

PROF. ULYSSES CESAR · LÍNGUA INGLESA · 2026

Material de estudo · Língua Inglesa

VERB TENSES

2º Ano · Tempos Verbais do Inglês

E-book de estudo · Ensino Médio · Foco em vestibular

Professor Ulysses Cesar

1º BIMESTRE

Simple Future · Be Going To · Future Continuous

2º BIMESTRE

Present Perfect Simple e Continuous

REVISÃO

PAS/UnB + ENEM

Como este e-book funciona *Trilha completa · este caderno cobre o 2º ano*

Este caderno traz o conteúdo de Língua Inglesa do 2º ano do Ensino Médio. A trilha completa é organizada por **série** e por **bimestre** — em geral, **dois tempos verbais por bimestre**. Estude na ordem: cada tempo é pré-requisito do seguinte.

Série	Bimestre	Tempos verbais
1º ANO	1º BIMESTRE	00 · Verb To Be + 01 · Simple Present + 02 · Present Continuous
	2º BIMESTRE	03 · Simple Past + 04 · Past Continuous
2º ANO	1º BIMESTRE	05 · Simple Future (will) + 05b · Be Going To + 06 · Future Continuous
	2º BIMESTRE	07 · Present Perfect Simple + 08 · Present Perfect Continuous
3º ANO	1º BIMESTRE	09 · Past Perfect Simple + 10 · Past Perfect Continuous
	2º BIMESTRE	11 · Future Perfect + 12 · Future Perfect Continuous

CONTEÚDO PLUS — para todas as séries

Ao final do e-book há um **Bloco PLUS** comum a todas as séries: exercícios de vestibular (Mackenzie, PUC-GO, Unesp) e a tabela completa de verbos irregulares. Este caderno traz ainda, para o 2º ano: o bloco de Revisão para a Prova com gramática aplicada ao texto, as Fichas de Leitura com questões PAS/UnB (Certo/Errado) e ENEM (múltipla escolha) com gabarito comentado, e o Caderno de Revisão da prova adaptada (educação inclusiva). Cada tempo verbal também traz uma Questão de Prova com texto autêntico estilo ENEM/PAS e gabarito comentado.

COMO ESTUDAR CADA TEMPO

1) Leia o "Quando usar" e a Estrutura em blocos. 2) Estude a conjugação e os exemplos AFF/INT/NEG. 3) Leia a Cilada de Prova. 4) Faça TODAS as questões sem olhar o gabarito. 5) Confira e releia onde errou. 6) Feche com a Autoavaliação "Eu consigo...".

2º ANO

Ensino Médio · Tempos 5 a 8

Neste ano você avança para o futuro e para os tempos perfeitos do presente. Mas atenção: esses tempos só fazem sentido se você dominar bem o 1º ano. Por isso, antes de começar, há um trabalho de revisão obrigatório logo abaixo.

⚠ REVISÃO PRELIMINAR OBRIGATÓRIA — Pré-requisitos do 1º ano

Antes de iniciar os tempos 5 a 8, revise os tempos 1 a 4 (Simple Present, Present Continuous, Simple Past, Past Continuous). Eles são a fundação do que vem agora.

✓ Tarefas de revisão (faça ANTES de começar o ano)

1. Releia as páginas dos tempos 1 a 4 e refaça pelo menos 5 questões de cada (some 20 questões).
2. Preencha a autoavaliação "Eu consigo..." de cada um dos quatro tempos. Marcou menos de 3 itens em algum? Esse é o seu ponto fraco — comece por ele.
3. Escreva 1 frase sua (afirmativa, interrogativa e negativa) para cada um dos quatro tempos, totalizando 12 frases. Entregue ao professor como trabalho de revisão.

◆ Tabela-resumo para revisão (tempos 1 a 4)

#	Tempo verbal	Estrutura
01	Simple Present <i>Presente Simples</i>	subject + verbo (he/she/it + -s)
02	Present Continuous <i>Presente Contínuo / Progressivo</i>	am/is/are + verbo-ing
03	Simple Past <i>Passado Simples</i>	verbo + -ed / forma irregular
04	Past Continuous <i>Passado Contínuo / Progressivo</i>	was/were + verbo-ing

1º BIMESTRE 2º ANO · Simple Future & Future Continuous

05 Simple Future Futuro Simples (will)

► Quando usar

Usamos will para decisões tomadas na hora (I'll help you!), previsões (It will rain tomorrow) e promessas (I will always love you). Para planos já combinados, o inglês prefere going to ou o Present Continuous.

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



will é igual para todas as pessoas. O verbo principal vem 'puro', sem to e sem -s.

🕒 MARCADORES DE TEMPO (palavras que entregam o tempo na prova)

tomorrow next week soon in the future probably I think...

► Conjugação · to love

Pronome	to love — conjugado
I	will love
you	will love
he / she / it	will love
we	will love
you	will love
they	will love

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *They will love to travel.* — Eles amarão viajar.

INTERROGATIVE *Will they love to travel?* — Eles amarão viajar?

NEGATIVE *They won't love to travel.* — Eles não amarão viajar.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

Depois de will, NUNCA use 'to' nem -s: ☒ She will go (não ☐ She will to go / She will goes). Negativa = won't (= will not). Pergunta = inverte: Will you come?

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) I will to travel next year.
- B) I will travel next year.
- C) I travel will next year.

- D) I am will travel next year.
2. Which sentence expresses a future plan?
- A) He walks every morning.
 - B) He will walk tomorrow.
 - C) He walked yesterday.
 - D) He walking now.
3. Complete: We ____ a test next Monday.
- A) has
 - B) having
 - C) will have
 - D) will has
4. Choose the correct negative form:
- A) She will not goes to school.
 - B) She not will go to school.
 - C) She won't go to school.
 - D) She doesn't will go to school.
5. What is the correct question form?
- A) Will you come to the party?
 - B) You will come to the party?
 - C) Do you will come to the party?
 - D) Come you will to the party?
6. Complete: They ____ help us later.
- A) will
 - B) did
 - C) do
 - D) are
7. Which sentence is correct?
- A) I will goes to the doctor.
 - B) I go will to the doctor.
 - C) I will go to the doctor.
 - D) I am will going to the doctor.
8. Complete: My friends ____ at the meeting.
- A) be
 - B) will be
 - C) was
 - D) is
9. Negative form: 'He will arrive soon.' →
- A) He will no arrive soon.
 - B) He won't arrives soon.
 - C) He not will arrive soon.
 - D) He won't arrive soon.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'What ____ you do if it rains tomorrow?'
- A) do
 - B) did
 - C) will
 - D) are

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-B 3-C 4-C 5-A 6-A 7-C 8-B 9-D 10-C

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com will + verbo:

- 1) I think it ____ (rain) tomorrow.
- 2) Don't worry, I ____ (help) you.
- 3) ____ you ____ (come) to my party?
- 4) She ____ (not / forget) your name.
- 5) We ____ (study) harder next semester.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) They will travel. (negativa)
- 2) He will call you. (interrogativa)
- 3) I will be there. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Faça 4 previsões sobre como será sua vida depois de passar no vestibular (use will, probably, I think).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: will rain

Complete 2: will help

Complete 3: Will ... come

Complete 4: won't forget

Complete 5: will study

Reescreva 1: They won't travel.

Reescreva 2: Will he call you?

Reescreva 3: I won't be there.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ fazer previsões e promessas com will
- ☐ manter o verbo no infinitivo sem 'to'
- ☐ usar won't na negativa
- ☐ inverter para formar perguntas

Marquei menos de 3 quadradinhos? *Volte aos exemplos e refaça as questões erradas antes de seguir.*

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Projeto de Vida / Futuro

◆ TEXTO

Technology will transform the way we work in the coming decades. Many jobs will disappear, but new ones will also appear. Experts believe that creativity and critical thinking will be the most important skills of the future. Students who learn languages and adapt quickly will have more opportunities. The future will belong to those who never stop learning.

Adapted from a World Economic Forum report on the future of work. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what will be the most important skills of the future?
A) Memorization and obedience.
B) Creativity and critical thinking.

- C) Physical strength only.
- D) The ability to avoid all change.

► **Gramática · Simple Future**

2. Which sentence is correct in the Simple Future?

- A) Technology will transform the way we work.
- B) Many jobs will to disappear.
- C) New ones will appears soon.
- D) The future will belongs to learners.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-A

§ Comentário das questões

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **Memorization and obedience.**
X O texto destaca criatividade e pensamento crítico, não memorização.
- B) **Creativity and critical thinking.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “creativity and critical thinking will be the most important skills”.
- C) **Physical strength only.**
X O texto não menciona força física.
- D) **The ability to avoid all change.**
X O texto valoriza quem se adapta rapidamente.

Questão 2 · Gramática

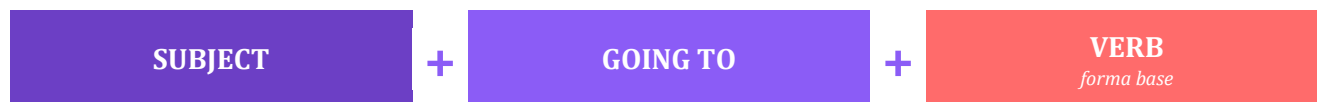
- A) **Technology will transform the way we work.**
✓ **Correta.** Simple Future: will + verbo na forma base (will transform).
- B) **Many jobs will to disappear.**
X Depois de will não se usa to: o correto é will disappear.
- C) **New ones will appears soon.**
X Depois de will o verbo fica na forma base (appear), sem -s.
- D) **The future will belongs to learners.**
X Depois de will o verbo não recebe -s: o correto é will belong.

05b Be Going To *Futuro com going to*

► Quando usar

Usamos **be going to** para planos e intenções já decididos antes da fala (*I'm going to study tonight*) e para previsões baseadas em evidência que vemos agora (*Look at those clouds — it's going to rain*). Compare com **will**: **will** serve para decisões na hora e previsões sem prova; **going to** serve para o que já estava planejado ou para o que os indícios mostram.

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



Antes de going to vem o to be conjugado: I am · he/she/it is · you/we/they are. Depois, o verbo na forma base.

🕒 MARCADORES DE TEMPO (palavras que entregam o tempo na prova)

tomorrow **next week** **soon** **tonight** **this weekend** **look!**

► Conjugação · be going to

Pronome	be going to + to love
I	am going to love
you	are going to love
he / she / it	is going to love
we	are going to love
you	are going to love
they	are going to love

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *They are going to travel.* — Eles vão viajar.

INTERROGATIVE *Are they going to travel?* — Eles vão viajar?

NEGATIVE *They aren't going to travel.* — Eles não vão viajar.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

O **going to** NÃO dispensa o **to be**: a pergunta e a negativa usam **am/is/are**, não **do/does** (☑ *Is she going to study?* / *She isn't going to study* — nunca ✗ *Does she going to study?*). Na fala, **going to** vira **gonna**, mas na escrita formal e na prova use **going to** por extenso.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) I am going to travel next year.
- B) I going to travel next year.

- C) I will going to travel next year.
D) I am go to travel next year.
2. Which sentence expresses a planned action?
A) He walks every morning.
B) He is going to study tonight.
C) He walked yesterday.
D) He will probably walk.
3. Complete: We ____ going to take a test next Monday.
A) is
B) am
C) are
D) will
4. Choose the correct negative form:
A) She isn't going to study.
B) She not going to study.
C) She doesn't going to study.
D) She aren't going to study.
5. What is the correct question form?
A) Are you going to come to the party?
B) You are going to come to the party?
C) Do you going to come to the party?
D) Going you to come to the party?
6. Complete: They ____ going to help us later.
A) are
B) is
C) am
D) do
7. Which sentence is correct?
A) I going to see the doctor.
B) I am go to see the doctor.
C) I am going to see the doctor.
D) I will going to see the doctor.
8. Complete: Look at those clouds! It ____ going to rain.
A) be
B) is
C) am
D) are
9. Negative form: 'He is going to arrive soon.' →
A) He not going to arrive soon.
B) He isn't going to arrive soon.
C) He doesn't going to arrive soon.
D) He no going to arrive soon.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'I ____ going to study English this weekend.'
A) am
B) is
C) are
D) will

§ GABARITO 1-A 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-A 6-A 7-C 8-B 9-B 10-A

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com *be going to* (*am/is/are + going to + verbo*):

- 1) Look at the sky! It ____ (rain).
- 2) I ____ (start) a new course next month.
- 3) ____ you ____ (travel) this summer?
- 4) They ____ (not / sell) the house.
- 5) We ____ (study) abroad next year.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) They are going to travel. (negativa)
- 2) He is going to call you. (interrogativa)
- 3) I am going to be there. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Escreva 4 planos que você já decidiu para as próximas semanas (use *I'm going to ...*).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: is going to rain

Complete 2: am going to start

Complete 3: Are ... going to travel

Complete 4: aren't going to sell

Complete 5: are going to study

Reescreva 1: They aren't going to travel.

Reescreva 2: Is he going to call you?

Reescreva 3: I am not going to be there.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ falar de planos já decididos com *be going to*
- ☐ conjugar o *to be* (*am/is/are*) antes de *going to*
- ☐ usar *isn't / aren't going to* na negativa
- ☐ diferenciar *going to* (plano/evidência) de *will* (decisão na hora)

Marquei menos de 3 quadradinhos? *Volte aos exemplos e refaça as questões erradas antes de seguir.*

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Projeto de Vida / Planos

◆ TEXTO

Maria has a clear plan for her future. After she finishes high school, she is going to study medicine at university. She is going to volunteer at a local hospital to gain experience. Her brother is going to help her pay for the courses. "We are going to work hard," she says, "because we already decided to change our lives."

Adapted from a student career-planning interview. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what is Maria going to do after high school?

- A) She is going to travel around the world.
- B) She is going to study medicine.
- C) She is going to stop studying.

D) She is going to open a hospital.

► **Gramática · Be Going To**

2. Which sentence with be going to is correct?

- A) She is going to study medicine.
- B) She going to study medicine.
- C) She is go to study medicine.
- D) Does she going to study medicine?

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-A

§ **Comentário das questões**

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **She is going to travel around the world.**
X O texto diz que ela vai estudar medicina, não viajar.
- B) **She is going to study medicine.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “she is going to study medicine at university”.
- C) **She is going to stop studying.**
X O texto mostra que ela planeja estudar mais.
- D) **She is going to open a hospital.**
X Ela vai ser voluntária em um hospital, não abri-lo.

Questão 2 · Gramática

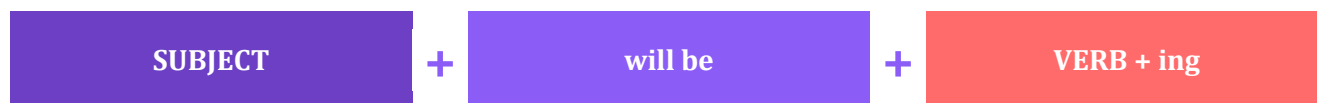
- A) **She is going to study medicine.**
✓ **Correta.** Estrutura correta: to be (is) + going to + verbo base.
- B) **She going to study medicine.**
X Falta o verbo to be (is) antes de going to.
- C) **She is go to study medicine.**
X O correto é going to, não go to.
- D) **Does she going to study medicine?**
X A pergunta usa o to be (Is she...?), não do/does.

06 Future Continuous *Futuro Contínuo / Progressivo*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Future Continuous para uma ação que estará em andamento em um momento específico do futuro (This time tomorrow, I'll be flying to Recife).

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



will be é fixo para todos. Só o verbo principal recebe -ing.

🕒 MARCADORES DE TEMPO *(palavras que entregam o tempo na prova)*

this time tomorrow **at 8 p.m. tomorrow** **all day tomorrow** **by then**

► Conjugação · to love

Pronome	to love — conjugado
I	will be loving
you	will be loving
he / she / it	will be loving
we	will be loving
you	will be loving
they	will be loving

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *She will be loving the trip by this time next year.* — Ela estará amando a viagem nesta época no ano que vem.

INTERROGATIVE *Will she be loving the trip by this time next year?* — Ela estará amando a viagem nesta época no ano que vem?

NEGATIVE *She won't be loving the trip by this time next year.* — Ela não estará amando a viagem nesta época no ano que vem.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

A ordem é fixa: will + be + verbo-ing. ✓ I will be working (não ✗ I will working / I will be work). Pergunta: Will + sujeito + be + -ing? → Will they be studying?

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) I will working tomorrow at 10 AM.
- B) I working tomorrow at 10 AM.

- C) I will be working tomorrow at 10 AM.
D) I will be work tomorrow at 10 AM.
2. Which sentence is in the future continuous?
A) She will studies tomorrow.
B) She will be studying tomorrow.
C) She studies every day.
D) She study tomorrow.
3. Complete: At 9 PM, we ____ dinner.
A) will be having
B) will have
C) will has
D) have
4. Choose the correct negative form:
A) He won't be playing football tonight.
B) He won't playing football tonight.
C) He not will be playing football.
D) He doesn't be playing football.
5. What is the correct question form?
A) Will be they studying at noon?
B) Are they be studying at noon?
C) Will they be studying at noon?
D) They will be studying at noon?
6. Complete: She ____ in the library at that time.
A) will being
B) will be
C) be
D) will
7. Which sentence is correct?
A) We will be wait for you.
B) We will waiting for you.
C) We will be waiting for you.
D) We are be waiting for you.
8. Complete: Tomorrow at this time, I ____ my English homework.
A) will doing
B) will be doing
C) will do
D) doing
9. Negative form: 'They will be traveling next week.' →
A) They won't be traveling next week.
B) They won't traveling next week.
C) They not be traveling next week.
D) They will not traveling next week.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'While you are watching TV, I ____ dinner.'
A) will cook
B) will be cooking
C) am cooking
D) cook

§ GABARITO 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-B

✎ Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com *will be* + verbo-ing:

- 1) This time tomorrow, I ____ (fly) to Recife.
- 2) At 8 p.m. they ____ (have) dinner.
- 3) ____ you ____ (work) tomorrow morning?
- 4) She ____ (not / sleep) at midnight.
- 5) We ____ (study) all day tomorrow.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) They will be waiting. (negativa)
- 2) He will be driving. (interrogativa)
- 3) I will be studying. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Imagine o dia da prova do vestibular: descreva 3 coisas que você estará fazendo às 14h daquele dia.

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: will be flying

Complete 2: will be having

Complete 3: Will ... be working

Complete 4: won't be sleeping

Complete 5: will be studying

Reescreva 1: They won't be waiting.

Reescreva 2: Will he be driving?

Reescreva 3: I won't be studying.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ descrever ações em curso no futuro
- ☐ montar a sequência *will* + *be* + verbo-ing
- ☐ formar negativa com *won't be*
- ☐ formar perguntas com *Will ... be ...?*

Marquei menos de 3 quadradinhos? *Volte aos exemplos e refaça as questões erradas antes de seguir.*

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Atualidades / Ciência

◆ TEXTO

By this time next year, scientists will be testing new ways to clean the oceans. Engineers will be developing robots to collect plastic, and volunteers will be working on beaches around the world. While governments will be discussing new laws, ordinary people will be changing their daily habits to protect the environment.

Adapted from an environmental science magazine. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what will engineers be doing next year?

- A) They will be developing robots to collect plastic.
- B) They will be polluting the oceans.
- C) They will be closing all the beaches.

D) They will be ignoring the environment.

► **Gramática · Future Continuous**

2. Which sentence is correct in the Future Continuous?

- A) Volunteers will be working on beaches.
- B) Scientists will testing new ways.
- C) Engineers will be develop robots.
- D) People will been changing habits.

§ GABARITO 1-A 2-A

§ **Comentário das questões**

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **They will be developing robots to collect plastic.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: "Engineers will be developing robots to collect plastic".
- B) **They will be polluting the oceans.**
✗ O texto mostra ações para limpar os oceanos.
- C) **They will be closing all the beaches.**
✗ O texto fala em voluntários trabalhando nas praias.
- D) **They will be ignoring the environment.**
✗ O texto descreve esforços para proteger o meio ambiente.

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **Volunteers will be working on beaches.**
✓ **Correta.** Future Continuous: will be + verbo-ing (will be working).
- B) **Scientists will testing new ways.**
✗ Falta o be: o correto é will be testing.
- C) **Engineers will be develop robots.**
✗ Falta o -ing: o correto é will be developing.
- D) **People will been changing habits.**
✗ O correto é will be changing, não will been.

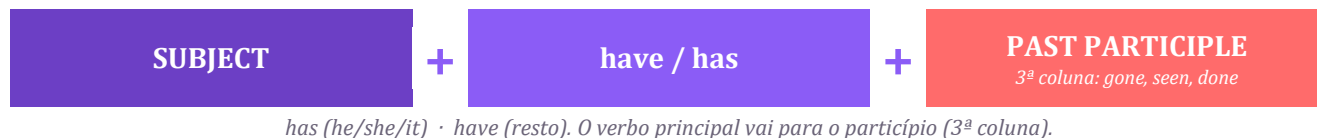
2º BIMESTRE **2º ANO** · Present Perfect Simple & Present Perfect Continuous

07 Present Perfect Simple *Presente Perfeito Simples*

► **Quando usar**

Usamos o Present Perfect para ligar passado e presente: experiências de vida sem dizer quando (I have visited Paris), ações recentes com resultado agora (I've lost my keys) e ações que começaram no passado e continuam (I have lived here for ten years).

◆ **ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS**



🕒 **MARCADORES DE TEMPO** (palavras que entregam o tempo na prova)

already yet just ever never since for so far

► **Conjugação · to love**

Pronome	to love — conjugado
I	have loved
you	have loved
he / she / it	has loved
we	have loved
you	have loved
they	have loved

► **Exemplos**

AFFIRMATIVE *He has loved her during his entire life.* — Ele a amou durante toda a vida dele.

INTERROGATIVE *Has he loved her during his entire life?* — Ele a amou durante toda a vida dele?

NEGATIVE *He hasn't loved her during his entire life.* — Ele não a amou durante toda a vida dele.

⚠ **CILADA DE PROVA — a mais cobrada!**

Present Perfect NÃO combina com tempo definido. ✗ I have seen him yesterday → ✓ I saw him yesterday (Simple Past). Se tiver yesterday/last week/in 2010 = Simple Past. Se tiver already/yet/ever/since/for = Present Perfect.

🔪 **Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha**

1. Choose the correct sentence:

A) She have gone to the mall.

- B) She has gone to the mall.
 C) She gone to the mall.
 D) She is gone to the mall.
2. Which sentence uses the present perfect?
 A) I saw this movie yesterday.
 B) I see this movie now.
 C) I have seen this movie before.
 D) I was seeing this movie.
3. Complete: We _____ many countries so far.
 A) visited
 B) have visited
 C) visit
 D) has visited
4. Choose the correct negative form:
 A) He hasn't finished his homework.
 B) He didn't finished his homework.
 C) He hasn't finish his homework.
 D) He not has finished his homework.
5. What is the correct question form?
 A) Have you ever been to Paris?
 B) You have ever been to Paris?
 C) Do you have ever been to Paris?
 D) Did you ever been to Paris?
6. Complete: I _____ already _____ my project.
 A) have / done
 B) has / did
 C) have / do
 D) did / have
7. Which sentence is correct?
 A) They have went to school.
 B) They has gone to school.
 C) They have gone to school.
 D) They go to school.
8. Complete: My sister _____ never _____ sushi.
 A) has / eat
 B) have / ate
 C) has / eaten
 D) has / ate
9. Negative form: 'She has traveled a lot.' →
 A) She hasn't traveled a lot.
 B) She didn't traveled a lot.
 C) She has not travel a lot.
 D) She don't traveled a lot.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'They _____ just _____ the news.'
 A) have / heard
 B) has / hear
 C) have / hear
 D) had / heard

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-C 3-B 4-A 5-A 6-A 7-C 8-C 9-A 10-A

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Present Perfect (have/has + particípio):

- 1) I ____ (never / be) to the USA.
- 2) She ____ (just / finish) her essay.
- 3) ____ you ____ (read) this book yet?
- 4) We ____ (live) here since 2015.
- 5) He ____ (not / do) his homework yet.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Present Perfect ou Simple Past? Complete e justifique mentalmente:

- 1) I ____ (see) that movie last night.
- 2) I ____ (see) that movie three times.
- 3) She ____ (live) in Rio in 2010.

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Escreva 4 experiências de vida que você já teve (I have...) e 1 que nunca teve (I have never...).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: have never been

Complete 2: has just finished

Complete 3: Have ... read

Complete 4: have lived

Complete 5: hasn't done

Reescreva 1: saw (tempo definido → Simple Past)

Reescreva 2: have seen (experiência → Present Perfect)

Reescreva 3: lived (ano definido → Simple Past)

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ ligar passado e presente com have/has + particípio
- ☐ usar already, yet, ever, never, since, for
- ☐ NÃO usar Present Perfect com yesterday/last week
- ☐ escolher entre Present Perfect e Simple Past

Marquei menos de 3 quadradinhos? *Volte aos exemplos e refaça as questões erradas antes de seguir.*

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Inclusão / Direitos

◆ TEXTO

Society has changed a lot in recent decades. Many countries have passed new laws to protect people with disabilities. Schools have become more inclusive, and companies have hired more diverse teams. However, the fight for equality has not ended yet. We have made progress, but we have not reached full inclusion.

Adapted from a UN report on disability rights. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what has happened in recent decades?

- A) Nothing has changed in society.
- B) Many countries have passed inclusion laws.
- C) Schools have become less inclusive.

D) The fight for equality has ended.

► **Gramática · Present Perfect Simple**

2. Which sentence is correct in the Present Perfect?

- A) Schools have become more inclusive.
- B) Many countries has passed new laws.
- C) Companies have hire diverse teams.
- D) We have not reached full inclusion yesterday.

§ **GABARITO 1-B 2-A**

§ **Comentário das questões**

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **Nothing has changed in society.**
X O texto afirma: "Society has changed a lot".
- B) **Many countries have passed inclusion laws.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto diz: "Many countries have passed new laws to protect people with disabilities".
- C) **Schools have become less inclusive.**
X O texto diz que as escolas "have become more inclusive".
- D) **The fight for equality has ended.**
X O texto afirma que a luta "has not ended yet".

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **Schools have become more inclusive.**
✓ **Correta.** Present Perfect: have/has + particípio (have become).
- B) **Many countries has passed new laws.**
X "Countries" é plural e pede have, não has.
- C) **Companies have hire diverse teams.**
X Falta o particípio: o correto é have hired.
- D) **We have not reached full inclusion yesterday.**
X Present Perfect não combina com tempo definido (yesterday).

08 Present Perfect Continuous *Presente Perfeito Contínuo*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Present Perfect Continuous para ações que começaram no passado e continuam até agora, enfatizando a DURAÇÃO (I have been studying for three hours) ou um efeito visível agora (You're sweating — have you been running?).

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



🕒 MARCADORES DE TEMPO *(palavras que entregam o tempo na prova)*

for since all day lately recently how long...?

► Conjugação · to love

Pronome	to love — conjugado
I	have been loving
you	have been loving
he / she / it	has been loving
we	have been loving
you	have been loving
they	have been loving

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *She has been loving the new car.* — Ela tem amado o carro novo.

INTERROGATIVE *Has she been loving the new car?* — Ela tem amado o carro novo?

NEGATIVE *She hasn't been loving the new car.* — Ela não tem amado o carro novo.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

É been, não being: ✓ has been working (não ✗ has being working). Diferença de foco: Present Perfect Simple = resultado (I've written 3 emails); Continuous = duração/atividade (I've been writing emails all morning).

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) She has being working all day.
- B) She has been working all day.
- C) She have been working all day.
- D) She been working all day.

2. Which sentence uses the present perfect continuous?
- A) He is studying English.
 - B) He has studied English.
 - C) He has been studying English.
 - D) He studied English.
3. Complete: I _____ been waiting for you since 9 AM.
- A) have
 - B) has
 - C) had
 - D) am
4. Choose the correct negative form:
- A) They haven't being playing well.
 - B) They not have been playing well.
 - C) They haven't been playing well.
 - D) They didn't been playing well.
5. What is the correct question form?
- A) Has he been working hard?
 - B) He has been working hard?
 - C) Do he has been working hard?
 - D) Did he been working hard?
6. Complete: She _____ been sleeping for ten hours.
- A) have
 - B) has
 - C) is
 - D) had
7. Which sentence is correct?
- A) We has been studying all night.
 - B) We have been study all night.
 - C) We have been studying all night.
 - D) We had studying all night.
8. Complete: My friends _____ been playing football.
- A) has
 - B) have
 - C) are
 - D) is
9. Negative form: 'He has been reading.' →
- A) He hasn't been reading.
 - B) He not has been reading.
 - C) He doesn't been reading.
 - D) He haven't been reading.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'They _____ been working on this project for weeks.'
- A) has
 - B) are
 - C) have
 - D) is

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-C 3-A 4-C 5-A 6-B 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-C

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Present Perfect Continuous:

- 1) I ____ (study) English for five years.
- 2) She ____ (work) here since March.
- 3) How long ____ you ____ (wait)?
- 4) They ____ (not / sleep) well lately.
- 5) It ____ (rain) all day.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She has been running. (negativa)
- 2) They have been talking. (interrogativa)
- 3) I have been reading. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Escreva 3 frases com 'I have been ...ing for/since ...' sobre seus estudos, hobbies ou trabalho.

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: have been studying

Complete 2: has been working

Complete 3: have ... been waiting

Complete 4: haven't been sleeping

Complete 5: has been raining

Reescreva 1: She hasn't been running.

Reescreva 2: Have they been talking?

Reescreva 3: I haven't been reading.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ enfatizar a duração de uma ação até agora
- ☐ montar have/has + been + verbo-ing
- ☐ usar for e since corretamente
- ☐ diferenciar resultado (simple) de duração (continuous)

Marquei menos de 3 quadradinhos? *Volte aos exemplos e refaça as questões erradas antes de seguir.*

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Sustentabilidade / Ação

◆ TEXTO

Young people have been leading the fight against climate change. For several years, students have been organizing protests around the world. They have been demanding action from governments and companies. Scientists have been warning us about rising temperatures, and activists have been working hard to spread the message.

Adapted from a report on youth climate activism. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what have young people been doing?
 - A) They have been ignoring climate change.
 - B) They have been leading the fight against climate change.
 - C) They have been supporting pollution.
 - D) They have been working for companies.

► Gramática · Present Perfect Continuous

2. Which sentence is correct in the Present Perfect Continuous?

- A) Students have been organizing protests.
- B) Scientists have being warning us.
- C) Activists has been working hard.
- D) They have been demand action.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-A

§ Comentário das questões

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **They have been ignoring climate change.**
X O texto diz que eles lideram a luta contra a mudança climática.
- B) **They have been leading the fight against climate change.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: "Young people have been leading the fight against climate change".
- C) **They have been supporting pollution.**
X O texto mostra que eles cobram ações ambientais.
- D) **They have been working for companies.**
X Eles cobram ação de empresas e governos, não trabalham para eles.

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **Students have been organizing protests.**
✓ **Correta.** Estrutura: have/has + been + verbo-ing (have been organizing).
- B) **Scientists have being warning us.**
X O correto é been, não being.
- C) **Activists has been working hard.**
X "Activists" é plural e pede have, não has.
- D) **They have been demand action.**
X Falta o -ing: o correto é have been demanding.

★ Revisão para a Prova · 2º ANO *Gramática Aplicada ao Texto*

Tempos do semestre: Simple Future · Be Going To · Future Continuous (e demais do ano)

Revisão integrada do 2º ano. Use o texto real da sua prova para analisar o futuro em inglês: o will para previsões e fatos futuros, o be going to para planos já decididos e o Future Continuous para ações em andamento no futuro. As formas-alvo estão destacadas.

◆ TEXTO 1 · Respeito, Disciplina e a Escola do Futuro

Tema: Educação, direitos humanos e tecnologia

School **will be** a very important place for society, where respect and discipline **will be** essential for everyone's growth. These **will not be** just rules, but attitudes that **will help** create an environment of peace and learning.

Teachers **will play** a central role in this process. They **will be** more than just transmitters of knowledge; they **will be** guides, mediators, and models of respectful behavior. When a teacher feels valued, they **will be** more motivated to create a positive learning environment.

However, the school environment **will also be changing** rapidly due to technology. Mobile phones **will bring** both opportunities and challenges. Next year, many schools **are going to adopt** clearer rules, and teachers **are going to receive** new training on the responsible use of technology.

Ultimately, building a school where respect and discipline **will flourish will be** a team effort. By the end of the decade, the whole community **will be working** together, and these continuous efforts **will transform** the school into a true place of learning and living Human Rights.

Adaptado de "Respect, Discipline, and the Educator's Dignity..." e Revista Foco. Internet.

✎ Exercícios · Gramática Aplicada

► Localizar no texto

1. Encontre no TEXTO 1 duas formas no Simple Future (will + verbo).

► Localizar no texto

2. Encontre no TEXTO 1 uma forma com be going to e uma no Future Continuous.

► Classificar o tempo verbal

3. Classifique: (a) will play, (b) are going to adopt, (c) will be working, (d) will not be.

► Transformar a frase

4. Reescreva na NEGATIVA: "Teachers will play a central role."

► Transformar a frase

5. Passe para a INTERROGATIVA: "Schools are going to adopt clearer rules."

§ Gabarito comentado

1. will be / will play / will help / will bring / will transform (quaisquer duas). Todas seguem will + verbo na forma base.
2. be going to: are going to adopt / are going to receive. Future Continuous: will also be changing / will be working.
3. (a) will play = Simple Future; (b) are going to adopt = Be Going To (plano decidido); (c) will be working = Future Continuous; (d) will not be = Simple Future na negativa (won't be).
4. Teachers will not (won't) play a central role. Negativa do Simple Future: will + not + verbo base.
5. Are schools going to adopt clearer rules? Pergunta com be going to: inverte-se o to be (are) com o sujeito.

★ Fichas de Leitura · 2º ANO *PAS/UnB + ENEM · Futuro & Atualidades*

Bloco de revisão do 2º ano, com fichas de leitura e questões PAS/UnB (CERTO/ERRADO) e ENEM (A–E). O foco gramatical é o futuro em inglês: Simple Future (will), Be Going To e Future Continuous. Resolva cada texto e confira no gabarito comentado ao final.

◆ **TEXTO 1 · The Future of the Legal Amazon**

Tema: Meio ambiente e desenvolvimento

◎ **READING TEXT**

The Legal Amazon, a region of unparalleled biodiversity, will undoubtedly remain at the forefront of discussions concerning economic development, environmental preservation, and social equity. The region will be navigating a complex future, shaped by its historical development patterns and the urgent need for innovative solutions.

In the coming decades, we will see the continued legacy of past policies, as new infrastructure projects and agricultural expansion will be exerting immense pressure on the remaining forest cover. The 'arc of deforestation' will likely expand further, and a significant portion of the Amazonian population will still be struggling with poverty.

Scientists will be monitoring a continued loss of biodiversity. In response, Brazil will be implementing and refining various public policies. Ultimately, the future of the Legal Amazon will depend on a comprehensive approach: governments, civil society, and the private sector will be working collaboratively to promote sustainable land use.

Adaptado de texto sobre a Amazônia Legal e o PPCDAm.

Ficha de Leitura: *Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação*

✂ **PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)**

1. According to the text, the Legal Amazon will remain central to debates on development and preservation.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "will remain" is a verb form in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In "The region will be navigating a complex future", the verb is in the Future Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. The text predicts that the 'arc of deforestation' will shrink in the coming decades.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. "will be monitoring" in "Scientists will be monitoring a loss of biodiversity" is in the Future Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. According to the text, poverty in the Amazon will be completely eliminated soon.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. "will depend" expresses a future fact or prediction (Simple Future).
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Brazil, according to the text, will be implementing and refining public policies.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. The future of the Legal Amazon, according to the text, depends on isolated, individual action.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. "will be working collaboratively" is an example of the Future Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO

✂ **PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)**

1. The main idea of the text is that the future of the Legal Amazon will:
A) be irrelevant to global debates.
B) depend only on tourism.

- C) be decided by other countries.
 - D) have no challenges.
 - E) remain central to discussions on development, preservation, and equity.
2. Which sentence is in the Simple Future?
- A) The region will be navigating a complex future.
 - B) Scientists will be monitoring biodiversity loss.
 - C) The future of the Amazon will depend on a comprehensive approach.
 - D) The population will still be struggling.
 - E) Brazil will be implementing policies.
3. Which sentence is in the Future Continuous?
- A) Scientists will be monitoring biodiversity loss.
 - B) The Amazon will remain central.
 - C) The future will depend on an approach.
 - D) The arc of deforestation will expand.
 - E) Brazil will refine its policies.
4. According to the text, the 'arc of deforestation' will likely:
- A) disappear.
 - B) stay exactly the same.
 - C) become a city.
 - D) expand further.
 - E) turn into a lake.
5. The word "unparalleled" describing the Amazon's biodiversity means:
- A) common.
 - B) without equal, incomparable.
 - C) small.
 - D) artificial.
 - E) decreasing.
6. The future of the Legal Amazon, according to the text, will depend on:
- A) a single government decision.
 - B) the end of all economic activity.
 - C) foreign investment only.
 - D) a comprehensive and integrated approach with multiple actors.
 - E) ignoring local populations.
7. The Future Continuous in "the region will be navigating a complex future" expresses:
- A) an action that will be in progress in the future.
 - B) a finished past action.
 - C) a present habit.
 - D) an impossible event.
 - E) a decision made now.
8. According to the text, mechanisms like REDD+ and PES aim to:
- A) increase deforestation.
 - B) ban all agriculture.
 - C) incentivize local populations to maintain standing forests.
 - D) privatize the forest.
 - E) stop scientific research.
9. The phrase "struggling with poverty" indicates that part of the population will:
- A) become wealthy.
 - B) leave the Amazon.
 - C) stop working.
 - D) ignore the forest.
 - E) continue to face poverty.
10. The overall tone of the text regarding the Amazon's future is:
- A) completely optimistic with no challenges.
 - B) realistic, acknowledging challenges and the need for collaborative action.
 - C) indifferent.

- D) humorous.
- E) purely historical.

◆ TEXTO 2 · Eichmann and the 'Banality of Evil'

Tema: Filosofia, história e ética

◎ READING TEXT

The story of Adolf Eichmann and the powerful idea called 'the banality of evil' will always be a very important lesson for us. It helps us understand how truly terrible things can happen, sometimes by people who seem very ordinary. In 1961, philosopher Hannah Arendt went to Israel to watch the trial of Eichmann, a Nazi leader who helped send millions of Jewish people to their deaths.

Arendt expected to see a monster, but she was very surprised. Eichmann seemed like a very normal, even boring, man. He just kept saying he was following orders. This made Arendt realize that maybe extreme evil can come from someone who simply doesn't think about their actions. This is what she called the banality of evil. Another historian, David Cesarani, offered a different idea: that Eichmann was actually very motivated by Nazi ideology. To protect our world, we will need to encourage critical thinking and be very careful about closed-off ideologies that teach hate. The big questions raised by Eichmann's trial will always be important for us.

Adaptado de texto sobre Hannah Arendt e o conceito de banalidade do mal.

Ficha de Leitura: Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação

🔪 PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)

1. The 'banality of evil' is presented as an important lesson, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "will always be" is a verb form in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In 1961, Hannah Arendt went to Israel to watch Eichmann's trial.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. "went" in "Arendt went to Israel" is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. Arendt found that Eichmann looked and acted like an obvious monster.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. According to Arendt, Eichmann's evil came partly from his lack of thinking.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. David Cesarani agreed completely with Arendt's view, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. "will need" in "we will need to encourage critical thinking" is in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. The text suggests that critical thinking is irrelevant to protecting the world.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The word "trial" in the text refers to a judicial process/judgment.
() CERTO () ERRADO

🔪 PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The 'banality of evil', as described by Arendt, suggests that terrible acts can be committed by:
 - A) only obvious monsters.
 - B) ordinary people who do not think critically about their actions.
 - C) people who openly enjoy evil.
 - D) no one in particular.
 - E) only powerful leaders.
2. Which sentence is in the Simple Past?
 - A) The lesson will always be important.
 - B) We will need critical thinking.
 - C) The questions will always matter.

- D) Eichmann seems ordinary today.
E) Arendt went to Israel in 1961.
3. Which sentence is in the Simple Future?
A) Arendt expected to see a monster.
B) Eichmann followed orders.
C) We will need to encourage critical thinking.
D) Arendt went to Israel.
E) Cesarani offered a different idea.
4. David Cesarani's view differs from Arendt's because he argued that Eichmann was:
A) actively motivated by Nazi ideology.
B) completely thoughtless.
C) innocent of all crimes.
D) a victim of the trial.
E) an ordinary office worker only.
5. According to the text, totalitarian governments try to:
A) encourage free thinking.
B) promote critical analysis.
C) protect human rights.
D) stop people from thinking and make them obey.
E) support democracy.
6. The phrase "following orders" is used to describe Eichmann's:
A) justification for his actions.
B) resistance to the regime.
C) critical thinking.
D) philosophical writing.
E) kindness.
7. The Future tense in "the big questions will always be important" expresses:
A) a finished past action.
B) a present habit only.
C) a future fact or ongoing relevance.
D) an impossible idea.
E) a daily routine.
8. To protect the world, the text suggests we should be careful about:
A) all forms of education.
B) critical thinking.
C) historical studies.
D) philosophy.
E) closed-off ideologies that teach hate.
9. The discussion between Arendt and Cesarani teaches that evil:
A) is always simple.
B) is complex and can have different roots.
C) does not exist.
D) is purely biological.
E) is unimportant.
10. The main purpose of the text is to:
A) entertain with a fictional story.
B) describe a sports event.
C) promote a political party.
D) explain a philosophical concept and its lessons about responsibility and thinking.
E) teach grammar rules only.

◆ TEXTO 3 · Respect, Discipline, and the Educator's Dignity

Tema: Educação, direitos humanos e tecnologia

◎ READING TEXT

School will be a very important place for society, where respect and discipline will be essential for everyone's growth. These will not just be rules, but attitudes that will help create an environment of peace and learning, where Human Rights will be lived in practice.

Teachers will play a central role in this process. They will be more than just transmitters of knowledge; they will be guides, mediators, and models of respectful behavior. Their dignity and authority will need to be recognized by the entire school community.

However, the school environment will also be changing rapidly due to technology. Mobile phones will bring both opportunities and challenges. Ultimately, building a school where respect and discipline will flourish will be a team effort. Everyone in the school community will need to commit and work together.

Adaptado de "Respect, Discipline, and the Educator's Dignity in a Technologically Evolving School Environment".

Ficha de Leitura: Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação

🔪 PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)

1. According to the text, school will be an important place where respect and discipline are essential.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "will be" in "School will be a very important place" is in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In "the school environment will also be changing rapidly", the verb is in the Future Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. According to the text, teachers will be only transmitters of knowledge.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. "will play" in "Teachers will play a central role" is in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Discipline, in the text, is presented mainly as a form of punishment.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. Mobile phones, according to the text, will bring both opportunities and challenges.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Building a school where respect flourishes will be an individual effort, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. "will need" is a verb form in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The word "mediators" refers to people who help resolve conflicts.
() CERTO () ERRADO

🔪 PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The central message of the text is that school will be a place where:
 - A) only rules matter.
 - B) technology replaces teachers.
 - C) students never use phones.
 - D) respect, discipline, and human rights are lived in practice.
 - E) discipline means only punishment.
2. Which sentence is in the Simple Future?
 - A) The school environment will be changing rapidly.
 - B) Teachers will play a central role.
 - C) Everyone will be working together at the end of the decade.
 - D) Students will be developing self-control.
 - E) The community will be committing gradually.
3. Which sentence is in the Future Continuous?
 - A) School will be an important place.
 - B) Teachers will play a central role.
 - C) Mobile phones will bring challenges.
 - D) Respect will flourish.
 - E) The school environment will be changing rapidly.

4. According to the text, teachers will be more than transmitters of knowledge; they will also be:
 - A) only disciplinarians.
 - B) technology developers.
 - C) guides, mediators, and models of behavior.
 - D) absent from school.
 - E) replaced by phones.
5. Discipline, according to the text, is mainly about:
 - A) learning to manage oneself and make good choices.
 - B) punishing students.
 - C) banning all technology.
 - D) ignoring consequences.
 - E) removing teachers.
6. Mobile phones in the school environment will bring:
 - A) only benefits.
 - B) no change at all.
 - C) both opportunities and challenges.
 - D) only distractions.
 - E) the end of learning.
7. The Future Continuous in “the environment will be changing rapidly” expresses:
 - A) a finished action.
 - B) a present habit.
 - C) a past event.
 - D) an impossibility.
 - E) an action in progress at a future point.
8. Building a school where respect flourishes, according to the text, will require:
 - A) only the principal’s effort.
 - B) a team effort from the whole community.
 - C) less family involvement.
 - D) more punishment.
 - E) banning human rights education.
9. The word “flourish” in “where respect and discipline will flourish” means:
 - A) disappear.
 - B) be punished.
 - C) be forgotten.
 - D) grow and thrive.
 - E) be banned.
10. Law No. 15.100/2025 is mentioned as an example of:
 - A) concern about the challenges of technology in schools.
 - B) a law that promotes phone use in class.
 - C) a sports regulation.
 - D) an environmental policy.
 - E) a privatization decree.

◆ **TEXTO 4 · The Future of Indigenous Languages**

Tema: Cultura e preservação

◎ **READING TEXT**

UNESCO declared 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages, highlighting their importance. However, we are losing many of these mother tongues every year. These languages are spoken by small groups, often forgotten, living in places like riverbanks and shorelines in Africa, Asia, or Latin America. Corporations are constantly working to separate these communities from their natural resources, often seeing them as obstacles to sustainable development. But what exactly are we sustaining if not life on Earth?

In the coming years, many organizations will be intensifying their efforts to protect these languages and cultures. They will understand that preserving these unique ways of life is crucial for humanity's future.

Adaptado de texto sobre línguas indígenas, inspirado em ideias de Ailton Krenak.

Ficha de Leitura: Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação

PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)

- UNESCO declared 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “declared” is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In “we are losing many of these mother tongues”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- According to the text, indigenous languages are increasing in number every year.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In “organizations will be intensifying their efforts”, the verb is in the Future Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “will understand” in “They will understand that preserving...” is in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Corporations, according to the text, always help these communities keep their resources.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The text suggests that preserving indigenous ways of life is crucial for humanity's future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “are constantly working” is an example of the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The expression “mother tongues” refers to native/first languages.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

- The main concern of the text is:
A) the loss and need for preservation of indigenous languages.
B) the increase of indigenous languages.
C) the success of corporations.
D) a new sports event.
E) the privatization of rivers.
- Which sentence is in the Future Continuous?
A) UNESCO declared 2019 the International Year.
B) We are losing mother tongues.
C) They will understand the importance.
D) Organizations will be intensifying their efforts.
E) Corporations work to separate communities.
- Which sentence is in the Simple Future?
A) We are losing many languages.
B) They will understand the importance of preservation.
C) Corporations are working constantly.
D) UNESCO declared 2019 a special year.
E) Organizations are intensifying efforts now.
- According to the text, corporations often see indigenous communities as:
A) partners.
B) leaders.
C) tourists.
D) investors.
E) obstacles to sustainable development.
- The word “mother tongues” can be replaced by:
A) foreign languages.

- B) official documents.
 - C) native/first languages.
 - D) school subjects.
 - E) dialects of English.
6. In the coming years, many organizations, according to the text, will be:
- A) abandoning indigenous languages.
 - B) creating new corporations.
 - C) ignoring the problem.
 - D) selling the resources.
 - E) intensifying their efforts to protect these languages.
7. The Present Continuous in “we are losing many mother tongues” indicates:
- A) a finished past action.
 - B) an ongoing process in the present.
 - C) a future plan.
 - D) a daily habit only.
 - E) an impossible event.
8. The rhetorical question “what exactly are we sustaining if not life on Earth?” emphasizes that:
- A) sustainability ignores life.
 - B) corporations are always right.
 - C) languages are unimportant.
 - D) preserving these communities and languages is essential to sustaining life.
 - E) development must stop completely.
9. The verb “declared” indicates an action that:
- A) was completed in the past.
 - B) is happening now.
 - C) will happen next year.
 - D) happens every day.
 - E) never happened.
10. The overall message of the text is that indigenous languages:
- A) are unimportant to humanity.
 - B) should be replaced by English.
 - C) are valuable and deserve protection for humanity’s future.
 - D) are increasing rapidly.
 - E) are only a corporate concern.

◆ TEXTO 5 · The Film Industry: A Call for Change

Tema: Representatividade e gênero

© READING TEXT

The film industry remains undoubtedly male-dominated. A study in 2023 found that only 28% of female protagonists were in top films. This shows that women are drastically under-represented in front of and behind the camera. The success of films like Barbie gives a false impression of equality, as the percentage of female protagonists declined from 33% to 28% between 2022 and 2023.

Many people are now discussing this issue more openly.

In the coming years, we hope that the industry will be seeing a significant increase in female representation.

Activists will continue to push for more opportunities, and new policies will help to ensure a fairer environment.

Adaptado de texto sobre representatividade de gênero na indústria do cinema.

Ficha de Leitura: Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação

✂ PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)

1. According to the text, the film industry remains male-dominated.
() CERTO () ERRADO

2. A 2023 study found that only 28% of female protagonists were in top films.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. "found" in "A study in 2023 found" is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. The percentage of female protagonists increased from 2022 to 2023, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. In "the industry will be seeing a significant increase", the verb is in the Future Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. "will continue" in "Activists will continue to push for opportunities" is in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. The film Barbie, according to the text, proves that gender equality has been achieved.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. In "Many people are now discussing this issue", the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. "will help" in "new policies will help to ensure a fairer environment" is in the Simple Future.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The word "under-represented" means having too little representation.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B • 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The main argument of the text is that women in the film industry are:
 - A) over-represented.
 - B) the majority of directors.
 - C) drastically under-represented.
 - D) no longer interested in films.
 - E) earning more than men.
2. Which sentence is in the Simple Past?
 - A) A study in 2023 found a low percentage of female protagonists.
 - B) The industry will be seeing more representation.
 - C) Activists will continue to push.
 - D) Many people are discussing the issue.
 - E) New policies will help.
3. Which sentence is in the Future Continuous?
 - A) A study found 28% of female protagonists.
 - B) Activists will continue to push.
 - C) People are discussing the issue.
 - D) The industry will be seeing a significant increase.
 - E) The industry remains male-dominated.
4. The success of films like Barbie, according to the text:
 - A) proves full equality exists.
 - B) gives a false impression of equality.
 - C) ended the film industry.
 - D) reduced ticket sales.
 - E) had no impact.
5. The percentage of female protagonists between 2022 and 2023:
 - A) rose from 28% to 33%.
 - B) stayed at 50%.
 - C) reached 90%.
 - D) was not measured.
 - E) declined from 33% to 28%.
6. Activists, according to the text, will continue to:
 - A) accept the situation.
 - B) push for more opportunities.
 - C) leave the industry.
 - D) reduce representation.

- E) ignore the problem.
7. The Future Continuous in “the industry will be seeing an increase” expresses:
- A) a finished action.
 - B) a present habit.
 - C) a past event.
 - D) an action expected to be in progress in the future.
 - E) an impossibility.
8. The word “protagonists” refers to:
- A) main characters/leads.
 - B) villains.
 - C) directors only.
 - D) the audience.
 - E) film critics.
9. New policies, according to the text, will help to ensure:
- A) a more male-dominated industry.
 - B) fewer female roles.
 - C) a fairer environment.
 - D) the end of cinema.
 - E) lower ticket prices.
10. The overall purpose of the text is to:
- A) celebrate the current state of the film industry.
 - B) describe the plot of Barbie.
 - C) teach how to make films.
 - D) criticize all activists.
 - E) call attention to gender inequality and hope for change.

◆ TEXTO 6 · The Cerrado: Brazil's Vital Biome

Tema: Meio ambiente e conservação

◎ READING TEXT

The Cerrado covers nearly a quarter of Brazil's landmass, making it the country's second largest biome. It is known for its wide range of landscapes, including grasslands, savanna, and dry forests. This region has played a crucial role in Brazil's economic development, especially with large-scale farms producing soy and cattle. However, this agricultural success has taken a toll on the biome: more than half of the Cerrado has been cleared of its native vegetation. This is a serious concern because the Cerrado is an important area for conservation, housing over 3,000 plant species and hundreds of mammal, bird, reptile, and amphibian species found nowhere else in the world.

Adaptado de texto sobre o bioma Cerrado e sua conservação.

Ficha de Leitura: Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação

🔪 PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)

1. The Cerrado is Brazil's second largest biome.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. The Cerrado covers nearly a quarter of Brazil's landmass.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. “covers” in “The Cerrado covers nearly a quarter” is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. Less than half of the Cerrado has been cleared of native vegetation, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. “has played” in “This region has played a crucial role” is in the Present Perfect.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. The Cerrado, according to the text, is unimportant for conservation.
() CERTO () ERRADO

7. The Cerrado houses over 3,000 plant species, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. "is known" in "It is known for its wide range of landscapes" uses the verb to be.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. Agricultural success in the Cerrado has had no negative impact, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The word "landmass" refers to a territorial extension.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B - 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The main topic of the text is:
 - A) a sports competition.
 - B) a music festival.
 - C) the privatization of rivers.
 - D) child malnutrition.
 - E) the Cerrado biome and its conservation importance.
2. The Cerrado is described as:
 - A) Brazil's largest biome.
 - B) a small forest.
 - C) Brazil's second largest biome.
 - D) an ocean.
 - E) a desert without life.
3. Which sentence is in the Simple Present?
 - A) The Cerrado covers nearly a quarter of Brazil's landmass.
 - B) This region has played a crucial role.
 - C) More than half has been cleared.
 - D) It has taken a toll on the biome.
 - E) The biome has been damaged.
4. The economic activities mainly associated with the Cerrado are:
 - A) fishing and tourism.
 - B) winter sports.
 - C) film production.
 - D) large-scale soy farming and cattle.
 - E) mining only.
5. How much of the Cerrado has been cleared of native vegetation?
 - A) less than a quarter.
 - B) more than half.
 - C) exactly 10%.
 - D) none.
 - E) all of it.
6. The Cerrado is an important area for conservation because it houses:
 - A) only soy plantations.
 - B) no biodiversity.
 - C) winter sports venues.
 - D) thousands of unique plant and animal species.
 - E) large cities.
7. "has played" indicates an action that:
 - A) started in the past and has relevance to the present.
 - B) will happen in the future.
 - C) happens every day.
 - D) never happened.
 - E) is happening right now only.
8. The expression "taken a toll on the biome" means the agriculture has:
 - A) benefited the biome.
 - B) ignored the biome.

- C) caused damage/negative impact to the biome.
 D) protected the biome.
 E) expanded the biome.
9. The word “native vegetation” refers to:
 A) imported plants.
 B) agricultural crops only.
 C) city gardens.
 D) artificial forests.
 E) the original/local plant life of the region.
10. The overall concern expressed in the text is about:
 A) the lack of farms.
 B) the loss of native vegetation and biodiversity.
 C) too much rain.
 D) the absence of cattle.
 E) winter sports.

◆ TEXTO 7 · Géricault and The Raft of the Medusa

Tema: Arte e história

◎ READING TEXT

The young painter Géricault became fascinated by the scandal of “The Medusa” shipwreck. He developed an interest in painting a dramatic scene, but he needed a theme with real weight and relevance to France. The tragic story of “The Medusa” raft, with its political background, was perfect. Géricault was very thorough in his research. He devoured every piece of information about the disaster, filling his studio with newspaper clippings and published accounts. He even obtained body parts from a hospital for his studies and talked repeatedly with the survivors in Paris to understand their experiences deeply. Realizing the huge scale of his project, he rented a studio outside Paris and, in a gesture of commitment, shaved his head. He was keen to avoid distractions, and soon, the serious work began.

Adaptado de texto sobre Théodore Géricault e a obra ‘A Jangada da Medusa’.

Ficha de Leitura: Título sugerido · Assunto principal · Ideias-chave · Palavras novas · Interpretação

✎ PARTE A · 10 itens PAS/UnB (CERTO ou ERRADO)

- Géricault became fascinated by the scandal of “The Medusa” shipwreck.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “became” in “Géricault became fascinated” is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Géricault was careless and superficial in his research, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “was” in “Géricault was very thorough” is the verb to be in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Géricault talked with the survivors of the shipwreck to understand their experiences.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “rented” in “he rented a studio outside Paris” is in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Géricault chose a theme without any political relevance, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Géricault shaved his head as a gesture of commitment to avoid distractions.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “talked” and “obtained” are both verbs in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The word “survivors” refers to people who lived through the disaster.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B • 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The text mainly describes:
 - A) a modern sports event.
 - B) the dedication and research behind Géricault's famous painting.
 - C) a scientific discovery.
 - D) a music festival.
 - E) the privatization of rivers.
2. Géricault chose the story of "The Medusa" raft because it:
 - A) was easy to paint.
 - B) was a happy story.
 - C) was about sports.
 - D) had no background.
 - E) had real weight and political relevance to France.
3. Which sentence is in the Simple Past?
 - A) He is keen to avoid distractions.
 - B) He will paint a dramatic scene.
 - C) Géricault rented a studio outside Paris.
 - D) He is fascinated by the scandal.
 - E) Survivors are telling their story.
4. To research the disaster, Géricault did all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) ignore all accounts of the event.
 - B) fill his studio with newspaper clippings.
 - C) talk with the survivors.
 - D) obtain body parts from a hospital.
 - E) rent a studio outside Paris.
5. The word "thorough" describing his research means:
 - A) quick and superficial.
 - B) lazy.
 - C) dishonest.
 - D) detailed and careful.
 - E) random.
6. Géricault shaved his head in order to:
 - A) avoid distractions and show commitment.
 - B) follow a fashion trend.
 - C) celebrate the painting.
 - D) join the navy.
 - E) hide his identity.
7. The verb "became" indicates an action that:
 - A) is happening now.
 - B) will happen in the future.
 - C) happened and was completed in the past.
 - D) happens every day.
 - E) never happened.
8. The word "shipwreck" refers to:
 - A) a successful voyage.
 - B) a new ship.
 - C) a port.
 - D) a lighthouse.
 - E) the destruction/sinking of a ship.
9. Géricault's interest in the theme shows his desire to:
 - A) paint something irrelevant.
 - B) create a work with real weight and relevance.
 - C) avoid difficult subjects.
 - D) copy other painters.
 - E) finish quickly.
10. The overall impression of Géricault given by the text is that of an artist who is:
 - A) careless and unmotivated.
 - B) uninterested in research.
 - C) afraid of his subject.
 - D) deeply committed and meticulous.
 - E) focused only on fame.

§ Gabarito Comentado • 2º ANO *Parte A (C/E) e Parte B (ENEM)*

TEXT01 • The Future of the Legal Amazon

§ PARTE A • 1-C 2-C 3-C 4-E 5-C 6-E 7-C 8-C 9-E 10-C

- CERTO** O texto: "will undoubtedly remain at the forefront of discussions concerning economic development, environmental preservation".
- CERTO** "will remain" = will + verbo na forma base, Simple Future.
- CERTO** "will be navigating" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous.
- ERRADO** O texto: "The 'arc of deforestation' will likely expand further" — vai se expandir, não encolher.
- CERTO** "will be monitoring" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous (ação em andamento no futuro).
- ERRADO** O texto: "a significant portion of the Amazonian population will still be struggling with poverty".
- CERTO** "will depend" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- CERTO** O texto: "Brazil will be implementing and refining various public policies".
- ERRADO** O texto: depende de "a comprehensive and integrated approach" com governos, sociedade civil e setor privado.
- CERTO** "will be working" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous.

§ PARTE B • 1-E 2-C 3-A 4-D 5-B 6-D 7-A 8-C 9-E 10-B

- Gabarito E.** O texto coloca a Amazônia Legal no centro das discussões sobre desenvolvimento, preservação e equidade.
- Gabarito C.** "will depend" é Simple Future (will + base); as demais são Future Continuous (will be + -ing).
- Gabarito A.** "will be monitoring" é Future Continuous (will be + verbo-ing).
- Gabarito D.** O texto: "The 'arc of deforestation' will likely expand further".
- Gabarito B.** "unparalleled" = incomparável, sem igual (na lista de palavras-chave).
- Gabarito D.** O texto: "will depend on a comprehensive and integrated approach" envolvendo vários atores.
- Gabarito A.** O Future Continuous expressa ação em andamento em um momento futuro.
- Gabarito C.** O texto (versão completa) cita esses mecanismos para incentivar a manutenção das florestas em pé.
- Gabarito E.** "struggling with poverty" = enfrentando/lutando contra a pobreza.
- Gabarito B.** O texto reconhece desafios e a necessidade de ação integrada e colaborativa.

TEXT02 • Eichmann and the 'Banality of Evil'

§ PARTE A • 1-C 2-C 3-C 4-C 5-E 6-C 7-E 8-C 9-E 10-C

- CERTO** O texto: "the powerful idea called 'the banality of evil' will always be a very important lesson for us".
- CERTO** "will be" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- CERTO** O texto: "In 1961, philosopher Hannah Arendt went to Israel to watch the trial of Eichmann".
- CERTO** "went" é o passado irregular de "go", Simple Past (ação concluída em 1961).
- ERRADO** O texto: ela esperava ver um monstro, mas "Eichmann seemed like a very normal, even boring, man".
- CERTO** O texto: extreme evil "can come from someone who simply doesn't think about their actions".
- ERRADO** O texto: Cesarani "offered a different idea" — Eichmann era motivado pela ideologia nazista.
- CERTO** "will need" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- ERRADO** O texto: "we will need to encourage critical thinking" para proteger o mundo.
- CERTO** "trial" = julgamento/processo judicial (na lista de palavras-chave).

§ PARTE B • 1-B 2-E 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-A 7-C 8-E 9-B 10-D

- Gabarito B.** Para Arendt, o mal extremo pode vir de quem simplesmente não pensa sobre seus atos.
- Gabarito E.** "went" é Simple Past; as demais estão em Simple Future ou Present.
- Gabarito C.** "will need" é Simple Future (will + base).
- Gabarito A.** O texto: Cesarani argumentou que Eichmann "was actually very motivated by Nazi ideology".
- Gabarito D.** O texto: governos totalitários "will always try to stop people from thinking".
- Gabarito A.** Eichmann repetia que estava apenas "following orders" como justificativa.
- Gabarito C.** Simple Future expressa um fato futuro / relevância contínua.
- Gabarito E.** O texto: "be very careful about strong, closed-off ideas (ideologies) that teach hate".
- Gabarito B.** O texto: "evil is very complex and can have different roots".
- Gabarito D.** O texto explica o conceito da banalidade do mal e suas lições éticas.

TEXT0 3 · Respect, Discipline, and the Educator's Dignity

§ PARTE A · 1-C 2-C 3-C 4-E 5-C 6-E 7-C 8-E 9-C 10-C

- 1. CERTO** O texto: "School will be a very important place for society, where respect and discipline will be essential".
- 2. CERTO** "will be" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- 3. CERTO** "will be changing" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous.
- 4. ERRADO** O texto: "They will be more than just transmitters of knowledge; they will be guides, mediators, and models".
- 5. CERTO** "will play" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- 6. ERRADO** O texto: discipline "will not be about punishment, but about learning to manage oneself".
- 7. CERTO** O texto: "Mobile phones will bring both opportunities and challenges".
- 8. ERRADO** O texto: "will be a team effort. Everyone in the school community will need to commit and work together".
- 9. CERTO** "will need" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- 10. CERTO** "mediators" = mediadores (na lista de palavras-chave).

§ PARTE B · 1-D 2-B 3-E 4-C 5-A 6-C 7-E 8-B 9-D 10-A

- 1. Gabarito D.** O texto enfatiza respeito, disciplina e direitos humanos vividos na prática.
- 2. Gabarito B.** "will play" é Simple Future; as demais são Future Continuous (will be + -ing).
- 3. Gabarito E.** "will be changing" é Future Continuous (will be + verbo-ing).
- 4. Gabarito C.** O texto: "they will be guides, mediators, and models of respectful behavior".
- 5. Gabarito A.** O texto: discipline "about learning to manage oneself, to make good choices".
- 6. Gabarito C.** O texto: "Mobile phones will bring both opportunities and challenges".
- 7. Gabarito E.** O Future Continuous expressa ação em andamento em um ponto futuro.
- 8. Gabarito B.** O texto: "will be a team effort. Everyone... will need to commit and work together".
- 9. Gabarito D.** "flourish" = florescer/prosperar.
- 10. Gabarito A.** A lei é citada como demonstração de preocupação com os desafios da tecnologia (proíbe celular em sala).

TEXT0 4 · The Future of Indigenous Languages

§ PARTE A · 1-C 2-C 3-C 4-E 5-C 6-C 7-E 8-C 9-C 10-C

- 1. CERTO** O texto: "UNESCO declared 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages".
- 2. CERTO** "declared" = declare + -ed, Simple Past (ação concluída em 2019).
- 3. CERTO** "are losing" = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous (processo em andamento).
- 4. ERRADO** O texto: "we are losing many of these mother tongues every year".
- 5. CERTO** "will be intensifying" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous.
- 6. CERTO** "will understand" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- 7. ERRADO** O texto: corporations "are constantly working to separate these communities from their natural resources".
- 8. CERTO** O texto: "preserving these unique ways of life is crucial for humanity's future".
- 9. CERTO** "are working" = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous (com o advérbio constantly).
- 10. CERTO** "mother tongues" = línguas maternas (na lista de palavras-chave).

§ PARTE B · 1-A 2-D 3-B 4-E 5-C 6-E 7-B 8-D 9-A 10-C

- 1. Gabarito A.** O texto trata da perda das línguas indígenas e da necessidade de preservá-las.
- 2. Gabarito D.** "will be intensifying" é Future Continuous (will be + verbo-ing).
- 3. Gabarito B.** "will understand" é Simple Future (will + base).
- 4. Gabarito E.** O texto: "often seeing them as obstacles to sustainable development".
- 5. Gabarito C.** "mother tongues" = línguas maternas/nativas.
- 6. Gabarito E.** O texto: "many organizations will be intensifying their efforts to protect these languages".
- 7. Gabarito B.** O Present Continuous indica processo em andamento (estamos perdendo).
- 8. Gabarito D.** A pergunta retórica reforça que preservar essas comunidades é sustentar a própria vida.
- 9. Gabarito A.** Simple Past: a declaração da UNESCO ocorreu em 2019 (ação concluída).
- 10. Gabarito C.** O texto defende o valor das línguas indígenas e a importância de protegê-las.

TEXT0 5 • The Film Industry: A Call for Change

§ PARTE A • 1-C 2-C 3-C 4-E 5-C 6-C 7-E 8-C 9-C 10-C

- CERTO** O texto: "The film industry remains undoubtedly male-dominated".
- CERTO** O texto: "A study in 2023 found that only 28% of female protagonists were in top films".
- CERTO** "found" é o passado irregular de "find", Simple Past (o estudo de 2023 já foi feito).
- ERRADO** O texto: a porcentagem "declined from 33% to 28% between 2022 and 2023" — diminuiu.
- CERTO** "will be seeing" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous.
- CERTO** "will continue" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- ERRADO** O texto: o sucesso de filmes como Barbie "gives a false impression of equality".
- CERTO** "are discussing" = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
- CERTO** "will help" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
- CERTO** "under-represented" = sub-representada(s) (na lista de palavras-chave).

§ PARTE B • 1-C 2-A 3-D 4-B 5-E 6-B 7-D 8-A 9-C 10-E

- Gabarito C.** O texto: "women are drastically under-represented in front of and behind the camera".
- Gabarito A.** "found" é Simple Past; as demais estão em Future ou Present Continuous.
- Gabarito D.** "will be seeing" é Future Continuous (will be + verbo-ing).
- Gabarito B.** O texto: o sucesso "gives a false impression of equality".
- Gabarito E.** O texto: "declined from 33% to 28% between 2022 and 2023".
- Gabarito B.** O texto: "Activists will continue to push for more opportunities".
- Gabarito D.** O Future Continuous expressa ação em andamento prevista para o futuro.
- Gabarito A.** "protagonists" = protagonistas (papéis principais).
- Gabarito C.** O texto: "new policies will help to ensure a fairer environment".
- Gabarito E.** O texto é um "call for change": denuncia a desigualdade e espera mudança.

TEXT0 6 • The Cerrado: Brazil's Vital Biome

§ PARTE A • 1-C 2-C 3-C 4-E 5-C 6-E 7-C 8-C 9-E 10-C

- CERTO** O texto: "making it the country's second largest biome".
- CERTO** O texto: "The Cerrado covers nearly a quarter of Brazil's landmass".
- CERTO** "covers" é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (sujeito "The Cerrado" pede -s).
- ERRADO** O texto: "more than half of the Cerrado has been cleared of its native vegetation".
- CERTO** "has played" = has + particípio, Present Perfect.
- ERRADO** O texto: "the Cerrado is an important area for conservation".
- CERTO** O texto: "housing over 3,000 plant species".
- CERTO** "is known" = is (to be) + particípio, voz passiva no Simple Present.
- ERRADO** O texto: "this agricultural success has taken a toll on the biome" — teve um custo/impacto.
- CERTO** "landmass" = extensão territorial (na lista de palavras-chave).

§ PARTE B • 1-E 2-C 3-A 4-D 5-B 6-D 7-A 8-C 9-E 10-B

- Gabarito E.** O texto trata do bioma Cerrado e da importância de sua conservação.
- Gabarito C.** O texto: "the country's second largest biome".
- Gabarito A.** "covers" é Simple Present; as demais estão no Present Perfect.
- Gabarito D.** O texto: "large-scale farms producing soy and cattle".
- Gabarito B.** O texto: "more than half of the Cerrado has been cleared".
- Gabarito D.** O texto: "housing over 3,000 plant species and hundreds of... species found nowhere else".
- Gabarito A.** Present Perfect liga uma ação passada à sua relevância presente.
- Gabarito C.** "taken a toll" = causou um custo/dano ao bioma.
- Gabarito E.** "native vegetation" = vegetação nativa.
- Gabarito B.** O texto expressa preocupação com a perda de vegetação nativa e biodiversidade.

TEXT0 7 · Géricault and The Raft of the Medusa

§ PARTE A · 1-C 2-C 3-E 4-C 5-C 6-C 7-E 8-C 9-C 10-C

1. **CERTO** O texto: "The young painter Géricault became fascinated by the scandal of 'The Medusa' shipwreck".
2. **CERTO** "became" é o passado irregular de "become", Simple Past.
3. **ERRADO** O texto: "Géricault was very thorough in his research" — minucioso, não superficial.
4. **CERTO** "was" é o passado do verbo to be, Simple Past.
5. **CERTO** O texto: "talked repeatedly with the survivors in Paris to understand their experiences deeply".
6. **CERTO** "rented" = rent + -ed, Simple Past (ação concluída).
7. **ERRADO** O texto: ele precisava de um tema relevante; a história da Medusa "with its political background, was perfect".
8. **CERTO** O texto: "in a gesture of commitment, shaved his head. He was keen to avoid distractions".
9. **CERTO** Ambos são verbos regulares com -ed no Simple Past (ações concluídas na pesquisa).
10. **CERTO** "survivors" = sobreviventes (na lista de palavras-chave).

§ PARTE B · 1-B 2-E 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-A 7-C 8-E 9-B 10-D

1. **Gabarito B.** O texto descreve o processo de pesquisa e dedicação de Géricault para sua pintura.
2. **Gabarito E.** O texto: ele precisava de um tema com peso e relevância; a Medusa "with its political background, was perfect".
3. **Gabarito C.** "rented" é Simple Past; as demais estão em outros tempos.
4. **Gabarito A.** O texto mostra que ele foi minucioso; ele NÃO ignorou os relatos — pelo contrário, devorou todas as informações.
5. **Gabarito D.** "thorough" = minucioso/detalhado (na lista de palavras-chave).
6. **Gabarito A.** O texto: "in a gesture of commitment, shaved his head. He was keen to avoid distractions".
7. **Gabarito C.** Simple Past: a fascinação de Géricault ocorreu no passado (ação concluída).
8. **Gabarito E.** "shipwreck" = naufrágio (na lista de palavras-chave).
9. **Gabarito B.** Ele queria um tema com peso e relevância real para a França.
10. **Gabarito D.** O texto retrata um artista profundamente comprometido e metódico.

BLOCO PLUS

Conteúdo extra para 1º, 2º e 3º anos

Este bloco é **comum a todas as séries**. Traz questões de vestibular sobre verbos no passado (Simple Past e particípios) e a tabela completa de verbos irregulares. Use como revisão geral e treino de prova.

★ Exercícios de Vestibular *Verbos regulares e irregulares*

● INSTRUÇÃO

Faça as cinco questões a seguir SEM olhar o gabarito, de preferência cronometrando 10 minutos (treino de prova). O gabarito comentado vem logo depois.

1. (Mackenzie/2000) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente as lacunas I, II e III:

He ____ (I) me a favor 2 months ago.

They ____ (II) an attempt to escape.

I ____ (III) an important decision last night.

- a) did – made – made
- b) made – did – made
- c) did – made – did
- d) made – made – made
- e) made – did – did

2. (PUC-GO/2015) Complete o texto com a conjugação correta no passado dos verbos entre parênteses:

Last night Susan (go) ____ to her friend's birthday party. She (dance) ____ with her boyfriend, and (eat) ____ cake. After they (leave) ____ the party, Susan and her boyfriend (decide) ____ to go and watch a movie at the theater. They (see) ____ the new Transformers movie, and then they went home. When she (get) ____ home, Susan (take) ____ a shower and (fall) ____ asleep quickly.

- a) go / dance / eat / leave / decide / see / get / take / fall
- b) went / danced / ate / left / decided / saw / got / took / fell
- c) will go / will dance / will eat / will leave / will decide / will see / will get / will take / will fall

- d) had gone / had danced / had eaten / had left / had decided / had seen / had gotten / had taken / had fallen

3. (Unesp/2010) Assinale a alternativa na qual todas as palavras são formas verbais relativas ao passado.

- a) Adopted, become, decided, recognized, ruled.
- b) Adopted, allow, become, recognized, ruled.
- c) Approved, became, been, decided, ruled.
- d) Allow, approved, became, decided, may.
- e) Can, debated, entitled, made, offered.

4. Escreva os verbos no Simple Past e indique a tradução:

- a) Learn: _____
- b) Miss: _____
- c) Know: _____
- d) Break: _____
- e) Keep: _____

5. Escolha a alternativa com o Past Participle (particípio passado) dos verbos to be, to bear e to become:

- a) was; bore; became
- b) was; born; became
- c) been; born; become
- d) been; bore; become
- e) been; born; became

✓ Gabarito Comentado *Exercícios de Vestibular*

Questão 1 Resposta: A) did – made – made

"Fazer um favor" usa to do → did. "Fazer uma tentativa" (make an attempt) e "tomar uma decisão" (make a decision) usam to make → made. As três lacunas estão no passado.

Questão 2 Resposta: B) went / danced / ate / left / decided / saw / got / took / fell

Única alternativa com todos os verbos no Simple Past — ações iniciadas e concluídas no passado. A) está no infinitivo; C) no futuro com will; D) no Past Perfect, que exigiria uma ação anterior a outra no passado, o que não ocorre no texto.

Questão 3 Resposta: C) Approved, became, been, decided, ruled

Todas são formas no passado: approved, decided e ruled (Simple Past de regulares); became (Simple Past de to become); been (Past Participle de to be). Nas demais aparecem become e allow (infinitivos) ou can e may (modais), que não são formas de passado.

Questão 4 Resposta

- a) Learn → learned (aprender) — regular.
- b) Miss → missed (perder; sentir falta) — regular.
- c) Know → knew (saber; conhecer) — irregular.
- d) Break → broke (quebrar; romper) — irregular.
- e) Keep → kept (manter; guardar) — irregular.

Questão 5 Resposta: C) been; born; become

been = Past Participle de to be; born = Past Participle de to bear (sentido de "nascer"; borne é usado para "suportado/carregado"); become = Past Participle de to become. As demais misturam Simple Past (was, bore, became) com participípios.

★ Irregular Verbs *Tabela de referência — todos os anos*

Verbos **regulares** formam o Simple Past e o Past Participle com **-ed** (to play → played → played). Os **irregulares** têm forma própria (to go → went → gone). Decore os mais frequentes primeiro — são os que mais caem.

Infinitivo	Simple Past	Past Participle	Significado
to arise	arose	arisen	erguer, levantar
to awake	awoke	awoken	acordar, despertar
to be	was / were	been	ser, estar, ficar
to bear	bore	borne / born	suportar, carregar, dar à luz
to beat	beat	beaten	bater, superar
to become	became	become	tornar-se
to begin	began	begun	começar, iniciar
to bend	bent	bent	curvar, entortar
to bet	bet	bet	apostar
to bind	bound	bound	atar, amarrar, obrigar
to bite	bit	bitten	morder
to bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
to blow	blew	blown	soprar
to break	broke	broken	quebrar, romper
to breed	bred	bred	procriar, criar
to bring	brought	brought	trazer, causar
to build	built	built	construir
to burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	queimar
to burst	burst	burst	arrebentar, explodir
to buy	bought	bought	comprar
to catch	caught	caught	pegar, capturar
to choose	chose	chosen	escolher
to come	came	come	vir, chegar
to cost	cost	cost	custar
to cut	cut	cut	cortar, reduzir
to deal	dealt	dealt	negociar, lidar
to dig	dug	dug	cavar, escavar
to do	did	done	fazer
to draw	drew	drawn	desenhar, puxar
to drink	drank	drunk	beber
to drive	drove	driven	dirigir, guiar
to eat	ate	eaten	comer
to fall	fell	fallen	cair
to feed	fed	fed	alimentar
to feel	felt	felt	sentir
to fight	fought	fought	lutar, brigar
to find	found	found	achar, encontrar
to flee	fled	fled	fugir, escapar
to fly	flew	flown	voar
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibir
to forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer(-se)

Infinitivo	Simple Past	Past Participle	Significado
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar
to freeze	froze	frozen	congelar, gelar
to get	got	got / gotten	obter, conseguir
to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir
to grow	grew	grown	crescer, cultivar
to hang	hung	hung	pendurar, suspender
to have	had	had	ter, possuir
to hear	heard	heard	ouvir, escutar
to hide	hid	hidden	esconder(-se)
to hit	hit	hit	bater, atingir
to hold	held	held	segurar, agarrar
to hurt	hurt	hurt	ferir(-se), machucar
to keep	kept	kept	manter, conservar
to kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	ajoelhar-se
to know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
to lay	laid	laid	pôr, colocar, deitar
to lead	led	led	conduzir, liderar
to leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	saltar, pular
to learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	aprender
to leave	left	left	partir, deixar, sair
to lend	lent	lent	emprestar
to let	let	let	permitir, deixar
to lie	lay	lain	deitar, jazer
to light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	acender, iluminar
to lose	lost	lost	perder
to make	made	made	fazer, criar
to mean	meant	meant	significar, querer dizer
to meet	met	met	encontrar(-se), reunir(-se)
to pay	paid	paid	pagar
to put	put	put	pôr, colocar
to quit	quit	quit	desistir, abandonar
to read	read	read	ler, interpretar
to ride	rode	ridden	cavalgar, andar de
to ring	rang	rung	soar, tocar
to rise	rose	risen	erguer-se, levantar-se
to run	ran	run	correr
to say	said	said	dizer, declarar
to see	saw	seen	ver, perceber
to seek	sought	sought	procurar, buscar
to sell	sold	sold	vender
to send	sent	sent	enviar, mandar
to set	set	set	pôr, ajustar
to sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	costurar
to shake	shook	shaken	sacudir, agitar
to shed	shed	shed	derramar, perder (folhas)
to shine	shone	shone	brilhar
to shoot	shot	shot	atirar
to show	showed	shown	mostrar, apresentar

Infinitivo	Simple Past	Past Participle	Significado
to shrink	shrank	shrunk	contrair, encolher
to shut	shut	shut	fechar, cerrar
to sing	sang	sung	cantar
to sink	sank	sunk	afundar
to sit	sat	sat	sentar(-se)
to sleep	slept	slept	dormir
to slide	slid	slid	escorregar, deslizar
to smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	cheirar
to sow	sowed	sown / sowed	semeiar
to speak	spoke	spoken	falar
to spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	soletrar
to spend	spent	spent	gastar, passar (tempo)
to spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	derramar
to spin	spun	spun	girar, fiar
to spit	spat / spit	spat / spit	cuspir
to spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	estragar
to spread	spread	spread	espalhar, estender
to spring	sprang	sprung	saltar, brotar
to stand	stood	stood	ficar de pé
to steal	stole	stolen	roubar, furtar
to stick	stuck	stuck	colar, fincar, prender
to sting	stung	stung	picar, ferroar
to stink	stank / stunk	stunk	feder
to strike	struck	struck	bater, golpear
to strive	strove	striven	esforçar-se, lutar por
to swear	swore	sworn	jurar, xingar
to sweep	swept	swept	varrer
to swell	swelled	swollen / swelled	inchar, crescer
to swim	swam	swum	nadar
to swing	swung	swung	balançar
to take	took	taken	tomar, pegar, levar
to teach	taught	taught	ensinar
to tear	tore	torn	rasgar, dilacerar
to tell	told	told	dizer, contar
to think	thought	thought	pensar, achar
to throw	threw	thrown	lançar, atirar
to thrust	thrust	thrust	empurrar, enfiar
to tread	trod	trodden	pisar, andar
to understand	understood	understood	entender, compreender
to wake	woke	woken	acordar
to wear	wore	worn	vestir, usar
to weave	wove	woven	tecer, trançar
to weep	wept	wept	chorar
to wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	molhar, umedecer
to win	won	won	ganhar, vencer
to wind	wound	wound	enrolar, dar corda
to wring	wrung	wrung	torcer, espremer
to write	wrote	written	escrever



Caderno de Revisão *Prova Adaptada · Educação Inclusiva*

Este caderno reúne uma revisão estruturada e direta para a prova adaptada, organizada por série. Cada parte traz um lembrete rápido das estruturas e questões de múltipla escolha com três alternativas (A, B, C), no mesmo formato da avaliação. Estude o lembrete, faça as questões sem olhar e confira no gabarito ao final de cada série.



2º ANO *Simple Future · Be Going To · Future Continuous*

⦿ LEMBRETE RÁPIDO

SIMPLE FUTURE: will + verbo na forma base (sem to, sem -s). Ex.: I will travel next year.

BE GOING TO: planos já decididos. to be + going to + verbo. Ex.: She is going to study medicine.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS: ação em andamento no futuro. will be + verbo-ing. Ex.: We will be waiting for you.

► Questões

- Choose the correct sentence using Simple Future:
A) I will to travel next year.
B) I will travel next year.
C) I travel will next year.
- Complete with Simple Future: We _____ a test next Monday.
A) has
B) will have
C) will has
- Choose the correct sentence with be going to:
A) She going to study medicine.
B) She is going to study medicine.
C) She is go to study medicine.
- What is the correct question form with be going to?
A) Are you going to study?
B) Do you going to study?
C) You going to study?
- Which sentence is in the Future Continuous?
A) We will be wait for you.
B) We will waiting for you.
C) We will be waiting for you.
- Choose the correct Future Continuous sentence:
A) They will be travel tomorrow.
B) They will be travelling tomorrow.
C) They will travelling tomorrow.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-B 3-B 4-A 5-C 6-B

Bons estudos!

Domine os 12 tempos e você domina a espinha dorsal da gramática inglesa.

Prof. Ulysses Cesar · Língua Inglesa

Língua Inglesa · Ensino Médio