



Inglês

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Sumário

1	DISCURSO DIRETO E INDIRETO	2
1.1	TRANSFORMAÇÃO DO DISCURSO DIRETO PARA DISCURSO INDIRETO	2
1.2	MUDANÇAS NO DISCURSO INDIRETO	3
1.3	YES/NO QUESTIONS NO DISCURSO INDIRETO	3
1.4	WH QUESTIONS NO DISCURSO INDIRETO	3
1.5	CHOICE QUESTIONS NO DISCURSO INDIRETO.....	4
1.6	IMPERATIVO NO DISCURSO INDIRETO.....	4
1.7	COLOCAÇÕES COM “TELL”	4
2	QUESTÕES DE RENDIMENTO	5



1 DISCURSO DIRETO E INDIRETO

1.1 Transformação do Discurso Direto para Discurso Indireto

DIRECT SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH

SIMPLE PRESENT Mary: I like reading.	SIMPLE PAST She said (that) she liked reading.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS Tom: I am studying at this moment.	PAST CONTINUOUS Tom said (that) he was studying at that moment.
SIMPLE PAST Amy and Tony: We played cards yesterday.	PAST PERFECT They said (that) they had played cards the day before.
PRESENT PERFECT Jean: I have studied hard.	PAST PERFECT She said (that) she had studied hard.
WILL Tina: I will travel next week.	WOULD She said (that) she would travel the following week.
CAN Bob: I can swim here.	COULD He said (that) he could swim there.



1.2 Mudanças no Discurso Indireto

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
today	that day
now	then
yesterday	the day before the previous day
...days ago	...days before
next year	the following year
last week	the week before
tonight	that night

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
here	there
this	that
these	those
will	would
have to	had to
may	might
should	should

1.3 YES/NO Questions no Discurso Indireto

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Mary to me: "Are you cold?"	She asked me if / whether I was cold.
Susan to Peter: "Are you ok?"	Susan asked Peter if / whether he was ok.
Paul to Jane: "Are you studying now?"	Paul asked Jane if / whether she was studying then.

1.4 WH Questions no Discurso Indireto

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Mary to me: "Where's my pen?"	She asked me where her pen was.
Susan to Peter: "How are you?"	Susan asked Peter how he was.
Paul to Jane: "What are you studying now?"	Paul asked Jane what she was studying then.



1.5 Choice Questions no Discurso Indireto

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Mary to me: "Do you want tea or coffee?"	She asked me whether I wanted tea or coffee.
Susan to Peter: "Is your book old or new?"	Susan asked Peter whether his book was old or new.

1.6 Imperativo no Discurso Indireto

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Mary to me: "Don't drink coffee."	She told me not to drink coffee.
Susan to Peter: "Call me later."	Susan told Peter to call her later.

1.7 Colocações com "TELL"

- **Tell a joke:** He told a joke to break the ice during the meeting.
- **Tell a lie:** He told a lie.
- **Tell a secret:** Let me tell you a secret.
- **Tell a story:** She used to tell great stories to her grandchildren.
- **Tell the time:** Can you tell the time in English?
- **Tell the difference:** Can you tell the difference between these twins?
- **Tell someone's future:** The lady says she can tell people's future.
- **Tell the truth:** He told the truth about the situation.
- **Tell your name:** Can you tell me your name, please?



2 QUESTÕES DE RENDIMENTO

01 (2018)

Mark the alternative which has the sentence below correctly reported.

"[...] is our fascination with fantastic fiends healthy?"

The author

- a) replied: "is our fascination with fantastic fiends healthy?"
- b) said that their fascination with fantastic fiends had been healthy.
- c) told the readers their fascination with fantastic fiends has been healthy.
- d) asked if people's fascination with fantastic fiends was healthy.

Resolução

O autor fez uma pergunta, portanto: "the author asked = o autor perguntou".
A pergunta é uma YES/NO question, portanto utilizamos "if" no discurso indireto.
No discurso direto, o verbo está no presente sim: IS, portanto no discurso indireto ele aparecerá no passado simples: WAS.

- a) replied: "is our fascination with fantastic fiends healthy?" **ERRADA**
- b) said that their fascination with fantastic fiends had been healthy. **ERRADA**
- c) told the readers their fascination with fantastic fiends has been healthy. **ERRADA**
- d) asked if people's fascination with fantastic fiends was healthy. **CERTA**

02 (2017)

Change the sentence below into indirect speech.

Baby Crab said to Mamma Crab, "Show me how to walk straight."



Baby Crab told _____ how to walk straight.

- a) his mom to show
- b) to his mom show
- c) his mom showing
- d) to his mom shows



Resolução

Após o verbo TELL não usamos preposição. Como a frase está no imperativo, devemos usar TO + verbo.

- a) his mom to show **CERTA**
- b) to his mom show **ERRADA**
- c) his mom showing **ERRADA**
- d) to his mom shows **ERRADA**

03 (2018)

The best way to use reported speech in the sentence “*This is a tragedy.*” is:

The author of the text said

- a) That had been a tragedy.
- b) That has been a tragedy.
- c) That was a tragedy.
- d) That will be a tragedy.
- e) That would be a tragedy.



Resolução

THIS vira THAT no discurso indireto.



IS (simple presente) vira WAS (simple past) no discurso indireto.

- a) That had been a tragedy. **ERRADA**
- b) That has been a tragedy. **ERRADA**
- c) That was a tragedy. **CERTA**
- d) That will be a tragedy. **ERRADA**
- e) That would be a tragedy. **ERRADA**

04 (2017)

Which is the correct option to complete the sentence?

Peter: I saw Jane yesterday.

Peter _____.

- a) said Jane that he saw her yesterday
- b) told he saw Jane the previous day
- c) says he had seen Jane the following day
- d) told Jane that he has seen her the next day
- e) said that he had seen Jane the day before



Resolução

SAW (simple past) vira HAD SEEN (past perfect) no discurso indireto.
YESTERDAY vira THE DAY BEFORE no discurso indireto.

- a) said Jane that he saw her yesterday **ERRADA**
- b) told he saw Jane the previous day **ERRADA**
- c) says he had seen Jane the following day **ERRADA**
- d) told Jane that he has seen her the next day **ERRADA**
- e) said that he had seen Jane the day before **CERTA**

05 (2015)

Choose the sentence that corresponds to the right form of the reported speech for the dialogue:

The mother said to the son:

– Do not watch TV after midnight!

- a) The mother told her son to does not watch TV after midnight.
- b) The mother told her son do not to watch TV after midnight.
- c) The mother told her son to not watch TV after midnight.
- d) The mother told her son not to watch TV after midnight.

 **Resolução**

A frase no discurso direto está no imperativo negativo, portando o discurso indireto será formado com NOT TO + VERBO.

- a) The mother told her son to does not watch TV after midnight. **ERRADA**
- b) The mother told her son do not to watch TV after midnight. **ERRADA**
- c) The mother told her son to not watch TV after midnight. **ERRADA**
- d) The mother told her son not to watch TV after midnight. **CERTA**

06 (2009)

The Direct Speech of the two sentences "...I'd missed the train." and "... I was sorry..." is

- a) "I missed the train" and "I am sorry".
- b) "I miss the train" and "I was sorry".
- c) "I have been missing the train" and "I was sorry".
- d) "I would miss the train" and "I have been sorry".



 **Resolução**

I was sorry (simple past) no discurso indireto vira I am sorry (simple present) no discurso direto.

I'd missed the train (past perfect) no discurso indireto vira I messed the train (simple past) no discurso direto.

- a) "I missed the train" and "I am sorry". **CERTA**
- b) "I miss the train" and "I was sorry". **ERRADA**
- c) "I have been missing the train" and "I was sorry". **ERRADA**
- d) "I would miss the train" and "I have been sorry". **ERRADA**

07 (2016)

Choose the option that shows the indirect speech form for "These distinctions are consequential."

Gardner

- a) said that those distinctions were consequential.
- b) told these distinctions are consequential.
- c) said us these distinctions were consequential.
- d) told those distinctions are consequential.

 **Resolução**

THESE vira THOSE no discurso indireto

ARE vira WERE no discurso indireto

- a) said that those distinctions were consequential. **CERTA**
- b) told these distinctions are consequential. **ERRADA**
- c) said us these distinctions were consequential. **ERRADA**
- d) told those distinctions are consequential. **ERRADA**

08 (2010)

The *indirect speech* for “*I was challenged by the language barrier, he said.*” is

- a) He said he is being challenged by the language barrier.
- b) He said that he had been challenged by the language barrier.
- c) He told us that he has been challenged by the language barrier.
- d) He asked us if he was being challenged by the language barrier.

 **Resolução**

WAS (simple past) vira HAD BEEN (past perfect) no discurso indireto.

- a) He said he is being challenged by the language barrier. **ERRADA**
- b) He said that he had been challenged by the language barrier. **CERTA**
- c) He told us that he has been challenged by the language barrier. **ERRADA**
- d) He asked us if he was being challenged by the language barrier. **ERRADA**

09 (2015)

Choose the alternative that corresponds to the right form of the reported speech for what the boy said.

BOY: The teacher sent me an email with my grades, but I deleted it.

The boy said that his teacher

- a) had not sent him an email with his grades, but he had deleted it.
- b) has sent him an email with his grades, but he has deleted it.
- c) sent him an email with his grades, but he has deleted it.
- d) had sent him an email with his grades, but he deleted it.

 **Resolução**

SENT (simple past) vira HAD SENT (past perfect) no discurso indireto.

- a) had not sent him an email with his grades, but he had deleted it. **ERRADA**
- b) has sent him an email with his grades, but he has deleted it. **ERRADA**
- c) sent him an email with his grades, but he has deleted it. **ERRADA**
- d) had sent him an email with his grades, but he deleted it. **CERTA**

10 (2019)

Tony said to Ann: Do you need my computer? The previous sentence in the Reported Speech is:

- a) Tony asked Ann whether she needs her computer.
- b) Tony asks Ann whether she needs her computer.
- c) Tony ask Ann whether she need her computer.
- d) Tony asked Ann if she needed his computer.

 **Resolução**

A frase no discurso direto está no presente simples (NEED). No discurso indireto ela deve aparecer no passado simples (NEEDED).

- a) Tony asked Ann whether she needs her computer. **ERRADA**
- b) Tony asks Ann whether she needs her computer. **ERRADA**
- c) Tony ask Ann whether she need her computer. **ERRADA**
- d) Tony asked Ann if she needed his computer. **CERTA**



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