

REVIEW WORKSHEET

TEACHER EDITION

Book 4 — Grammar Review

*A review of the grammar and vocabulary we have studied in Inglês Adulto — Básico 4.
Work through each section to revise. Good luck!*

**What's inside:**

1. Tenses Review — Present & Past Simple
2. Future, Modals & Prepositions
3. Present Perfect & Past Participles
4. Past Perfect
5. Passive Voice
6. Phrasal Verbs

REVIEW 1

Tenses Review: Present & Past Simple

Exercise 1 Present Simple or Simple Past?

Read the time signal word in each sentence. Then fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. (Dica: every day → presente; yesterday / last week → passado.)

1. Every morning, my sister studies English before work. (study) **studies**
2. Last weekend, we went to the beach with our cousins. (go) **went**
3. This course doesn't require any previous experience. (not require) **doesn't require**
4. Two days ago, they bought a new car. (buy) **bought**
5. He usually watches the news after dinner. (watch) **watches**
6. When I was young, my family had a small farm. (have) **had**
7. On Mondays, the library opens at nine o'clock. (open) **opens**
8. Last night, she didn't sleep well. (not sleep) **didn't sleep**

Exercise 2 Choose the Correct Option

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Circle the correct form to complete each sentence.

1. The test _____ of twenty questions in total.

- ☐ a) consist
☒ b) consists ✓ correct
☐ c) consisted

2. _____ they attend the meeting last Friday?

- ☐ a) Do
☐ b) Does
☒ c) Did ✓ correct

3. My brother _____ coffee; he prefers tea.

- ☐ a) don't like
☒ b) doesn't like ✓ correct
☐ c) doesn't likes

4. We _____ the bus yesterday because we woke up late.

- ☐ a) miss
☒ b) missed ✓ correct
☐ c) misses

5. Which sentence has the frequency adverb in the CORRECT position?

- ☒ a) She never eats meat. ✓ correct
☐ b) She eats never meat.
☐ c) Never she eats meat.

Exercise 3 Find and Correct the Mistake

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Each sentence has ONE mistake with the Present Simple or Simple Past. Rewrite the sentence correctly on the line.

1. She work at a hospital every day.

Correct: She works at a hospital every day.

2. He doesn't likes cold weather.

Correct: He doesn't like cold weather.

3. Does they speak English at home?

Correct: Do they speak English at home?

4. Yesterday I goed to the park with my friends.

Correct: Yesterday I went to the park with my friends.

5. They didn't ate breakfast this morning.

Correct: They didn't eat breakfast this morning.

6. My grandmother teached me how to cook.

Correct: My grandmother taught me how to cook.

Exercise 4 Rewrite in the Simple Past

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Rewrite each Present Simple sentence in the Simple Past. Begin with the word Yesterday.

1. I wake up at seven o'clock.

Correct: Yesterday I woke up at seven o'clock.

2. She studies in the library.

Correct: Yesterday she studied in the library.

3. We don't go to school.

Correct: Yesterday we didn't go to school.

4. He drinks a lot of water.

Correct: Yesterday he drank a lot of water.

5. They write letters to their friends.

Correct: Yesterday they wrote letters to their friends.

REVIEW 2

Future, Modals & Prepositions

Exercise 1 Will or Going To?

Complete each sentence with **will** (or **won't**/**'ll**) or the correct form of **going to**.

1. My bags are packed. I am going to fly to Lisbon tomorrow. **am going to**
2. The phone is ringing. I 'll answer it. **'ll**
3. Look at those clouds! It is going to rain. **is going to**
4. Don't worry, I promise I won't tell anyone. **won't**
5. We have already booked the hotel. We are going to stay there for a week. **are going to**
6. I think Brazil will win the next match. **will**

Exercise 2 Choose the correct modal verb

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Select the best option to complete each sentence.

1. You _____ stop at a red light. It's the law.

- ☐ a) might
- ☒ b) must ✓ correct
- ☐ c) don't have to

2. _____ you help me carry this box, please?

- ☒ a) Could ✓ correct
- ☐ b) Must
- ☐ c) Should

3. I'm not sure, but it _____ snow tonight.

- ☐ a) must
- ☒ b) might ✓ correct
- ☐ c) can't

4. Tomorrow is a holiday, so we _____ go to work.

- ☐ a) must
- ☐ b) should
- ☒ c) don't have to ✓ correct

5. You look tired. You _____ get some rest.

- ☒ a) should ✓ correct
- ☐ b) mustn't
- ☐ c) can

6. She *cans*... no — she _____ speak three languages.

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- ☐ a) can ✓ **correct**
- ☐ b) cans
- ☐ c) can to

Exercise 3 On, In, or At?

Complete each sentence with the correct preposition of time or place: **on**, **in**, or **at**.

1. The class starts **at** _____ 9 o'clock. **at**
2. We always travel **in** _____ December. **in**
3. My exam is **on** _____ Monday. **on**
4. The keys are **on** _____ the table. **on**
5. I usually study **at** _____ night. **at**
6. She lives **in** _____ a small town **in** _____ Brazil. **in, in**
7. They are waiting for us **at** _____ the bus stop. **at**
8. The office is **on** _____ the third floor. **on**

Exercise 4 Find and correct the mistake

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Each sentence has ONE error in the future form, modal verb, or preposition. Rewrite the sentence correctly on the line.

1. She can to swim very well.

Correct: She can swim very well.

2. He must studies for the exam.

Correct: He must study for the exam.

3. We have English class in Wednesdays.

Correct: We have English class on Wednesdays.

4. I like to read in night.

Correct: I like to read at night.

5. Look at the time! We will be late. (rewrite using *going to*)

Correct: Look at the time! We are going to be late.

6. My brother is at home, but my parents are at London.

Correct: My brother is at home, but my parents are in London.

REVIEW 3

Present Perfect & Past Participles

Exercise 1 Complete with the Present Perfect

Fill in the blanks with the correct Present Perfect form (have/has + past participle) of the verb in parentheses.

1. She has written three letters today. (write) **has written**
2. We have eaten at this restaurant before. (eat) **have eaten**
3. They haven't finished the project yet. (not / finish) **haven't finished**
4. Have you ever driven a truck? (drive) **Have ... driven**
5. He has just arrived at the station. (just / arrive) **has just arrived**
6. I have never seen the ocean. (never / see) **have never seen**
7. My sister has already done her homework. (already / do) **has already done**
8. Has she read the message yet? (read) **Has ... read**

Exercise 2 Choose *since* or *for*

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Complete each sentence with **since** (a point in time) or **for** (a duration). Use the Word Bank to help you.

WORD BANK

since

for

1. I have lived in Belo Horizonte **for** _____ ten years. **for**
2. She has studied English **since** _____ 2020. **since**
3. We have known each other **for** _____ a long time. **for**
4. He has worked here **since** _____ Monday. **since**
5. They haven't seen their cousins **for** _____ three months. **for**
6. My grandmother has lived in Portugal **since** _____ she was young. **since**

Exercise 3 Present Perfect or Simple Past?

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Choose the correct option to complete each sentence. Remember: if a specific finished time is mentioned, use the Simple Past.

1. I _____ this movie three times.
 - a) saw
 - b) have seen ✓ **correct**

2. We _____ to the beach last weekend.
 - a) went ✓ **correct**
 - b) have gone

3. She _____ in this city since 2015.
 - a) lived
 - b) has lived ✓ **correct**

4. _____ you ever _____ Italian food?
 - a) Did ... eat
 - b) Have ... eaten ✓ **correct**

5. They _____ their car yesterday.
 - a) sold ✓ **correct**
 - b) have sold

6. He _____ his keys, so he can't open the door now.
 - a) lost
 - b) has lost ✓ **correct**

Exercise 4 Find and Correct the Mistake

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Each sentence has ONE mistake (wrong participle, missing have/has, wrong tense, or since/for). Rewrite the sentence correctly on the line.

1. I have went to the supermarket already.

Correct: I have gone to the supermarket already.

2. She written three emails today.

Correct: She has written three emails today.

3. We have studied English since three years.

Correct: We have studied English for three years.

4. They have visited Paris last year.

Correct: They visited Paris last year.

5. He has eat lunch already.

Correct: He has eaten lunch already.

6. Have you finish your homework yet?

Correct: Have you finished your homework yet?

Exercise 5 Irregular Verbs: Complete the Table

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Complete the table with the **Simple Past** and the **Past Participle** of each verb.

Base form	Simple Past	Past Participle
go	<u>went</u>	<u>gone</u>
eat	<u>ate</u>	<u>eaten</u>
write	<u>wrote</u>	<u>written</u>
see	<u>saw</u>	<u>seen</u>
take	<u>took</u>	<u>taken</u>
give	<u>gave</u>	<u>given</u>
drink	<u>drank</u>	<u>drunk</u>
drive	<u>drove</u>	<u>driven</u>
buy	<u>bought</u>	<u>bought</u>
find	<u>found</u>	<u>found</u>
speak	<u>spoke</u>	<u>spoken</u>
do	<u>did</u>	<u>done</u>

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REVIEW 4

Past Perfect

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Exercise 1 Simple Past or Past Perfect?

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses: Simple Past or Past Perfect (had + past participle). Think about which action happened first.

1. When we **arrived** _____ (arrive) at the bus stop, the bus **had already left** (already / leave).
arrived ... had already left

POR QUÊ:

arrived ✓ — past simple para o ponto de referência no passado (o momento em que chegamos).

had already left ✓ — past perfect (had + particípio) para a ação anterior: o ônibus partiu antes de chegarmos.

left ✗ — past simple não marca que a partida foi anterior à chegada.

2. She **was** _____ (be) nervous because she **had never spoken** (never / speak) in public before. **was ... had never spoken**

POR QUÊ:

was ✓ — past simple para o estado no passado (estar nervosa).

had never spoken ✓ — past perfect com never/before para a experiência anterior àquele momento.

spoke ✗ — past simple não expressa que isso era anterior; "before" pede past perfect.

3. After the guests **had eaten** _____ (eat) dinner, they **watched** _____ (watch) a film. **had eaten ... watched**

POR QUÊ:

had eaten ✓ — past perfect após "After" para o evento que aconteceu primeiro (jantar).

watched ✓ — past simple para o evento seguinte (assistir ao filme).

ate ✗ — com dois eventos em sequência, o primeiro vai para o past perfect.

4. By the time the manager **called** _____ (call), I **had finished** _____ (finish) the report. **called ... had finished**

POR QUÊ:

TEACHER EDITION

called ✓ — past simple para o ponto de referência (o momento da ligação).

had finished ✓ — past perfect: terminei o relatório antes de ele ligar ("by the time").

finished ✗ — past simple não marca a anterioridade exigida por "by the time".

5. He **couldn't** _____ (not / can) get in because he **had forgotten** _____ (forget) his keys. **couldn't ... had forgotten**

POR QUÊ:

couldn't ✓ — past simple de "cannot" (não conseguiu entrar).

had forgotten ✓ — past perfect para a causa anterior: esquecer as chaves veio antes.

forgot ✗ — past simple não deixa claro que esquecer aconteceu antes.

6. I **recognized** _____ (recognize) the song because I **had heard** _____ (hear) it before. **recognized ... had heard**

POR QUÊ:

recognized ✓ — past simple para o ponto de referência (reconhecer a música).

had heard ✓ — past perfect com "before": já a tinha ouvido antes.

heard ✗ — past simple não marca a experiência anterior.

7. She first **opened** _____ (open) the windows, and then she **cleaned** _____ (clean) the room. **opened ... cleaned**

POR QUÊ:

opened ✓ / **cleaned** ✓ — dois past simple: ações em sequência ligadas por "first ... and then", sem necessidade de past perfect.

had opened ✗ — "first ... then" já indica a ordem; não se usa past perfect aqui.

8. They **hadn't met** _____ (not / meet) before the conference started last Monday. **hadn't met**

POR QUÊ:

hadn't met ✓ — past perfect negativo: não tinham se conhecido antes do evento ("before the conference started").

didn't meet ✗ — past simple não expressa a anterioridade indicada por "before".

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Exercise 2 Choose the Correct Option

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Choose the option that correctly completes each sentence.

1. By the time the film ended, most of the audience _____ asleep.

- a) fall
- b) had fallen ✓ correct
- c) has fallen

POR QUÊ:

had fallen ✓ — past perfect: dormir aconteceu antes de o filme acabar ("by the time").

fall ✗ — presente; o contexto é passado.

has fallen ✗ — present perfect não combina com a referência passada ("ended").

2. We woke up, _____ breakfast, and left for the beach.

- a) had had
- b) had ✓ correct
- c) have had

POR QUÊ:

had ✓ — past simple "had breakfast" (tomar café): três ações em sequência simples no passado (woke up, had, left).

had had ✗ — past perfect é desnecessário; as ações estão em sequência simples.

have had ✗ — present perfect não combina com a narrativa no passado.

3. _____ you ever _____ a snake before you visited the zoo?

- a) Had ... touched ✓ correct
- b) Did ... touch
- c) Have ... touched

POR QUÊ:

Had ... touched ✓ — pergunta no past perfect com "ever/before": experiência anterior a outro evento passado.

Did ... touch ✗ — past simple não marca a anterioridade.

Have ... touched ✗ — present perfect não combina com "before you visited" (passado).

4. The streets were flooded because it _____ heavily all night.

- a) rained
- b) had rained ✓ correct
- c) has rained

POR QUÊ:

had rained ✓ — past perfect: chover veio antes do alagamento já observado.

rained ✗ — past simple não marca a causa anterior.

has rained ✗ — present perfect não combina com o contexto passado ("were flooded").

5. When the teacher _____ the room, the students had already sat down.

- a) entered ✓ **correct**
b) had entered
c) has entered

POR QUÊ:

TEACHER EDITION

entered ✓ — past simple para a ação de referência; a outra já está em past perfect ("had already sat down").

had entered ✗ — não se usam dois past perfect; o evento de referência fica no past simple.

has entered ✗ — present perfect não combina com a narrativa no passado.

6. As soon as she _____ the door, she realized she had left the oven on.

- a) had closed
b) closed ✓ **correct**
c) closes

POR QUÊ:

closed ✓ — past simple para a ação imediata ("as soon as"); o past perfect já está em "had left".

had closed ✗ — desnecessário; "as soon as" indica ações quase simultâneas no past simple.

closes ✗ — presente não combina com a narrativa no passado.

Exercise 3 Find and Correct the Mistake

TEACHER EDITION

Each sentence has ONE mistake with the Past Perfect or Simple Past. Rewrite the sentence correctly on the line.

1. When I got to the office, my colleagues have already gone home.

Correct: When I got to the office, my colleagues had already gone home.

POR QUÊ:

had already gone ✓ — a ação anterior (ir embora) pede past perfect dentro de narrativa passada.

have already gone ✗ — present perfect não combina com "When I got" (passado).

2. She was tired because she didn't sleep well the night before.

Correct: She was tired because she hadn't slept well the night before.

POR QUÊ:

hadn't slept ✓ — a causa anterior ao cansaço, com "the night before", pede past perfect.

didn't sleep ✗ — past simple não marca a anterioridade.

3. After we had paid the bill, we had left the restaurant.

Correct: After we had paid the bill, we left the restaurant.

POR QUÊ:

left ✓ — só o primeiro evento ("After ... had paid") fica no past perfect; o segundo vai para past simple.

had left ✗ — não se usam dois past perfect em sequência.

4. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had feel better.

Correct: By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had felt better. (or: the patient felt better)

POR QUÊ:

had felt ✓ — past perfect precisa do particípio (felt), não do infinitivo.

had feel ✗ — forma inválida; "had" exige o particípio.

5. They had never saw snow before they traveled to Canada.

Correct: They had never seen snow before they traveled to Canada.

POR QUÊ:

TEACHER EDITION

had never seen ✓ — past perfect usa o particípio (seen), não o past simple.

had never saw ✗ — "had" exige o particípio, não "saw".

6. He didn't recognize the town because it changed so much.

Correct: He didn't recognize the town because it had changed so much.

POR QUÊ:

had changed ✓ — a mudança é anterior ao não reconhecer; "because" + anterioridade pede past perfect.

changed ✗ — past simple não marca que a mudança veio antes.

Exercise 4 Combine the Sentences

TEACHER EDITION

Combine each pair of sentences into ONE sentence using the word in parentheses. Put the earlier event in the Past Perfect and the later event in the Simple Past.

1. The meeting started. I arrived at the office. (by the time)

By the time I arrived at the office, the meeting had already started.

POR QUÊ:

✓ — "by the time" + evento anterior (a reunião) em past perfect ("had already started"); a chegada em past simple.

the meeting already started ✗ — sem past perfect não fica clara a anterioridade.

2. She locked all the doors. She went to bed. (after)

After she had locked all the doors, she went to bed.

POR QUÊ:

✓ — "after" + primeiro evento em past perfect (had locked); o segundo evento em past simple (went).

After she locked ... she had gone ✗ — o past perfect vai no evento anterior, não no posterior.

3. He saved enough money. He booked the holiday. (before)

He had saved enough money before he booked the holiday.

POR QUÊ:

✓ — evento anterior (juntar dinheiro) em past perfect; "before" + evento posterior em past simple (booked).

He saved ... before he had booked ✗ — inverte qual evento é o anterior.

4. The shop closed. We got there. (when)

When we got there, the shop had already closed.

POR QUÊ:

✓ — chegada em past simple (got); a loja já fechada (evento anterior) em past perfect ("had already closed").

the shop closed ✗ — sem past perfect perde-se a anterioridade.

5. I never tried sushi. I visited Japan last year. (before)

I had never tried sushi before I visited Japan last year.

POR QUÊ:

TEACHER EDITION

✓ — experiência anterior em past perfect com "never/before"; a visita em past simple (visited).

I never tried ... before I had visited ✗ — o past perfect vai na experiência anterior, não na visita.

6. The film already began. We sat down. (when)

When we sat down, the film had already begun.

POR QUÊ:

✓ — sentar em past simple (sat); o filme já começado (anterior) em past perfect ("had already begun").

had already began ✗ — o particípio de begin é "begun", não "began".

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REVIEW 5

Passive Voice

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Exercise 1 Complete with the Correct Passive Form

Fill in each blank with the correct passive form (be + past participle) of the verb in parentheses. Watch the tense indicated.

1. Soccer **is played** all over the world. (play — Present Simple)

is played

POR QUÊ:

is played ✓ — passiva no presente simples: is (be) + played (particípio).

plays ✗ — forma ativa; aqui o sujeito recebe a ação, precisa de be + particípio.

2. This castle **was built** in the 15th century. (build — Past Simple)

was built

POR QUÊ:

was built ✓ — passiva no passado simples: was (be) + built (particípio de build).

was build ✗ — depois de be vem o particípio (built), não o infinitivo.

3. The results **will be published** next Monday. (publish — Future)

will be published

POR QUÊ:

will be published ✓ — passiva no futuro: will be + particípio.

will publish / will be publish ✗ — falta o particípio ou o "be"; a passiva exige will be + particípio.

4. My passport **has been renewed** recently. (renew — Present Perfect)

has been renewed

POR QUÊ:

has been renewed ✓ — passiva no present perfect: has been + particípio.

has renewed ✗ — isso é ativa; a passiva precisa de "been" (has been + particípio).

5. The bridge is being repaired at the moment. (repair — Present Continuous) **is being repaired**

POR QUÊ:

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is being repaired ✓ — passiva continua:

is being + particípio (ação em andamento).

is repaired ✗ — falta "being" para indicar a ação em curso ("at the moment").

6. All visitors must be registered at the front desk. (must / register) **must be registered**

POR QUÊ:**must be registered** ✓ — passiva com modal: must be + particípio.**must register / must registered** ✗ — depois do modal a passiva exige "be" + particípio.

Exercise 2 Add the Agent with "by"

TEACHER EDITION

Complete each passive sentence with **by** + the agent given in parentheses. Use the word bank to help you decide when an agent is needed.

WORD BANK — AGENTS

by Picasso

by the students

by my grandmother

by a famous director

1. This painting was created
by Picasso. (Picasso)

**by
Picasso****POR QUÊ:**

by Picasso ✓ — na passiva, o agente (quem fez a ação) é introduzido por "by".

from Picasso ✗ — o agente da passiva leva "by", não "from".

2. The cake was baked
by my grandmother. (my grandmother)

**by my
grandmother****POR QUÊ:**

by my grandmother ✓ — "by" + agente para indicar quem assou o bolo.

omitir o agente ✗ — aqui ele é relevante e deve aparecer com "by".

3. The classroom was decorated
by the students. (the students)

**by the
students****POR QUÊ:**

by the students ✓ — "by" + agente (quem decorou a sala).

with the students ✗ — o agente da passiva usa "by", não "with".

4. That movie was directed
by a famous director. (a famous director)

**by a
famous
director****POR QUÊ:**

by a famous director ✓ — "by" + agente (quem dirigiu o filme).

of a famous director ✗ — o agente da passiva é introduzido por "by".

Exercise 3 Choose the Correct Passive Form

TEACHER EDITION

Select the option that correctly completes each sentence in the passive voice.

1. Coffee _____ in Brazil and Colombia.

- a) grows
b) is grown ✓ correct
c) is growing

POR QUÊ:

is grown ✓ — passiva no presente: o café é cultivado (be + particípio).

grows ✗ — ativa; aqui o sujeito recebe a ação.

is growing ✗ — contínuo ativo, não passiva.

2. The thieves _____ by the police last night.

- a) were arrested ✓ correct
b) was arrested
c) arrested

POR QUÊ:

were arrested ✓ — sujeito plural ("thieves") → "were"; passado + particípio.

was arrested ✗ — o be deve concordar com o plural: were.

arrested ✗ — sem o verbo be ficaria ativa.

3. The new library _____ already _____.

- a) has / been opened ✓ correct
b) has / opened
c) was / been opened

POR QUÊ:

has / been opened ✓ — passiva no present perfect: has been + particípio.

has / opened ✗ — sem "been" vira ativa.

was / been opened ✗ — "was been" não existe.

4. The documents _____ when the manager walked in.

- a) are being signed
b) were being signed ✓ correct
c) were signing

POR QUÊ:

were being signed ✓ — passiva contínua no passado: were being + particípio.

are being signed ✗ — presente não combina com "walked" (passado).

were signing ✗ — ativa; os documentos recebem a ação.

5. Helmets _____ on this construction site.

- a) must wear
- b) must be wear
- c) must be worn ✓ **correct**

POR QUÊ:

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must be worn ✓ — passiva com modal: must be + particípio (worn).

must wear ✗ — ativa; os capacetes não "usam".

must be wear ✗ — precisa do particípio "worn", não do infinitivo.

Exercise 4 Rewrite in the Passive Voice

TEACHER EDITION

Rewrite each active sentence in the passive voice. Keep the same tense. Include the agent with **by** only when it is important.

1. A Brazilian company makes these shoes.
(Present Simple)

POR QUÊ:

✓ — o objeto vira sujeito; presente simples passivo (are made) + by + agente.

are maked ✗ — o particípio de make é "made".

Correct: These shoes are made by a Brazilian company.

2. The Romans built this road. (Past Simple)

POR QUÊ:

✓ — passado passivo (was built) + by + agente (the Romans).

was build ✗ — o particípio é "built", não o infinitivo.

Correct: This road was built by the Romans.

3. Someone has stolen my wallet.
(Present Perfect)

POR QUÊ:

✓ — present perfect passivo (has been stolen); o agente "someone" é indefinido e por isso se omite.

has been stolen by someone ✗ — agente indefinido normalmente não aparece.

Correct: My wallet has been stolen.

4. The mayor will open the festival on Friday.
(Future)

POR QUÊ:

✓ — futuro passivo (will be opened) + by + agente (the mayor).

will be open ✗ — precisa do particípio "opened" ("open" seria adjetivo).

Correct: The festival will be opened by the mayor on Friday.

5. Workers are cleaning the streets right now. (Present Continuous)

POR QUÊ:

✓ — presente contínuo passivo (are being cleaned); o agente "workers" é omitido por ser genérico.

are being clean ✗ — falta o particípio "cleaned".

Correct: The streets are being cleaned right now.

6. You must complete the form in black ink. (Modal)

Correct: The form must be completed in black ink.

POR QUÊ:

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✓ — modal passivo (must be completed); o sujeito "you" desaparece na passiva.

must completed ✗ — depois do modal a passiva exige "be" + particípio.

TEACHER EDITION

REVIEW 6

Phrasal Verbs

TEACHER EDITION

Exercise 1 Match the Meaning: Complete with the Right Phrasal Verb

Each sentence ends with a meaning in brackets. Choose the phrasal verb from the box that matches that meaning and write it in the blank. Use each phrasal verb only once.

WORD BANK

give up

look after

find out

run into

hand in

come across

carry on

let down

1. You must **hand in** your essay by Monday. (*submit an assignment*)

hand in

POR QUÊ:

hand in ✓ — significa entregar/submeter um trabalho.

give up ✗ — significa desistir, não entregar.

2. Don't **give up** — you are almost finished! (*stop trying*)

give up

POR QUÊ:

give up ✓ — significa desistir, parar de tentar.

carry on ✗ — significa continuar (sentido oposto).

3. We need to **find out** what time the museum opens. (*discover information*)

find out

POR QUÊ:

find out ✓ — significa descobrir uma informação (procurando saber).

come across ✗ — é encontrar por acaso, não buscar a informação.

4. I didn't expect to **run into** her at the gym. (*meet by chance*)

run into

POR QUÊ:

run into ✓ — significa encontrar alguém por acaso.

look after ✗ — significa cuidar de alguém/algo.

5. Could you **look after** my dog while I'm away? (*take care of*)

look after

POR QUÊ:

look after ✓ — significa cuidar de alguém/algo.

let down ✗ — significa decepcionar.

TEACHER EDITION

6. Please **carry on** with your work; I'll be back soon. (*continue*)

carry on

POR QUÊ:

carry on ✓ — significa continuar (with = com a atividade).

give up ✗ — significa desistir (sentido oposto).

7. I **came across** some old photos while cleaning the attic. (*find by accident*)

came across

POR QUÊ:

came across ✓ — encontrar por acaso (passado de come across).

found out ✗ — é descobrir uma informação de propósito, não por acaso.

8. He promised to come but never did; he really **let me down**. (*disappointed someone*)

let me down

POR QUÊ:

let me down ✓ — significa decepcionar; é separável, então o pronome "me" fica entre o verbo e "down".

let down me ✗ — com pronome, o phrasal separável obriga "let me down".

Exercise 2 Complete the Sentences

TEACHER EDITION

Fill in each blank with a phrasal verb from the box. Use the correct form (tense and person). Remember to separate the verb when a pronoun is used.

WORD BANK

wake up

turn off

pick up

look up

throw away

run out of

figure out

get along with

1. I usually wake up at six o'clock during the week.

wake up

POR QUÊ:

wake up ✓ — significa acordar; presente simples para rotina ("usually").

Sem objeto pronome, não há separação: fica "wake up".

2. Can you pick up the children from school today?

pick up

POR QUÊ:

pick up ✓ — significa buscar/apanhar; objeto é substantivo, então pode ficar junto: "pick up the children".

Só seria obrigatório separar se o objeto fosse pronome (pick them up).

3. The lamp is still on. Please turn it off.

turn it off

POR QUÊ:

turn it off ✓ — significa desligar; com o pronome "it", o phrasal separável obriga o pronome no meio.

turn off it ✗ — pronome nunca fica depois da partícula em phrasal separável.

4. If you don't know the word, you can look it up in the dictionary.

look it up

POR QUÊ:

look it up ✓ — significa procurar (uma palavra); separável, o pronome "it" vai no meio.

look up it ✗ — com pronome não se pode deixar a partícula antes.

5. We've run out of coffee, so I'll buy some more.

**run
out
of**

POR QUÊ:

run out of ✓ — significa ficar sem; aqui em present perfect ("we've run out of"), com "run" como particípio.

É inseparável e vem sempre com "of": **run out of**, nunca "run of out".

TEACHER EDITION

6. These boxes are empty. Let's throw them away.

**throw
them
away**

POR QUÊ:

throw them away ✓ — significa jogar fora; separável, o pronome "them" fica no meio.

throw away them ✗ — com pronome, a partícula "away" vai depois do pronome.

7. I can't figure out how this machine works.

**figure
out**

POR QUÊ:

figure out ✓ — significa entender/descobrir; o objeto é uma oração ("how this machine works"), então fica junto.

Só separaria com um pronome: figure it out.

8. She gets along with all of her colleagues.

**gets
along
with**

POR QUÊ:

gets along with ✓ — significa dar-se bem com; 3ª pessoa do singular ("she") → "gets".

É inseparável e vem sempre com "with": **get along with**.