



# INGLÊS

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Reported speech **Exercises** 





# THE LITTLE PRINCE AND THE NARRATOR TALK ABOUT SUNSETS

Oh, little prince! Bit by bit I came to understand the secrets of your sad little life... For a long time you had found your only entertainment in the quiet pleasure of looking at the sunset. I learned that new detail on the morning of the fourth day, when you said to me:

"I am very fond of sunsets. Come, let us go look at a sunset now."

#### "But we must wait." I said.

"Wait? For what?"

"For the sunset. We must wait until it is time."

At first you seemed to be very much surprised. And then you laughed to yourself. You said to me you were always thinking that you were at home!"

Just so. Everybody knows that when it is noon in the United States the sun is setting over France. If you could fly to France in one minute, you could go straight into the sunset, right from noon. Unfortunately, France is too far away for that. But on your tiny planet, my little prince, all you need do is move your chair a few steps. You can see the day end and the twilight falling whenever you like...

"One day," you said to me, "I saw the sunset forty-four times!"

And a little later you added:

"You know-- one loves the sunset, when one is so sad..."

"Were you so sad, then?" I asked, "on the day of the forty-four sunsets?"

But the little prince made no reply.

- "But we must wait", I said in the Reported Speech would be...
- a) "But we had to wait."
- b) "But we musted to wait."
- c) "But we would wait."
- d) "But we should wait."
- e) "But we must have waited."
- "You said to me you were always thinking that you were at home", in the direct speech would be...

YOU SAID TO ME: "\_\_\_\_\_\_

- a) "I was always thinking that I was at home."
- b) "I am always thinking that I am at home."
- c) "He had always thought that he had been at home."
- d) "You would always thinking that you would be at home."
- e) "I always thought that I was at home."

- What would the indirect speech for the question "Were you so sad, then?" I asked, be?
- a) I asked if you are so sad, then
- b) I asked why he was so sad, then.
- c) I asked if he is so sad, then
- d) I asked when he was so sad, then.
- e) I asked if he had been so sad, then.
- "Tell me your name". She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ her my name.
- a) tell
- b) to tell
- c) told
- d) not to tell
- e) if to tell
- 6 "Do we have a test tomorrow?"
- a) I've forgotten do we have a test tomorrow?
- b) I've forgotten if we have a test tomorrow.
- c) I've forgotten have we a test tomorrow?
- d) I've forgotten if we had a test the following day.
- e) I've forgotten did we have a test yesterday?

## **GABARITO**

# Resposta da questão 1: [A]

MUST no passado corresponde a HAD TO.

#### Resposta da questão 2: [B]

Nessa questão, iremos fazer o processo contrário, ou seja, iremos colocar a frase no presente. Para passado contínuo, WERE ALWAYS THINKING, iremos transformar em AM ALWAYS THINKING.

# Resposta da questão 3: [E]

Quando a pergunta tem como resposta SIM ou Não, começamos a reportá-la com a palavra IF/WHETHER. E o passado de WERE é HAD BEEN.

#### Resposta da questão 4: [B]

Todo IMPERATIVO é colocado no infinitivo quando se reporta a fala.

### Resposta da questão 5: [D]

Quando reportamos uma pergunta cuja a resposta é Sim ou Não, começamos o discurso reportado com IF ou WHETHER, o passado de HAVE é HAD e TOMORROW transforma-se ara THE FOLLOWING DAY.







TODOS OS DIREITOS RESERVADOS.