

Use of English: transformar frases sem mudar o sentido

Ficha 3 de 4 · Pasiva, objeto y deducciones sobre el pasado.

A REGRA

Uma transformação mantém exatamente o sentido, incluindo tempo verbal, agente, negação e grau de certeza. Lê a frase original e identifica o que não pode mudar. A palavra-chave entre parênteses deve aparecer sem alteração no espaço. Depois escolhe a estrutura: too/enough e so/such mudam a forma; present perfect + since/for conserva a duração; na passiva o objeto torna-se sujeito sem mudar o tempo; must/could/can't have + particípio distingue certeza e possibilidade no passado. No fim compara as duas frases completas.

Atenção! — o erro mais comum. Trocar uma palavra e perder informação: «was painted by Ana» não equivale a «is painted by Ana»; «could have» não exprime a certeza de «must have». Confirma quem agiu, quando e com que grau de certeza.

1 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

Someone repaired the laptop yesterday. (WAS) The laptop yesterday.

2 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

A local artist painted this mural. (BY) This mural a local artist.

3 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

People expect the train to be late. (BE) The train late.

4 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

The teacher forced the students to repeat it. (MADE) The teacher it.

5 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

It is possible that she missed the train. (COULD) She the train.

6 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

I am sure he forgot the meeting. (MUST) He the meeting.

7 Completa sem mudar a palavra-chave nem o sentido.

I am sure she did not see the message. (CAN'T) She the message.

8 Relaciona a pista com a dedução adequada.

His signature is on the form; he ___ signed it. · She was with me in Paris at noon; she ___ been in Rome then. · The cake is in the oven; someone ___ put it there. · The email was sent in 2020; he ___ sent it in 2015. · The museum was closed all day; he ___ visited it today. · The receipt shows her payment; she ___ paid.

must have	cannot have
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9

Which rewrite preserves "I am sure he forgot the meeting"?

- ☐ He must forget the meeting.
- ☐ He could forget the meeting.
- ☐ He must have forgotten the meeting.
- ☐ He cannot have forgotten the meeting.

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Soluções · ficha 3 de 4

Recorta ou dobra esta página antes de entregar a ficha.

- 1 Someone repaired the laptop yesterday. (WAS) The laptop was repaired yesterday.
- 2 A local artist painted this mural. (BY) This mural was painted by a local artist.
- 3 People expect the train to be late. (BE) The train is expected to be late.
- 4 The teacher forced the students to repeat it. (MADE) The teacher made the students repeat it.
- 5 It is possible that she missed the train. (COULD) She could have missed the train.
- 6 I am sure he forgot the meeting. (MUST) He must have forgotten the meeting.
- 7 I am sure she did not see the message. (CAN'T) She can't have seen the message.
- 8 must have: The receipt shows her payment; she ___ paid., His signature is on the form; he ___ signed it., The cake is in the oven; someone ___ put it there. · cannot have: The museum was closed all day; he ___ visited it today., She was with me in Paris at noon; she ___ been in Rome then., The email was sent in 2020; he ___ sent it in 2015.
- 9 Which rewrite preserves "I am sure he forgot the meeting"?
→ He must have forgotten the meeting.