

PROF. ULYSSES CESAR · LÍNGUA INGLESA · 2026

Material de estudo · Língua Inglesa

VERB TENSES

Os 12 Tempos Verbais do Inglês

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

Professor Ulysses Cesar

1º ANO

Tempos 1-4

2º ANO

Tempos 5-8

3º ANO

Tempos 9-12

Como este e-book funciona *Trilha de estudo por série*

Este e-book acompanha você pelos três anos do Ensino Médio. O conteúdo é dividido 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 todos os anos: exercícios de vestibular (Mackenzie, PUC-GO, Unesp) e a tabela completa de verbos irregulares, além do Caderno de Revisão da prova adaptada (educação inclusiva) e de uma seção de Fichas de Leitura com baterias de questões PAS/UnB (Certo/Errado) e ENEM (múltipla escolha) sobre notícias de 2026, organizada por série, com gabarito comentado. Cada tempo verbal também traz uma Questão de Prova com texto autêntico estilo ENEM/PAS e gabarito comentado. Use como revisão geral e treino de prova — vale para 1º, 2º e 3º anos.

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..."

1º ANO

Ensino Médio · Tempos 1 a 4

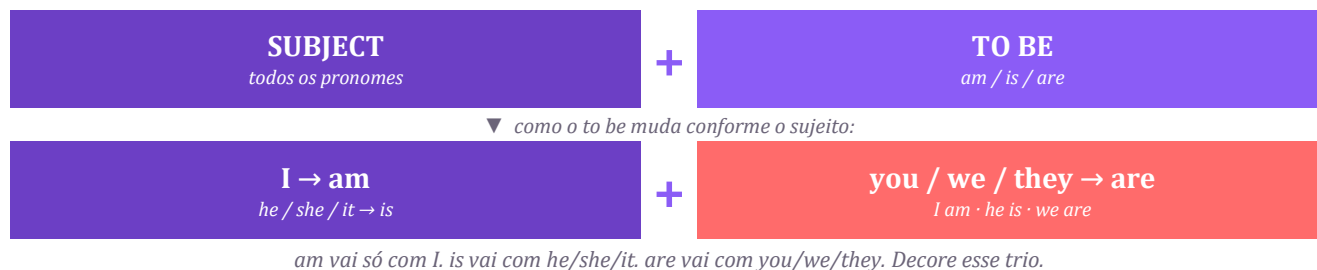
Você está começando a base de tudo. Neste ano você domina os quatro primeiros tempos verbais — os que aparecem com mais frequência na fala, na escrita e nas provas. Não pule etapas: cada tempo aqui é pré-requisito para o próximo ano.

1º BIMESTRE 1º ANO · Verbo To Be, Simple Present & Present Continuous**00 Verb To Be** Verbo Ser / Estar

► Quando usar

O verbo to be é o verbo mais importante do inglês e significa ser, estar ou ficar. Usamos para identidade e características (I am a student), estados e sentimentos (She is happy), idade (He is 16 years old), origem e localização (They are from Brazil; We are at school) e para descrever o tempo e datas (It is Monday). É a base de tudo: sem ele não se forma o Present Continuous, nem se descreve quem somos.

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



🔗 CONTRAÇÕES (contrações que mais caem na prova)

I'm you're he's she's it's we're they're

► Conjugação · to be

Pronome	to be — conjugado
I	am
you	are
he / she / it	is
we	are
you	are
they	are

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *She is happy.* — Ela está feliz.

INTERROGATIVE *Is she happy?* — Ela está feliz?

NEGATIVE *She isn't happy.* — Ela não está feliz.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

O to be NÃO usa do/does: a pergunta inverte o verbo (✓ Is she happy? não ✗ Does she be happy?) e a negativa acrescenta not (✓ She isn't happy). Não confunda are (verbo) com our (nosso) nem misture o to be com outro verbo: ✓ I am a student ou I study — nunca ✗ I am study.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:
A) She are a teacher.
B) She is a teacher.
C) She am a teacher.
D) She be a teacher.
2. Which sentence uses the verb to be correctly?
A) I is happy.
B) I are happy.
C) I am happy.
D) I be happy.
3. Complete: They _____ from Brazil.
A) is
B) am
C) are
D) be
4. Choose the correct negative form:
A) He isn't tired.
B) He aren't tired.
C) He not is tired.
D) He don't tired.
5. What is the correct question form?
A) Is you a student?
B) Are you a student?
C) Be you a student?
D) You are a student?
6. Complete: It _____ cold today.
A) am
B) are
C) is
D) be
7. Which sentence is correct?
A) We is at school.
B) We are at school.
C) We am at school.
D) We be at school.
8. Complete: My parents _____ at home.
A) is
B) are
C) am
D) be
9. Negative form: 'You are late.' →
A) You isn't late.
B) You aren't late.
C) You not are late.
D) You no are late.

10. Choose the correct alternative: 'Maria and I ____ best friends.'

- A) am
- B) is
- C) are
- D) be

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

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com a forma correta do verbo to be (am / is / are):

- 1) My sister ____ a nurse.
- 2) We ____ (not) tired today.
- 3) ____ your parents ____ at home?
- 4) The weather ____ very nice today.
- 5) I ____ sixteen years old.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She is at work. (negativa)
- 2) They are in São Paulo. (interrogativa)
- 3) I am a student. (3ª pessoa: He ...)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Escreva 4 frases verdadeiras sobre você usando o verbo to be (nome, idade, origem e como você está hoje).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: is

Complete 2: aren't

Complete 3: Are ...

Complete 4: is

Complete 5: am

Reescreva 1: She isn't at work.

Reescreva 2: Are they in São Paulo?

Reescreva 3: He is a student.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ usar o to be para dizer quem sou, como estou e de onde venho
- ☐ escolher am, is ou are conforme o sujeito
- ☐ montar perguntas invertendo o to be
- ☐ montar negativas com isn't / aren't

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

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Direitos Humanos / Cidadania

◆ TEXTO

Education is a fundamental right in Brazil. According to the Constitution of 1988, every child and teenager is a citizen with rights. School is a public space, and teachers are key workers for democracy. When students are

respectful and engaged, the classroom is a place of growth. Human rights are not a distant idea: they are real in everyday school life.

Adapted from the Brazilian Constitution (1988), Article 205. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, school is described as:

- A) a private space only for teachers.
- B) a public space and a place of growth.
- C) a place where rights do not exist.
- D) a building with no importance.

► Gramática · Verb To Be

2. Which sentence from the text uses the verb to be correctly?

- A) Teachers are key workers for democracy.
- B) Every child are a citizen.
- C) School are a public space.
- D) Human rights is real.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-A

§ Comentário das questões

Questão 1 · Interpretação

A) a private space only for teachers.

✗ O texto diz que a escola é um espaço público ("a public space"), não privado.

B) a public space and a place of growth.

✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma "School is a public space" e "the classroom is a place of growth".

C) a place where rights do not exist.

✗ O texto diz o contrário: "Human rights are real in everyday school life".

D) a building with no importance.

✗ O texto destaca a importância da escola para a democracia.

Questão 2 · Gramática

A) Teachers are key workers for democracy.

✓ **Correta.** "Teachers" (plural) pede are. Estrutura correta do to be.

B) Every child are a citizen.

✗ "Every child" é singular e pede is, não are.

C) School are a public space.

✗ "School" é singular e pede is, não are.

D) Human rights is real.

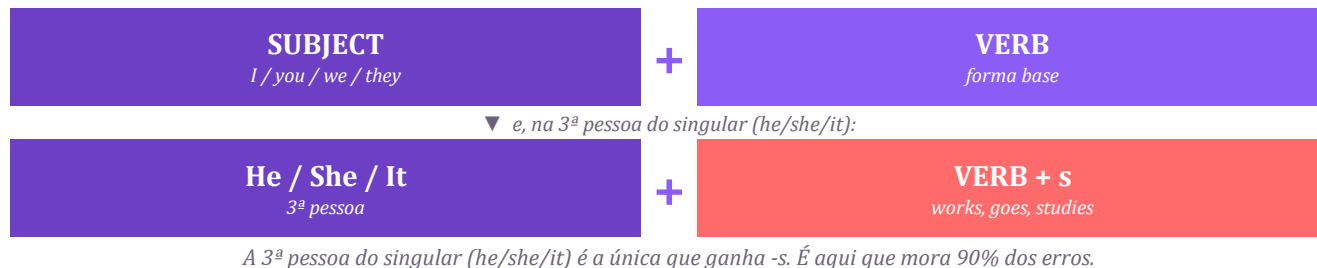
✗ "Human rights" é plural e pede are, não is.

01 Simple Present *Presente Simples*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Simple Present para três coisas no dia a dia: (1) hábitos e rotinas (I study every day), (2) fatos e verdades gerais (Water boils at 100°C) e (3) horários e programações fixas (The bus leaves at 7). É o tempo do que é sempre verdade, não do que está acontecendo agora.

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



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

always **usually** **often** **sometimes** **never** **every day** **on Mondays**

► Conjugação · to love

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

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *She loves him.* — Ela o ama.

INTERROGATIVE *Does she love him?* — Ela o ama?

NEGATIVE *She doesn't love him.* — Ela não o ama.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

Brasileiro esquece o -s da 3ª pessoa (✗ She love → ✓ She loves) e usa o auxiliar errado. Lembre: he/she/it pede DOES na pergunta e DOESN'T na negativa — e aí o verbo principal volta à forma base (sem -s): Does she love? / She doesn't love.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:
 - A) She go to school every day.
 - B) She goes to school every day.
 - C) She going to school every day.
 - D) She gone to school every day.
2. Which sentence is in the simple present?
 - A) They are studying English.
 - B) They studied English.
 - C) They study English.
 - D) They will study English.
3. Complete: My father ____ TV every night.
 - A) watch
 - B) watches
 - C) watched
 - D) watching
4. Choose the correct negative form:
 - A) He don't like coffee.
 - B) He doesn't likes coffee.
 - C) He doesn't like coffee.
 - D) He not like coffee.
5. What is the correct question form?
 - A) Do she speak Spanish?
 - B) Does she speaks Spanish?
 - C) Do she speaks Spanish?
 - D) Does she speak Spanish?
6. Complete: The sun ____ in the east.
 - A) rise
 - B) rose
 - C) rises
 - D) rising
7. Which sentence is correct?
 - A) We goes to the gym.
 - B) We go to the gym.
 - C) We gone to the gym.
 - D) We going to the gym.
8. Complete: Mark and Lisa ____ in Brazil.
 - A) lives
 - B) live
 - C) lived
 - D) living
9. Negative form: 'I like pizza.' →
 - A) I don't like pizza.
 - B) I doesn't like pizza.
 - C) I not like pizza.
 - D) I no like pizza.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'Maria always ____ a sandwich for breakfast.'
 - A) eat
 - B) eating

- C) eats
D) ate

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

✎ Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com o verbo entre parênteses no Simple Present:

- 1) My sister ____ (play) the piano very well.
- 2) We ____ (not / like) horror movies.
- 3) ____ your parents ____ (speak) English?
- 4) The store ____ (open) at 9 a.m.
- 5) He never ____ (drink) coffee at night.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She works downtown. (negativa)
- 2) They live in São Paulo. (interrogativa)
- 3) I study at night. (3ª pessoa: He ...)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Escreva 4 frases verdadeiras sobre sua rotina de estudos para o vestibular (use always, usually, never, every day).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: plays

Complete 2: don't like

Complete 3: Do ... speak

Complete 4: opens

Complete 5: drinks

Reescreva 1: She doesn't work downtown.

Reescreva 2: Do they live in São Paulo?

Reescreva 3: He studies at night.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ explicar quando se usa o Simple Present
- ☐ acrescentar -s na 3ª pessoa do singular
- ☐ montar perguntas com do/does
- ☐ montar negativas com don't/doesn't

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 / Meio Ambiente

◆ TEXTO

The Amazon rainforest plays a vital role in the planet's climate. It produces oxygen, stores carbon, and regulates rainfall across South America. Millions of species live in its rivers and trees. Every year, however, deforestation destroys large areas of the forest. Scientists warn that the world needs the Amazon to fight climate change.

Adapted from a UNEP report on the Amazon biome. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, the Amazon rainforest:

- A) has no effect on the world's climate.
- B) regulates rainfall and stores carbon.
- C) produces no oxygen at all.
- D) is growing larger every year.

► Gramática · Simple Present

2. Which sentence is in the Simple Present (3rd person singular)?

- A) The forest is producing oxygen now.
- B) Deforestation destroys large areas.
- C) Scientists warned the world last year.
- D) The world will need the Amazon.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-B

§ Comentário das questões**Questão 1 · Interpretação**

- A) **has no effect on the world's climate.**
X O texto diz que a floresta "plays a vital role in the planet's climate".
- B) **regulates rainfall and stores carbon.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: "stores carbon, and regulates rainfall".
- C) **produces no oxygen at all.**
X O texto diz que ela "produces oxygen".
- D) **is growing larger every year.**
X O texto fala em desmatamento destruindo áreas, não em crescimento.

Questão 2 · Gramática

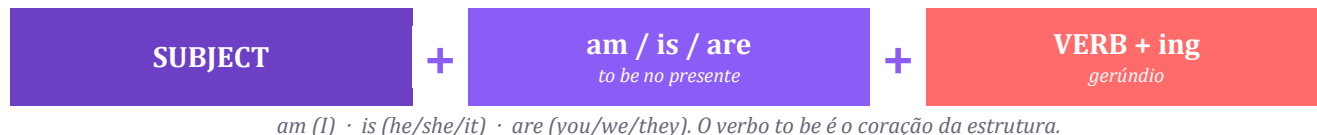
- A) **The forest is producing oxygen now.**
X Essa frase está no Present Continuous (is + -ing).
- B) **Deforestation destroys large areas.**
✓ **Correta.** Simple Present, 3ª pessoa: o verbo recebe -s/-es (destroys).
- C) **Scientists warned the world last year.**
X Essa frase está no Simple Past (warned).
- D) **The world will need the Amazon.**
X Essa frase está no Simple Future (will).

02 Present Continuous *Presente Contínuo / Progressivo*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Present Continuous para ações acontecendo AGORA, no momento da fala (Look! It's raining), e também para situações temporárias (I'm living with my aunt this month) e planos futuros já combinados (We're meeting tomorrow).

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



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

now **right now** **at the moment** **look!** **listen!** **today** **this week**

► Conjugação · to love

Pronome	to love — conjugado
I	am loving
you	are loving
he / she / it	is loving
we	are loving
you	are loving
they	are loving

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *They are loving the book.* — Eles estão amando o livro.

INTERROGATIVE *Are they loving the book?* — Eles estão amando o livro?

NEGATIVE *They aren't loving the book.* — Eles não estão amando o livro.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

A pergunta NÃO usa do/does — você inverte o to be: ☒ Is she going? (não ☐ Does she going?). E cuidado com verbos de estado (know, want, like, love): normalmente NÃO entram no contínuo (☐ I'm knowing → ☒ I know).

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) He is plays soccer now.
- B) He playing soccer now.
- C) He is playing soccer now.

- D) He play soccer now.
2. Which sentence is in the present continuous?
- A) She studies English.
 - B) She is studying English.
 - C) She studied English.
 - D) She study English.
3. Complete: We _____ dinner at the moment.
- A) are have
 - B) are having
 - C) is having
 - D) have
4. Choose the correct negative form:
- A) I not working today.
 - B) I amn't working today.
 - C) I am not working today.
 - D) I am not work today.
5. What is the correct question form?
- A) Are she going to school?
 - B) Is she going to school?
 - C) She is going to school?
 - D) Is going she to school?
6. Complete: They _____ watching TV right now.
- A) is
 - B) be
 - C) are
 - D) am
7. Which sentence is correct?
- A) We are study now.
 - B) We studying now.
 - C) We are studying now.
 - D) We are studies now.
8. Complete: The baby _____.
- A) are sleeping
 - B) is sleep
 - C) is sleeping
 - D) sleeping
9. Negative form: 'He is eating.' →
- A) He isn't eating.
 - B) He not eating.
 - C) He doesn't eating.
 - D) He no eating.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'I _____ reading a good book.'
- A) is
 - B) am
 - C) are
 - D) be

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

✎ Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com o verbo no Present Continuous:

- 1) Be quiet! The baby ____ (sleep).
- 2) Look! It ____ (rain) outside.
- 3) What ____ you ____ (do) right now?
- 4) They ____ (not / listen) to me.
- 5) I ____ (study) for the vestibular this week.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She is cooking. (negativa)
- 2) They are playing. (interrogativa)
- 3) I am writing an essay. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Olhe à sua volta agora e descreva 4 coisas que estão acontecendo neste momento (What is happening around you?).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: is sleeping

Complete 2: is raining

Complete 3: are ... doing

Complete 4: aren't listening

Complete 5: am studying

Reescreva 1: She isn't cooking.

Reescreva 2: Are they playing?

Reescreva 3: I am not writing an essay.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ dizer o que está acontecendo agora
- ☐ conjugar o to be (am/is/are) corretamente
- ☐ formar perguntas invertendo o to be
- ☐ reconhecer que verbos de estado raramente vão para o -ing

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 / Tecnologia

◆ TEXTO

Right now, the world is changing faster than ever. People are using smartphones for almost everything: studying, working, and talking to friends. Schools are adapting to this new reality, and teachers are learning to use technology in the classroom. At this very moment, millions of students are watching online lessons and are sharing ideas on social media.

Adapted from a Revista Foco article on technology in education. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what are schools doing now?
A) They are ignoring technology completely.

- B) They are adapting to a new reality.
- C) They are closing because of smartphones.
- D) They are banning all online lessons.

► **Gramática · Present Continuous**

2. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous?

- A) People use smartphones every day.
- B) Teachers are learning to use technology.
- C) The world changed last decade.
- D) Students will share ideas tomorrow.

§ **GABARITO 1-B 2-B**

§ **Comentário das questões**

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **They are ignoring technology completely.**
X O texto diz que as escolas “are adapting to this new reality”.
- B) **They are adapting to a new reality.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “Schools are adapting to this new reality”.
- C) **They are closing because of smartphones.**
X O texto não menciona fechamento de escolas.
- D) **They are banning all online lessons.**
X O texto diz que estudantes “are watching online lessons”.

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **People use smartphones every day.**
X Essa frase está no Simple Present (rotina).
- B) **Teachers are learning to use technology.**
✓ **Correta.** Present Continuous: am/is/are + verbo-ing (are learning).
- C) **The world changed last decade.**
X Essa frase está no Simple Past (changed).
- D) **Students will share ideas tomorrow.**
X Essa frase está no Simple Future (will).

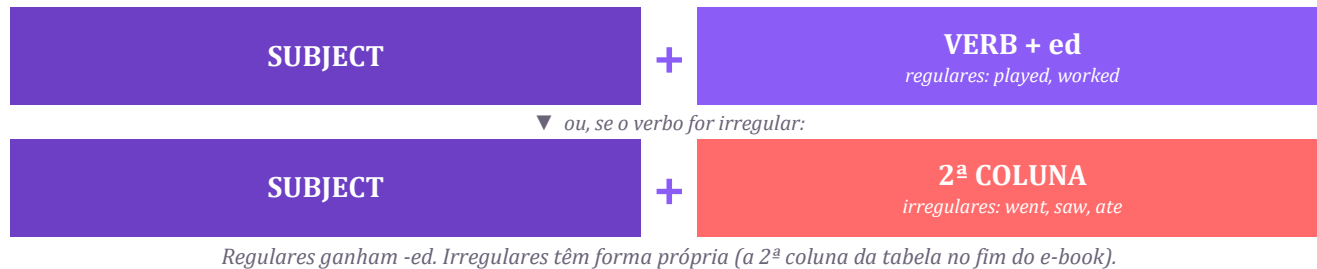
2º BIMESTRE 1º ANO · Simple Past & Past Continuous

03 Simple Past *Passado Simples*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Simple Past para ações concluídas no passado, com tempo definido (I watched a movie yesterday). É o tempo das histórias e relatos: o que aconteceu, começou e terminou.

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



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

yesterday last night last year ago in 2010 when I was...

► Conjugação · to love

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

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *He loved her.* — Ele a amou.

INTERROGATIVE *Did he love her?* — Ele a amou?

NEGATIVE *He didn't love her.* — Ele não a amou.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

Com o auxiliar DID (pergunta/negativa), o verbo principal VOLTÀ à forma base: ✓ Did you go? / She didn't go (não ✗ Did you went / She didn't went). O passado já está marcado no did — não marque duas vezes.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:
 - A) She go to the market yesterday.
 - B) She goes to the market yesterday.
 - C) She went to the market yesterday.
 - D) She going to the market yesterday.
2. Which sentence is in the simple past?
 - A) They are watching TV.
 - B) They watch TV every day.
 - C) They watched TV last night.
 - D) They watching TV now.
3. Complete: I _____ my homework last night.
 - A) do
 - B) did
 - C) does
 - D) done
4. Choose the correct negative form:
 - A) He didn't went to school.
 - B) He didn't go to school.
 - C) He not went to school.
 - D) He doesn't went to school.
5. What is the correct question form?
 - A) Did you went to the party?
 - B) Did you go to the party?
 - C) Do you went to the party?
 - D) Did go you to the party?
6. Complete: They _____ in London in 2010.
 - A) lives
 - B) live
 - C) lived
 - D) living
7. Which sentence is correct?
 - A) I see her yesterday.
 - B) I saw her yesterday.
 - C) I seen her yesterday.
 - D) I sees her yesterday.
8. Complete: We _____ a great time at the beach.
 - A) has
 - B) had
 - C) have
 - D) haved
9. Negative form: 'She visited her grandma.' →
 - A) She didn't visited her grandma.
 - B) She didn't visit her grandma.
 - C) She not visited her grandma.
 - D) She no visited her grandma.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'They _____ the movie last weekend.'
 - A) watches
 - B) watched

- C) watching
D) watch

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

✎ Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com o verbo no Simple Past (cuidado com regulares × irregulares):

- 1) Last summer we ____ (travel) to Bahia.
- 2) She ____ (buy) a new phone yesterday.
- 3) ____ you ____ (see) the news last night?
- 4) They ____ (not / come) to the party.
- 5) I ____ (study) all weekend for the test.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) He went home. (negativa)
- 2) They studied English. (interrogativa)
- 3) She wrote a letter. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Conte, em 4 frases, o que você fez no último fim de semana (use yesterday, last weekend, then, after that).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: traveled

Complete 2: bought

Complete 3: Did ... see

Complete 4: didn't come

Complete 5: studied

Reescreva 1: He didn't go home.

Reescreva 2: Did they study English?

Reescreva 3: She didn't write a letter.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ narrar fatos concluídos no passado
- ☐ diferenciar verbos regulares de irregulares
- ☐ usar did/didn't e voltar o verbo à forma base
- ☐ reconhecer marcadores como yesterday e ago

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

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: História / Memória

◆ TEXTO

In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Her brave act started a movement against racial segregation in the United States. Thousands of people joined the protest, and Martin Luther King Jr. led the famous bus boycott. This event became a turning point in the fight for civil rights.

Adapted from a history article on the U.S. Civil Rights Movement. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, Rosa Parks's act:

- A) ended all forms of segregation immediately.
- B) started a movement against segregation.
- C) had no consequences for society.
- D) supported the bus company's rules.

► Gramática · Simple Past

2. Which sentence is correct in the Simple Past?

- A) Thousands of people joined the protest.
- B) Martin Luther King Jr. leaded the boycott.
- C) Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat.
- D) The event become a turning point.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-A

§ Comentário das questões**Questão 1 · Interpretação**

A) ended all forms of segregation immediately.

✗ O texto diz que o ato "started a movement", não que acabou com tudo de imediato.

B) started a movement against segregation.

✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: "Her brave act started a movement against racial segregation".

C) had no consequences for society.

✗ O texto diz que se tornou "a turning point" (um marco).

D) supported the bus company's rules.

✗ Ela se recusou a obedecer às regras segregacionistas.

Questão 2 · Gramática

A) Thousands of people joined the protest.

✓ **Correta.** Simple Past de verbo regular: join + -ed = joined.

B) Martin Luther King Jr. leaded the boycott.

✗ "Lead" é irregular: o passado é led, não leaded.

C) Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat.

✗ Falta o -ed: o correto é refused (passado).

D) The event become a turning point.

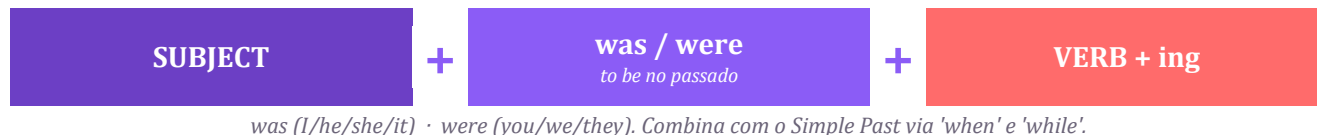
✗ "Become" é irregular: o passado é became.

04 Past Continuous *Passado Contínuo / Progressivo*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Past Continuous para uma ação que estava em andamento em um momento do passado (At 8 p.m. I was studying), muitas vezes interrompida por outra ação no Simple Past (I was sleeping when the phone rang).

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



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

while when at 5 p.m. all day as at that moment

► Conjugação · to love

Pronome	to love — conjugado
I	was loving
you	were loving
he / she / it	was loving
we	were loving
you	were loving
they	were loving

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *He was loving the trip.* — Ele estava amando a viagem.

INTERROGATIVE *Was he loving the trip?* — Ele estava amando a viagem?

NEGATIVE *He wasn't loving the trip.* — Ele não estava amando a viagem.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

Padrão clássico de prova: ação longa (Past Continuous) + WHEN + ação curta que interrompe (Simple Past). Ex.: I was cooking when she arrived. Não troque os tempos: quem 'interrompe' fica no Simple Past.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) She was play soccer at 5 PM.
- B) She was playing soccer at 5 PM.
- C) She playing soccer at 5 PM.
- D) She were playing soccer at 5 PM.

2. Which sentence is in the past continuous?
 - A) They watched TV last night.
 - B) They are watching TV.
 - C) They were watching TV when I arrived.
 - D) They watch TV every night.
3. Complete: I ____ dinner when the phone rang.
 - A) was having
 - B) am having
 - C) were having
 - D) have
4. Choose the correct negative form:
 - A) He wasn't play outside.
 - B) He not was playing outside.
 - C) He wasn't playing outside.
 - D) He didn't was playing outside.
5. What is the correct question form?
 - A) Was you studying at 9 PM?
 - B) Were you studying at 9 PM?
 - C) Did you studying at 9 PM?
 - D) You were studying at 9 PM?
6. Complete: They ____ when the lights went out.
 - A) danced
 - B) were dancing
 - C) dancing
 - D) are dancing
7. Which sentence is correct?
 - A) We were watching a movie.
 - B) We watching a movie.
 - C) We was watching a movie.
 - D) We are watched a movie.
8. Complete: My parents ____ dinner while I was doing my homework.
 - A) was cooking
 - B) cooked
 - C) were cooking
 - D) are cooking
9. Negative form: 'She was reading.' →
 - A) She didn't reading.
 - B) She was not reading.
 - C) She not was reading.
 - D) She doesn't read.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'While I ____ TV, my brother was playing video games.'
 - A) watch
 - B) was watching
 - C) watched
 - D) watching

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

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Past Continuous ou Simple Past:

- 1) I ____ (read) when you ____ (call) me.
- 2) While she ____ (cook), the kids ____ (play).
- 3) ____ they ____ (sleep) at midnight?
- 4) We ____ (not / watch) TV at that moment.
- 5) He ____ (study) when the lights went out.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Una as duas ações com 'when' ou 'while':

- 1) I / sleep — the alarm / ring
- 2) She / drive — it / start to rain
- 3) They / study — the power / go out

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Descreva o que você estava fazendo ontem às 20h e o que aconteceu para interromper (use 'when').

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: was reading / called

Complete 2: was cooking / were playing

Complete 3: Were ... sleeping

Complete 4: weren't watching

Complete 5: was studying

Reescreva 1: I was sleeping when the alarm rang.

Reescreva 2: She was driving when it started to rain.

Reescreva 3: They were studying when the power went out.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ descrever ações em andamento no passado
- ☐ escolher was ou were corretamente
- ☐ combinar Past Continuous + Simple Past com when/while
- ☐ saber qual ação interrompe qual

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

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: *Literatura de língua inglesa*

◆ TEXTO

It was a dark and stormy night. The wind was howling outside, and the rain was falling heavily on the old roof. Inside the house, a young woman was reading a letter by candlelight. While she was reading, someone was knocking on the door. She was not expecting any visitors at that hour.

Adapted from a 19th-century Gothic short story. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what was happening inside the house?
 - A) A woman was reading a letter.
 - B) A man was cooking dinner.
 - C) Children were playing games.
 - D) Nobody was inside the house.

► Gramática · Past Continuous

2. Which sentence is correct in the Past Continuous?

- A) The wind was howling outside.
- B) The rain were falling heavily.
- C) She was read a letter.
- D) Someone were knocking on the door.

§ GABARITO 1-A 2-A**§ Comentário das questões****Questão 1 · Interpretação**

A) A woman was reading a letter.

✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “a young woman was reading a letter by candlelight”.

B) A man was cooking dinner.

✗ O texto não menciona ninguém cozinhando.

C) Children were playing games.

✗ O texto não menciona crianças.

D) Nobody was inside the house.

✗ O texto descreve uma mulher dentro da casa.

Questão 2 · Gramática

A) The wind was howling outside.

✓ **Correta.** Past Continuous: was/were + verbo-ing (was howling).

B) The rain were falling heavily.

✗ “Rain” é singular e pede was, não were.

C) She was read a letter.

✗ Falta o -ing: o correto é was reading.

D) Someone were knocking on the door.

✗ “Someone” é singular e pede was, não were.

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

★ Revisão para a Prova · 1º ANO *Gramática Aplicada ao Texto*

Tempos do semestre: To Be · Simple Present · Present Continuous · Simple Past · Past Continuous

Chegou a hora de juntar tudo. Nesta revisão você vai trabalhar com textos reais das suas provas e analisar, dentro deles, os tempos verbais que estudou no semestre. As formas verbais-alvo aparecem destacadas no texto. Leia, observe e resolva os exercícios de gramática aplicada.

◆ TEXTO 1 · Super Bowl LXI & Bad Bunny

Tema: Cultura, identidade e imigração

The Super Bowl LXI halftime show on February 8th, 2026, featuring Puerto Rican rapper Bad Bunny, **was** much more than mere entertainment. For the first time in the event's history, the performance **was** delivered entirely in Spanish, a powerful choice that **celebrates** Latin culture and **challenges** the historical dominance of English in American media.

Bad Bunny **criticized** anti-immigration policies and **highlighted** the political status of Puerto Rico. The performance **questions** the very notion of 'America' as exclusively the United States. Sociologically, it **reflects** the demographic shifts in the U.S., where the Hispanic population **is growing** rapidly and **is demanding** greater representation.

While Bad Bunny **was performing**, millions of viewers **were discussing** the show on social media, and traditional outlets **were analyzing** its impact. The event **is sparking** dialogues in classrooms across the nation, demonstrating how popular culture **can serve** as a vehicle for social change.

Adaptado de cobertura jornalística do Super Bowl LXI (fevereiro de 2026). Internet.

✎ Exercícios · Gramática Aplicada

► Localizar no texto

1. Encontre no TEXTO 1 duas formas no Present Continuous (am/is/are + -ing).

► Classificar o tempo verbal

2. Classifique o tempo verbal das formas destacadas: (a) was, (b) celebrates, (c) criticized, (d) was performing.

► Transformar a frase

3. Reescreva na NEGATIVA: "The performance was delivered in Spanish."

► Transformar a frase

4. Passe para a INTERROGATIVA: "The Hispanic population is growing rapidly."

§ Gabarito comentado

1. is growing / is demanding (também: were discussing, were analyzing estão no Past Continuous). As formas no presente contínuo destacadas são is growing e is demanding; is sparking também é Present Continuous.

2. (a) was = Simple Past (verbo to be no passado); (b) celebrates = Simple Present (3ª pessoa, -s); (c) criticized = Simple Past (verbo regular -ed); (d) was performing = Past Continuous (was + -ing).

3. The performance was not (wasn't) delivered in Spanish. Negativa do to be no passado: was + not.

4. Is the Hispanic population growing rapidly? Pergunta no Present Continuous: inverte-se o verbo to be (is) com o sujeito.

◆ TEXTO 2 · Brazil's First Winter Olympic Gold

Tema: Esporte, superação e representatividade

On February 14th, 2026, Lucas Pinheiro Braathen **made** history for Brazil at the Winter Olympics. He **secured** the nation's first-ever gold medal in the men's Giant Slalom. This achievement **represents** not only an individual triumph but also a milestone for South American winter sports.

Historically, Brazil's sporting identity **is** predominantly linked to football, and winter sports **received** minimal attention because of the tropical climate. While Braathen **was training** abroad, few people in Brazil **were following** his progress. Now, this success **challenges** old stereotypes and **inspires** a new generation.

The Brazilian Olympic Committee **is reviewing** its strategies for winter sports, and public interest **is growing** rapidly. Many children across Brazil **are dreaming** of becoming future Olympians, and national teams **are receiving** more support than ever before.

Adaptado de cobertura dos Jogos Olímpicos de Inverno (fevereiro de 2026). Internet.

✂ Exercícios · Gramática Aplicada

► Localizar no texto

1. Encontre no TEXTO 2 duas formas no Simple Past.

► Classificar o tempo verbal

2. Classifique: (a) represents, (b) was training, (c) is reviewing, (d) are dreaming.

► Transformar a frase

3. Reescreva no SIMPLE PAST: "Public interest is growing rapidly."

► Transformar a frase

4. Passe para a NEGATIVA: "He secured the gold medal."

§ Gabarito comentado

1. made / secured / received (qualquer duas). São verbos no passado: made (irregular de make), secured (regular -ed), received (regular -ed).

2. (a) represents = Simple Present (3ª pessoa); (b) was training = Past Continuous; (c) is reviewing = Present Continuous; (d) are dreaming = Present Continuous.

3. Public interest grew rapidly. (grow → grew, irregular). Sai do presente contínuo para o passado simples.

4. He did not (didn't) secure the gold medal. Negativa do Simple Past: did + not + verbo na forma base (secure).

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

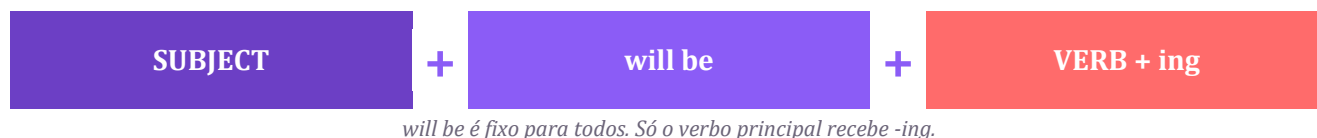
- A) **She is going to study medicine.**
✓ **Correta.** Estrutura correta: to be (is) + going to + verbo base.
- B) **She going to study medicine.**
X Falta o verbo to be (is) antes de going to.
- C) **She is go to study medicine.**
X O correto é going to, não go to.
- D) **Does she going to study medicine?**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



🕒 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.

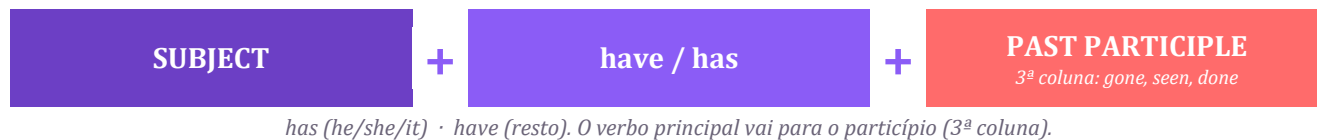
2º BIMESTRE **2º ANO** · Present Perfect Simple & Present Perfect Continuous

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.

3º ANO

Ensino Médio · Tempos 9 a 12

Ano do vestibular. Você fecha os tempos perfeitos do passado e do futuro. São os tempos mais sofisticados — e os que separam o candidato mediano do candidato preparado. Mas eles se apoiam em TODO o conteúdo dos anos anteriores.

⚠ REVISÃO PRELIMINAR OBRIGATÓRIA — Pré-requisitos do 1º e 2º anos

Antes de iniciar os tempos 9 a 12, revise os tempos 1 a 8 (todo o 1º e o 2º ano). O 3º ano pressupõe que você reconhece e usa com segurança os oito tempos anteriores.

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

1. Refaça a tabela-resumo dos oito tempos (logo após esta caixa) cobrindo a coluna de estrutura com a mão e tentando reconstruí-la de memória.
2. Refaça 3 questões de cada um dos tempos 1 a 8 (some 24 questões) e confira os gabaritos.
3. Faça o Bloco PLUS de vestibular (no fim do e-book) como simulado cronometrado — ele cobra principalmente Simple Past e participípios, conteúdo de 1º e 2º anos.
4. Liste seus 3 tempos mais difíceis e leve as dúvidas para a aula de revisão.

◆ Tabela-resumo para revisão (tempos 1 a 8)

#	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
05	Simple Future <i>Futuro Simples (will)</i>	will + verbo (infinitivo)
06	Future Continuous <i>Futuro Contínuo / Progressivo</i>	will be + verbo-ing
07	Present Perfect Simple <i>Presente Perfeito Simples</i>	have/has + participípio
08	Present Perfect Continuous <i>Presente Perfeito Contínuo</i>	have/has + been + verbo-ing

★ 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.

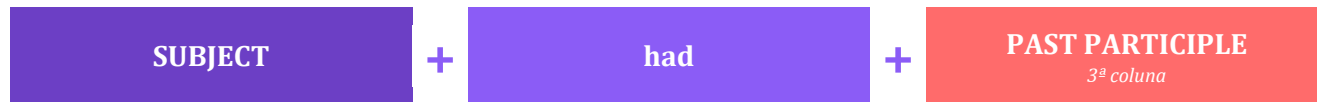
1º BIMESTRE **3º ANO** · Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous

09 **Past Perfect Simple** *Passado Perfeito Simples*

► **Quando usar**

Usamos o Past Perfect para a ação 'mais antiga' quando há duas no passado: é o passado do passado (When I arrived, the train had already left — primeiro o trem partiu, depois eu cheguei).

◆ **ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS**



had é igual para todas as pessoas. O verbo vai para o particípio (3ª coluna).

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

before **after** **already** **by the time** **when** **just (had just)**

► **Conjugação · to love**

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

► **Exemplos**

AFFIRMATIVE ***She had loved Tom before she married Bob.*** — Ela tinha amado o Tom antes de se casar com o Bob.

INTERROGATIVE ***Had she loved Tom before she married Bob?*** — Ela tinha amado o Tom antes de se casar com o Bob?

NEGATIVE ***She hadn't loved Tom before she married Bob.*** — Ela não tinha amado o Tom antes de se casar com o Bob.

⚠ **CILADA DE PROVA**

Use o Past Perfect só quando há DUAS ações no passado e você quer marcar qual veio antes. A ação anterior fica no Past Perfect (had + particípio); a posterior fica no Simple Past. ✓ The movie had started when we arrived.

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

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) She had went to school before 7.
- B) She had gone to school before 7.

- C) She has gone to school before 7.
D) She go to school before 7.
2. Which sentence is in the past perfect?
A) I went to the bank.
B) I have gone to the bank.
C) I had gone to the bank.
D) I go to the bank.
3. Complete: When we arrived, the movie _____.
A) already started
B) had already started
C) already starts
D) has already started
4. Choose the correct negative form:
A) He hadn't finished his work.
B) He didn't had finished his work.
C) He hadn't finish his work.
D) He doesn't had finished his work.
5. What is the correct question form?
A) Did she had left the room?
B) Had she left the room?
C) Had she leaved the room?
D) Does she had left the room?
6. Complete: We _____ the test before the bell rang.
A) finish
B) finished
C) had finished
D) has finished
7. Which sentence is correct?
A) They had went to Paris before.
B) They had go to Paris before.
C) They had gone to Paris before.
D) They has gone to Paris before.
8. Complete: I _____ never _____ sushi before last night.
A) have / eaten
B) had / eaten
C) had / ate
D) did / eat
9. Negative form: 'She had called her mom.' →
A) She hadn't called her mom.
B) She didn't had called her mom.
C) She not had called her mom.
D) She hasn't called her mom.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'When the police arrived, the thief _____.'
A) escaped
B) had escaped
C) escapes
D) was escaping

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

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Past Perfect ou Simple Past:

- 1) When I ____ (get) home, my mom ____ (already / cook) dinner.
- 2) They ____ (leave) before we ____ (arrive).
- 3) She ____ (not / study), so she failed the test.
- 4) By the time the film started, we ____ (buy) popcorn.
- 5) He told me he ____ (see) that movie before.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Ligue as ações marcando qual veio antes (Past Perfect + Simple Past):

- 1) the train / leave — I / arrive
- 2) she / finish dinner — they / call
- 3) we / never see snow — we / travel to Canada

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Escreva 3 frases sobre coisas que você já tinha feito antes de começar o Ensino Médio (Before high school, I had...).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: got / had already cooked

Complete 2: had left / arrived

Complete 3: hadn't studied

Complete 4: had bought

Complete 5: had seen

Reescreva 1: The train had left when I arrived.

Reescreva 2: She had finished dinner when they called.

Reescreva 3: We had never seen snow before we traveled to Canada.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ identificar o 'passado do passado'
- ☐ usar had + particípio para a ação anterior
- ☐ combinar Past Perfect com Simple Past
- ☐ usar before, after, already, by the time

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

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: História / Memória

◆ TEXTO

When the Portuguese arrived in Brazil in 1500, indigenous peoples had already lived on the land for thousands of years. They had developed their own languages, cultures, and ways of life. By the time the colonizers built their first villages, the native peoples had created complex societies. Sadly, much of this knowledge had disappeared by the 18th century.

Adapted from a Brazilian history textbook. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, before the Portuguese arrived, indigenous peoples:
 - A) had just discovered the land.

- B) had already lived on the land for thousands of years.
- C) had no culture or language.
- D) had built Portuguese villages.

► **Gramática · Past Perfect Simple**

2. Which sentence is correct in the Past Perfect Simple?

- A) They had developed their own languages.
- B) They had develop their own cultures.
- C) They has created complex societies.
- D) Much knowledge had disappear.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-A

§ Comentário das questões

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **had just discovered the land.**
X O texto diz que viviam ali “for thousands of years”.
- B) **had already lived on the land for thousands of years.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “indigenous peoples had already lived on the land for thousands of years”.
- C) **had no culture or language.**
X O texto diz que “had developed their own languages, cultures”.
- D) **had built Portuguese villages.**
X Foram os colonizadores que construíram as primeiras vilas.

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **They had developed their own languages.**
✓ **Correta.** Past Perfect: had + particípio (had developed).
- B) **They had develop their own cultures.**
X Falta o particípio: o correto é had developed.
- C) **They has created complex societies.**
X Past Perfect usa had para todas as pessoas, não has.
- D) **Much knowledge had disappear.**
X Falta o particípio: o correto é had disappeared.

10 Past Perfect Continuous *Passado Perfeito Contínuo*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Past Perfect Continuous para uma ação que vinha acontecendo por um tempo antes de outra ação no passado (She had been studying for hours when the lights went out).

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



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

for since before when all day how long

► Conjugação · to love

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

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *She had been loving studying there.* — Ela estava adorando estudar lá.

INTERROGATIVE *Had she been loving studying there?* — Ela estava adorando estudar lá?

NEGATIVE *She hadn't been loving studying there.* — Ela não estava adorando estudar lá.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

De novo: been, nunca being (✓ had been waiting). Diferença para o Past Perfect Simple: o Continuous enfatiza por quanto tempo a ação vinha durando antes do outro evento (We had been driving for 6 hours when we stopped).

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

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

2. Which sentence uses the past perfect continuous?
 - A) They were studying all night.
 - B) They had studied all night.
 - C) They had been studying all night.
 - D) They study all night.
3. Complete: I ____ been waiting for you for hours when you called.
 - A) had
 - B) have
 - C) was
 - D) am
4. Choose the correct negative form:
 - A) He hadn't be playing guitar.
 - B) He not had been playing guitar.
 - C) He hadn't been playing guitar.
 - D) He didn't been playing guitar.
5. What is the correct question form?
 - A) Had he been studying when she arrived?
 - B) Did he been studying when she arrived?
 - C) Was he been studying when she arrived?
 - D) He had been studying when she arrived?
6. Complete: We ____ been walking for two hours before it started to rain.
 - A) have
 - B) were
 - C) had
 - D) has
7. Which sentence is correct?
 - A) They has been trying to fix it.
 - B) They had been try to fix it.
 - C) They had been trying to fix it.
 - D) They were been trying to fix it.
8. Complete: My brother ____ been playing video games all morning.
 - A) have
 - B) had
 - C) has
 - D) is
9. Negative form: 'She had been sleeping.' →
 - A) She hadn't been sleeping.
 - B) She not had been sleeping.
 - C) She didn't been sleeping.
 - D) She hasn't been sleeping.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'They ____ been studying English before they moved to Canada.'
 - A) have
 - B) had
 - C) has
 - D) was

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

🔪 Exercícios • Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Past Perfect Continuous:

- 1) She ____ (study) for hours when the power went out.
- 2) They ____ (wait) for a long time before the bus came.
- 3) How long ____ you ____ (work) there before you quit?
- 4) He was tired because he ____ (run).
- 5) We ____ (not / sleep) well before the trip.

✎ Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She had been crying. (negativa)
- 2) They had been arguing. (interrogativa)
- 3) I had been working. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Pense em algo que você vinha fazendo por um tempo antes de um evento importante. Escreva 2 frases (I had been ...ing ... before ...).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: had been studying

Complete 2: had been waiting

Complete 3: had ... been working

Complete 4: had been running

Complete 5: hadn't been sleeping

Reescreva 1: She hadn't been crying.

Reescreva 2: Had they been arguing?

Reescreva 3: I hadn't been working.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ expressar duração de uma ação anterior a outra no passado
- ☐ montar had + been + verbo-ing
- ☐ usar for/since/before
- ☐ diferenciar do Past Perfect Simple

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

★ QUESTÃO DE PROVA · estilo ENEM / PAS

Tema transversal: Arte / Biografia

◆ TEXTO

Before she became famous, Frida Kahlo had been painting for many years. She had been suffering from severe pain after a terrible accident. While recovering in bed, she had been creating self-portraits that expressed her emotions. By the time critics noticed her, she had been developing a unique and powerful style.

Adapted from a biography of Frida Kahlo. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what had Frida Kahlo been doing before she became famous?
 - A) She had been painting for many years.
 - B) She had been studying law.
 - C) She had been travelling the world.
 - D) She had been ignoring art completely.

► Gramática · Past Perfect Continuous

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

- A) She had been suffering from severe pain.
- B) She had being creating self-portraits.
- C) She had been develop a unique style.
- D) She has been painting for years.

§ GABARITO 1-A 2-A**§ Comentário das questões****Questão 1 · Interpretação**

- A) **She had been painting for many years.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: "Frida Kahlo had been painting for many years".
- B) **She had been studying law.**
✗ O texto fala em pintura, não em direito.
- C) **She had been travelling the world.**
✗ O texto a descreve se recuperando na cama, pintando.
- D) **She had been ignoring art completely.**
✗ O texto mostra exatamente o contrário.

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **She had been suffering from severe pain.**
✓ **Correta.** Estrutura: had + been + verbo-ing (had been suffering).
- B) **She had being creating self-portraits.**
✗ O correto é been, não being.
- C) **She had been develop a unique style.**
✗ Falta o -ing: o correto é had been developing.
- D) **She has been painting for years.**
✗ Essa frase é Present Perfect Continuous (has), não Past.

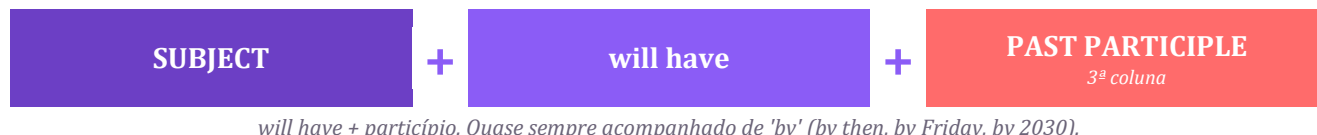
2º BIMESTRE **3º ANO** · Future Perfect & Future Perfect Continuous

11 Future Perfect *Futuro Perfeito*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Future Perfect para uma ação que **ESTARÁ** concluída antes de um momento no futuro (By 2030, I will have graduated). Pensa numa linha do tempo com um prazo lá na frente.

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



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

by then **by tomorrow** **by 2030** **by the time** **before**

► Conjugação · to love

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

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE *They will have loved going to the concert.* — Eles terão amado ir ao show.

INTERROGATIVE *Will they have loved going to the concert?* — Eles terão amado ir ao show?

NEGATIVE *They won't have loved going to the concert.* — Eles não terão amado ir ao show.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

A peça do meio é 'have' (não 'has'), mesmo com he/she/it: ☒ She will have finished. Negativa: won't have + particípio. O marcador 'by' (até) costuma denunciar este tempo na prova.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) She will has finished the test by noon.
- B) She will have finished the test by noon.
- C) She has finished the test by noon.

- D) She will have finish the test by noon.
2. Which sentence uses the future perfect?
- A) He will finish the report tomorrow.
 - B) He will be finishing the report.
 - C) He will have finished the report by tomorrow.
 - D) He finishes the report.
3. Complete: I _____ the book by next week.
- A) will have read
 - B) will read
 - C) read
 - D) have read
4. Choose the correct negative form:
- A) They will not have arrived by then.
 - B) They will hasn't arrived by then.
 - C) They not will have arrived by then.
 - D) They didn't have arrived by then.
5. What is the correct question form?
- A) Will have you completed the work?
 - B) Have you will completed the work?
 - C) Will you have completed the work?
 - D) Will you completed the work?
6. Complete: She _____ the project before Friday.
- A) will has finished
 - B) will have finished
 - C) has finish
 - D) will be finish
7. Which sentence is correct?
- A) By 2026, I will have graduated from college.
 - B) By 2026, I will have graduate from college.
 - C) By 2026, I have graduated from college.
 - D) By 2026, I will be graduate from college.
8. Complete: We _____ the house by the time you arrive.
- A) had cleaned
 - B) will have cleaned
 - C) have cleaned
 - D) clean
9. Negative form: 'He will have left the country.' →
- A) He will haven't left the country.
 - B) He won't have left the country.
 - C) He hasn't have left the country.
 - D) He didn't have left the country.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'By the end of the month, they _____ the construction.'
- A) will finish
 - B) will have finished
 - C) will be finishing
 - D) have finished

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

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Future Perfect (will have + particípio):

- 1) By next year, I ____ (finish) high school.
- 2) By 8 p.m., she ____ (cook) dinner.
- 3) ____ they ____ (arrive) by then?
- 4) We ____ (not / save) enough money by December.
- 5) By the time you read this, I ____ (leave).

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She will have finished. (negativa)
- 2) They will have left. (interrogativa)
- 3) I will have read it. (negativa)

🎯 PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Liste 3 metas que você terá realizado até o fim deste ano (By the end of this year, I will have...).

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: will have finished

Complete 2: will have cooked

Complete 3: Will ... have arrived

Complete 4: won't have saved

Complete 5: will have left

Reescreva 1: She won't have finished.

Reescreva 2: Will they have left?

Reescreva 3: I won't have read it.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ projetar ações concluídas antes de um prazo futuro
- ☐ usar will have + particípio (sempre 'have')
- ☐ reconhecer o marcador 'by'
- ☐ formar negativa com won't have

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 / Metas

◆ TEXTO

By the year 2030, the world will have changed in many ways. Scientists believe that we will have developed cleaner energy sources. Many students who start now will have graduated from university. By then, technology will have connected even the most remote communities. Experts hope that humanity will have reduced extreme poverty significantly.

Adapted from a UN Sustainable Development Goals report. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what will have happened by 2030?

- A) The world will have stayed exactly the same.
- B) Scientists will have developed cleaner energy.

- C) Technology will have disconnected communities.
- D) Poverty will have increased significantly.

► **Gramática · Future Perfect**

2. Which sentence is correct in the Future Perfect?

- A) Many students will have graduated.
- B) She will has finished by then.
- C) We will have develop new sources.
- D) Technology will have connect everyone.

§ **GABARITO 1-B 2-A**

§ **Comentário das questões**

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **The world will have stayed exactly the same.**
X O texto diz que o mundo “will have changed in many ways”.
- B) **Scientists will have developed cleaner energy.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “we will have developed cleaner energy sources”.
- C) **Technology will have disconnected communities.**
X O texto diz que a tecnologia terá conectado comunidades.
- D) **Poverty will have increased significantly.**
X O texto fala em reduzir a pobreza extrema.

Questão 2 · Gramática

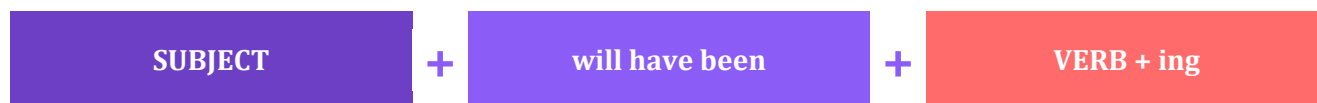
- A) **Many students will have graduated.**
✓ **Correta.** Future Perfect: will have + particípio (will have graduated).
- B) **She will has finished by then.**
X É sempre will have, mesmo com he/she/it, não will has.
- C) **We will have develop new sources.**
X Falta o particípio: o correto é will have developed.
- D) **Technology will have connect everyone.**
X Falta o particípio: o correto é will have connected.

12 Future Perfect Continuous *Futuro Perfeito Contínuo*

► Quando usar

Usamos o Future Perfect Continuous para enfatizar por quanto tempo uma ação terá durado até um ponto no futuro (By December, I will have been studying English for six years).

◆ ESTRUTURA EM BLOCOS



Cinco peças, todas fixas no centro: will + have + been + verbo-ing.

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

by then **by 2030** **for (+ tempo)** **by the time**

► Conjugação · to love

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

► Exemplos

AFFIRMATIVE ***He will have been loving his wife for 30 years next year.*** — Ele estará amando a esposa dele há 30 anos no ano que vem.

INTERROGATIVE ***Will he have been loving his wife for 30 years next year?*** — Ele estará amando a esposa dele há 30 anos no ano que vem?

NEGATIVE ***He won't have been loving his wife for 30 years next year.*** — Ele não estará amando a esposa dele há 30 anos no ano que vem.

⚠ CILADA DE PROVA

Sequência inteira fixa: will have been + verbo-ing (✓ Will he have been working? — não ✗ Will he been working?). É o tempo mais raro; aparece com 'for + período' apontando para um prazo futuro.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 1: múltipla escolha

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- A) She will have being working here for two years.
- B) She will have been working here for two years.

- C) She will been working here for two years.
D) She has been working here for two years.
2. Which sentence uses the future perfect continuous?
A) I will be working here.
B) I have been working here.
C) I will have been working here for a long time.
D) I work here.
3. Complete: By December, they _____ in that company for five years.
A) will working
B) will be working
C) will have worked
D) will have been working
4. Choose the correct negative form:
A) He will not been working long.
B) He won't have be working long.
C) He won't have been working long.
D) He hasn't been working long.
5. What is the correct question form?
A) Will he have been working there for long?
B) Have he been working there for long?
C) Will have he been working there for long?
D) Will he been working there for long?
6. Complete: I _____ been waiting for more than an hour when she arrives.
A) will have
B) will has
C) will had
D) will have been
7. Which sentence is correct?
A) They will be been studying all morning.
B) They will have be studying all morning.
C) They will have been studying all morning.
D) They has been studying all morning.
8. Complete: She _____ been practicing piano by the time the recital starts.
A) will have
B) will be
C) will have been
D) will had been
9. Negative form: 'He will have been sleeping all day.' →
A) He won't been sleeping all day.
B) He hasn't been sleeping all day.
C) He won't have been sleeping all day.
D) He will not has been sleeping all day.
10. Choose the correct alternative: 'By next month, we _____ this project for a whole year.'
A) will have doing
B) will been doing
C) will have been doing
D) have been doing

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

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 2: complete as frases

Complete com Future Perfect Continuous:

- 1) By 2030, I ____ (study) English for ten years.
- 2) Next month she ____ (work) here for a year.
- 3) ____ you ____ (wait) long by the time we arrive?
- 4) They ____ (not / live) here long enough to vote.
- 5) By midnight, we ____ (drive) for eight hours.

🔪 Exercícios · Parte 3: reescreva / combine

Reescreva na forma indicada:

- 1) She will have been studying. (negativa)
- 2) They will have been waiting. (interrogativa)
- 3) I will have been working. (negativa)

● PRODUÇÃO — agora é com você

Até o fim do Ensino Médio, há quanto tempo você terá estudado inglês? Escreva 1 frase completa.

§ Gabarito · complete e reescreva

Complete 1: will have been studying

Complete 2: will have been working

Complete 3: Will ... have been waiting

Complete 4: won't have been living

Complete 5: will have been driving

Reescreva 1: She won't have been studying.

Reescreva 2: Will they have been waiting?

Reescreva 3: I won't have been working.

✓ Autoavaliação — "Eu consigo..."

- ☐ enfatizar a duração de uma ação até um ponto futuro
- ☐ montar will have been + verbo-ing
- ☐ usar 'for + período'
- ☐ reconhecer que é o tempo mais raro e formal

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 / Educação

◆ TEXTO

By the time these students finish high school, they will have been studying English for several years. Their teacher will have been preparing them for national exams. The school will have been using new technologies for a long time. By 2027, this community will have been working together to improve education for over a decade.

Adapted from an educational planning document. Internet.

► Interpretação

1. According to the text, what will the students have been doing for several years?
 - A) They will have been studying English.
 - B) They will have been ignoring their studies.

- C) They will have been teaching the teacher.
- D) They will have been avoiding the exams.

► **Gramática · Future Perfect Continuous**

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

- A) They will have been studying for years.
- B) They will have being studying for years.
- C) They will has been studying for years.
- D) They will have been study for years.

§ GABARITO 1-A 2-A

§ Comentário das questões

Questão 1 · Interpretação

- A) **They will have been studying English.**
✓ **Correta.** O texto afirma: “they will have been studying English for several years”.
- B) **They will have been ignoring their studies.**
✗ O texto mostra anos de estudo, não o contrário.
- C) **They will have been teaching the teacher.**
✗ É o professor que os prepara, não o inverso.
- D) **They will have been avoiding the exams.**
✗ O texto fala em preparação para exames nacionais.

Questão 2 · Gramática

- A) **They will have been studying for years.**
✓ **Correta.** Estrutura: will have been + verbo-ing (will have been studying).
- B) **They will have being studying for years.**
✗ O correto é been, não being.
- C) **They will has been studying for years.**
✗ É sempre will have been, não will has been.
- D) **They will have been study for years.**
✗ Falta o -ing: o correto é will have been studying.

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 participípios) 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

★ Revisão para a Prova · 3º ANO *Gramática Aplicada ao Texto*

Tempos do semestre: Past Perfect Simple · Past Perfect Continuous (e demais do ano)

Revisão final do 3º ano. Trabalhe com o texto real da sua prova para distinguir o Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio — ação concluída antes de outra no passado) do Past Perfect Continuous (had been + -ing — ação em andamento até um ponto no passado). As formas-alvo estão destacadas.

◆ TEXTO 1 · Echoes in the Feed: “Brain Rot” e a Cultura Digital

Tema: Cultura digital, atenção e pensamento crítico

Before you even heard the term “brain rot,” you **had probably been experiencing** its effects. This concept **had already become** a mainstream concern by 2024. It reflected a growing anxiety about how our digital habits **had been reshaping** our minds.

For generations, older adults **had always worried** about new forms of entertainment. Henry David Thoreau **had used** the term “brain-rot” back in 1854, long before TikTok existed. By the time you started high school, short-form video platforms **had already revolutionized** content consumption, and many of you **had been spending** hours daily scrolling through feeds.

Psychologically, the impact is tangible. Before they even realized it, many students **had reported** feeling “dizzy” after prolonged exposure to fast-paced clips. They also noticed that they **had found** it harder to concentrate. A study in China **had indicated** that habitual viewers **had developed** differences in brain structure, though it **had not scanned** their brains before and after.

Before these terms became mainstream, slang like “rizz” and “sus” **had often been used** in specific online communities. This shows how digital culture **had been shaping** not just our attention spans, but also our social interactions and values.

Adaptado de “Echoes in the Feed: How Digital Culture Has Been Reshaping Our Minds”. Internet.

✎ Exercícios · Gramática Aplicada

► Localizar no texto

1. Encontre no TEXTO 1 duas formas no Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).

► Localizar no texto

2. Encontre no TEXTO 1 duas formas no Past Perfect Continuous (had been + -ing).

► Classificar o tempo verbal

3. Classifique: (a) had become, (b) had been spending, (c) had not scanned, (d) had been shaping.

► Transformar a frase

4. Reescreva na NEGATIVA: “Many students had reported feeling dizzy.”

► Transformar a frase

5. Passe para a INTERROGATIVA: “Digital habits had been reshaping our minds.”

§ Gabarito comentado

1. had already become / had used / had already revolutionized / had reported / had found / had indicated / had developed / had not scanned (quaisquer duas). São had + particípio.

2. had probably been experiencing / had been reshaping / had been spending / had been shaping (quaisquer duas). São had been + verbo-ing.

3. (a) had become = Past Perfect Simple; (b) had been spending = Past Perfect Continuous; (c) had not scanned = Past Perfect Simple (negativa); (d) had been shaping = Past Perfect Continuous.

4. Many students had not (hadn't) reported feeling dizzy. Negativa do Past Perfect: had + not + particípio.

5. Had digital habits been reshaping our minds? Pergunta no Past Perfect Continuous: inverte-se had com o sujeito (had + sujeito + been + -ing).

★ Fichas de Leitura · 1º ANO PAS/UnB + ENEM · Notícias 2026

Bloco de revisão para a prova com fichas de leitura e baterias de questões, no padrão dos grandes vestibulares. Para cada texto, há 10 itens PAS/UnB (julgue CERTO ou ERRADO) e 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha, A–E). O foco gramatical do 1º ano são os tempos do presente e do passado: To Be, Simple Present, Present Continuous, Simple Past e Past Continuous. O gabarito comentado está ao final.

◆ TEXTO 1 · Super Bowl LXI & Bad Bunny

Tema: Cultura, identidade e imigração

◎ READING TEXT

The Super Bowl LXI halftime show on February 8th, 2026, featuring Puerto Rican rapper Bad Bunny, transcended mere entertainment, evolving into a significant cultural and political statement that resonated far beyond the football field. For the first time in the event's history, the performance was delivered entirely in Spanish, a deliberate and powerful choice that celebrates Latin culture and directly challenges the historical linguistic hegemony of English in mainstream American media.

Bad Bunny's artistic direction openly criticized the anti-immigration policies often associated with the Donald Trump administration, and highlighted the political status of Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory grappling with its identity. Sociologically, it reflects the demographic shifts in the U.S., where the Hispanic population is growing rapidly and is demanding greater representation, recognition, and political voice.

Many viewers are discussing the implications of this performance on social media, and traditional media outlets are analyzing its long-term impact. The event is sparking dialogues in classrooms and living rooms across the nation, demonstrating how popular culture can serve as a powerful vehicle for social commentary and change.

Adaptado de cobertura jornalística sobre o Super Bowl LXI, em 8 de fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

1. The Super Bowl LXI halftime show was a purely entertaining event with no political meaning.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. The performance was delivered entirely in Spanish for the first time in the event's history.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In the sentence "the performance was delivered entirely in Spanish", the verb is in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. The verb in "the Hispanic population is growing rapidly" is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. According to the text, the performance celebrates Latin culture.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. The sentence "Many viewers are discussing the implications" is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. Bad Bunny supported the anti-immigration policies of the Trump administration.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. The word "challenges" in "challenges the historical hegemony of English" is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. The event is described as something that ignores popular culture's role in social change.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The Hispanic population, according to the text, is demanding greater political representation.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. According to the text, the main significance of the Super Bowl LXI halftime show was that it:
 - A) was the most expensive show in history.
 - B) was performed by an American football player.
 - C) ignored the Hispanic community in the U.S.
 - D) celebrated the English language in American media.
 - E) became a cultural and political statement beyond entertainment.
2. The performance challenged “the historical linguistic hegemony of English” by:
 - A) banning English from the stadium.
 - B) translating all songs into French.
 - C) being delivered entirely in Spanish.
 - D) refusing to use any language.
 - E) using only instrumental music.
3. The expression “grappling with its identity” refers to:
 - A) Puerto Rico struggling with questions about its identity.
 - B) the U.S. solving all its problems.
 - C) Bad Bunny changing his name.
 - D) the audience leaving the stadium.
 - E) the media praising the government.
4. Which sentence from the text is in the Present Continuous?
 - A) The performance was delivered in Spanish.
 - B) It celebrates Latin culture.
 - C) Popular culture can serve as a vehicle.
 - D) Many viewers are discussing the implications.
 - E) The Hispanic population grew last year.
5. According to the text, the Hispanic population in the U.S. is:
 - A) decreasing rapidly.
 - B) growing and demanding more representation.
 - C) leaving the country.
 - D) ignoring politics.
 - E) against Latin culture.
6. The word “reflects” in “it reflects the demographic shifts” is in which tense?
 - A) Simple Past
 - B) Present Continuous
 - C) Simple Future
 - D) Simple Present
 - E) Past Continuous
7. The text suggests that popular culture can:
 - A) serve as a vehicle for social commentary and change.
 - B) replace formal education entirely.
 - C) stop all political debates.
 - D) eliminate cultural differences.
 - E) guarantee economic growth.
8. “was delivered” in the text 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.
9. The main purpose of the text is to:
 - A) sell tickets for the next Super Bowl.
 - B) teach how to play American football.
 - C) criticize Latin music.
 - D) describe the rules of the game.
 - E) analyze the cultural and political impact of a halftime show.

10. The phrase “is sparking dialogues” means the event is:

- A) ending all conversations.
- B) starting/provoking discussions.
- C) burning the stadium.
- D) silencing the audience.
- E) selling products.

◆ TEXTO 2 · New Mpox Variant ‘Clade Ib-26’

Tema: Saúde pública e ciência

◎ READING TEXT

On February 12th, 2026, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed the discovery of a new Mpox variant, ‘Clade Ib-26,’ a product of natural recombination. This genetic exchange underscores the constant evolutionary pressure on pathogens and the dynamic nature of viral adaptation.

Historically, viral recombination has led to the emergence of more virulent or transmissible strains, a phenomenon well-documented with influenza viruses and coronaviruses, which continue to challenge global health systems. Sociologically, the emergence of new variants often triggers public health anxieties and highlights global health inequalities.

The WHO is monitoring its spread closely, and health authorities worldwide are implementing enhanced surveillance measures, including genomic sequencing. Currently, health campaigns are educating people on preventive measures, while researchers are working tirelessly to develop targeted treatments and updated vaccines that can address this new threat.

Adaptado de comunicado da Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS), 12 de fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

1. The WHO confirmed the discovery of a new Mpox variant in February 2026.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. The new variant ‘Clade Ib-26’ resulted from natural recombination.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In “The WHO is monitoring its spread”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. The verb “underscores” is in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. According to the text, viral recombination has never produced more dangerous strains.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Health authorities are implementing enhanced surveillance measures.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. The sentence “researchers are working tirelessly” describes a finished past action.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Influenza and coronaviruses are mentioned as examples of viruses that challenge health systems.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. In “campaigns are educating people”, the structure is verb to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The text states that new variants never cause public health anxieties.
() CERTO () ERRADO

✂ PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The main topic of the text is:
 - A) the cure for all viral diseases.
 - B) the discovery and monitoring of a new Mpox variant.
 - C) the history of the WHO.
 - D) the end of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- E) a new vaccine against influenza.
2. 'Clade Ib-26' is described as a product of:
- A) laboratory manipulation.
 - B) vaccine failure.
 - C) climate change.
 - D) human error.
 - E) natural recombination.
3. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous?
- A) Viral recombination has led to new strains.
 - B) The WHO confirmed the discovery.
 - C) The WHO is monitoring its spread closely.
 - D) It reminds humanity of its vulnerability.
 - E) New variants triggered anxieties.
4. According to the text, researchers are working to develop:
- A) targeted treatments and updated vaccines.
 - B) new weapons.
 - C) social media campaigns.
 - D) economic policies.
 - E) school curricula.
5. The word "underscores" can be best replaced by:
- A) ignores.
 - B) deletes.
 - C) hides.
 - D) emphasizes.
 - E) forgets.
6. The emergence of new variants, according to the text, highlights:
- A) global health inequalities.
 - B) the end of diseases.
 - C) the success of all countries.
 - D) the uselessness of vaccines.
 - E) the disappearance of viruses.
7. The verb tense in "health campaigns are educating people" expresses:
- A) a habit that happens every day.
 - B) a finished past action.
 - C) an action in progress at the present moment.
 - D) a future prediction.
 - E) an action that never happens.
8. The phrase "working tirelessly" suggests that researchers are working:
- A) lazily.
 - B) only on weekends.
 - C) against the WHO.
 - D) to spread the virus.
 - E) without rest, very hard.
9. The text's overall tone toward the global response is:
- A) indifferent.
 - B) active and cooperative.
 - C) hopeless.
 - D) humorous.
 - E) accusatory.
10. "has led to" in the text is an example of which tense?
- A) Simple Present
 - B) Simple Past
 - C) Future
 - D) Present Perfect
 - E) Past Continuous

◆ TEXTO 3 • Brazil's First Winter Olympic Gold

Tema: Esporte e representatividade

◎ READING TEXT

February 14th, 2026, marked a historic milestone for Brazil in the Winter Olympics, as Lucas Pinheiro Braathen secured the nation's first-ever gold medal in the men's Giant Slalom. This achievement represents not only an individual triumph but also a significant moment for South American winter sports, as Braathen becomes the continent's first gold medalist in such a competition.

Historically, Brazil's sporting identity is predominantly linked to football, with winter sports often receiving minimal attention and funding, largely due to the country's tropical climate. Sociologically, this success challenges existing stereotypes and inspires a new generation to explore non-traditional sports.

The Brazilian Olympic Committee is currently reviewing its strategies for winter sports, and public interest is growing rapidly. Many children across Brazil are dreaming of becoming future Olympians, and national teams are receiving more support and recognition than ever before.

Adaptado de cobertura dos Jogos Olímpicos de Inverno, 14 de fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

- Lucas Pinheiro Braathen won Brazil's first-ever gold medal in the men's Giant Slalom.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The verb "secured" is in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In "public interest is growing rapidly", the verb is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Brazil's sporting identity, according to the text, is mainly linked to football.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The sentence "Many children are dreaming of becoming future Olympians" is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Winter sports in Brazil have traditionally received a lot of funding.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The verb "represents" is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The Brazilian Olympic Committee is reviewing its strategies for winter sports.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Braathen's success, according to the text, reinforces old stereotypes about Brazilian athletes.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- "becomes" in "Braathen becomes the continent's first gold medalist" is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO

🔪 PARTE B • 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

- The historic milestone described in the text is:
A) Brazil hosting the Winter Olympics.
B) Brazil winning the football World Cup.
C) the construction of a ski resort in Brazil.
D) Brazil winning its first-ever Winter Olympic gold medal.
E) the end of the Winter Olympics.
- According to the text, Brazil's sporting identity is mainly associated with:
A) winter sports.
B) football.
C) swimming.
D) skiing.
E) athletics.

3. Winter sports in Brazil have historically received minimal attention because of:
 - A) the lack of athletes.
 - B) government bans.
 - C) the absence of television.
 - D) high costs only.
 - E) the country's tropical climate.
4. Which sentence is in the Simple Past?
 - A) Public interest is growing rapidly.
 - B) Many children are dreaming of being Olympians.
 - C) Braathen secured the nation's first gold medal.
 - D) The committee is reviewing its strategies.
 - E) This achievement represents a triumph.
5. This success, according to the text, inspires a new generation to:
 - A) explore non-traditional sports.
 - B) abandon sports.
 - C) play only football.
 - D) move abroad.
 - E) stop studying.
6. The expression "is growing rapidly" indicates an action that is:
 - A) finished in the past.
 - B) going to happen next year.
 - C) in progress in the present.
 - D) a daily habit.
 - E) impossible.
7. The word "challenges" in "challenges existing stereotypes" means:
 - A) accepts.
 - B) creates.
 - C) ignores.
 - D) proves.
 - E) confronts/questions.
8. National teams, according to the final paragraph, are now receiving:
 - A) less money.
 - B) more support and recognition.
 - C) no attention.
 - D) fewer athletes.
 - E) international bans.
9. The verb tense in "Braathen becomes the continent's first gold medalist" is:
 - A) Simple Past
 - B) Present Continuous
 - C) Past Continuous
 - D) Simple Present
 - E) Simple Future
10. The main purpose of the text is to:
 - A) report and analyze a historic sporting achievement and its impact.
 - B) criticize Brazilian athletes.
 - C) explain the rules of the Giant Slalom.
 - D) promote tourism in cold countries.
 - E) compare football and skiing costs.

◆ **TEXTO 4 · Chikungunya and Climate Change**

Tema: *Clima e saúde pública*

● **READING TEXT**

A scientific study published on February 18th, 2026, in The Guardian, projected a concerning increase in Chikungunya virus infections globally due to rising temperatures. This phenomenon underscores a critical intersection of climate change and public health, revealing how environmental shifts directly impact human well-being.

Historically, vector-borne diseases like Chikungunya, dengue, and malaria are confined to tropical and subtropical regions, where their mosquito vectors thrive, but anthropogenic climate change is expanding the geographical range of these vectors. Sociologically, this expansion threatens populations in new areas and is exacerbating existing health disparities.

Health officials worldwide are preparing for potential outbreaks, and international organizations are issuing urgent warnings. Currently, local governments are implementing aggressive mosquito control programs, and researchers are developing new vaccines, but the global climate is changing rapidly, and this affects disease patterns in unpredictable ways.

Adaptado de estudo divulgado pelo jornal The Guardian, 18 de fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

1. A scientific study projected an increase in Chikungunya infections due to rising temperatures.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. In “climate change is expanding the geographical range”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. The verb “underscores” is in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. Vector-borne diseases, historically, are confined to tropical and subtropical regions.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. The expansion of mosquito vectors reduces health disparities, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. In “local governments are implementing mosquito control programs”, the structure is to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. “projected” in the first sentence is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. According to the text, the global climate is stable and unchanging.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. Researchers are developing new vaccines, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The text presents climate change and public health as completely unrelated topics.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The central idea of the text is the relationship between:
 - A) climate change and the spread of disease.
 - B) football and health.
 - C) tourism and economy.
 - D) music and culture.
 - E) war and migration.
2. According to the text, rising temperatures are causing Chikungunya to:
 - A) disappear completely.
 - B) become harmless.
 - C) affect only animals.
 - D) spread to new geographical areas.
 - E) stop spreading.
3. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous?
 - A) A study projected an increase.
 - B) Local governments are implementing control programs.

- C) Diseases are confined to tropical regions.
 - D) This phenomenon underscores an intersection.
 - E) Climate change affects disease patterns.
4. The word “thrive” in “where their mosquito vectors thrive” means:
- A) die.
 - B) disappear.
 - C) sleep.
 - D) travel.
 - E) develop and prosper.
5. Health officials worldwide are described as:
- A) ignoring the problem.
 - B) spreading the virus.
 - C) preparing for potential outbreaks.
 - D) closing hospitals.
 - E) denying climate change.
6. The expression “vector-borne diseases” refers to diseases that are:
- A) caused only by genetics.
 - B) spread by water only.
 - C) impossible to prevent.
 - D) found only in cold climates.
 - E) transmitted by vectors such as mosquitoes.
7. “is exacerbating” in the text indicates that health disparities are:
- A) improving.
 - B) getting worse.
 - C) disappearing.
 - D) stable.
 - E) unrelated.
8. According to the text, the global climate is:
- A) staying the same.
 - B) getting colder only.
 - C) perfectly controlled.
 - D) changing rapidly.
 - E) not mentioned.
9. The verb “projected” indicates an action that:
- A) was completed in the past.
 - B) is happening now.
 - C) will happen tomorrow.
 - D) happens every day.
 - E) never happens.
10. The overall message of the text is that addressing this crisis requires:
- A) ignoring science.
 - B) stopping all research.
 - C) a holistic and proactive approach.
 - D) closing borders permanently.
 - E) focusing only on economy.

◆ **TEXTO 5 · Child Malnutrition in the Yanomami Territory**

Tema: Direitos humanos e justiça social

● **READING TEXT**

The ongoing crisis of child malnutrition in Brazil, particularly in the Yanomami territory, remains a pressing concern, as highlighted by reports in February 2026 from the World Health Organization (WHO). This situation

reflects deep-seated historical, sociological, and political issues that have plagued indigenous communities for decades.

Historically, these communities have suffered from systematic neglect, forced displacement, and the destruction of their traditional livelihoods, exacerbated by illegal mining and deforestation. The problem is not merely a medical one; it is intricately linked to socioeconomic inequalities that undermine the well-being of vulnerable populations.

The federal government is currently implementing emergency measures, including the distribution of food and medical supplies, and health teams are working to restore basic services. The Yanomami people are struggling to preserve their culture and land, while the world watches to see if sustainable change is possible.

Adaptado de relatórios da Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS), fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

- Child malnutrition in the Yanomami territory remains a pressing concern.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The verb “remains” is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In “the government is currently implementing emergency measures”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The crisis, according to the text, is purely a medical problem.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Illegal mining and deforestation made the situation worse.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “have suffered” is an example of the Present Perfect.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The Yanomami people, according to the text, have abandoned their culture.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In “health teams are working to restore basic services”, the structure is to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The text says these problems appeared only recently, in 2026.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The word “undermine” in “inequalities that undermine the well-being” suggests weakening/harming.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

- The main concern addressed in the text is:
A) tourism in the Amazon.
B) the price of food in cities.
C) child malnutrition in the Yanomami territory.
D) winter sports in Brazil.
E) the privatization of rivers.
- According to the text, the crisis reflects issues that are:
A) deep-seated and historical.
B) new and temporary.
C) purely economic and recent.
D) only about climate.
E) imaginary.
- Which factor is mentioned as worsening the situation?
A) tourism and sports.
B) education and health campaigns.
C) international aid.
D) illegal mining and deforestation.
E) vaccination programs.

4. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous?
 - A) The crisis remains a pressing concern.
 - B) The federal government is implementing emergency measures.
 - C) These communities have suffered from neglect.
 - D) The problem is not merely medical.
 - E) The world watches the situation.
5. The phrase “the problem is not merely a medical one” means the problem is:
 - A) only about medicine.
 - B) not real.
 - C) easy to solve.
 - D) unrelated to health.
 - E) more than medical — also social and political.
6. The Yanomami people are described as:
 - A) giving up their land.
 - B) struggling to preserve their culture and land.
 - C) moving to cities voluntarily.
 - D) ignoring the crisis.
 - E) leaving Brazil.
7. The expression “pressing concern” can be replaced by:
 - A) minor issue.
 - B) old joke.
 - C) solved matter.
 - D) urgent problem.
 - E) small detail.
8. “have plagued” indicates that the issues have affected communities:
 - A) for decades, up to the present.
 - B) only this year.
 - C) in the distant future.
 - D) for one week.
 - E) never.
9. The federal government’s emergency measures include:
 - A) building stadiums.
 - B) banning indigenous languages.
 - C) distributing food and medical supplies.
 - D) closing hospitals.
 - E) stopping all aid.
10. The text raises profound questions about:
 - A) sports rules.
 - B) music festivals.
 - C) film production.
 - D) winter tourism.
 - E) human rights and social justice.

◆ **TEXTO 6 · Floods in the Zona da Mata, Minas Gerais**

Tema: Desastres naturais e clima

◎ **READING TEXT**

Beginning on February 23rd, 2026, the Zona da Mata region in Minas Gerais, Brazil, was hit by a devastating sequence of intense rains, causing widespread flooding and landslides that affected primarily the cities of Juiz de Fora and Ubá. This natural disaster is a stark reminder of Brazil’s vulnerability to extreme weather events, which are becoming more frequent due to climate change.

Historically, this region has experienced heavy rainfall, but the volume recorded in February 2026 – nearly 765 millimeters in Juiz de Fora against an average of 170 – marks the wettest February since measurements began

in 1961. These events destroy homes, displace thousands of residents, and cause significant loss of life, with 72 confirmed deaths.

Politically, local and federal authorities are working tirelessly to assist the affected population, but the long-term recovery requires sustained effort. The community is rebuilding homes, and the psychological impact is profound, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive environmental policies.

Adaptado de dados do Cemaden e de cobertura jornalística, fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

1. The Zona da Mata region was hit by intense rains in February 2026.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. “was hit” is a verb form in the Simple Past (passive voice).
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In “authorities are working tirelessly”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. February 2026 was the driest February since 1961, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent due to climate change.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. The verb “destroy” in “these events destroy homes” is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. The disaster caused no loss of life, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. In “The community is rebuilding homes”, the structure is to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. This region had never experienced heavy rainfall before, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The phrase “stark reminder” suggests a clear and serious warning.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The text mainly describes:
 - A) a sports event in Minas Gerais.
 - B) a music festival in Juiz de Fora.
 - C) a political election.
 - D) an economic plan.
 - E) a natural disaster caused by intense rains.
2. According to the text, the rains affected primarily the cities of:
 - A) São Paulo and Rio.
 - B) Brasília and Goiânia.
 - C) Juiz de Fora and Ubá.
 - D) Recife and Salvador.
 - E) Manaus and Belém.
3. The volume of rain in February 2026 was significant because it:
 - A) marked the wettest February since 1961.
 - B) was the lowest ever.
 - C) equaled the average.
 - D) caused no damage.
 - E) happened in summer only.
4. Which sentence is in the Simple Past?
 - A) The community is rebuilding homes.
 - B) Authorities are working tirelessly.
 - C) These events destroy homes.
 - D) The region was hit by intense rains.

- E) Extreme events are becoming more frequent.
5. Extreme weather events, according to the text, are becoming more frequent because of:
- A) tourism.
 - B) climate change.
 - C) urban planning.
 - D) sports events.
 - E) population decline.
6. The word “displace” in “displace thousands of residents” means:
- A) welcome.
 - B) employ.
 - C) educate.
 - D) force to leave their homes.
 - E) vaccinate.
7. The phrase “are working tirelessly” describes authorities working:
- A) very hard, without rest.
 - B) lazily.
 - C) secretly.
 - D) against the population.
 - E) occasionally.
8. The verb tense in “the community is rebuilding homes” indicates an action that is:
- A) finished.
 - B) going to start next year.
 - C) in progress now.
 - D) a daily routine.
 - E) impossible.
9. According to the text, long-term recovery requires:
- A) no effort.
 - B) ignoring the problem.
 - C) only foreign aid.
 - D) stopping reconstruction.
 - E) sustained effort and investment.
10. The text underscores the urgent need for:
- A) more tourism.
 - B) comprehensive environmental policies.
 - C) fewer hospitals.
 - D) less government.
 - E) more rain.

◆ **TEXTO 7 · The Revocation of the River Privatization Decree**

Tema: Política, povos e meio ambiente

© **READING TEXT**

On February 23rd, 2026, Decree 12.600/2025, which aimed to privatize the Tapajós, Madeira, and Tocantins rivers' waterways, was revoked following a month of intense protests from indigenous communities and other local populations. This political reversal signifies a victory for community mobilization and highlights the importance of traditional knowledge, cultural rights, and environmental justice.

Historically, large-scale infrastructure projects in the Amazon have often proceeded without adequate consultation or respect for local communities. Sociologically, the protests demonstrate the remarkable resilience of indigenous cultures in defending their ancestral lands, which are intrinsically linked to the health of the rivers.

The federal government is now reconsidering its approach to infrastructure development in the region. Environmental organizations are actively supporting the communities, and the broader debate about

sustainable development in the Amazon continues to evolve. This event sets a crucial precedent for future policy decisions.

Adaptado de cobertura jornalística sobre o Decreto nº 12.600/2025, fevereiro de 2026.

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

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

- Decree 12.600/2025, which aimed to privatize certain rivers' waterways, was revoked in February 2026.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- "was revoked" is a verb form in the Simple Past (passive voice).
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In "The federal government is now reconsidering its approach", the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The decree was revoked because of support from corporations, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The protests demonstrate the resilience of indigenous cultures.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The verb "signifies" is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Large-scale infrastructure projects in the Amazon have always respected local communities.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In "Environmental organizations are actively supporting the communities", the structure is to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The revocation of the decree is described as a defeat for community mobilization.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The word "resilience" refers to the capacity to resist and recover.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

- The main event reported in the text is:
A) the construction of new rivers.
B) the revocation of a decree that aimed to privatize rivers' waterways.
C) a new sports competition.
D) the discovery of a disease.
E) a music performance.
- The decree was revoked following:
A) a government request.
B) a corporate agreement.
C) a sports event.
D) an election.
E) a month of intense protests.
- The political reversal signifies, according to the text, a victory for:
A) corporations.
B) the privatization program.
C) community mobilization.
D) foreign investors.
E) agribusiness only.
- Which sentence is in the Simple Past?
A) The decree was revoked in February.
B) The government is reconsidering its approach.
C) Organizations are supporting the communities.
D) The debate continues to evolve.
E) This event sets a precedent.
- Historically, infrastructure projects in the Amazon often proceeded:
A) with full community consultation.

- B) with no environmental impact.
 - C) only after elections.
 - D) without adequate consultation or respect for local communities.
 - E) with international approval.
6. The rivers are described as intrinsically linked to:
- A) the health and integrity of indigenous lands and life.
 - B) tourism.
 - C) football.
 - D) the film industry.
 - E) winter sports.
7. The verb tense in “the government is now reconsidering its approach” indicates:
- A) a finished action.
 - B) a future certainty.
 - C) an action in progress in the present.
 - D) a daily habit.
 - E) an impossible action.
8. The word “revoked” means:
- A) created.
 - B) approved.
 - C) extended.
 - D) celebrated.
 - E) cancelled/annulled.
9. Environmental organizations, according to the text, are:
- A) opposing the communities.
 - B) actively supporting the communities.
 - C) ignoring the issue.
 - D) privatizing the rivers.
 - E) leaving the region.
10. This event, according to the final sentence, sets a crucial precedent for:
- A) sports competitions.
 - B) music festivals.
 - C) film production.
 - D) future policy decisions involving traditional lands.
 - E) tourism campaigns.

◆ TEXTO 8 · Digital Citizenship in Education

Tema: Cidadania digital e educação

◎ READING TEXT

The concept of ‘digital citizenship’ is gaining significant traction in educational discourse worldwide, reflecting a growing recognition of the internet’s pervasive influence on modern life. As younger generations spend an increasing amount of time online, educators recognize the imperative to teach responsible, ethical, and critical behavior in digital spaces.

This comprehensive approach involves understanding online rights and responsibilities, developing skills to recognize misinformation, and practicing respectful communication. Sociologically, this shift addresses the evolving nature of social interaction, where online communities are shaping identities, values, and political discourse.

Many schools are now integrating comprehensive modules on digital literacy into their curricula. However, the rapid pace of technological change means that curriculum developers are constantly updating materials. Parents often struggle to keep up with the latest trends, but their active involvement is crucial for fostering a responsible online generation.

Adaptado de material educacional sobre cidadania digital (digital citizenship).

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

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

1. The concept of 'digital citizenship' is gaining traction in education worldwide.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "is gaining" is a verb form in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. The verb "recognize" in "educators recognize the imperative" is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. Digital citizenship, according to the text, ignores the issue of misinformation.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. In "online communities are shaping identities", the structure is to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Schools are now integrating modules on digital literacy into their curricula.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. According to the text, the pace of technological change is slow and stable.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Parents' involvement, according to the text, is irrelevant to digital citizenship.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. "are constantly updating" is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The word "pervasive" suggests something widespread and influential.
() CERTO () ERRADO

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

1. The main theme of the text is:
A) the history of the internet.
B) the cost of computers.
C) online shopping.
D) digital citizenship in education.
E) video game design.
2. Digital citizenship involves teaching students to:
A) avoid the internet completely.
B) behave responsibly, ethically, and critically online.
C) play more video games.
D) ignore online risks.
E) spend more time on social media.
3. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous?
A) Educators recognize the imperative.
B) Parents struggle to keep up.
C) The approach involves understanding rights.
D) Schools teach about online safety.
E) Online communities are shaping identities.
4. The text says that schools are now integrating modules on:
A) sports.
B) cooking.
C) digital literacy and citizenship.
D) winter sports.
E) ancient history.
5. The word "misinformation" refers to:
A) false information (often unintentional).
B) true information.
C) official news only.
D) school subjects.
E) advertising.
6. According to the text, curriculum developers are constantly:
A) deleting all materials.

- B) ignoring technology.
 - C) updating materials and approaches.
 - D) reducing classes.
 - E) banning the internet.
7. The active involvement of parents is described as:
- A) unnecessary.
 - B) harmful.
 - C) impossible.
 - D) forbidden.
 - E) crucial for a responsible online generation.
8. The verb tense in “the internet’s influence is gaining recognition” expresses:
- A) a completed past action.
 - B) an ongoing process in the present.
 - C) a future certainty.
 - D) a one-time event.
 - E) an impossible situation.
9. Online communities, according to the text, are shaping:
- A) only computer hardware.
 - B) the weather.
 - C) winter sports.
 - D) identities, values, and political discourse.
 - E) river systems.
10. The overall purpose of the text is to:
- A) explain the importance of teaching digital citizenship.
 - B) discourage the use of technology.
 - C) sell digital devices.
 - D) criticize teachers.
 - E) describe a video game.

◆ TEXTO 9 • Transformations in the Global Supply Chain

Tema: Economia e tecnologia

◎ READING TEXT

The global supply chain is undergoing significant transformations, driven by geopolitical shifts, technological advancements, and evolving consumer demands. Companies are increasingly adopting ‘reshoring’ or ‘nearshoring’ strategies, aiming to reduce reliance on distant manufacturing hubs and mitigate risks associated with international disruptions.

Automation and Artificial Intelligence are playing a more prominent role in logistics, optimizing routes and predicting demand. Historically, global supply chains prioritized cost efficiency above all else, often at the expense of resilience and ethical labor practices. Sociologically, these shifts impact labor markets, creating new demands for skilled workers.

Consumers are demanding faster delivery times and greater transparency regarding product origins. Currently, many businesses are re-evaluating their operational framework to build more robust networks, and new training programs are being developed globally to address emerging labor shortages.

Adaptado de análise sobre cadeias globais de suprimentos (global supply chain).

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

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

1. The global supply chain is undergoing significant transformations.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. “is undergoing” is a verb form in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In “Companies are increasingly adopting ‘reshoring’ strategies”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.

() CERTO () ERRADO

4. Historically, global supply chains prioritized resilience above cost efficiency.

() CERTO () ERRADO

5. The verb “prioritized” is in the Simple Past.

() CERTO () ERRADO

6. Automation and AI, according to the text, are playing a more prominent role in logistics.

() CERTO () ERRADO

7. Consumers, according to the text, are demanding slower delivery times.

() CERTO () ERRADO

8. In “many businesses are re-evaluating their operational framework”, the structure is to be + verb-ing.

() CERTO () ERRADO

9. ‘Reshoring’ and ‘nearshoring’ aim to reduce reliance on distant manufacturing hubs.

() CERTO () ERRADO

10. The word “mitigate” in “mitigate risks” means to increase risks.

() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The central topic of the text is:

- A) transformations in the global supply chain.
- B) the history of football.
- C) child malnutrition.
- D) winter sports.
- E) a music festival.

2. ‘Reshoring’ and ‘nearshoring’ strategies aim to:

- A) increase reliance on distant hubs.
- B) stop all production.
- C) raise prices only.
- D) reduce reliance on distant manufacturing and mitigate risks.
- E) eliminate jobs.

3. Which sentence is in the Simple Past?

- A) The supply chain is undergoing transformations.
- B) Global supply chains prioritized cost efficiency.
- C) Companies are adopting new strategies.
- D) Consumers are demanding transparency.
- E) Businesses are re-evaluating their framework.

4. Automation and AI are described as:

- A) irrelevant to logistics.
- B) causing the end of trade.
- C) reducing transparency.
- D) stopping innovation.
- E) playing a more prominent role in logistics.

5. The word “resilience” in the context refers to:

- A) weakness.
- B) high cost.
- C) the ability to recover and resist disruptions.
- D) low quality.
- E) slow delivery.

6. According to the text, consumers are demanding:

- A) slower delivery and less transparency.
- B) more expensive products.
- C) fewer choices.
- D) no information about origins.
- E) faster delivery and greater transparency.

7. The verb tense in “the supply chain is undergoing transformations” indicates:

- A) a finished action.

- B) a process in progress in the present.
 - C) a future plan.
 - D) a daily habit.
 - E) an impossible event.
8. New training programs are being developed globally to address:
- A) the lack of consumers.
 - B) the end of automation.
 - C) the price of oil.
 - D) emerging labor shortages and skill gaps.
 - E) the closure of factories.
9. The word “mitigate” can be replaced by:
- A) reduce.
 - B) increase.
 - C) ignore.
 - D) create.
 - E) celebrate.
10. These shifts, sociologically, impact labor markets by:
- A) eliminating all jobs.
 - B) reducing technology.
 - C) creating new demands for skilled workers.
 - D) stopping globalization.
 - E) lowering all wages.

◆ TEXTO 10 · Urban Planning in the 21st Century

Tema: Cidades, tecnologia e equidade

◎ READING TEXT

Urban planning in the 21st century faces increasingly complex dilemmas, striving to balance rapid population growth with environmental sustainability, social equity, and quality of life. Many major cities are implementing ‘smart city’ initiatives, leveraging cutting-edge technology to improve infrastructure and public services. Historically, urban development often prioritized economic growth over social equity and environmental protection, leading to segregated communities and significant pollution. Sociologically, critics point out that ‘smart city’ initiatives can exacerbate inequalities if not carefully managed, as technology access varies among residents.

The demand for affordable housing is rising globally, and urban developers are struggling to meet this need, leading to gentrification. Green spaces are becoming more valued than ever. Local governments are constantly seeking innovative solutions to create more livable and equitable urban environments.

Adaptado de texto sobre planejamento urbano e smart cities no século XXI.

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

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

1. Urban planning in the 21st century faces complex dilemmas, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. The verb “faces” is in the Simple Present.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In “Many major cities are implementing ‘smart city’ initiatives”, the verb is in the Present Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. Historically, urban development always prioritized social equity over economic growth.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. “prioritized” is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. ‘Smart city’ initiatives, according to critics, can exacerbate inequalities if poorly managed.
() CERTO () ERRADO

7. The demand for affordable housing is decreasing globally, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. In “Green spaces are becoming more valued”, the structure is to be + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. Urban developers, according to the text, are struggling to meet the housing demand.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The word “gentrification” is presented as a positive outcome with no downsides.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The main subject of the text is:
 - A) the history of football.
 - B) a new disease.
 - C) urban planning challenges in the 21st century.
 - D) winter sports.
 - E) a music performance.
2. ‘Smart city’ initiatives use technology to improve:
 - A) infrastructure and public services.
 - B) only entertainment.
 - C) sports competitions.
 - D) music festivals.
 - E) river privatization.
3. Which sentence is in the Simple Present?
 - A) Cities are implementing smart initiatives.
 - B) Green spaces are becoming more valued.
 - C) Developers are struggling to meet demand.
 - D) Urban planning faces complex dilemmas.
 - E) Governments are seeking solutions.
4. According to critics, smart city initiatives can:
 - A) solve all problems instantly.
 - B) exacerbate inequalities if not carefully managed.
 - C) eliminate technology.
 - D) reduce city populations.
 - E) stop urban growth.
5. The word “gentrification” is associated in the text with:
 - A) lower housing demand.
 - B) more green spaces.
 - C) cheaper housing.
 - D) less technology.
 - E) displacement of residents.
6. The demand for affordable housing, according to the text, is:
 - A) falling.
 - B) rising globally.
 - C) stable.
 - D) irrelevant.
 - E) solved.
7. The verb tense in “cities are implementing smart initiatives” indicates:
 - A) a finished action.
 - B) a past habit.
 - C) a future certainty.
 - D) an action in progress in the present.
 - E) an impossible event.
8. Green spaces, according to the text, are becoming:
 - A) more valued than ever.
 - B) less important.

- C) completely abandoned.
- D) illegal.
- E) irrelevant.

9. Historically, urban development prioritized economic growth at the expense of:

- A) technology.
- B) population growth.
- C) social equity and environmental protection.
- D) pollution control only.
- E) nothing.

10. The overall goal of local governments, according to the text, is to create:

- A) more pollution.
- B) fewer green spaces.
- C) segregated communities.
- D) expensive housing only.
- E) more livable and equitable urban environments.

§ Gabarito Comentado · 1º ANO *Parte A (C/E) e Parte B (ENEM)*

TEXT0 1 · Super Bowl LXI & Bad Bunny

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

- 1. ERRADO** O texto afirma o contrário: o show “transcended mere entertainment” e tornou-se uma declaração cultural e política.
- 2. CERTO** O texto diz: “For the first time in the event’s history, the performance was delivered entirely in Spanish”.
- 3. CERTO** “was delivered” é Simple Past (voz passiva: was + particípio). “was” é o passado do verbo to be.
- 4. ERRADO** “is growing” é Present Continuous (is + verbo-ing), não Simple Present.
- 5. CERTO** O texto afirma: “a powerful choice that celebrates Latin culture”. “celebrates” está no Simple Present (3ª pessoa).
- 6. CERTO** “are discussing” = are + verbo-ing, estrutura típica do Present Continuous.
- 7. ERRADO** O texto diz que ele “openly criticized the anti-immigration policies” — criticou, não apoiou.
- 8. CERTO** “challenges” é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa do singular (o sujeito “choice” pede o -s).
- 9. ERRADO** Ao contrário: o texto mostra a cultura popular como “a powerful vehicle for social commentary and change”.
- 10. CERTO** O texto afirma: “the Hispanic population is growing rapidly and is demanding greater representation”.

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

- 1. Gabarito E.** O texto define o show como “a significant cultural and political statement that resonated far beyond the football field”.
- 2. Gabarito C.** A escolha de cantar inteiramente em espanhol é o que desafia a hegemonia do inglês.
- 3. Gabarito A.** “grappling with” significa lidar/enfrentar; aplica-se a Porto Rico e sua identidade.
- 4. Gabarito D.** “are discussing” (are + -ing) é Present Continuous; as demais estão em outros tempos.
- 5. Gabarito B.** O texto: “the Hispanic population is growing rapidly and is demanding greater representation”.
- 6. Gabarito D.** “reflects” é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (sujeito “it” pede -s).
- 7. Gabarito A.** Final do texto: “how popular culture can serve as a powerful vehicle for social commentary and change”.
- 8. Gabarito C.** Simple Past na voz passiva indica ação concluída no passado (o show já ocorreu).
- 9. Gabarito E.** O texto é analítico, focado no impacto cultural e político do show.
- 10. Gabarito B.** “spark dialogues” = provocar/iniciar diálogos; está no Present Continuous (is sparking).

TEXT0 2 · New Mpox Variant ‘Clade Ib-26’

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

- 1. CERTO** O texto: “On February 12th, 2026, the WHO confirmed the discovery of a new Mpox variant”.
- 2. CERTO** O texto: “a new Mpox variant, ‘Clade Ib-26,’ a product of natural recombination”.
- 3. CERTO** “is monitoring” = is + verbo-ing, característico do Present Continuous (ação em curso).
- 4. ERRADO** “underscores” está no Simple Present (3ª pessoa, com -s), não no passado.
- 5. ERRADO** O texto diz que ela “has led to the emergence of more virulent or transmissible strains”.
- 6. CERTO** O texto: “health authorities worldwide are implementing enhanced surveillance measures” (Present Continuous).
- 7. ERRADO** “are working” é Present Continuous: ação em andamento no presente, não concluída no passado.
- 8. CERTO** O texto cita influenza e coronavírus como exemplos bem documentados.
- 9. CERTO** “are educating” = are (to be) + educating (-ing), estrutura do Present Continuous.
- 10. ERRADO** O texto diz que novas variantes “often triggers widespread public health anxieties”.

§ 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 trata da descoberta da nova variante e das medidas de monitoramento.
- 2. Gabarito E.** O texto: “a product of natural recombination”.
- 3. Gabarito C.** “is monitoring” é Present Continuous; as outras estão em Present Perfect, Simple Past ou Simple Present.
- 4. Gabarito A.** O texto: “researchers are working tirelessly to develop targeted treatments and updated vaccines”.
- 5. Gabarito D.** “underscores” = sublinha/enfatiza (emphasizes).
- 6. Gabarito A.** O texto: “highlights global health inequalities”.

7. **Gabarito C.** O Present Continuous expressa ação em andamento no presente.
8. **Gabarito E.** “tirelessly” = incansavelmente, sem descanso.
9. **Gabarito B.** O texto mostra esforço ativo e cooperação (monitoramento, vigilância, pesquisa).
10. **Gabarito D.** “has led” = have/has + particípio = Present Perfect.

TEXTO 3 · Brazil's First Winter Olympic Gold

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “secured the nation’s first-ever gold medal in the men’s Giant Slalom”.
2. **CERTO** “secured” = secure + -ed, verbo regular no Simple Past (ação concluída).
3. **ERRADO** “is growing” é Present Continuous (is + -ing), não Simple Present.
4. **CERTO** O texto: “Brazil’s sporting identity is predominantly linked to football”.
5. **CERTO** “are dreaming” = are + -ing, estrutura do Present Continuous.
6. **ERRADO** O texto diz “often receiving minimal attention and funding” — pouco financiamento.
7. **CERTO** “represents” é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (sujeito “achievement” pede -s).
8. **CERTO** O texto: “The Brazilian Olympic Committee is currently reviewing its strategies” (Present Continuous).
9. **ERRADO** O texto diz que o sucesso “challenges existing stereotypes” — desafia, não reforça.
10. **CERTO** “becomes” é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (com -s).

§ 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 trata da primeira medalha de ouro do Brasil em Olimpíadas de Inverno.
2. **Gabarito B.** “Brazil’s sporting identity is predominantly linked to football”.
3. **Gabarito E.** O texto atribui isso “largely due to the country’s tropical climate”.
4. **Gabarito C.** “secured” é Simple Past; as demais estão em Present Continuous ou Simple Present.
5. **Gabarito A.** O texto: “inspires a new generation to explore non-traditional sports”.
6. **Gabarito C.** Present Continuous expressa ação em andamento (o interesse está crescendo agora).
7. **Gabarito E.** “challenges” = desafia/confronta os estereótipos.
8. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “national teams are receiving more support and recognition than ever before”.
9. **Gabarito D.** “becomes” é Simple Present (3ª pessoa, -s).
10. **Gabarito A.** O texto relata e analisa a conquista histórica e seu impacto social e esportivo.

TEXTO 4 · Chikungunya and Climate Change

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “projected a concerning increase in Chikungunya virus infections globally due to rising temperatures”.
2. **CERTO** “is expanding” = is + verbo-ing, estrutura do Present Continuous.
3. **ERRADO** “underscores” está no Simple Present (3ª pessoa, com -s).
4. **CERTO** O texto: “diseases like Chikungunya, dengue, and malaria are confined to tropical and subtropical regions”.
5. **ERRADO** O texto diz que está “exacerbating existing health disparities” — piorando, não reduzindo.
6. **CERTO** “are implementing” = are (to be) + implementing (-ing), Present Continuous.
7. **CERTO** “projected” = project + -ed, Simple Past (o estudo já foi publicado e fez a projeção).
8. **ERRADO** O texto: “the global climate is changing rapidly” — está mudando rapidamente.
9. **CERTO** O texto: “researchers are developing new vaccines” (Present Continuous).
10. **ERRADO** O texto enfatiza “a critical intersection of climate change and public health”.

§ 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 interseção entre mudança climática e saúde pública (espalhamento de doenças).
2. **Gabarito D.** As mudanças climáticas estão “expanding the geographical range of these vectors”.
3. **Gabarito B.** “are implementing” é Present Continuous; as demais estão em Simple Past/Present.
4. **Gabarito E.** “thrive” = prosperar/desenvolver-se bem.
5. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “Health officials worldwide are preparing for potential outbreaks”.
6. **Gabarito E.** “vector-borne” = transmitidas por vetores (como mosquitos).
7. **Gabarito B.** “exacerbating” = piorando/agravando; está no Present Continuous.

8. **Gabarito D.** O texto: “the global climate is changing rapidly”.
9. **Gabarito A.** Simple Past: o estudo foi publicado e fez a projeção (ação concluída).
10. **Gabarito C.** O texto fala em “a holistic and proactive approach”.

TEXT0 5 · Child Malnutrition in the Yanomami Territory

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “The ongoing crisis of child malnutrition... remains a pressing concern”.
2. **CERTO** “remains” é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (com -s).
3. **CERTO** “is implementing” = is + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** O texto: “The problem is not merely a medical one; it is intricately linked to socioeconomic inequalities”.
5. **CERTO** O texto: “exacerbated by illegal mining and deforestation”.
6. **CERTO** “have suffered” = have + particípio, Present Perfect (ação que se estende ao presente).
7. **ERRADO** O texto: “The Yanomami people are struggling to preserve their culture and land”.
8. **CERTO** “are working” = are (to be) + working (-ing), Present Continuous.
9. **ERRADO** O texto fala em problemas que “have plagued indigenous communities for decades”.
10. **CERTO** “undermine” = minar/enfraquecer, prejudicar o bem-estar.

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

1. **Gabarito C.** O texto trata da crise de desnutrição infantil no território Yanomami.
2. **Gabarito A.** O texto: “deep-seated historical, sociological, and political issues”.
3. **Gabarito D.** O texto: “exacerbated by illegal mining and deforestation”.
4. **Gabarito B.** “is implementing” é Present Continuous; as demais estão em outros tempos.
5. **Gabarito E.** O texto liga o problema a desigualdades socioeconômicas, indo além do médico.
6. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “The Yanomami people are struggling to preserve their culture and land”.
7. **Gabarito D.** “pressing concern” = preocupação urgente.
8. **Gabarito A.** Present Perfect com “for decades” indica duração do passado até o presente.
9. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “the distribution of food and medical supplies”.
10. **Gabarito E.** O texto: “raises profound questions about human rights, social justice”.

TEXT0 6 · Floods in the Zona da Mata, Minas Gerais

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “the Zona da Mata region... was hit by a devastating sequence of intense rains”.
2. **CERTO** “was hit” = was + particípio (hit), voz passiva no Simple Past (ação concluída).
3. **CERTO** “are working” = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous (ação em andamento).
4. **ERRADO** O texto diz o contrário: “marks the wettest February since measurements began in 1961”.
5. **CERTO** O texto: “which are becoming more frequent due to climate change”.
6. **CERTO** “destroy” é Simple Present (sujeito plural “events”, sem -s).
7. **ERRADO** O texto menciona “72 confirmed deaths”.
8. **CERTO** “is rebuilding” = is (to be) + rebuilding (-ing), Present Continuous.
9. **ERRADO** O texto: “Historically, this region has experienced heavy rainfall” (já tinha experimentado).
10. **CERTO** “stark reminder” = lembrete severo/claro (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

1. **Gabarito E.** O texto descreve um desastre natural (enchentes e deslizamentos).
2. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “affected primarily the cities of Juiz de Fora and Ubá”.
3. **Gabarito A.** O texto: “marks the wettest February since measurements began in 1961”.
4. **Gabarito D.** “was hit” é Simple Past (voz passiva); as demais estão em Present Continuous/Simple Present.
5. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “are becoming more frequent due to climate change”.
6. **Gabarito D.** “displace” = desalojar (forçar a deixar suas casas).
7. **Gabarito A.** “tirelessly” = incansavelmente, sem descanso.
8. **Gabarito C.** Present Continuous: ação em andamento (a comunidade está reconstruindo).

9. **Gabarito E.** O texto: “the long-term recovery requires sustained effort”.
10. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive environmental policies”.

TEXT0 7 · The Revocation of the River Privatization Decree

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “Decree 12.600/2025... was revoked following a month of intense protests”.
2. **CERTO** “was revoked” = was + particípio (revoked), voz passiva no Simple Past.
3. **CERTO** “is reconsidering” = is + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** Foi revogado após protestos de comunidades indígenas e populações locais, não por apoio de corporações.
5. **CERTO** O texto: “the protests demonstrate the remarkable resilience of indigenous cultures”.
6. **CERTO** “signifies” é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (com -s).
7. **ERRADO** O texto: projetos “have often proceeded without adequate consultation or respect for local communities”.
8. **CERTO** “are supporting” = are (to be) + supporting (-ing), Present Continuous.
9. **ERRADO** O texto: “signifies a victory for community mobilization”.
10. **CERTO** “resilience” = resiliência (capacidade de resistir/recuperar-se), conforme 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 relata a revogação do Decreto 12.600/2025.
2. **Gabarito E.** O texto: “was revoked following a month of intense protests”.
3. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “signifies a victory for community mobilization”.
4. **Gabarito A.** “was revoked” é Simple Past; as demais estão em Present Continuous/Simple Present.
5. **Gabarito D.** O texto: “have often proceeded without adequate consultation or respect for local communities”.
6. **Gabarito A.** O texto: lands “which are intrinsically linked to the health and integrity of the rivers”.
7. **Gabarito C.** Present Continuous: ação em andamento no presente.
8. **Gabarito E.** “revoked” = revogado (cancelado/anulado).
9. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “Environmental organizations are actively supporting the communities”.
10. **Gabarito D.** O texto: “sets a crucial precedent for future policy decisions involving traditional lands”.

TEXT0 8 · Digital Citizenship in Education

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “The concept of ‘digital citizenship’ is gaining significant traction in educational discourse worldwide”.
2. **CERTO** “is gaining” = is + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
3. **CERTO** “recognize” é Simple Present (sujeito plural “educators”, sem -s).
4. **ERRADO** O texto inclui “developing skills to recognize misinformation”.
5. **CERTO** “are shaping” = are (to be) + shaping (-ing), Present Continuous.
6. **CERTO** O texto: “Many schools are now integrating comprehensive modules on digital literacy into their curricula”.
7. **ERRADO** O texto fala em “the rapid pace of technological change”.
8. **ERRADO** O texto: “their active involvement is crucial for fostering a responsible online generation”.
9. **CERTO** “are updating” = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous (com o advérbio constantly).
10. **CERTO** “pervasive” = abrangente/difundida (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 trata do conceito de cidadania digital na educação.
2. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “to teach responsible, ethical, and critical behavior in digital spaces”.
3. **Gabarito E.** “are shaping” é Present Continuous; as demais estão no Simple Present.
4. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “integrating comprehensive modules on digital literacy and citizenship”.
5. **Gabarito A.** “misinformation” = desinformação (informação falsa, frequentemente não intencional).
6. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “curriculum developers are constantly updating materials and pedagogical approaches”.
7. **Gabarito E.** O texto: “their active involvement is crucial”.
8. **Gabarito B.** O Present Continuous expressa um processo em andamento.
9. **Gabarito D.** O texto: “online communities are shaping identities, values, and political discourse”.

10. **Gabarito A.** O texto explica e defende a importância de ensinar cidadania digital.

TEXT0 9 · Transformations in the Global Supply Chain

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: "The global supply chain is undergoing significant transformations".
2. **CERTO** "is undergoing" = is + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
3. **CERTO** "are adopting" = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** O texto: chains "prioritized cost efficiency above all else" — priorizavam custo, não resiliência.
5. **CERTO** "prioritized" = prioritize + -ed, Simple Past.
6. **CERTO** O texto: "Automation and Artificial Intelligence are playing a more prominent role in logistics".
7. **ERRADO** O texto: "Consumers are demanding faster delivery times".
8. **CERTO** "are re-evaluating" = are (to be) + re-evaluating (-ing), Present Continuous.
9. **CERTO** O texto: "aiming to reduce reliance on distant manufacturing hubs".
10. **ERRADO** "mitigate" = mitigar/reduzir, não aumentar.

§ 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 das transformações na cadeia global de suprimentos.
2. **Gabarito D.** O texto: "aiming to reduce reliance on distant manufacturing hubs and mitigate risks".
3. **Gabarito B.** "prioritized" é Simple Past; as demais estão em Present Continuous.
4. **Gabarito E.** O texto: "Automation and AI are playing a more prominent role in logistics".
5. **Gabarito C.** "resilience" = resiliência (capacidade de recuperar-se/resistir).
6. **Gabarito E.** O texto: "Consumers are demanding faster delivery times and greater transparency".
7. **Gabarito B.** Present Continuous: processo em andamento no presente.
8. **Gabarito D.** O texto: "to address the emerging labor shortages and skill gaps".
9. **Gabarito A.** "mitigate" = mitigar/reduzir.
10. **Gabarito C.** O texto: "these shifts impact labor markets, creating new demands for skilled workers".

TEXT0 10 · Urban Planning in the 21st Century

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: "Urban planning in the 21st century faces increasingly complex dilemmas".
2. **CERTO** "faces" é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (sujeito "urban planning" pede -s).
3. **CERTO** "are implementing" = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** O texto: development "often prioritized economic growth over social equity".
5. **CERTO** "prioritized" = prioritize + -ed, Simple Past.
6. **CERTO** O texto: "'smart city' initiatives can exacerbate inequalities if not carefully managed".
7. **ERRADO** O texto: "The demand for affordable housing is rising globally".
8. **CERTO** "are becoming" = are (to be) + becoming (-ing), Present Continuous.
9. **CERTO** O texto: "urban developers are struggling to meet this need".
10. **ERRADO** O texto associa gentrification a deslocamento (displacement), apresentando-a como problema.

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

1. **Gabarito C.** O texto trata dos desafios do planejamento urbano no século XXI.
2. **Gabarito A.** O texto: "leveraging cutting-edge technology to improve infrastructure and public services".
3. **Gabarito D.** "faces" é Simple Present; as demais estão em Present Continuous.
4. **Gabarito B.** O texto: "can inadvertently exacerbate social inequalities if not carefully managed".
5. **Gabarito E.** O texto liga gentrification ao deslocamento (displacement).
6. **Gabarito B.** O texto: "The demand for affordable housing is rising globally".
7. **Gabarito D.** Present Continuous: ação em andamento no presente.
8. **Gabarito A.** O texto: "Green spaces are becoming more valued than ever".
9. **Gabarito C.** O texto: development prioritized growth "over social equity and environmental protection".
10. **Gabarito E.** O texto: "to create more livable, resilient, and equitable urban environments".

★ 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)**

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

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. According to the text, corporations often see indigenous communities as:
A) partners.
B) leaders.
C) tourists.
D) investors.
E) obstacles to sustainable development.
5. 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)

1. Géricault became fascinated by the scandal of “The Medusa” shipwreck.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. “became” in “Géricault became fascinated” is a verb in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. Géricault was careless and superficial in his research, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. “was” in “Géricault was very thorough” is the verb to be in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. Géricault talked with the survivors of the shipwreck to understand their experiences.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. “rented” in “he rented a studio outside Paris” is in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. Géricault chose a theme without any political relevance, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Géricault shaved his head as a gesture of commitment to avoid distractions.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. “talked” and “obtained” are both verbs in the Simple Past.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. 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)*

TEXT0 1 · 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.

TEXT0 2 · 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.

8. **Gabarito E.** O texto: “be very careful about strong, closed-off ideas (ideologies) that teach hate”.
9. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “evil is very complex and can have different roots”.
10. **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

1. **CERTO** O texto: "The film industry remains undoubtedly male-dominated".
2. **CERTO** O texto: "A study in 2023 found that only 28% of female protagonists were in top films".
3. **CERTO** "found" é o passado irregular de "find", Simple Past (o estudo de 2023 já foi feito).
4. **ERRADO** O texto: a porcentagem "declined from 33% to 28% between 2022 and 2023" — diminuiu.
5. **CERTO** "will be seeing" = will be + verbo-ing, Future Continuous.
6. **CERTO** "will continue" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
7. **ERRADO** O texto: o sucesso de filmes como Barbie "gives a false impression of equality".
8. **CERTO** "are discussing" = are + verbo-ing, Present Continuous.
9. **CERTO** "will help" = will + verbo base, Simple Future.
10. **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

1. **Gabarito C.** O texto: "women are drastically under-represented in front of and behind the camera".
2. **Gabarito A.** "found" é Simple Past; as demais estão em Future ou Present Continuous.
3. **Gabarito D.** "will be seeing" é Future Continuous (will be + verbo-ing).
4. **Gabarito B.** O texto: o sucesso "gives a false impression of equality".
5. **Gabarito E.** O texto: "declined from 33% to 28% between 2022 and 2023".
6. **Gabarito B.** O texto: "Activists will continue to push for more opportunities".
7. **Gabarito D.** O Future Continuous expressa ação em andamento prevista para o futuro.
8. **Gabarito A.** "protagonists" = protagonistas (papéis principais).
9. **Gabarito C.** O texto: "new policies will help to ensure a fairer environment".
10. **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

1. **CERTO** O texto: "making it the country's second largest biome".
2. **CERTO** O texto: "The Cerrado covers nearly a quarter of Brazil's landmass".
3. **CERTO** "covers" é Simple Present, 3ª pessoa (sujeito "The Cerrado" pede -s).
4. **ERRADO** O texto: "more than half of the Cerrado has been cleared of its native vegetation".
5. **CERTO** "has played" = has + particípio, Present Perfect.
6. **ERRADO** O texto: "the Cerrado is an important area for conservation".
7. **CERTO** O texto: "housing over 3,000 plant species".
8. **CERTO** "is known" = is (to be) + particípio, voz passiva no Simple Present.
9. **ERRADO** O texto: "this agricultural success has taken a toll on the biome" — teve um custo/impacto.
10. **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

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

- 10. Gabarito B.** O texto expressa preocupação com a perda de vegetação nativa e biodiversidade.

TEXTO 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.

★ Fichas de Leitura • 3º ANO *PAS/UnB + ENEM • Past Perfect em retrospecto*

Bloco de revisão do 3º ano. Os textos das provas foram reapresentados em narrativa passada para que você pratique o foco do ano: Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio) e Past Perfect Continuous (had been + -ing). Há 10 itens PAS/UnB e 10 questões ENEM por texto, com gabarito comentado ao final.

◆ **TEXTO 1 • Bad Bunny's Super Bowl (em narrativa passada)**

Tema: Cultura e identidade — em retrospecto

🕒 READING TEXT

By the time Bad Bunny took the stage at Super Bowl LXI, he had already become a global icon. Before that night, no artist had ever delivered the halftime show entirely in Spanish. For months, his team had been preparing every detail of the performance, and critics had been debating its possible political meaning. When the show finally ended, viewers realized that something historic had happened. The performance had challenged the linguistic dominance of English, and it had highlighted the status of Puerto Rico. Before audiences could fully react, social media had already exploded with reactions. Analysts later explained that, even before the event, the Hispanic population had been demanding greater representation for years. The halftime show had simply made that demand visible to millions who had not been paying attention before.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de cobertura do Super Bowl LXI (fevereiro de 2026).

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

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

1. By the time Bad Bunny took the stage, he had already become a global icon.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "had already become" is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In "his team had been preparing every detail", the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. According to the text, many artists had delivered the halftime show in Spanish before Bad Bunny.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. "had challenged" and "had highlighted" are both in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. The Hispanic population, according to the text, had been demanding representation for years before the event.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. "had exploded" in "social media had already exploded" is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. The Past Perfect in the text is used to describe actions completed before another past moment.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. In "critics had been debating its meaning", the structure is had been + verb-ing.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The phrase "had not been paying attention" is in the Past Perfect Continuous (negative).
() CERTO () ERRADO

🔪 **PARTE B • 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)**

1. The text retells the Super Bowl show emphasizing events that:
 - A) will happen in the future.
 - B) happen every day.
 - C) are happening right now.
 - D) never happened.
 - E) had happened before or up to a point in the past.

2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
 - A) His team had been preparing every detail.
 - B) Critics had been debating its meaning.
 - C) He had already become a global icon.
 - D) The population had been demanding representation.
 - E) Fans had been waiting for hours.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
 - A) His team had been preparing every detail.
 - B) He had become an icon.
 - C) The show had challenged English's dominance.
 - D) Social media had exploded.
 - E) Something historic had happened.
4. Before Bad Bunny, the number of artists who had delivered the show entirely in Spanish was:
 - A) many.
 - B) exactly five.
 - C) two.
 - D) none.
 - E) unknown.
5. The Past Perfect Continuous in "the population had been demanding representation for years" emphasizes:
 - A) a single quick action.
 - B) an action that continued over a period up to a point in the past.
 - C) a future plan.
 - D) a present habit.
 - E) an impossible event.
6. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
 - A) The show had challenge English's dominance.
 - B) The show has challenged English's dominance.
 - C) The show had been challenge English's dominance.
 - D) The show had challenged English's dominance.
 - E) The show had challenging English's dominance.
7. Complete: By the time the show ended, social media ____ already exploded.
 - A) had
 - B) has
 - C) have
 - D) will
 - E) is
8. The phrase "had not been paying attention" describes people who:
 - A) were paying close attention before.
 - B) will pay attention tomorrow.
 - C) had not been giving attention up to that point.
 - D) always pay attention.
 - E) never existed.
9. Transform to the NEGATIVE: "The show had challenged English's dominance."
 - A) The show has not challenged English's dominance.
 - B) The show did not challenged English's dominance.
 - C) The show had not challenge English's dominance.
 - D) The show not had challenged English's dominance.
 - E) The show had not challenged English's dominance.
10. The main grammatical purpose of this retold version is to practice:
 - A) the Simple Present.
 - B) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
 - C) the Simple Future.
 - D) the imperative.
 - E) modal verbs.

◆ TEXTO 2 · Brazil's Winter Gold (em narrativa passada)

Tema: Esporte — em retrospecto

◎ READING TEXT

Before Lucas Pinheiro Braathen won the gold medal, Brazil had never celebrated a Winter Olympic champion in the Giant Slalom. For years, he had been training in the mountains of Europe, far from his tropical home. By the time he reached the Olympic final, he had already overcome countless obstacles.

When journalists interviewed him, they discovered that he had been dreaming of that moment since childhood.

He had sacrificed comfort, and he had been competing against the best skiers in the world for a long time.

Back in Brazil, many young athletes realized that, before that victory, they had not believed such an achievement was possible. Braathen's gold had changed how an entire generation had been thinking about winter sports.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de cobertura olímpica (fevereiro de 2026).

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

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

- Before Braathen's victory, Brazil had never had a Winter Olympic champion in the Giant Slalom.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- "had never celebrated" is a Past Perfect Simple form (negative).
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In "he had been training in the mountains", the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- By the Olympic final, Braathen had overcome many obstacles, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- "had been dreaming" is an example of the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Braathen, according to the text, had been competing against top skiers for a long time.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- "had sacrificed" in "He had sacrificed comfort" is in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Before the victory, young Brazilian athletes had strongly believed the achievement was possible.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- "had changed" in "Braathen's gold had changed how a generation thought" is in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The Past Perfect is used here to show events that occurred before the victory in the past.
() CERTO () ERRADO

✂ PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

- The retold text uses the Past Perfect mainly to describe what:
A) will happen after the Olympics.
B) had happened before Braathen's victory.
C) happens every season.
D) is happening now.
E) never happened.
- Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
A) Brazil had never celebrated a champion.
B) He had overcome countless obstacles.
C) He had sacrificed comfort.
D) His gold had changed perceptions.
E) He had been training in the mountains.
- Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
A) He had been dreaming of that moment.
B) He had been competing for a long time.
C) He had sacrificed comfort.

- D) He had been training abroad.
E) A generation had been thinking differently.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
A) Brazil had never celebrated a champion.
B) Brazil had never celebrate a champion.
C) Brazil has never celebrated a champion.
D) Brazil had never been celebrate a champion.
E) Brazil never had celebrated a champion.
5. Complete: By the time he reached the final, he _____ already overcome many obstacles.
A) has
B) have
C) will
D) had
E) is
6. The Past Perfect Continuous in "he had been training for years" emphasizes:
A) the duration of an action up to a point in the past.
B) a single moment.
C) a future plan.
D) a present routine.
E) an impossibility.
7. Transform to the INTERROGATIVE: "He had overcome many obstacles."
A) Has he overcome many obstacles?
B) Did he had overcome many obstacles?
C) Had he overcome many obstacles?
D) Had he overcame many obstacles?
E) He had overcome many obstacles?
8. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
A) He had being competing for years.
B) He has been competing for years.
C) He had been compete for years.
D) He had competed being for years.
E) He had been competing for years.
9. Before the victory, young athletes, according to the text, had:
A) fully believed it was possible.
B) not believed such an achievement was possible.
C) already won medals.
D) stopped training.
E) ignored Braathen.
10. The grammatical focus of this retold version is:
A) the Simple Present.
B) the Future Continuous.
C) modal verbs.
D) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
E) the imperative.

◆ TEXTO 3 · Géricault and the Medusa (em narrativa passada)

Tema: Arte e história — em retrospecto

© READING TEXT

By the time Géricault began painting The Raft of the Medusa, he had already gathered an enormous amount of information. For weeks, he had been collecting newspaper clippings, and he had interviewed several survivors of the shipwreck. Before he even touched the canvas, he had filled his studio with sketches.

When his friends visited him, they noticed that he had shaved his head. He explained that he had done it to avoid distractions. By then, he had been working obsessively for months, and he had rented a studio outside Paris precisely to isolate himself.

Art historians later observed that, before Géricault, few painters had dedicated themselves so completely to a single work. He had transformed a tragedy into art because he had been studying every detail with extraordinary commitment.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de texto sobre Géricault.

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

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

1. By the time Géricault began painting, he had already gathered a lot of information.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "had gathered" is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In "he had been collecting newspaper clippings", the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. Géricault had interviewed several survivors before painting, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. "had shaved" in "he had shaved his head" is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Géricault shaved his head, according to the text, to attract attention.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. "had been working obsessively for months" is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Before Géricault, according to the text, many painters had dedicated themselves so completely to one work.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. "had rented" in "he had rented a studio outside Paris" is in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The Past Perfect in the text shows actions completed before other past events.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The retold text uses the Past Perfect to describe what Géricault had done:
A) after finishing the painting.
B) every day now.
C) in the future.
D) before he began/while preparing the painting.
E) never.
2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
A) He had gathered information.
B) He had been collecting newspaper clippings.
C) He had interviewed survivors.
D) He had shaved his head.
E) He had rented a studio.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
A) He had been working obsessively.
B) He had been studying every detail.
C) He had been collecting clippings.
D) He had been isolating himself.
E) He had interviewed several survivors.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
A) He had fill his studio with sketches.
B) He has filled his studio with sketches.
C) He had filled his studio with sketches.

- D) He had been fill his studio with sketches.
E) He filled had his studio with sketches.
5. Complete: By the time he touched the canvas, he ____ already filled his studio with sketches.
A) had
B) has
C) have
D) will
E) is
6. Why had Géricault shaved his head, according to the text?
A) to follow fashion.
B) to celebrate.
C) to avoid distractions.
D) to join the navy.
E) to hide.
7. Transform to the NEGATIVE: "He had interviewed several survivors."
A) He has not interviewed several survivors.
B) He did not interviewed several survivors.
C) He had not interview several survivors.
D) He not had interviewed several survivors.
E) He had not interviewed several survivors.
8. The Past Perfect Continuous in "he had been working obsessively for months" emphasizes:
A) a single quick action.
B) the duration of his work up to a point in the past.
C) a future plan.
D) a present habit.
E) an impossibility.
9. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
A) He had being studying every detail.
B) He has been studying every detail.
C) He had been study every detail.
D) He had been studying every detail.
E) He had studied being every detail.
10. The grammatical focus of this version is to practice:
A) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
B) the Simple Present.
C) the Simple Future.
D) the imperative.
E) phrasal verbs.

◆ **TEXTO 4 · Eichmann's Trial (em narrativa passada)**

Tema: História e ética — em retrospecto

◎ **READING TEXT**

Before Hannah Arendt arrived in Israel in 1961, she had formed a clear expectation: she had imagined Eichmann as an obvious monster. For years, she had been studying totalitarianism, and she had written extensively about political evil.

However, when the trial began, she realized that her expectation had failed. Eichmann had not behaved like a monster at all; he had simply followed orders. Before the trial ended, Arendt had developed her famous concept of the 'banality of evil'.

Years later, the historian David Cesarani argued that Arendt had underestimated Eichmann. According to him, Eichmann had been embracing Nazi ideology consciously, and he had been making deliberate choices long before the trial took place.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de texto sobre Arendt e Eichmann.

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

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

1. Before arriving in Israel, Arendt had imagined Eichmann as an obvious monster.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. “had imagined” is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In “she had been studying totalitarianism”, the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. During the trial, Arendt confirmed that Eichmann behaved exactly like a monster.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. “had not behaved” is a Past Perfect Simple form in the negative.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Before the trial ended, Arendt had developed the concept of the ‘banality of evil’.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. “had written” in “she had written extensively” is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. According to Cesarani, Eichmann had been embracing Nazi ideology consciously.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. “had been making deliberate choices” is an example of the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The Past Perfect in the text situates actions before the trial in the past.
() CERTO () ERRADO

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

1. The retold text uses the Past Perfect to describe what had occurred:
A) before or up to the trial, in the past.
B) after the trial only.
C) every day now.
D) in the future.
E) never.
2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
A) She had imagined Eichmann as a monster.
B) She had written extensively.
C) Eichmann had not behaved like a monster.
D) She had been studying totalitarianism for years.
E) Arendt had developed her concept.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
A) She had been studying totalitarianism.
B) Arendt had developed her famous concept.
C) Eichmann had been embracing ideology.
D) He had been making choices.
E) She had been writing for years.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
A) Arendt had develop a new concept.
B) Arendt has developed a new concept.
C) Arendt had been develop a new concept.
D) Arendt developed had a new concept.
E) Arendt had developed a new concept.
5. Complete: Before the trial ended, Arendt _____ developed her concept of the banality of evil.
A) has
B) have
C) had
D) will
E) is

6. According to Cesarani, Eichmann had:
 - A) been a thoughtless follower only.
 - B) opposed the Nazi regime.
 - C) been innocent.
 - D) never attended the trial.
 - E) consciously embraced Nazi ideology and made deliberate choices.
7. Transform to the INTERROGATIVE: "Arendt had developed her concept."
 - A) Has Arendt developed her concept?
 - B) Had Arendt developed her concept?
 - C) Did Arendt had developed her concept?
 - D) Had Arendt develop her concept?
 - E) Arendt had developed her concept?
8. The Past Perfect Continuous in "he had been making deliberate choices" emphasizes:
 - A) a single moment.
 - B) a future plan.
 - C) a present habit.
 - D) an ongoing series of actions up to a point in the past.
 - E) an impossibility.
9. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
 - A) She had been studying totalitarianism.
 - B) She had being studying totalitarianism.
 - C) She has been studying totalitarianism.
 - D) She had been study totalitarianism.
 - E) She had studied being totalitarianism.
10. The grammatical focus of this version is to practice:
 - A) the Simple Present.
 - B) the Simple Future.
 - C) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
 - D) modal verbs.
 - E) the imperative.

◆ TEXTO 5 · The Amazon Before the New Policies (em narrativa passada)

Tema: Meio ambiente — em retrospecto

◎ READING TEXT

By the time the new environmental policies were announced, deforestation had already reached alarming levels. For decades, agricultural expansion had been pushing into the forest, and illegal mining had destroyed vast areas. Before scientists raised the alarm, the 'arc of deforestation' had expanded dramatically. When international pressure increased, Brazil realized that previous governments had not done enough. Many communities had been losing their land, and countless species had disappeared before anyone had taken serious action. Environmentalists later explained that, before the protests, local populations had been defending the rivers for years. Their resistance had finally forced the government to reconsider policies that had threatened the forest.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de texto sobre a Amazônia.

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

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

1. By the time the new policies were announced, deforestation had reached alarming levels.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. "had reached" is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In "agricultural expansion had been pushing into the forest", the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO

4. According to the text, previous governments had done enough to protect the forest.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. "had not done" is a Past Perfect Simple form in the negative.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Many communities, according to the text, had been losing their land.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. "had disappeared" in "countless species had disappeared" is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. Local populations, according to the text, had been defending the rivers for years before the protests.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. "had threatened" in "policies that had threatened the forest" is in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The Past Perfect in the text situates environmental events before a later past moment.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The retold text uses the Past Perfect to describe environmental events that:
 - A) will happen in the future.
 - B) happen every day.
 - C) had happened before the new policies/protests in the past.
 - D) are happening now.
 - E) never happened.
2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
 - A) Agricultural expansion had been pushing into the forest.
 - B) Deforestation had reached alarming levels.
 - C) Previous governments had not done enough.
 - D) Countless species had disappeared.
 - E) Policies had threatened the forest.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
 - A) Communities had been losing their land.
 - B) Populations had been defending the rivers.
 - C) Expansion had been pushing into the forest.
 - D) Deforestation had reached alarming levels.
 - E) They had been protesting for years.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
 - A) Illegal mining had destroy vast areas.
 - B) Illegal mining had destroyed vast areas.
 - C) Illegal mining has destroyed vast areas.
 - D) Illegal mining had been destroy vast areas.
 - E) Illegal mining destroyed had vast areas.
5. Complete: Before anyone took action, countless species _____ already disappeared.
 - A) has
 - B) have
 - C) will
 - D) is
 - E) had
6. According to the text, before the protests, local populations had been:
 - A) ignoring the rivers.
 - B) defending the rivers for years.
 - C) selling their land.
 - D) leaving the Amazon.
 - E) supporting deforestation.
7. Transform to the NEGATIVE: "Previous governments had done enough."
 - A) Previous governments has not done enough.
 - B) Previous governments did not done enough.

- C) Previous governments had not do enough.
 D) Previous governments had not done enough.
 E) Previous governments not had done enough.
8. The Past Perfect Continuous in “communities had been losing their land” emphasizes:
 A) an ongoing process up to a point in the past.
 B) a single quick event.
 C) a future plan.
 D) a present habit.
 E) an impossibility.
9. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
 A) Expansion had being pushing into the forest.
 B) Expansion has been pushing into the forest.
 C) Expansion had been pushing into the forest.
 D) Expansion had been push into the forest.
 E) Expansion had pushed being into the forest.
10. The grammatical focus of this version is to practice:
 A) the Simple Present.
 B) the Simple Future.
 C) the imperative.
 D) modal verbs.
 E) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).

◆ TEXTO 6 · The Mpox Variant Discovery (em narrativa passada)

Tema: Saúde pública — em retrospecto

◎ READING TEXT

By the time the WHO announced the new Mpox variant, the two original viral types had already infected the same host. For weeks, scientists had been tracking unusual genetic patterns, and laboratories had been sequencing samples around the clock. Before the public learned the news, researchers had identified the recombination.

When health authorities reacted, they realized that the virus had been spreading silently for some time. Several countries had not prepared adequate surveillance systems, and many communities had been ignoring early warnings.

Epidemiologists later explained that, before this variant emerged, similar recombinations had occurred with other viruses. Humanity had learned important lessons from previous pandemics, but it had not eliminated the underlying vulnerabilities that had allowed the threat to grow.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de comunicado da OMS (fevereiro de 2026).

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

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

- By the time the WHO announced the variant, the two viral types had already infected the same host.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had already infected” is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In “scientists had been tracking unusual genetic patterns”, the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- According to the text, researchers identified the recombination only after the public learned the news.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had been sequencing” is an example of the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The virus, according to the text, had been spreading silently for some time before authorities reacted.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had not prepared” is a Past Perfect Simple form in the negative.

() CERTO () ERRADO

8. According to the text, humanity had eliminated all the vulnerabilities before this variant emerged.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. “had occurred” in “similar recombinations had occurred with other viruses” is in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The Past Perfect in the text situates events before the WHO’s announcement in the past.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The retold text uses the Past Perfect to describe events that:
A) will happen after the announcement.
B) happen every day.
C) are happening now.
D) never happened.
E) had happened before the WHO’s announcement, in the past.
2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
A) The viral types had infected the same host.
B) Researchers had identified the recombination.
C) Scientists had been tracking genetic patterns.
D) Countries had not prepared surveillance.
E) Similar recombinations had occurred before.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
A) Researchers had identified the recombination.
B) Laboratories had been sequencing samples.
C) The virus had been spreading silently.
D) Communities had been ignoring warnings.
E) Scientists had been tracking patterns.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
A) Researchers had identify the recombination.
B) Researchers has identified the recombination.
C) Researchers had been identify the recombination.
D) Researchers had identified the recombination.
E) Researchers identified had the recombination.
5. Complete: Before the public learned the news, researchers _____ already identified the cause.
A) has
B) had
C) have
D) will
E) is
6. According to the text, before authorities reacted, the virus had been:
A) completely contained.
B) eliminated.
C) studied by the public.
D) spreading silently for some time.
E) ignored by scientists.
7. Transform to the INTERROGATIVE: “Researchers had identified the recombination.”
A) Had researchers identified the recombination?
B) Has researchers identified the recombination?
C) Did researchers had identified the recombination?
D) Had researchers identify the recombination?
E) Researchers had identified the recombination?
8. The Past Perfect Continuous in “laboratories had been sequencing samples” emphasizes:
A) a single quick action.
B) a future plan.
C) the duration of an ongoing action up to a point in the past.

- D) a present habit.
E) an impossibility.
9. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
A) Scientists had being tracking patterns.
B) Scientists has been tracking patterns.
C) Scientists had been track patterns.
D) Scientists had tracked being patterns.
E) Scientists had been tracking patterns.
10. The grammatical focus of this version is to practice:
A) the Simple Present.
B) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
C) the Simple Future.
D) the imperative.
E) modal verbs.

◆ TEXTO 7 · The Cerrado Before the Clearing (em narrativa passada)

Tema: Meio ambiente — em retrospecto

◎ READING TEXT

Before large-scale agriculture transformed the region, the Cerrado had covered nearly a quarter of Brazil with its unique landscapes. For thousands of years, diverse species had been thriving in its grasslands and dry forests. By the time the soy farms expanded, much of the native vegetation had already disappeared. When researchers measured the damage, they discovered that more than half of the biome had been cleared. Farmers had been producing soy and cattle for decades, and the economy had grown enormously, but the biome had paid a heavy price. Ecologists later explained that, before the expansion, the Cerrado had sheltered over 3,000 plant species. Many of them had been disappearing quietly for years, and scientists had not documented all of them before they vanished.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de texto sobre o Cerrado.

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

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

- Before large-scale agriculture, the Cerrado had covered nearly a quarter of Brazil.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had covered” is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- In “diverse species had been thriving in its grasslands”, the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- By the time the soy farms expanded, the native vegetation was completely intact, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had been cleared” indicates that more than half of the biome had been removed.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Farmers, according to the text, had been producing soy and cattle for decades.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had grown” in “the economy had grown enormously” is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- Before the expansion, the Cerrado had sheltered over 3,000 plant species, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- “had not documented” is a Past Perfect Simple form in the negative.
() CERTO () ERRADO
- The Past Perfect in the text situates events before the agricultural expansion in the past.
() CERTO () ERRADO

PARTE B · 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The retold text uses the Past Perfect to describe the Cerrado:
 - A) after it was fully preserved.
 - B) as it had been before large-scale agriculture transformed it.
 - C) every day now.
 - D) in the future.
 - E) as it never was.
2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
 - A) The Cerrado had covered a quarter of Brazil.
 - B) The native vegetation had disappeared.
 - C) The economy had grown enormously.
 - D) The Cerrado had sheltered many species.
 - E) Diverse species had been thriving in its grasslands.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
 - A) Species had been thriving for thousands of years.
 - B) Farmers had been producing soy for decades.
 - C) The Cerrado had sheltered over 3,000 plant species.
 - D) Plants had been disappearing quietly.
 - E) Cattle had been grazing for years.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
 - A) The vegetation had disappeared.
 - B) The vegetation had disappear.
 - C) The vegetation has disappeared.
 - D) The vegetation had been disappear.
 - E) The vegetation disappeared had.
5. Complete: By the time the farms expanded, much of the vegetation ____ already disappeared.
 - A) has
 - B) have
 - C) will
 - D) had
 - E) is
6. According to the text, more than half of the biome had been:
 - A) cleared.
 - B) preserved.
 - C) replanted.
 - D) flooded.
 - E) ignored.
7. Transform to the NEGATIVE: "Scientists had documented all the species."
 - A) Scientists has not documented all the species.
 - B) Scientists did not documented all the species.
 - C) Scientists had not documented all the species.
 - D) Scientists had not document all the species.
 - E) Scientists not had documented all the species.
8. The Past Perfect Continuous in "farmers had been producing soy for decades" emphasizes:
 - A) a single harvest.
 - B) a future plan.
 - C) a present habit.
 - D) an impossibility.
 - E) the duration of an activity up to a point in the past.
9. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
 - A) Species had being thriving in the grasslands.
 - B) Species had been thriving in the grasslands.
 - C) Species has been thriving in the grasslands.
 - D) Species had been thrive in the grasslands.
 - E) Species had thrived being in the grasslands.

10. The grammatical focus of this version is to practice:

- A) the Simple Present.
- B) the Simple Future.
- C) the imperative.
- D) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
- E) modal verbs.

◆ TEXTO 8 • Digital Citizenship Before the New Rules (em narrativa passada)

Tema: Cidadania digital — em retrospecto

◎ READING TEXT

Before schools adopted clear rules about technology, students had already spent countless hours online. For years, young people had been engaging with social media, and many had developed habits that worried educators. By the time the new policies arrived, digital culture had transformed daily life completely. When teachers analyzed the situation, they realized that students had not learned to recognize misinformation. Online communities had been shaping identities and values, and few schools had taught digital literacy systematically. Researchers later explained that, before this shift, parents had struggled to keep up with technology. Children had been navigating the digital world largely alone, and society had not prepared them for the complex challenges that had emerged.

Adaptado, em narrativa passada, de texto sobre cidadania digital.

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

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

1. Before schools adopted clear rules, students had already spent countless hours online.
() CERTO () ERRADO
2. “had already spent” is a verb form in the Past Perfect Simple.
() CERTO () ERRADO
3. In “young people had been engaging with social media”, the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
4. By the time the new policies arrived, digital culture had barely changed daily life, according to the text.
() CERTO () ERRADO
5. “had not learned” is a Past Perfect Simple form in the negative.
() CERTO () ERRADO
6. Online communities, according to the text, had been shaping identities and values.
() CERTO () ERRADO
7. “had taught” in “few schools had taught digital literacy” is in the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
8. According to the text, parents had easily kept up with technology before this shift.
() CERTO () ERRADO
9. “had been navigating” is an example of the Past Perfect Continuous.
() CERTO () ERRADO
10. The Past Perfect in the text situates events before the new technology rules in the past.
() CERTO () ERRADO

✂ PARTE B • 10 questões ENEM (múltipla escolha)

1. The retold text uses the Past Perfect to describe what had happened:
 - A) after the new rules were adopted.
 - B) every day now.
 - C) in the future.
 - D) before schools adopted clear rules about technology.
 - E) never.

2. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Continuous?
 - A) Students had spent countless hours online.
 - B) Young people had been engaging with social media.
 - C) Students had not learned to recognize misinformation.
 - D) Few schools had taught digital literacy.
 - E) Digital culture had transformed daily life.
3. Which sentence is in the Past Perfect Simple?
 - A) Online communities had been shaping identities.
 - B) Children had been navigating the digital world alone.
 - C) Young people had been engaging with social media.
 - D) Parents had been struggling for years.
 - E) Digital culture had transformed daily life.
4. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
 - A) Students had spend countless hours online.
 - B) Students has spent countless hours online.
 - C) Students had spent countless hours online.
 - D) Students had been spend countless hours online.
 - E) Students spent had countless hours online.
5. Complete: By the time the policies arrived, digital culture _____ already transformed daily life.
 - A) had
 - B) has
 - C) have
 - D) will
 - E) is
6. According to the text, before the shift, parents had:
 - A) easily mastered technology.
 - B) banned all devices.
 - C) struggled to keep up with technology.
 - D) taught digital literacy.
 - E) ignored their children.
7. Transform to the INTERROGATIVE: "Digital culture had transformed daily life."
 - A) Has digital culture transformed daily life?
 - B) Did digital culture had transformed daily life?
 - C) Had digital culture transform daily life?
 - D) Digital culture had transformed daily life?
 - E) Had digital culture transformed daily life?
8. The Past Perfect Continuous in "communities had been shaping identities" emphasizes:
 - A) a single quick action.
 - B) an ongoing process up to a point in the past.
 - C) a future plan.
 - D) a present habit.
 - E) an impossibility.
9. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
 - A) Children had being navigating the digital world.
 - B) Children has been navigating the digital world.
 - C) Children had been navigate the digital world.
 - D) Children had been navigating the digital world.
 - E) Children had navigated being the digital world.
10. The grammatical focus of this version is to practice:
 - A) the Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous).
 - B) the Simple Present.
 - C) the Simple Future.
 - D) the imperative.
 - E) modal verbs.

§ Gabarito Comentado · 3º ANO *Parte A (C/E) e Parte B (ENEM)*

TEXTO 1 · Bad Bunny's Super Bowl (em narrativa passada)

§ 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: "By the time Bad Bunny took the stage... he had already become a global icon".
- CERTO** "had become" = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple (ação concluída antes de outra no passado).
- CERTO** "had been preparing" = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
- ERRADO** O texto: "no artist had ever delivered the halftime show entirely in Spanish" antes dele.
- CERTO** Ambos = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
- CERTO** O texto: "the Hispanic population had been demanding greater representation for years".
- ERRADO** "had exploded" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio), não Continuous (faltaria 'been + -ing').
- CERTO** É exatamente a função do Past Perfect: ação anterior a outro ponto do passado (a apresentação).
- CERTO** "had been debating" = had been + debating (-ing), Past Perfect Continuous.
- CERTO** "had not been paying" = had + not + been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous na negativa.

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

- Gabarito E.** A narrativa usa o Past Perfect para situar ações anteriores a um ponto no passado.
- Gabarito C.** "had become" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio); as demais são Continuous.
- Gabarito A.** "had been preparing" é Past Perfect Continuous (had been + verbo-ing).
- Gabarito D.** O texto: "no artist had ever delivered the halftime show entirely in Spanish".
- Gabarito B.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza duração de uma ação até um ponto no passado.
- Gabarito D.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (challenged).
- Gabarito A.** Past Perfect usa had para todas as pessoas: had exploded.
- Gabarito C.** É o Past Perfect Continuous na negativa: não vinham prestando atenção até aquele momento.
- Gabarito E.** Negativa do Past Perfect: had + not + particípio (had not challenged).
- Gabarito B.** A versão em narrativa passada foi montada para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXTO 2 · Brazil's Winter Gold (em narrativa passada)

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

- CERTO** O texto: "Brazil had never celebrated a Winter Olympic champion in the Giant Slalom".
- CERTO** "had never celebrated" = had + never + particípio, Past Perfect Simple negativo.
- CERTO** "had been training" = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
- CERTO** O texto: "he had already overcome countless obstacles".
- ERRADO** "had been dreaming" é Past Perfect Continuous (had been + verbo-ing), não Simple.
- CERTO** O texto: "he had been competing against the best skiers in the world for a long time".
- CERTO** "had sacrificed" = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
- ERRADO** O texto: "they had not believed such an achievement was possible".
- CERTO** "had changed" = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
- CERTO** O Past Perfect situa ações anteriores ao ponto de referência passado (a vitória).

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

- Gabarito B.** A narrativa usa Past Perfect para o que aconteceu antes da vitória.
- Gabarito E.** "had been training" é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
- Gabarito C.** "had sacrificed" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
- Gabarito A.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (celebrated).
- Gabarito D.** Past Perfect usa had: had overcome.
- Gabarito A.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza duração até um ponto no passado.
- Gabarito C.** Pergunta no Past Perfect: inverte-se had com o sujeito (Had he overcome...?).
- Gabarito E.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been competing).

9. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “they had not believed such an achievement was possible”.

10. **Gabarito D.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXTO 3 · Géricault and the Medusa (em narrativa passada)

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “he had already gathered an enormous amount of information”.
2. **CERTO** “had gathered” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
3. **CERTO** “had been collecting” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
4. **CERTO** O texto: “he had interviewed several survivors of the shipwreck”.
5. **ERRADO** “had shaved” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio), não Continuous.
6. **ERRADO** O texto: “he had done it to avoid distractions” — para evitar distrações.
7. **CERTO** “had been working” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous (duração).
8. **ERRADO** O texto: “few painters had dedicated themselves so completely to a single work”.
9. **CERTO** “had rented” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
10. **CERTO** É a função do Past Perfect: situar ações anteriores a outro ponto no passado.

§ 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.** A narrativa situa, com Past Perfect, o que ele já tinha feito antes de pintar.
2. **Gabarito B.** “had been collecting” é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
3. **Gabarito E.** “had interviewed” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
4. **Gabarito C.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (filled).
5. **Gabarito A.** Past Perfect usa had: had filled.
6. **Gabarito C.** O texto: “he had done it to avoid distractions”.
7. **Gabarito E.** Negativa do Past Perfect: had + not + particípio (had not interviewed).
8. **Gabarito B.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza a duração da ação até um ponto no passado.
9. **Gabarito D.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been studying).
10. **Gabarito A.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXTO 4 · Eichmann’s Trial (em narrativa passada)

§ 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: “she had imagined Eichmann as an obvious monster”.
2. **CERTO** “had imagined” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
3. **CERTO** “had been studying” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** O texto: “Eichmann had not behaved like a monster at all”.
5. **CERTO** “had not behaved” = had + not + particípio, Past Perfect Simple negativo.
6. **CERTO** O texto: “Before the trial ended, Arendt had developed her famous concept”.
7. **ERRADO** “had written” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio), não Continuous.
8. **CERTO** O texto: “Eichmann had been embracing Nazi ideology consciously”.
9. **CERTO** “had been making” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
10. **CERTO** O Past Perfect situa ações anteriores ao julgamento (ponto de referência passado).

§ 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.** A narrativa situa, com Past Perfect, o que ocorreria antes/até o julgamento.
2. **Gabarito D.** “had been studying” é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
3. **Gabarito B.** “had developed” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
4. **Gabarito E.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (developed).
5. **Gabarito C.** Past Perfect usa had: had developed.
6. **Gabarito E.** O texto: Cesarani diz que ele “had been embracing Nazi ideology consciously” e fazia escolhas deliberadas.
7. **Gabarito B.** Pergunta no Past Perfect: inverte-se had com o sujeito (Had Arendt developed...?).
8. **Gabarito D.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza ações contínuas até um ponto no passado.
9. **Gabarito A.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been studying).

- 10. Gabarito C.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXT0 5 · The Amazon Before the New Policies (em narrativa passada)

§ 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: “deforestation had already reached alarming levels”.
2. **CERTO** “had reached” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
3. **CERTO** “had been pushing” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** O texto: “previous governments had not done enough”.
5. **CERTO** “had not done” = had + not + particípio, Past Perfect Simple negativo.
6. **CERTO** O texto: “Many communities had been losing their land”.
7. **ERRADO** “had disappeared” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio), não Continuous.
8. **CERTO** O texto: “local populations had been defending the rivers for years”.
9. **CERTO** “had threatened” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
10. **CERTO** O Past Perfect situa ações anteriores ao anúncio das novas políticas (ponto passado).

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

1. **Gabarito C.** A narrativa situa, com Past Perfect, o que acontecera antes das novas políticas e protestos.
2. **Gabarito A.** “had been pushing” é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
3. **Gabarito D.** “had reached” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
4. **Gabarito B.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (destroyed).
5. **Gabarito E.** Past Perfect usa had: had disappeared.
6. **Gabarito B.** O texto: “local populations had been defending the rivers for years”.
7. **Gabarito D.** Negativa do Past Perfect: had + not + particípio (had not done).
8. **Gabarito A.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza um processo contínuo até um ponto no passado.
9. **Gabarito C.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been pushing).
10. **Gabarito E.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXT0 6 · The Mpox Variant Discovery (em narrativa passada)

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

1. **CERTO** O texto: “the two original viral types had already infected the same host”.
2. **CERTO** “had infected” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
3. **CERTO** “had been tracking” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
4. **ERRADO** O texto: “Before the public learned the news, researchers had identified the recombination”.
5. **CERTO** “had been sequencing” = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous (duração).
6. **CERTO** O texto: “the virus had been spreading silently for some time”.
7. **CERTO** “had not prepared” = had + not + particípio, Past Perfect Simple negativo.
8. **ERRADO** O texto: “it had not eliminated the underlying vulnerabilities”.
9. **CERTO** “had occurred” = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
10. **CERTO** O Past Perfect situa ações anteriores ao anúncio da OMS (ponto de referência passado).

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

1. **Gabarito E.** A narrativa situa, com Past Perfect, o que ocorrera antes do anúncio da OMS.
2. **Gabarito C.** “had been tracking” é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
3. **Gabarito A.** “had identified” é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
4. **Gabarito D.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (identified).
5. **Gabarito B.** Past Perfect usa had: had identified.
6. **Gabarito D.** O texto: “the virus had been spreading silently for some time”.
7. **Gabarito A.** Pergunta no Past Perfect: inverte-se had com o sujeito (Had researchers identified...?).
8. **Gabarito C.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza a duração de uma ação até um ponto no passado.
9. **Gabarito E.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been tracking).
10. **Gabarito B.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXTO 7 · The Cerrado Before the Clearing (em narrativa passada)

§ 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: "the Cerrado had covered nearly a quarter of Brazil".
- 2. CERTO** "had covered" = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
- 3. CERTO** "had been thriving" = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
- 4. ERRADO** O texto: "much of the native vegetation had already disappeared".
- 5. CERTO** O texto: "more than half of the biome had been cleared" (Past Perfect, voz passiva).
- 6. CERTO** O texto: "Farmers had been producing soy and cattle for decades".
- 7. ERRADO** "had grown" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio), não Continuous.
- 8. CERTO** O texto: "the Cerrado had sheltered over 3,000 plant species".
- 9. CERTO** "had not documented" = had + not + particípio, Past Perfect Simple negativo.
- 10. CERTO** O Past Perfect situa ações anteriores à expansão agrícola (ponto passado).

§ 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.** A narrativa situa, com Past Perfect, como o Cerrado era antes da expansão agrícola.
- 2. Gabarito E.** "had been thriving" é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
- 3. Gabarito C.** "had sheltered" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
- 4. Gabarito A.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (disappeared).
- 5. Gabarito D.** Past Perfect usa had: had disappeared.
- 6. Gabarito A.** O texto: "more than half of the biome had been cleared".
- 7. Gabarito C.** Negativa do Past Perfect: had + not + particípio (had not documented).
- 8. Gabarito E.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza a duração de uma atividade até um ponto no passado.
- 9. Gabarito B.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been thriving).
- 10. Gabarito D.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

TEXTO 8 · Digital Citizenship Before the New Rules (em narrativa passada)

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

- 1. CERTO** O texto: "students had already spent countless hours online".
- 2. CERTO** "had spent" = had + particípio, Past Perfect Simple.
- 3. CERTO** "had been engaging" = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
- 4. ERRADO** O texto: "digital culture had transformed daily life completely".
- 5. CERTO** "had not learned" = had + not + particípio, Past Perfect Simple negativo.
- 6. CERTO** O texto: "Online communities had been shaping identities and values".
- 7. ERRADO** "had taught" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio), não Continuous.
- 8. ERRADO** O texto: "parents had struggled to keep up with technology".
- 9. CERTO** "had been navigating" = had been + verbo-ing, Past Perfect Continuous.
- 10. CERTO** O Past Perfect situa ações anteriores à adoção das novas regras (ponto passado).

§ 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.** A narrativa situa, com Past Perfect, o que acontecera antes das novas regras.
- 2. Gabarito B.** "had been engaging" é Past Perfect Continuous; as demais são Simple.
- 3. Gabarito E.** "had transformed" é Past Perfect Simple (had + particípio).
- 4. Gabarito C.** Past Perfect Simple = had + particípio (spent).
- 5. Gabarito A.** Past Perfect usa had: had transformed.
- 6. Gabarito C.** O texto: "parents had struggled to keep up with technology".
- 7. Gabarito E.** Pergunta no Past Perfect: inverte-se had com o sujeito (Had digital culture transformed...?).
- 8. Gabarito B.** O Past Perfect Continuous enfatiza um processo contínuo até um ponto no passado.
- 9. Gabarito D.** Past Perfect Continuous = had been + verbo-ing (had been navigating).
- 10. Gabarito A.** A versão foi construída para praticar o Past Perfect.

★ 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.

§ 1º ANO *Verb To Be · Simple Present · Present Continuous*

⦿ LEMBRETE RÁPIDO

TO BE: I am · you/we/they are · he/she/it is. Ex.: She is happy.

SIMPLE PRESENT: rotina e fatos. Na 3ª pessoa (he/she/it) o verbo ganha -s/-es. Ex.: She goes to school every day.

Negativa/pergunta do Simple Present: don't / doesn't · Do / Does. Ex.: He doesn't like baseball. / Does she speak Portuguese?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: ação agora. to be + verbo-ing. Ex.: He is playing now.

► Questões

1. Choose the correct sentence with the verb to be:
A) She are a teacher.
B) She is a teacher.
C) She am a teacher.
2. Choose the correct sentence in the Simple Present:
A) She go to school daily.
B) She goes to school every day.
C) She going to school tomorrow.
3. Choose the correct Simple Present negative form:
A) He don't like baseball.
B) He doesn't likes baseball.
C) He doesn't like baseball.
4. What is the correct Simple Present question form?
A) Does she speak Portuguese?
B) Does she speaks Portuguese?
C) Do she speak Portuguese?
5. Choose the correct sentence in the Present Continuous:
A) He is plays basketball now.
B) He playing basketball now.
C) He is playing basketball now.
6. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous?
A) She is studying Maths.
B) She studied Chemistry.
C) She studies Dutch.

§ GABARITO 1-B 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-C 6-A

§ 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

1. 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.
2. Complete with Simple Future: We _____ a test next Monday.
A) has
B) will have
C) will has
3. 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.
4. 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?
5. 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.
6. 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

§ 3º ANO *Past Perfect Simple · Past Perfect Continuous*

Ⓢ LEMBRETE RÁPIDO

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE: ação concluída antes de outra no passado. had + particípio. Ex.: She had gone before I arrived.

had é igual para todas as pessoas (I/you/he/she/it/we/they had).

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS: ação em andamento até um ponto no passado. had been + verbo-ing. Ex.: We had been studying for hours.

Cuidado: been (não being); had (não has).

► **Questões**

1. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
A) She had went home.
B) She had gone home.
C) She has gone home.
2. Complete using Past Perfect Simple: When we arrived, the movie _____.
A) had already started
B) has already started
C) already start
3. Choose the correct Past Perfect Continuous sentence:
A) They had being playing for hours.
B) They had been playing for hours.
C) They has been playing for hours.
4. Which sentence uses the Past Perfect Continuous?
A) We had been studying for six hours.
B) We had study for six hours.
C) We have been studying for six hours.
5. Choose the correct Past Perfect Simple sentence:
A) He had prepare the documents.
B) He had prepared the documents.
C) He had been prepare the documents.
6. Complete with Past Perfect Continuous: She _____ been working before the meeting.
A) had
B) has
C) will

§ **GABARITO** 1-B 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-B 6-A

Bons estudos!

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

Prof. Ulysses Cesar · Língua Inglesa

Língua Inglesa · Ensino Médio