

**Lista de Exercícios**

Assinale a alternativa correta:

- 1- John painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ a different color.  
a) had to choose  
**b) should have chosen**  
c) must have chosen  
d) could have been choosing  
*Sugestão/conselho num contexto passado. Uso de should + tempo perfect*
- 2- Tom is sitting at his desk. He's reading his chemistry text because he has a test tomorrow. He \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) could study  
b) should be studying  
c) will study  
**d) must be studying**  
*Conclusão lógica com uso de must.*
- 3- When Mr. Lee was younger, he \_\_\_\_\_ work in the garden for hours, but now he has to take frequent rests because he has emphysema.  
a) has got to  
b) can  
c) should be able to  
**d) could**  
*Capacidade, num contexto passado. Uso de could.*
- 4- Whenever my parents went out in the evening, I \_\_\_\_\_ the job of taking care of my little brothers.  
**a) would get**  
b) should get  
c) must have gotten  
d) had better get  
*Uso de would + infinitive para indicar hábito passado, acompanhado de advérbio de frequência (whenever = sempre que, toda vez que)*
- 5- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ to a furniture store. I bought a new lamp there.  
a) could go  
**b) went**  
c) could have gone  
d) ought to have gone  
*Verbo no passado com tempo definido. Não há necessidade de uso de um modal.*

- 6- Mark and Sally were mischievous children. They \_\_\_\_\_ tricks on their teachers, which always got them into a lot of trouble.  
a) could play  
**b) used to play**  
c) could have played  
d) may have played  
*Hábito passado, indicado pelo uso de used to.*
- 7- Robert has a new car. He \_\_\_\_\_ it for a very good price. He paid 30 percent less than the regular retail cost.  
a) could buy  
b) had to buy  
c) was supposed to buy  
**d) was able to buy**  
*Capacidade num âmbito passado. Uso da forma equivalente be able to. Ele conseguiu comprá-lo...*
- 8- "Did you enjoy the picnic?"  
"It was okay, but I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ to a movie."  
a) go  
b) be going  
**c) have gone**  
d) went  
*Uso de would rather para expressar preferência num contexto passado, portanto seguido de um tempo perfect.*
- 9- "Why are you so sure that Ann didn't commit the crime she's been accused of committing?"  
"She \_\_\_\_\_ that crime because I was with her, and we were out of town on that day."  
a) may not have committed  
b) wasn't supposed to commit  
c) committed  
**d) couldn't have committed**  
*Expressa impossibilidade (verbo na negativa) num contexto passado, seguido por um tempo perfect.*
- 10- "Since we have to be there in a hurry, we \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi." I agree.  
**a) had better**  
b) may  
c) have been used to  
d) are able to  
*Expressa conclusão pessoal. Em face do exposto na primeira oração, seria melhor pegarmos um táxi.*

11- "It \_\_\_\_\_ rain this evening. Why don't you take an umbrella?"

"That's a good idea. May I borrow yours?"

- a) had better
- b) could be
- c) must
- d) **might**

Probabilidade de ocorrência de ação futura.  
Uso de might.

12- " \_\_\_\_\_ you hand me that pair of scissors, please?"

"Certainly."

- a) May
- b) Shall
- c) **Will**
- d) Should

Uso de will para expressar um pedido educado.

13- "Larry drove all night to get here for his sister's wedding. He \_\_\_\_\_ exhausted by the time he arrived."

- a) ought to be
- b) could be
- c) **must have been**
- d) will have been

Conclusão sobre uma ação ocorrida num contexto passado. Uso de must + tempo perfect.

14- "What are you doing here now? You \_\_\_\_\_ be here for another three hours."

"I know. We got an early start and it took less time than we expected. I hope you don't mind."

- a) couldn't
- b) might not
- c) had better not
- d) **aren't supposed to**

Uso de forma equivalente para expressar expectativa.

15- " \_\_\_\_\_ taking me downtown on your way to work this morning?"

"Not at all."

- a) Can you
- b) Why don't you
- c) **Would you mind**
- d) Could you please

Pedido educado. Uso da expressão Would you mind ...? (Você se importaria...?)

16- "I locked myself out of my apartment. I didn't know what to do."

"You \_\_\_\_\_ your roommate."

- a) **could have called**
- b) may have called
- c) mould have called
- d) must have called

Possibilidade expressa num contexto passado.  
Uso de Could + tempo perfect

17- "You haven't eaten anything since yesterday afternoon. You \_\_\_\_\_ be really hungry!"

- a) might
- b) will
- c) can
- d) **must**

Conclusão lógica expressa com o uso de must.

18- "How long have you been married?"

"We \_\_\_\_\_ have been married for twenty-three years on our next anniversary."

- a) must
- b) should
- c) **will**
- d) could

Uso do Future Perfect Tense para expressar uma ação que terá sido completada antes de um certo tempo no futuro. Não há necessidade do uso de um modal.

19- "I \_\_\_\_\_ there at 6 pm for the meeting, but my car won't start. Could you please give me a lift in your car?"

"Sure. Are you ready to go now?"

- a) will be
- b) may be
- c) supposed to be
- d) **have got to be**

Expressa obrigação. Uso de forma equivalente a must.

20- "I left a cookie on the table, but now it's gone. What happened to it?"

"I don't know. One of the children \_\_\_\_\_ it."

- a) **may have eaten**
- b) could eat
- c) had to eat
- d) should have eaten

Expressa uma probabilidade num contexto passado. Uso de may + tempo perfect.