
- b) Waked up / had forgot
- c) Waked up / had forgot
- d) Wake up / had forgo?en
- e) Woke up / had forgot

ZERO CONDITIONAL

A estrutura é feita com as duas orações (*clauses*) no presente simples:

IF CLAUSE <small>(Simple Present)</small>	MAIN/RESULT CLAUSE <small>(Simple Present)</small>
If you heat the ice,	it melts
If I don't heat the ice,	it doesn't melt
If I heat the ice,	does it melt ?
If I study ,	I pass

1st CONDITIONAL

A estrutura é feita com duas orações (*clauses*): uma no **PRESENTE SIMPLES** (if clause) e outra no **FUTURO SIMPLES** (main clause), não importando a ordem das mesmas.

IF CLAUSE

(Simple Present)

If I study, ↔ I am going to pass the exam

MAIN/RESULT CLAUSE

(Simple Future)

MAIN/RESULT CLAUSE

(Simple Future)

I will pass the exam

IF CLAUSE

(Simple Present)

If I study

1st CONDITIONAL

Podemos também utilizar alguns verbos modais:

(If + Simple Present) - (MODAL VERBS - indicando futuro)

If I study, I may pass the exam

If I study, I might pass the exam

(MODAL VERBS - indicando futuro) - (If + Present Simple)

I can pass the exam, if I study

I should pass the exam, if I study

1st CONDITIONAL

É possível ainda utilizar outras palavras além do “IF” (se) :

WHEN the pandemic is over, I'll go to the beach
(Quando a pandemia acabar, eu irei à praia)

Quando a
“condição”
seguramente
acontecerá

I'll call you **AS SOON AS** I can
(Te ligarei tão logo seja possível)

Para enfatizar
urgência

You will fail the test **UNLESS** you study
(Você não passará na prova, a não ser que estude)
= Você não passará na prova, se não estudar

Como negativa do
“IF”

QUIZLET



1st CONDITIONAL

If I ____ (study), I ____ (pass) that exam

Se eu estudar, eu passarei na prova

- a) If I study, I will pass the exam
- b) If I study, I am going to pass the exam
- c) If I studied, I would pass the exam
- d) If I had studied, I will pass the exam
- e) If I had studied, I would pass the exam
- f) If I had studied, I would have passed the exam

1st CONDITIONAL

I ____ (travel) abroad when I ____ (have) the money

You viajar pro exterior quando ?ver dinheiro

- a) I'll travel abroad when I had the money
- b) I will travel abroad when I will have the money
- c) I will travel abroad when I have the money
- d) I'm going to travel abroad when I had the money
- e) I would travel abroad when I had the money
- f) I would travel abroad when I have the money

1st CONDITIONAL

I ____ (call) if I _____ (be) late

Eu te ligo se me atrasar

- a) I call you if I'm late
- b) I call you if I will be late
- c) I call you if I'm going to be late
- d) I will call you if I'm late
- e) I will call you if I will be late

CONDITIONALS

If I __ (win) the lottery, I __ (travel) around the world

Se eu ganhar na loteria, vou viajar pelo mundo

- a) If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.
- b) If I win the lottery, I will travel around the world.
- c) If I won the lottery, I might travel around the world.
- d) If I win the lottery, I'm going to travel around the world.
- e) If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.

CONDITIONALS

If you ____ (be) free tonight, we ____ (go) to the cinema

Se você estiver livre à noite, poderíamos ir ao cinema

- a) If you are free tonight, we might go to the cinema
- b) If you were free tonight, we would go to the cinema
- c) If you will be free tonight, we will go to the cinema
- d) If you are free tonight, we will go to the cinema
- e) If you were free tonight, we should go to the cinema

2nd CONDITIONAL

U lizamos a condicional do  po 2 (*Second Conditional*) para apresentar situa es ***hipot cas ou pouco prov veis*** no presente ou no futuro.

Exemplos:

If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.

(Se eu ganhasse na loteria, viajaria bastante)

If I had a videogame, I would play a lot

(Se tivesse um videogame, eu jogaria muito)

If I saw her, I'd tell her.

(Se eu a visse, eu contaria pra ela)

2nd CONDITIONAL

A estrutura da primeira condicional é feita com uma sentença (*if clause*) no **passado simples** e outra (*main clause*) com os modais **would/should/might/could + infinitivo**:

If clause

(If + Simple Past)

Main/result clause

(would/should/might/could+ infinitivo)

If I **won** the lottery,

I **would travel** around the world

I **might** study more

If I **had** time,

What **would** you do

If the **world** ended tomorrow?

2nd CONDITIONAL

Obs.: Na condicional 2ºpo 2, geralmente utilizamos a forma **were** (to be) para **todas as pessoas**, inclusive 1ª e 3ª do singular.

Exemplos:

If **I were** you I would study for the exam. “**I was**”

(Se eu fosse você, eu estudaria/iria estudar para a prova)

If **It weren't** so late I could watch a movie. “**It was**”

(Se não fosse tão tarde, eu poderia assistir/assistir a um filme)

QUIZLET



CONDITIONALS

If I ____ (study), I ____ (pass) that exam

Se eu estudasse, eu passaria na prova

- a) If I study, I will pass the exam
- b) If I study, I am going to pass the exam
- c) If I studied, I would pass the exam
- d) If I had studied, I will pass the exam
- e) If I had studied, I would pass the exam
- f) If I had studied, I would have passed the exam

CONDITIONALS

If I _____ (know) you, I _____ (think) you were crazy

Se não te conhecesse, ia achar que você era louco.

- a) If I don't know you, I would think you were crazy
- b) If I don't know you, I thought you were crazy
- c) If I didn't know you, I thought you were crazy
- d) If I didn't know you, I will think you were crazy
- e) If I didn't know you, I would think you were crazy

CONDITIONALS

If I ____ (won) the lottery, I ____ (travel) around the world

Se eu ganhasse na loteria, eu viajaria pelo mundo

- a) If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world
- b) If I won the lottery, I will travel around the world
- c) If I win the lottery, I will travel around the world
- d) If I won the lottery, I'm going to travel around the world
- e) If I win the lottery, I would travel around the world

CONDITIONALS

If it _____ (be) for Tom, I _____ (be) here today

Se não fosse Tom, eu não estaria aqui hoje

- a) If it weren't for Tom, I will not be here today
- b) If it wasn't for Tom, I wouldn't be here today
- c) If it wasn't for Tom, I shouldn't be here today
- d) If it weren't for Tom, I wouldn't be here today
- e) If it weren't for Tom, I shouldn't be here today

CONDITIONALS

My life ____ (be) much easier if I ____ (work) closer to home

Minha vida seria mais fácil se eu trabalhasse mais perto de casa.

- a) My life will be much easier if I worked closer to home
- b) My life should be much easier if I worked closer to home
- c) My life would be much easier if I worked closer to home
- d) My life should be much easier if I work closer to home
- e) My life will be much easier if I work closer to home

CONDITIONALS

If they ____ (have) this player, they ____ (lose) a single match

Se eles pvessem esse jogador, n o perderiam uma partida

- a) If they had this player, they wouldn't lose a single match
- b) If they had this player, they won't lose a single match
- c) If they have this player, they won't lose a single match
- d) If they have this player, they shouldn't lose a single match
- e) If they have this player, they couldn't lose a single match