



Inglês

Professora Aline Serpa

Inglês

Aline Reis Serpa

Sumário

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | PREPOSIÇÕES..... | 3 |
| 1.1 | DEFINIÇÃO | 3 |
| 1.2 | PREPOSIÇÕES DE TEMPO | 3 |
| 1.3 | PREPOSIÇÕES DE LUGAR | 4 |
| 1.4 | PREPOSIÇÕES DE MOVIMENTO E LUGAR | 5 |
| 1.5 | PREPOSIÇÕES QUE SEGUEM ADJETIVOS..... | 6 |
| 1.6 | PREPOSIÇÕES QUE SEGUEM SUBSTANTIVOS | 9 |
| 1.7 | PREPOSIÇÕES QUE SEGUEM VERBOS | 12 |
| 2 | CONECTIVOS..... | 15 |
| 2.1 | CONJUNÇÕES COORDENATIVAS..... | 15 |
| 2.2 | CONJUNÇÕES CORRELATIVAS | 15 |
| 2.3 | ADVÉRBIOS CONJUNTIVOS..... | 16 |
| 2.4 | CONJUNÇÕES SUBORDINATIVAS | 16 |
| 2.5 | CONJUNÇÕES E SUAS CATEGORIAS | 17 |
| 2.6 | ADDITION | 17 |
| 2.7 | CONDITION | 18 |
| 2.8 | CONTRAST | 19 |
| 2.9 | EMPHASIS | 20 |
| 2.10 | EXAMPLE | 20 |
| 2.11 | GENERALIZING | 21 |
| 2.12 | ORDERING | 22 |
| 2.13 | PURPOSE..... | 22 |
| 2.14 | RESULT AND CONSEQUENCE..... | 23 |
| 3 | NUMERAIS..... | 24 |
| 3.1 | NUMERAIS CARDINAIS..... | 24 |
| 3.2 | NUMERAIS ORDINAIS | 25 |



| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 3.3 | FRAÇÕES | 26 |
| 3.4 | MEDIDAS E PESOS | 26 |
| 4 | QUESTÕES DE RENDIMENTO: | 27 |





1 PREPOSIÇÕES

1.1 Definição

- Preposições fazem parte da classe de palavras invariáveis e ligam orações.
- Preposições estabelecem relações de tempo, movimento, direção, causa etc.
- Vários usos são idiomáticos e usados em diferentes contextos.

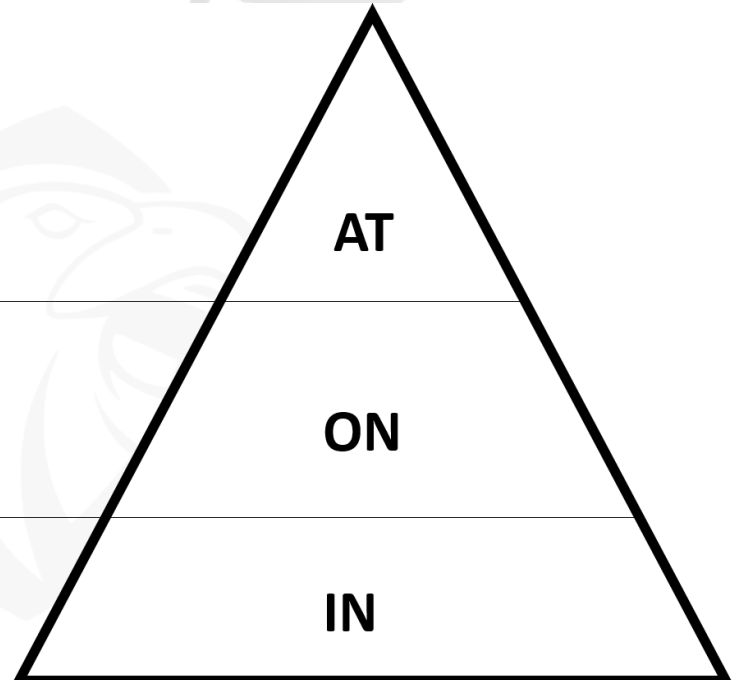
- She's feeling **under** the weather.
(Ela está se sentindo triste.)

1.2 Preposições de Tempo

At night, noon, midnight
At 6 o'clock, 6h30, the moment
At Christmas, Easter

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
On February 3rd
On Christmas Day, Easter Day
On Sunday morning

In 1986, the 1990's, the future
In the summer, winter
In September, a week
In the morning, evening, afternoon





1.3 Preposições de Lugar

At home, school, the supermarket
At 12 Wall Street

AT

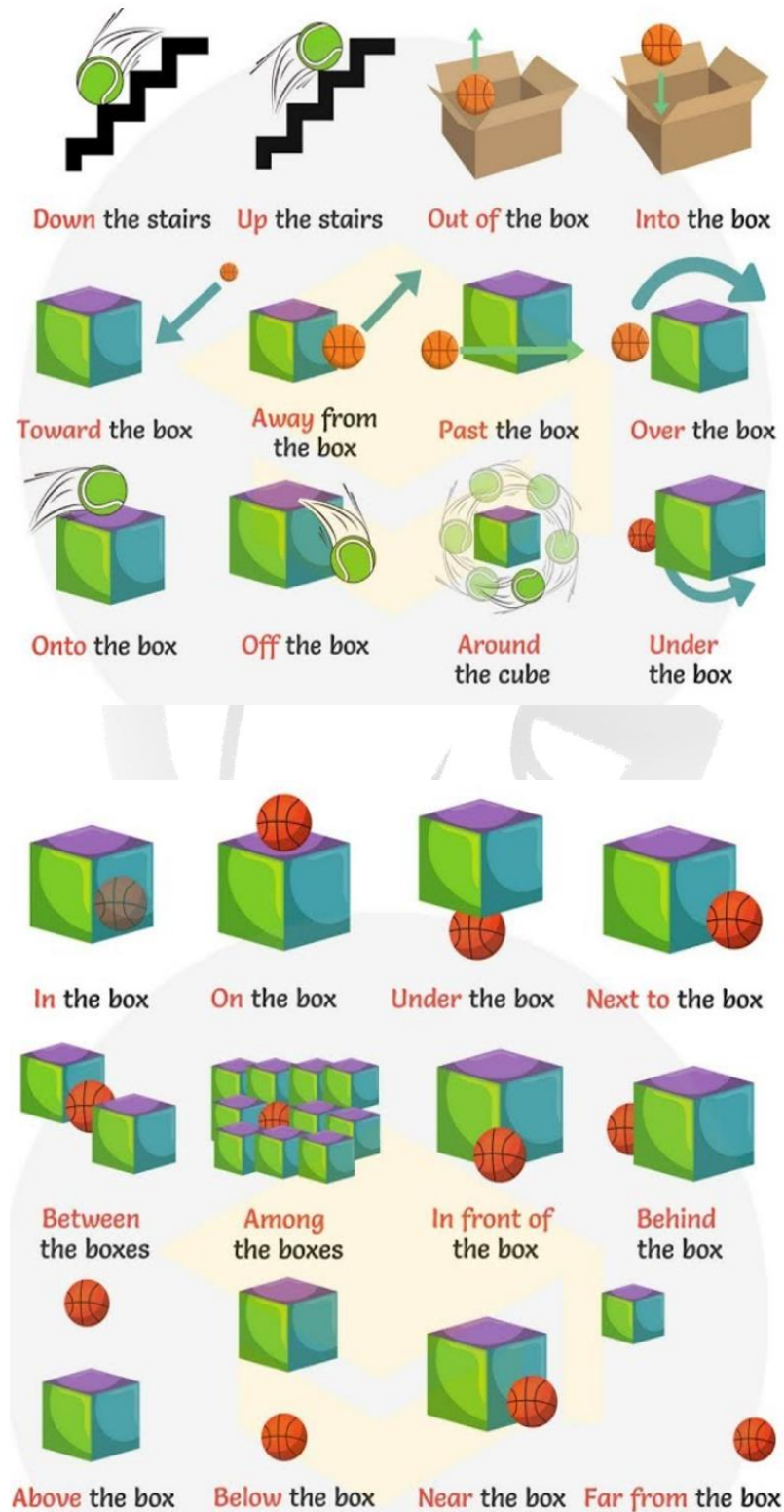
On Wall Street
On the seventh floor

ON

In the world
In Spain
In Manhattan

IN

1.4 Preposições de Movimento e Lugar





1.5 Preposições que seguem Adjetivos

- accustomed to = *acostumado a*
- accused of = *acusado de*
- addicted to = *viciado em*
- afraid of = *com medo de*
- angry about / with = *com raiva de*
- allergic to = *alérgico a*
- amazed at / by = *maravilhado com*
- ashamed of = *envergonhado de*
- astonished at / by = *espantado por*
- aware of = *ciente de*
- based on = *baseado em*
- bored with = *entediado com*
- certain about = *certo de*
- comfortable with = *confortável com*
- crazy about = *louco por*





- crowded with = *lotado de*
- doubtful about = *com dúvida sobre*
- derived from = *derivado de*
- excellent at = *excelente em*
- familiar with = *familiarizado com*
- famous for = *famoso por*
- fond of = *fã de / gostar de*
- good at = *bom em*
- grateful to = *grato por*
- happy about = *feliz por*
- impressed with = *impressionado com*
- kind to = *gentil com*
- obsessed with = *obcecado por*
- optimistic about = *otimista sobre*
- pleased with = *satisfeito com*
- polite to = *educado com*
- proud of = *orgulhoso de*





- qualified for = *qualificado para*
- ready for = *pronto para*
- sad about = *triste por*
- satisfied with = *satisfeito com*
- sick of = *cansado de*
- shocked by = *chocado por*
- skillful at = *habilidoso em*
- suitable for = *adequado para*
- sure of / about = *certo de*
- surprised at / by = *surpreso por*
- talented at = *talentoso em*
- tired of = *cansado de*
- thankful to / for = *grato por*
- typical of = *típico de*
- used to = *acostumado a*
- worried about = *preocupado sobre*





1.6 Preposições que seguem Substantivos

interest in = *interesse em*

belief in = *crença em*

participation in = *participação em*

success in = *sucesso em*

rise in = *aumento em*

increase in = *aumento em*

decrease in = *redução em*

fall in = *queda em*

difficulty in = *dificuldade em*

delay in = *atraso em*

cure for = *cura para*

reason for = *razão para*

way to = *forma de*

alternative to = *alternativa para*

solution to = *solução para*





similarity to = *semelhança a*

answer to = *resposta a*

reply to = *resposta a*

response to = *resposta a*

objection to = *objeção a*

attitude to = *atitude para*

damage to = *dano a*

addiction to = *vício em*

escape from = *escape de*

relief from = *alívio de*

return from / to = *retorno para*

recovery from = *recuperação de*

trouble with = *problema com*

problem with = *problema com*

matter with = *problema com*

relationship with = *relação com*

attack on = *ataque em*





dependence on = *dependência de*

reliance on = *dependência de*

pressure on = *pressão em*

debate about = *debate sobre*

doubts about = *dúvidas sobre*

difference between = *diferença entre*

similarity between = *semelhança entre*

awareness of = *consciência de*

understanding of = *compreensão de*

opinion of = *opinião de*

cause of = *causa de*

lack of = *falta de*

proof of = *prova de*

cost of = *custo de*

danger of = *perigo de*

example of = *exemplo de*





1.7 Preposições que seguem Verbos

adapt to = *adaptar a*

add to = *adicionar a*

agree to = *concordar em*

apologize to = *desculpar-se com*

belong to = *pertencer a*

consent to = *consentir em*

devote to = *dedicar a*

happen to = *acontecer com*

lead to = *levar a*

listen to = *ouvir*

object to = *opor-se a*

react to = *reagir a*

refer to = *referir a*

reply to = *responder a*

speak to = *falar com*

talk to = *conversar com*





admire for = *admirar por*

apologize for = *desculpar por*

blame for = *culpar por*

long for = *esperar por*

pay for = *pagar por*

pray for = *rezar por*

prepare for = *preparar para*

search for = *buscar por*

vote for = *votar para*

wait for = *esperar por*

wish for = *desejar*

work for = *trabalhar para*

borrow from = *pegar emprestado de*

escape from = *escapar de*

hide from = *esconder de*

prevent from = *evitar*

recover from = *recuperar de*

stem from = *derivar de*





aim at = *visar*

glance at = *olhar para*

laugh at = *rir de*

look at = *olhar para*

point at = *apontar para*

stare at = *encarar*

grow up = *crescer*

care for = *cuidar*

turn to = *voltar-se para*

apply for = *candidatar-se a*

ask for = *pedir*

head for = *ir para*

scold for = *repreender por*

suffer from = *sofrer de*



2 CONECTIVOS

2.1 Conjunções Coordenativas

São conjunções que unem dois termos iguais e completos em ideia como **palavras com palavras, frases com frases e orações com orações.**

- I went to the market to buy cookies **and** milk.
(Fui ao mercado comprar biscoitos **e** leite.)
- He has go to Sandra's house **or** Tina's work.
(Ele tem que ir para a casa de Sandra **ou** para o trabalho de Tina.)
- Denis was hungry, **so** he ate the whole pie.
(Denis estava com fome, **então** ele comeu a torta inteira.)

As conjunções coordenativas devem vir entre os itens que estão sendo conectados.

- He dances ballet, **but** he doesn't dance jazz.
(Ele dança balé, **mas** ele não dança jazz.)

2.2 Conjunções Correlativas

- Essas conjunções são usadas para unir duas ideias paralelas.
 - **EITHER...OR (ou...ou); NEITHER...NOR (nem...nem); BOTH...AND (tanto...quanto); NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO (não apenas...mas também)**
 - Artists want **not only** money **but also** fame.
(Os artistas querem **não apenas** dinheiro, **mas também** fama.)

- **Both Tony and Denis are going to help you today.**
(Tanto Tony quanto Denis vão te ajudar hoje.)

2.3 Advérbios Conjuntivos

Os advérbios abaixo são usados frequentemente como conjunções:

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| AFTER ALL <i>(afinal)</i> | ON THE CONTRARY <i>(muito pelo contrário)</i> | NEXT <i>(depois)</i> | THUS <i>(portanto)</i> |
| FURTHERMORE <i>(além disso)</i> | AS A RESULT <i>(como resultado)</i> | BESIDES <i>(além de)</i> | FINALLY <i>(por fim/finalmente)</i> |
| IN OTHER WORDS <i>(em outras palavras)</i> | HOWEVER <i>(entretanto)</i> | IN ADDITION <i>(além disso)</i> | INDEED <i>(de fato)</i> |
| NONETHELESS <i>(no entanto)</i> | LIKEWISE <i>(igualmente)</i> | MEANWHILE <i>(enquanto isso)</i> | NEVERTHELESS <i>(todavia)</i> |
| ALSO <i>(também)</i> | ON THE OTHER HAND <i>(por outro lado)</i> | OTHERWISE <i>(caso contrário)</i> | THEREFORE <i>(portanto)</i> |
| HENCE <i>(portanto)</i> | INCIDENTALLY <i>(por acaso)</i> | CONSEQUENTLY <i>(conseqüentemente)</i> | FOR EXAMPLE <i>(por exemplo)</i> |
| INSTEAD <i>(em vez disso)</i> | MOREOVER <i>(além disso)</i> | THEN <i>(então / daí)</i> | IN FACT <i>(na verdade)</i> |

2.4 Conjunções Subordinativas

As conjunções subordinativas unem duas orações, porém, ao se fazer isso, elas tornam uma oração dependente, ou seja, subordinada da outra. As conjunções subordinativas mais comuns são:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| AFTER <i>(após)</i> | WHENEVER <i>(quando quer que)</i> | SUPPOSING (THAT) <i>(supondo que)</i> | WHILE <i>(enquanto)</i> |
| EVEN IF <i>(ainda que)</i> | AS IF <i>(como se)</i> | AS SOON AS <i>(assim que)</i> | AS THOUGH <i>(como se)</i> |
| SINCE <i>(já que)</i> | SO THAT <i>(para que)</i> | IN ORDER (THAT) <i>(para que)</i> | NOW THAT <i>(agora que)</i> |
| WHEN <i>(quando)</i> | UNLESS <i>(a menos que)</i> | PROVIDED (THAT) <i>(contanto que)</i> | UNTIL / TILL <i>(até)</i> |
| ALTHOUGH <i>(embora)</i> | AS FAR AS <i>(até onde)</i> | WHETHER <i>(se)</i> | WHY <i>(por que)</i> |
| EVEN THOUGH <i>(embora)</i> | IN CASE (THAT) <i>(em caso de)</i> | ONCE <i>(uma vez que)</i> | BECAUSE (OF) <i>(por causa de)</i> |
| SO AS TO <i>(para)</i> | WHEREVER <i>(onde quer que)</i> | NO MATTER HOW <i>(não importa como)</i> | |

- I am on a diet. (*Eu estou de dieta*) (oração independente)
- I didn't eat ice cream. (*Eu não tomei sorvete*) (oração independente)
- I didn't eat ice cream **because** I am on a diet. (*Não tomei sorvete **porque** estou de dieta.*) (oração dependente)

2.5 Conjunções e suas categorias

Podemos também estudar as conjunções por meio das ideias que elas transmitem. As categorias mais cobradas em provas são:

- Addition
- Condition
- Contrast
- Emphasis
- Example
- Generalizing
- Ordering
- Purpose
- Result / Consequence

2.6 Addition

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| ALSO (também) | FURTHER (mais) | SIMILARLY (do mesmo modo) |
| EITHER...OR... (ou...ou...) | AS WELL AS (assim como) | BESIDES (além de) |
| LIKEWISE (igualmente) | NEITHER...NOR... (nem...nem...) | IN ADDITION (TO) (além de) |
| ON TOP OF THAT (além disso) | PLUS (além / mais) | NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO... (não apenas...mas também...) |
| AND (e) | AT THE SAME TIME (ao mesmo tempo) | TOGETHER WITH (junto com) |
| EQUALLY IMPORTANT (igualmente importante) | FURTHERMORE (além de) | BOTH...AND... (tanto...quanto...) |
| MOREOVER (além de) | BY THE SAME TOKEN (da mesma forma/ pela mesma razão) | LAST BUT NOT LEAST (por último mas não menos importante) |

- Computer chess games are getting cheaper all the time; **furthermore**, their quality is improving.

*(Os jogos de xadrez de computador estão ficando cada vez mais baratos; **além disso**, sua qualidade está melhorando.)*

- The cellar was dark. **Moreover**, mice nested there.

*(O porão estava escuro. **Além disso**, os ratos fizeram ninhos ali.)*

2.7 Condition

| | |
|--|---|
| AS LONG AS <i>(desde que)</i> | IN CASE OF <i>(no caso de)</i> |
| ONLY IF <i>(somente se)</i> | PROVIDING (THAT) <i>(desde que)</i> |
| OR (ELSE) <i>(se não)</i> | UNLESS <i>(a menos que)</i> |
| OTHERWISE <i>(caso contrário)</i> | WHETHER <i>(se)</i> |
| PROVIDED (THAT) <i>(desde que)</i> | EVEN IF <i>(ainda que)</i> |
| IF <i>(se)</i> | IF NOT <i>(se não)</i> |

- He will pass **if** he studies. *(Ele passará **se** ele estudar.)*
- He will pass **as long as/provided that** he studies. *(Ele passará **desde que** ele estude.)*
- He will pass **only if**he studies. *(Ele passará **somente se** ele estudar.)*

2.8 Contrast

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ALTERNATIVELY <i>(em vez disso)</i> | YET <i>(porém)</i> | HOWEVER <i>(entretanto)</i> |
| ALTHOUGH / THOUGH / EVEN THOUGH <i>(embora)</i> | IN CONTRAST <i>(em contraste)</i> | STILL <i>(ainda assim)</i> |
| ON THE OTHER HAND <i>(por outro lado)</i> | CONVERSELY <i>(por outro lado)</i> | IN SPITE OF <i>(apesar de)</i> |
| UNLIKE <i>(ao contrário de)</i> | DESPITE <i>(apesar de)</i> | NEVERTHELESS <i>(no entanto)</i> |
| BUT <i>(mas)</i> | EVEN SO <i>(mesmo assim)</i> | NONETHELESS <i>(no entanto)</i> |
| BY CONTRAST <i>(por contraste)</i> | WHEREAS <i>(enquanto que)</i> | NOTWITHSTANDING <i>(apesar de)</i> |

Conjunção + oração + oração

- **Although** he is hungry, he is not eating that food.
- **Even though** he is hungry, he is not eating that food.

Conjunção + frase + oração

- **Despite** being hungry, he is not eating that food.
- **In spite of** being hungry, he is not eating that food.
- **Notwithstanding** being hungry, he is not eating that food.

Oração + pausa + conjunção + pausa + oração

- He is hungry. **However**, he is not eating that food.
- He is hungry; **nevertheless**, he is not eating that food.
- He is hungry. **Nonetheless**, he is not eating that food.

Oração + pausa + conjunção + oração

- He is hungry, **but** he is not eating that food.
- He is hungry, **yet** he is not eating that food.

2.9 Emphasis

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ABOVE ALL <i>(sobretudo)</i> | PARTICULARLY <i>(particularmente)</i> | EVEN MORE <i>(ainda mais)</i> |
| IN PARTICULAR <i>(em particular)</i> | THE CHIEF FACTOR <i>(o principal fator)</i> | PRINCIPALLY <i>(principalmente)</i> |
| NATURALLY <i>(naturalmente)</i> | ESPECIALLY <i>(principalmente)</i> | UNQUESTIONABLY <i>(inquestionavelmente)</i> |
| THE BASIC CAUSE <i>(a causa básica)</i> | MORE IMPORTANT(LY) <i>(mais importante)</i> | INDEED <i>(de fato / na verdade)</i> |
| DEFINITELY <i>(definitivamente)</i> | PRIMARILY <i>(principalmente)</i> | MOST OF ALL <i>(acima de tudo)</i> |
| MAINLY <i>(principalmente)</i> | THE KEY POINT <i>(o ponto chave)</i> | WITHOUT A DOUBT <i>(sem duvida)</i> |

- Double ovens are a good idea, **especially** if you are cooking several meals at once.
*(Os fornos duplos são uma boa ideia, **principalmente** se for cozinhar várias refeições ao mesmo tempo.)*
- The people in the audience were **mainly** from Senegal or Mali.
*(As pessoas na plateia eram **principalmente** do Senegal ou do Mali.)*

2.10 Example

| | |
|---|--|
| FOR EXAMPLE <i>(por exemplo)</i> | IN THIS MANNER <i>(desta maneira)</i> |
| INCLUDING <i>(inclusive)</i> | FOR INSTANCE <i>(por exemplo)</i> |
| TAKE THE CASE OF <i>(pegue o caso de)</i> | IN ANOTHER CASE <i>(em outro caso)</i> |
| NAMELY <i>(a saber)</i> | SUCH AS <i>(tal como)</i> |
| THAT IS <i>(isso é)</i> | TO ILLUSTRATE <i>(para ilustrar)</i> |



- There were seventeen Western hostages, **including** three Britons.
(*Havia dezessete reféns ocidentais, **inclusive** três britânicos.*)
- One group of people seems to be forgotten, **namely** pensioners.
(*Um grupo de pessoas parece ter sido esquecido, **a saber** os pensionistas.*)

2.11 Generalizing

| | |
|---|---|
| ALL IN ALL (<i>considerando tudo</i>) | ESSENTIALLY (<i>essencialmente</i>) |
| BASICALLY (<i>basicamente</i>) | IN GENERAL (<i>em geral</i>) |
| GENERALLY (<i>geralmente</i>) | OVERALL (<i>em geral</i>) |
| ON THE WHOLE (<i>no todo</i>) | AS A RULE (<i>como regra</i>) |

- **Overall**, I was disappointed with the result.
(***Em geral**, fiquei desapontado com o resultado.*)
- We can expect sunny weather, **on the whole**.
(*Podemos esperar um tempo ensolarado, **em geral**.*)

2.12 Ordering

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST <i>(primeiro)</i> | FOLLOWING <i>(após)</i> |
| IN THE FIRST PLACE <i>(em primeiro lugar)</i> | AFTER THAT <i>(depois disso)</i> |
| THIRD <i>(terceiro)</i> | FIRST OF ALL <i>(em primeiro lugar)</i> |
| LATER <i>(mais tarde)</i> | SECONDLY <i>(em segundo lugar)</i> |
| FIRSTLY <i>(primeiramente)</i> | THEN <i>(depois / em seguida)</i> |
| SECOND <i>(segundo)</i> | FINALLY <i>(por fim)</i> |

- **First of all**, we need to get together in order to set the deadline. **After that**, we should start organizing the groups. **Then**, we start writing the project.

(Em primeiro lugar, precisamos nos reunir para definir o prazo. Depois disso, devemos começar a organizar os grupos. Então, começamos a escrever o projeto.)

2.13 Purpose

| | |
|---|--|
| IN AN EFFORT TO <i>(em um esforço para)</i> | TO <i>(para)</i> |
| WITH THIS IN MIND <i>(com isso em mente)</i> | IN ORDER THAT <i>(para que / a fim de que)</i> |
| SO AS TO <i>(para)</i> | TO THE PURPOSE OF <i>(para o propósito de)</i> |
| WITH THIS PURPOSE <i>(com esse propósito)</i> | IN ORDER TO <i>(para)</i> |
| SO THAT <i>(para)</i> | TO THIS END <i>(para este fim)</i> |

- He went to the market **so that** he could buy some fruit.
(Ele foi ao mercado para comprar algumas frutas.)



- They called me **so as to** remind me of their party.
(Eles me ligaram **para** me lembrar de sua festa.)

2.14 Result and Consequence

| | |
|--|--|
| ACCORDINGLY (por conseguinte) | THAT IS WHY (por isso) |
| CONSEQUENTLY (consequentemente) | THEREBY (desse modo / assim) |
| THUS (e assim / portanto) | AS A RESULT (como resultado) |
| THEN (e então) | HENCE (portanto) |
| AS A CONSEQUENCE (como consequência) | THEREFORE (portanto) |

- They heard the warning on the radio and **therefore** took another route.
(Eles ouviram o aviso no rádio e, **portanto**, tomaram outro caminho.)
- We have failed. **Thus**, we have to take the consequences.
(Nós falhamos. **Portanto**, temos que arcar com as consequências.)
- It was handmade and **hence** expensive.
(Era feito à mão e, **portanto**, caro.)

3 NUMERAIS

3.1 Numerais Cardinais

| NUMERAIS CARDINAIS | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 – one | 15 – fifteen |
| 2 – two | 16 – sixteen |
| 3 – three | 17 – seventeen |
| 4 – four | 18 – eighteen |
| 5 – five | 19 – nineteen |
| 6 – six | 20 – twenty |
| 7 – seven | 21 - twenty one |
| 8 – eight | 30 – thirty |
| 9 – nine | 40 – forty |
| 10 – ten | 50 – fifty |
| 11 – eleven | 60 – sixty |
| 12 – twelve | 100 - a/one hundred |
| 13 – thirteen | 1,000 – a/one thousand |
| 14 – fourteen | 10,000 – ten thousand |

3.2 Numerais Ordinais

| NUMERAIS ORDINAIS | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1st – first | 15th – fifteenth |
| 2nd – second | 16th – sixteenth |
| 3rd – third | 17th - seventeenth |
| 4th – fourth | 18th – eighteenth |
| 5th – fifth | 19th – nineteenth |
| 6th – sixth | 20th – twentieth |
| 7th – seventh | 21st – twenty-first |
| 8th – eighth | 30th – thirtieth |
| 9th – ninth | 40th – fortieth |
| 10th – tenth | 50th – fiftieth |
| 11th – eleventh | 60th – sixtieth |
| 12th - twelfth | 100th – hundredth |
| 13th - thirteenth | 1,000th – thousandth |
| 14th - fourteenth | 10,000th – ten thousandth |

- **Datas:**
 - Today is December **25th**. = *Hoje é dia 25 de Dezembro.*
- **Séculos:**
 - Shakespeare was born in the **16th** century. = *Shakespeare nasceu no século 16.*
- **Sequência ou ordem:**
 - My team came **second** in the championship. = *Meu time chegou em segundo lugar no campeonato.*



- **Andares de um prédio:**

- His office is on the **eleventh** floor. = *O escritório dele é no **décimo primeiro andar**.*

3.3 Frações

- $1/2$ = one half / a half
- $1/3$ = one third / a third
- $1/4$ = one quarter / a quarter
- $1/5$ = one fifth / a fifth
- $2/3$ = two thirds
- $3/4$ = three quarters
- $1 \frac{1}{2}$ = one and a half
- $5 \frac{3}{4}$ = five and three quarters

3.4 Medidas e Pesos

| MEDIDA | EQUIVALÊNCIA |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 inch (polegada) | 2,54 centímetros |
| 1 foot (pé) | 30,48 centímetros |
| 1 yard (jarda) | 0,91 metro |
| 1 mile (milha) | 1,60 quilômetros |
| 1 gallon (galão) | 3,78 litros |
| 1 ounce (onça) | 28,35 gramas |
| 1 pound (libra) | 0,453 quilogramas |



4 QUESTÕES DE RENDIMENTO:

01 (2018)

What is the best preposition to complete the sentence “Born _____ 1982 with a rare disorder.” ?

- a) at
- b) for
- c) from
- d) in
- e) on

 **Resolução**

“Born **in** 1982 with a rare disorder.” Antes de anos, usamos a preposição IN.

- a) at **ERRADA**
- b) for **ERRADA**
- c) from **ERRADA**
- d) in **CERTA**
- e) on **ERRADA**

02 (2021)

Select the alternative that correctly fills the gap, with the correct preposition placement.

- I. Some people talk _____ their work all the time.
- II. She goes to work _____ foot.
- III. Do you like travelling _____ train?



IV. Do you coffee _____ sugar?

- a) about – to – by – with
- b) with – on – to – about
- c) to – on – by – about
- d) about – on – by – with



Resolução

I. Some people talk **about** their work all the time. = Algumas pessoas falam sobre o trabalho delas o tempo todo. TALK ABOUT = FALAR SOBRE – preposição que acompanha verbo

II. She goes to work **on** foot. Ela vai trabalhar a pé. ON FOOT = A PÉ. Para dizer que se vai a lugares “a pé”, usa-se a preposição ON.

III. Do you like travelling **by** train? Você gosta de viajar de trem? BY TRAIN = DE TREM. Para meios de transporte (exceto foot) usamos a preposição BY.

IV. Do you have coffee **with** sugar? Você toma café com açúcar? HAVE COFFEE WITH SUGAR = TOMAR CAFÉ COM AÇÚCAR – preposição que é usada entre o verbo e o substantivo.

- a) about – to – by – with **ERRADA**
- b) with – on – to – about **ERRADA**
- c) to – on – by – about **ERRADA**
- d) about – on – by – with **CERTA**

03 (2020)

“When does your bus leave?”

“_____ ten o’clock. They’ve just announced it the P.A. system.”



- a) at
- b) by
- c) in
- d) to
- e) over

 **Resolução**

At ten o'clock. = **Às** dez horas.

Usamos a preposição AT antes de horários específicos.

- a) at **CERTA**
- b) by **ERRADA**
- c) in **ERRADA**
- d) to **ERRADA**
- e) over **ERRADA**

04 (2018)

Complete the sentences with in, at or on and choose the correct alternative.

Richard is ____ university.

He lives ____ the second floor.

We arrive ____ the airport tonight.

- a) at - in - in
- b) in - on - on
- c) at - on - at
- d) on - on - in

 **Resolução**

Richard is **at** university. = *Richard está **na** universidade.*

Usamos a preposição AT para locais específicos.

He lives **on** the second floor. = *Ele mora **no** segundo andar.*



Usamos a preposição ON para falar de andares.

We arrive **at** the airport tonight. = *Chegamos **ao** aeroporto esta noite.*

Usamos a preposição AT com o verbo ARRIVE quando se refere a chegar em algum local pequeno.

- a) at - in – in **ERRADA**
- b) in - on – on **ERRADA**
- c) at - on – at **CERTA**
- d) on - on – in **ERRADA**

05 (2017)

Air travel

Air travel has changed the way we see the world, making our planet feel that much smaller. Depending on departure and arrival destinations, you can go ____ coast ____ coast in mere hours or travel across seas in less than 10 hours.

- a) from / from
- b) from / to
- c) at / from
- d) to / from



Resolução

from coast to coast = de costa a costa.

FROM + origem

TO + destino

- a) from / from **ERRADA**
- b) from / to **CERTA**
- c) at / from **ERRADA**
- d) to / from **ERRADA**



06 (2016)

Choose the alternative that best completes the sentence below.

I stayed in London ___ a few days during my vacation. I came back to Brazil ___ May 1st.

- a) in – at
- b) for – in
- c) in – on
- d) for – on



Resolução

I stayed in London **for** a few days during my vacation. I came back to Brazil **on** May 1st.
*Fiquei em Londres **por** alguns dias durante minhas férias. Voltei para o Brasil **no** dia 1º de maio.*

FOR + duração
ON + mês e dia

- a) in – at **ERRADA**
- b) for – in **ERRADA**
- c) in – on **ERRADA**
- d) for – on **CERTA**

07 (2016)

Throughout history, butterflies have been seen as symbols of many things – not only transformation and purity, but also death and sin.

The underlined word in line 1 can be replaced by only one of the words below. Choose the right alternative.



- a) Since
- b) Below
- c) Before
- d) Through

 **Resolução**

THROUGHOUT = *POR TODA*

- a) Since = *desde* **ERRADA**
- b) Below = *abaixo* **ERRADA**
- c) Before = *antes* **ERRADA**
- d) Through = *por toda* **CERTA**

08 (2022)

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence:

"I study English _____ Mondays."

- a) for
- b) on
- c) in
- d) at

 **Resolução**

"I study English **on** Mondays." = "*Eu estudo inglês às segundas-feiras.*"

ON + dia da semana

- a) for **ERRADA**
- b) on **CERTA**
- c) in **ERRADA**
- d) at **ERRADA**

09 (2021)

Which option completes the sentence below correctly?

Our founder made the decision to close _____ Sundays _____ 1946, when he opened his first restaurant in Hapeville, Georgia.

- a) at / at
- b) in / in
- c) on / on
- d) in / on
- e) on / in

 **Resolução**

On Sundays = ON + dia da semana

In 1946 = IN + ano

- a) at / at **ERRADA**
- b) in / in **ERRADA**
- c) on / on **ERRADA**
- d) in / on **ERRADA**
- e) on / in **CERTA**

10 (2014)

The four-thousand-year-old computer

In 1901, a group of divers excavating an ancient Roman shipwreck near the island of Antikythera, off the southern coast of Greece, found a mysterious object - a lump of calcified stone that contained within it several gearwheels welded together after years under the sea. The 2,000-year-old object, no bigger than a modern laptop, is now regarded as the world's oldest computer, devised to predict solar eclipses and, according



to recent findings, calculate the timing of the ancient Olympics. Following the efforts of an international team of scientists, the mysteries of the Antikythera Mechanism are uncovered, revealing surprising and awe-inspiring details of the object that continues to mystify.

The opposite of “under” in “under the sea” is:

- a) beside.
- b) above.
- c) at.
- d) in.

 **Resolução**

UNDER = SOB

ABOVE = ACIMA

- a) beside. **ERRADA**
- b) above. **CERTA**
- c) at. **ERRADA**
- d) in. **ERRADA**

11 (2018)

The words such as in “*such as homes, schools, restaurants and workplaces...*” indicates

- a) Addition
- b) Consequence
- c) Contrast
- d) Exemplification
- e) Reason

 **Resolução**



SUCH AS = *TAIS COMO*

É um conectivo usado para apresentar exemplos

- a) Addition **ERRADA**
- b) Consequence **ERRADA**
- c) Contrast **ERRADA**
- d) Exemplification **CERTA**
- e) Reason **ERRADA**

12 (2021)

The word however in the fragment “In the humanoid league, the players are human-like robots with human-like senses. However, they are rather slow” can be replaced, without change in meaning, by

- a) unless
- b) indeed
- c) furthermore
- d) nevertheless
- e) consequently



Resolução

HOWEVER = *ENTRETANTO*

- a) unless = *a menos que* **ERRADA**
- b) indeed = *de fato* **ERRADA**
- c) furthermore = *além de* **ERRADA**
- d) nevertheless = *no entanto* **CERTA**
- e) consequently = *consequentemente* **ERRADA**

13 (2020)



“This author postulates that, although there is an official LP established in legislation and official documents, it is also necessary to consider the existence of a “real” LP, or “de facto” LP[...].” In this sentence, although can be substituted by

- a) nevertheless.
- b) but.
- c) however.
- d) in spite of.
- e) even though.



Resolução

ALTHOUGH = *EMBORA*

nevertheless = *no entanto* **ERRADA**

but = *mas* **ERRADA**

however = *entretanto* **ERRADA**

in spite of = *apesar de* **ERRADA**

even though = *embora* **CERTA**

14 (2019)

Complete the sentence below with the correct conjunction. Choose the **CORRECT** answer.

“I couldn’t go to the party _____ I was grounded.”

- a) although
- b) and
- c) however
- d) because



Resolução



“I couldn’t go to the party **because** I was grounded.” = “*Não pude ir à festa **porque** estava de castigo.*”

- a) although = *embora* **ERRADA**
- b) and = *e* **ERRADA**
- c) however = *entretanto* **ERRADA**
- d) because = *porque* **CERTA**

15 (2019)

“Besides, teachers need to develop students' awareness when reading digital texts by showing them that the strategies employed in this space might be borrowed from traditional forms of reading [...]”. The word besides indicates

- a) contrast.
- b) conclusion.
- c) addition.
- d) exemplification.
- e) sequence.

Resolução

BESIDES = *ALÉM DE*
Conectivo de adição

- a) contrast. **ERRADA**
- b) conclusion. **ERRADA**
- c) addition. **CERTA**
- d) exemplification. **ERRADA**
- e) sequence. **ERRADA**

16 (2021)

Choose the alternative that best completes the following gap.



She has a bad stomachache, _____, she should see a doctor.

- a) nevertheless
- b) throughout
- c) therefore
- d) neither



Resolução

She has a bad stomachache, **therefore**, she should see a doctor. = *Ela tem uma forte dor de estômago, portanto, ela deve consultar um médico.*

- a) nevertheless = *no entanto* **ERRADA**
- b) throughout = *por todo* **ERRADA**
- c) therefore = *portanto* **CERTA**
- d) neither = *nem* **ERRADA**

17 (2021)

In “Until now, however”, the word “however” introduces the notion of

- a) cause.
- b) contrast.
- c) emphasis.
- d) agreement.
- e) comparison.



Resolução

HOWEVER = *ENTRETANTO*

Indica constraste

- a) cause. **ERRADA**
- b) contrast. **CERTA**
- c) emphasis. **ERRADA**
- d) agreement. **ERRADA**



e) comparison. **ERRADA**

18 (2016)

Choose the alternative that correctly substitutes the expression *rather than* in the sentence "... history will remember Desert Storm for its smart weapons, *rather than* its dumb ones."

- a) as well as
- b) besides
- c) in addition to
- d) aside from
- e) instead of



Resolução

RATHER THAN = AO INVÉS DE

- a) as well as = *assim como* **ERRADA**
- b) besides = *além de* **ERRADA**
- c) in addition to = *além de* **ERRADA**
- d) aside from = *além de* **ERRADA**
- e) instead of = *ao invés de* **CERTA**

19 (2009)

"She has tried to reach them four times on the phone without success. Hence she needs to write them as her last option." The underlined connective expresses the idea of:

- a) addition
- b) conclusion
- c) enumeration



- d) contrast
- e) concession



Resolução

HENCE = *PORTANTO*

Indica conclusão

"She has tried to reach them four times on the phone without success. **Hence** she needs to write them as her last option." = "*Ela tentou falar com eles quatro vezes por telefone, sem sucesso. **Portanto**, ela precisa escrever para eles como sua última opção.*"

- a) addition **ERRADA**
- b) conclusion **CERTA**
- c) enumeration **ERRADA**
- d) contrast **ERRADA**
- e) concession **ERRADA**

20 (2014)

Which conjunction correctly completes the sentence?

" _____ he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister."

- a) Because
- b) Even though
- c) Provided that
- d) So
- e) Thus



Resolução

Embora tenha deixado a escola aos 16 anos, ele ainda conseguiu se tornar primeiro-ministro."



- a) Because = *porque* **ERRADA**
- b) Even though = *embora* **CERTA**
- c) Provided that = *desde que* **ERRADA**
- d) So = *então* **ERRADA**
- e) Thus = *assim* **ERRADA**

21 (2019)

Which number is spelt incorrectly? Choose the **INCORRECT** answer.

- a) Third (3rd)
- b) Twelfth (12th)
- c) Seventeenth (17th)
- d) Twenty Ninteh (29th)

Resolução

29th = twenty ninth

- a) Third (3rd) **ERRADA**
- b) Twelfth (12th) **ERRADA**
- c) Seventeenth (17th) **ERRADA**
- d) Twenty Ninteh (29th) **CERTA**

22 (2014)

In “*We are helping UNIQLO grow by 350%.*”, 350% is read

- a) three hundred fifty percent.
- b) thirty-five hundred percent.
- c) thirty-five thousand percent.
- d) three thousand and five hundred percent.

 **Resolução**

- a) three hundred fifty percent. **CERTA**
- b) thirty-five hundred percent. **ERRADA**
- c) thirty-five thousand percent. **ERRADA**
- d) three thousand and five hundred percent. **ERRADA**

23 (2021)**English is flexible and easy to learn**

One of the best assets of the English language and why it is so awesome is its flexibility. It is a huge entity of vocabulary and is constantly absorbing new words, whilst at the same time seeping into foreign languages. English contains over **750,000** words. With so many different words available to describe things, you should never be short of synonyms. It is also adding hundreds of new words every year such as ‘blogging’, ‘selfie’ etc... Another reason why English is so amazing is that there are even new ‘languages’ created from English, such as the numerous creole languages across the world which developed as a result of colonisation.

English has a simple 26 letter alphabet much like most European languages. Compared to Latin rooted languages, English doesn’t have complicated gender grammar rules and much simpler ways of conjugating verbs into different tenses. So writing essays and other academic material in English can sometimes be easier compared to other languages. With a simple structure but evergrowing vocabulary, English has been described as easy to learn but hard to master.

Adapted from <https://www.europelanguagejobs.com/blog/english-awesome-language>.

Choose the alternative that has the right written form of the number in bold in the text.

- a) Seven hundred and fifty thousand
- b) Seven thousand and fifty hundred
- c) Seventy-five thousand
- d) Seventy-five hundred



Resolução

- a) Seven hundred and fifty thousand **CERTA**
- b) Seven thousand and fifty hundred **ERRADA**
- c) Seventy-five thousand **ERRADA**
- d) Seventy-five hundred **ERRADA**

24 (2020)

Poverty

Joan Saslow and Allen Ascher

Approximately one-fifth of the world's population, over one billion people, earns less than US\$ 1.00 a day. Each day, over a billion people in the world lack basic food supplies. And each day, **35,000** children under the age of five die of starvation or preventable infectious disease. *Top Notch 3 - Pearson Longman 2006*

The written form of the number in bold is _____.

- a) thirteen five thousand
- b) thirty-five thousand
- c) thirty-five hundred
- d) three five hundred



Resolução

- a) thirteen five thousand **ERRADA**
- b) thirty-five thousand **CERTA**
- c) thirty-five hundred **ERRADA**
- d) three five hundred **ERRADA**



25 (2018)

Choose the best alternative for the written form of 137th.

- a) hundredth thirtieth seventh.
- b) one hundred thirty seven.
- c) one hundred thirty seventh.
- d) a hundred thirteen seventy.



Resolução

- a) hundredth thirtieth seventh. **ERRADA**
- b) one hundred thirty seven. **ERRADA**
- c) one hundred thirty seventh. **CERTA**
- d) a hundred thirteen seventy. **ERRADA**

26 (2017)

The correct way of writing the cardinal number 30,000 using words is _____.

- a) third thousand
- b) thirty thousand
- c) thirteen thousand
- d) thirtieth thousand



Resolução

- a) third thousand **ERRADA**
- b) thirty thousand **CERTA**
- c) thirteen thousand **ERRADA**
- d) thirtieth thousand **ERRADA**



27 (2017)

Choose the best alternative for the written form of “1844”.

- a) eight forty – four
- b) one eight four four
- c) eighteen forty-four
- d) eighteen fourth-four

 **Resolução**

- a) eight forty – four **ERRADA**
- b) one eight four four **ERRADA**
- c) eighteen forty-four **CERTA**
- d) eighteen fourth-four **ERRADA**

28 (2015)

The numbers “70 and 100” (line 18), are expressed in English as

- a) seventy and a hundred
- b) seventy and a thousand
- c) seventeen and a hundred
- d) seventeen and a thousand

 **Resolução**

- e) seventy and a hundred **CERTA**
- f) seventy and a thousand **ERRADA**
- g) seventeen and a hundred **ERRADA**
- h) seventeen and a thousand **ERRADA**



29 (2012)

The correspondent ordinal forms for the numbers 60, 30 and 90 are, respectively:

- a) sixth / third / ninth
- b) sixty / thirty / ninety
- c) sixtieth / thirtieth / ninetieth
- d) sixteenth / thirteenth / nineteenth



Resolução

- a) sixth / third / ninth **ERRADA**
- b) sixty / thirty / ninety **ERRADA**
- c) sixtieth / thirtieth / ninetieth **CERTA**
- d) sixteenth / thirteenth / nineteenth **ERRADA**

30 (2015)

“half of the young people interviewed said that they suffer bullying”, the underlined expression represents

- a) twenty-five percent of.
- b) a hundred percent of.
- c) ten percent of.
- d) fifty percent of.



Resolução

- a) twenty-five percent of. **ERRADA**
- b) a hundred percent of. **ERRADA**
- c) ten percent of. **ERRADA**
- d) fifty percent of. **CERTA**

HALF OF = *metade* = 50%



CONCURSEIRO QUE PRETENDE SER POLICIAL NÃO FAZ RATEIO

Todo o material desta apostila (textos e imagens) está protegido por direitos autorais do Profissão Policial Concursos de acordo com a Lei 9.610/1998. Será proibida toda forma de cópia, plágio, reprodução ou qualquer outra forma de uso, não autorizada expressamente, seja ela onerosa ou não, sujeitando-se o transgressor às penalidades previstas civil e criminalmente.