



As questões 01 e 02 referem-se a um texto extraído de "REBECCA" de DAPHNE DU MAURIER, edição Longman simplified series, 1987.

01.(ITA - 1990) A sequência lógica das sentenças abaixo:

- (1) and was later made into an excellent film, directed by Alfred Hitchcock. She lives by the sea in the West of England,
 - (2) who was a famous English actor. Her early book about him,
 - (3) General Frederick Browning, and has one son and two daughters.
 - (4) Daphne du Maurier is the second daughter of the late Sir Gerald du Maurier,
 - (5) called Gerald, a Portrait, was a great success. Since then, perhaps her best known books,
 - (6) where she enjoys sailing boats and walking in the country. She is married to a distinguished soldier,
 - (7) have been Jamaica Inn(1936), Frenchman's Creek (1941), Hun Hill(1943) and My cousin Rachel (1951). Rebecca was written in 1938, 6:
- (A) 4 - 2 - 5 - 7 - 1 - 6 - 3
(B) 4 - 2 - 5 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 3
(C) 4 - 5 - 2 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 3
(D) 4 - 2 - 7 - 5 - 1 - 6 - 3
(E) 4 - 2 - 7 - 5 - 6 - 1 - 3

SOLUÇÃO

Alternativa A

A sequência lógica do texto é a seguinte:

- (4) Daphne du Maurier is the second daughter of the late Sir Gerald du Maurier...
- (2) ... who was a famous English actor. Her early book about him, ...
- (5) ... called Gerald, a Portrait, was a great success. Since then, perhaps her best known books...
- (7) have been Jamaica Inn (1936) Frenchman's Creek (1941). Hun Hill (1943) and My cousin Rachel (1951). Rebecca was written in 1938, ...
- (1) ... and was later made into an excellent film, directed by Alfred Hitchcock. She lives by the sea in the West of England, ...
- (6) ... where she enjoys sailing boats and walking in the country. She is married to a distinguished soldier, ...
- (3) ... General Frederick Browning, and has one son and two daughters.

02.(ITA - 1990) Através dessa biografia de Daphne Du Maurier ficamos sabendo que:

- (A) Rebecca, publicado em 1938, foi escrito a pedidos de Alfred Hitchcock, que mais tarde produziu e dirigiu o filme.
- (B) Daphne du Maurier é casada e tem três filhos.
- (C) Daphne du Maurier mora no interior da Inglaterra.

- (D) Daphne du Maurier foi filha única, e escreveu um livro chamado Gerald, a Portrait em homenagem a seu pai.
- (E) Daphne du Maurier é filha de um militar e tem dois irmãos.

SOLUÇÃO

A resposta encontra-se nas partes 6 e 3 respectivamente:

- (6) ... She is married to a distinguished soldier...
- (3) ... General Frederick Browning, and has one son and two daughters.

03.(ITA - 1990) Leia o texto abaixo, completando-o com as palavras que estão faltando:

Economically, the world can be divided..... two parts. The difference between them that one part is poor and.., other is wealthy. In the poor..... of the world, a lot of never get enough to eat. In.....countries, a lot of people eat much. The tragedy is that there more people in the poor countries there are in the wealthy countries. is estimated that approximately 80% of the..... population cannot afford to have proper....., housing or medical care.

(Referência: AKL Advanced Series - Ed. Longman, 1985)

- (A) onto - are - the - country's - people - healthy - too - are - than - It - world's - food.
- (B) into - is - the - countries - people - wealthy - too - are - than - It - world's - food.
- (C) onto - is - the - countries - people - healthy - too - are - then - It - world's - food.
- (D) into - is - the - country's - people - wealthy - too - is - then - It - world's - food.
- (E) into - is - the - countries - people - wealthy - too - is - then - It - world's - food.

SOLUÇÃO

"Economicamente, o mundo pode ser dividido em (divided into) duas partes. A diferença entre elas é (is) que uma parte é pobre e a outra (the) é rica. Nos países pobres (countries) do mundo, muitas pessoas (people) nunca têm o suficiente para comer. Em países ricos (wealthy), muitas pessoas comem demais (too much). A tragédia é que há (there are) mais pessoas nos países pobres do que (than) em países ricos. É (it is) estimado que aproximadamente 80% da população do mundo (world's population) não consegue ter sua própria comida (food), casa e cuidado médico."

Você tem algumas expressões e seus vários possíveis significados, de acordo com um

Utilize-as para responder aos testes 04, 05 e 06.

I. bring up (v adv) I. to educate and care for in the family until grown-up: *to bring up children* 2. to raise or introduce (a subject): *to bring up the question of* (compare COME UP(1))

3. *esp.* BrE to be sick; VOMIT (one's food) 4. *usu, pass.* to cause to stop suddenly: *John was about to enter the room, when he was brought up short by a note on the door* 5. to cause to arrive: *to bring up more soldiers* 6. (to) cause to reach: *That brings the total up (to £200)* 7. (*for esp.* BrE: *infml*) to speak severely to: *Mother is always bringing the boy up for his bad behaviour* 8. HAVE UP 9. BRING TO 10. bring up the rear: to be the last in a line or in a group of soldiers.

II. carry on (v adv.) 1. to continue, *esp.* in spite of an interruption or difficulties: *Even after the king had entered the room she carried on talkin / Carry on the good work!* *The government must carry on, whatever the cost . / We'll carry on our conversation tomorrow.* 2 *infml*: to behave in a very excited and anxious manner: *Mother did carry on so when she heard the bad news!*

III. look up (v adv) I. to get better, *esp.* after being bad: *Trade should look up later in the year* 2. to find (information) in a book: *Look up the word in the dictionary* 3. to find and visit (someone) when in the same place.

IV. put up (v adv.) 1. to raise: *put up a tent* 2. to put in a public place: *put up a notice* 3. to increase (a price) 4. *becoming rare* to pack: *Put up some food for us. [Put up the apples in barrels* 3. to provide food and lodging for (someone): *I'm afraid I can't put you up; you'll have to go to a hotel* 6. *esp.* BrE: to find food and lodging: *we'll put up here for the night. [We'll put up at an inn - compare PUT UP WITH* 7. *esp.* BrE: to offer oneself for election: *My brother is putting up for Parliament at the next election* 8. to supply (money needed for something) : *The plans for the new theatre are all prepared, but who will put up the money?* 9. to offer, show, make, or give, *esp.* in a struggle: *what a coward; he didn't put up much o(a fight!* 10. to offer for sale: *She's putting her house up (for sale)* 11. to suggest (someone) for a job, position, etc.: *Will you put Tom up the cricket club (=suggest him as a member)?* 12. to place in safe-keeping or PUT AWAY (1) : *Put up your sword* 13. *becoming rare* to preserve and store (fruit, food, etc.) 14. to call (a prisoner) to be examined in court 15. *tech*: to make (a hunted animal or bird) leave a hiding place: *Hunters use dogs to put up birds.*

V. take after (v prep) 1. to look or behave like (an older relative) *Marry really takes after her mother; she has the same eys, nose, and hair.* I *came to chase*

(Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Longman Group Limited, 1978)

Cada uma das sentenças possui uma expressão sublinhada que pode ser substituída por uma das definições acima. Leia as definições com atenção e assinale a alternativa CORRETA:

04.(ITA - 1990) The Smiths have tried to educate all their five children to be quite independent.

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

SOLUÇÃO

"Os Smiths tentaram (têm tentado) educar todos os cinco filhos para serem independentes."

05.(ITA - 1990) It's really incredible how Robert resembles his father both in character and in appearance.

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

SOLUÇÃO

"É realmente inacreditável como Robert se parece com seu pai tanto no caráter como na aparência".
to resemble = to take after.

06.(ITA - 1990) I don't know Mrs Lawrence's number but I'll find it in the telephone directory.

- (A) I
- (B) II
- (C) III
- (D) IV
- (E) V

SOLUÇÃO

"Não sei o telefone de Mrs Lawrence mas eu o encontrarei (acharei) na lista telefônica."
to find = to look up

O Texto Abaixo, Retirado De First Certificate Skills De C. Johnson, Ed. Evans Brothers Ltd., 1977, Refere-Se As Questões 07 A 09.

A suitable case for killing?

When BBC television decided to make a programme on voluntary euthanasia - or, as it's sometimes called, 'mercy killing' - the Radio Times sent a reporter to Holland to interview two doctors, Gertruida and Andries Postma for an accompanying article. In 1973 Dr. Gertruida Postma had been tried for the 'mercy killing' of her mother, Mrs Margina Gravelink.

The Radio Times writer discovered that when she was 78 years old, Mrs Gravelink suffered serious brain damage from a cerebral haemorrhage and went into a coma. She regained consciousness and though she still had a clear mind she was so ill physically that she became very unhappy. In fact, she was so unhappy that she attempted suicide by throwing herself from a high bed. She survived but her health grew even worse and she had to be moved to an old people's home. When Dr. Postma visited her there, she felt that her mother was waiting for her to help her out of her.

One day, a few weeks later when she went to see mother, Dr. Postma took a phial of morphine to the bedside. She injected her mother with the drug and Mrs Gravelink died within a minute. The speed with which she died showed people said later - what a terrible condition her mother had been in. The dose might have taken an hour to kill a healthy person.

When the 'Radio Times' writer asked Dr. Gertruida Postma and her husband how they felt now about 'mercy killing' they replied jointly: "There are two kinds of euthanasia - active and passive. In active euthanasia, the patient's life is deliberately ended, perhaps by giving the patient a drug. In passive euthanasia, the patient is merely allowed to die... In any 100 doctors there will be perhaps 20 who practise active euthanasia, 60 who practise passive euthanasia and 20 who are

completely against it and believe that life must be maintained in all circumstances, no matter how hopeless it is and even if the patient's life has become terrible or reduced to the level of a vegetable .

"Our object is to encourage doctors to talk about euthanasia and to declare their practice openly. Then the law could be changed straight away. The old medical laws are not fitted to modern medical science - where we can keep life going beyond its human limits, where we can continue physical life when the brain has ceased to function, when life has no dignity or personal meaning.

"We want to see a change in the law allowing for voluntary euthanasia. We must make the way clear for patients so that they are able to discuss their situations and make a rational choice about their death.

"Three conditions must govern euthanasia in every case: the patient must be obviously and unmistakably dying with only days or weeks to live; the patient must ask for death; and the doctor must make known what he has done so that there can be no question of, for example, murder for gain. Death certificates should be quite clear, saying, for instance: "Patient with secondary cancer euthanasia performed." There must be nothing secret about it..."

The Postmas want to encourage a situation in which people could make a "testament of life" in the days of their good health to make sure of their own euthanasia if they are ever injured and lose the use of their rational minds, for example, in a road accident.

From an article in the *Radio Times*

07.(ITA – 1990) As palavras da primeira coluna (I-IV) foram retiradas do texto "A suitable case for killing?". A sua tarefa é encontrar definições ou sinônimos na 2ª coluna (1-4) que sejam adequadas a elas no contexto do artigo.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. tried | 1. tried |
| II. mercy killing | 2. examined in a court of law |
| III. attempted | 3. a small bottle of liquid medicine |
| IV. phial | 4. euthanasia |
- (A) I.2 II.4 III.3 IV.1
 (B) I.2 II.4 III.1 IV.3
 (C) I.2 II.1 III.4 IV.3
 (D) I.1 II.2 III.4 IV.4
 (E) I.1 II.3 III.2 IV.4

SOLUÇÃO

- I. tried = foi levada a julgamento
 II. mercy killing = matar por compaixão, eutanásia
 III. attempted = tentou
 IV. phial = ampola, garrafinha com líquido medicinal

08.(ITA - 1990) O motivo que levou Dr. Gertruida Postma a acelerar a morte de sua mãe, foi:

- (A) o estado de saúde crítico e irreversível de sua mãe;
 (B) o fato de sua mãe, de 78 anos, estar em estado de coma;
 (C) o fato de sua mãe ter ameaçado se suicidar, jogando-se de uma cama e agora estar em estado de coma;
 (D) o fato de sua mãe estar viciada em morfina;
 (E) o ódio que a médica sentia pela mãe.

09.(ITA - 1990) Segundo a opinião de Dr. Postma e de seu marido:

- (A) existem no mundo em torno de 100 médicos que praticam a eutanásia, dos quais aproximadamente 20% fazem-no de forma ativa e os outros de forma passiva, ou seja, deixando o paciente morrer;
 (B) de cada 100 médicos em todo o mundo, apenas 20% são totalmente contra a prática de eutanásia, acreditando que a vida deva ser mantida, não importa qual seja a gravidade do estado de saúde do paciente;
 (C) 60% dos médicos no mundo praticam eutanásia, seja ela passiva ou ativa;
 (D) 60 médicos em todo o mundo praticam a eutanásia e agora estão querendo mudar as leis médicas, que a seu ver estão ultrapassadas;
 (E) o que foi feito com Mrs. Margina Gravelink foi eutanásia passiva.

10.(ITA - 1990) As palavras sublinhadas no texto abaixo: (chungle, gucked, wug, orck, vichoded e clochesting) foram todas inventadas. Leia o texto com atenção e indique a opção correta de substituição dessas palavras, de modo que o texto faça sentido.

MIAMI, Nov. 30 – A 93-year-old chungle was jailed here for a night on a charge of armed robbery after she gucked, to pay what she considered an exorbitant taxi fare, then wug the driver with her walking stick and fought the police who came to his orck.

Johanna Briscoe gucked to pay the \$10 fare on Friday. When the taxi driver vichoded, she wug him with her walking stick.

When the caretakers of the flats she lives came to his orck, she attacked them, too. Two policemen were kicked, scratched and wug with her stick.

After finally overpowering the chungle, they charged her with armed robbery and clochesting arrest, "disarmed" her and took her off to prison.

Back at home, she was reported to have recovered with the orck of a large whisky and orange juice.

(Adaptado de *Streamline English-Destinations Workbook B* – Bernard Hatley & Peter Viney OUP, 1984).

	CHUNGLE	GUCKED	WUG	RCK	VIHODED	CLOTHESING
a)	man	accepted	kissed	safe	protested	accepting
b)	woman	refused	hit	safe	protested	accepting
c)	woman	refused	hit	aid	protested	resisting
d)	man	accepted	kissed	aid	accepted	resisting
e)	woman	accepted	hit	aid	accepted	resisting

SOLUÇÃO

- woman = mulher
 refused = recusou-se
 hit = bateu
 did = ajuda
 protested = protestou
 resisting = resistência
11.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:
 ...I.... Dr Brown refused to talk to...II.... doctor who wanted to help him.
 Nota: o aparecimento de um asterisco (*) significa que nenhum artigo deve ser usado. Essa nota também se aplica à questão nº 12, é:

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II |
| (A) | the | the |
| (B) | * | the |
| (C) | * | an |

- (D) the a
(E) the na

SOLUÇÃO

....*.... Dr Brown refused to talk to...the.... doctor who wanted to help him.

Não se usa artigo definido (the) antes de nomes próprios no singular.

12.(ITA - 1990) ___ I ___ apple ___ II ___ day keeps the doctor away.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II |
| (A) | a | the |
| (B) | a | a |
| (C) | an | a |
| (D) | the | the |
| (E) | an | the |

SOLUÇÃO

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Usa-se artigo indefinido "an" (um, uma) diante de palavras iniciadas por vogal (apple).

13.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

The blue pencil is not ___ I ___ and it is not ___ II ___ either; it is ___ III ___.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|------|
| | I | II | III |
| (A) | my | his | hers |
| (B) | your | of her | our |
| (C) | mine | of him | your |
| (D) | yours | hers | mine |
| (E) | ours | his | her |

SOLUÇÃO

The blue pencil is not yours and it is not hers either; it is mine. A caneta azul não é sua, e não é dela também; ela é minha.

Nos três casos usa-se o "possessive pronoun", já que o substantivo (pencil) não aparece expresso em seguida.

14.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche a lacuna de:

He is a friend of

- (A) mine
(B) their
(C) of they
(D) my
(E) of your

SOLUÇÃO

He is a friend of mine. Ele é um amigo meu

15.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

___ I ___ book is this?

The girl ___ II ___ name I have forgotten looks like my sister.

- é:
- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | I | II |
| (A) | whose | whose |

- (B) what which
(C) what what
(D) whose what
(E) whoever whose .

SOLUÇÃO

Na primeira oração usa-se o interrogativo "whose" (de quem). "Whose" também é usado como pronome relativo (cujo(a)(s)). Neste caso, é sempre acompanhado de substantivo (name).

16.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa abaixo que contém o pronome que pode corretamente preencher as lacunas I e II de: I

1. The man ___ I ___ spoke to you is Brazilian.
2. The book ___ II ___ is on the table is very old.

- é:
- (A) what
(B) whichever
(C) whom
(D) who
(E) that

SOLUÇÃO

O pronome relativo "That" (que) pode se referir a pessoas, coisas ou animais.

17.(ITA - 1990) Dadas as afirmações de que o plural de:

1. Chief é Chiefes
2. Radius é Radii
3. Leaf é Leaves
- constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):
- (A) Apenas a afirmação nº 1.
(B) Apenas a afirmação nº 2.
(C) Apenas a afirmação nº 3.
(D) As afirmações nºs 2 e 3.
(E) Todas as afirmações.

SOLUÇÃO

A forma de plural dos substantivos em questão é a seguinte:
CHIEF - CHIEFS
RADIUS - RADII
LEAF - LEAVES

18.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de: .

1. No news ___ I ___ good news.
2. The Brazilian people ___ II ___ very friendly.
3. Your cattle ___ III ___ there.

- é:
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| (A) | is | are | are |
| (B) | are | are | is |
| (C) | is | are | are |
| (D) | is | are | are |
| (E) | is | is | is |

19.(ITA - 1990) Dadas as afirmações de que o feminino de:

1. Singer é Singer
2. Monk é Nun
3. Host é Hostess
- constatamos que está (estão) correta(s):
- (A) Apenas a afirmação no I.

- (B) Apenas a afirmação no 2.
 (C) Apenas a afirmação no 3.
 (D) As afirmações nos 2 e 3.
 (E) Todas as afirmações.

SOLUÇÃO

A correlação Masculino-Feminino dos três substantivos é a seguinte:

Singer (cantor) - Singer (cantora)
 Monk (monge) - Nun (freira)
 Host (anfitrião) - Hostess (anfitriã)

20.(ITA - 1990), he succeeded in presenting his text the Academy of Sciences, it won no adherents.

- (A) Meanwhile – to
 (B) Although - before
 (C) Besides – before
 (D) Fortunately - to
 (E) Although – up

SOLUÇÃO

"Although he succeeded in presenting his text before the Academy of Sciences, it won no adherents."

"Embora ele tenha obtido sucesso ao apresentar seu texto diante da Academia de Ciências, o texto não obteve apoio".

21.(ITA - 1990) Assinalar a alternativa onde o uso do caso genitivo esteja CORRETO.

- (A) For goodness' sake, this is my brother-in-law's dog.
 (B) For goodness' sake, this is my brother's-in-law dog.
 (C) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law's dog.
 (D) For goodness sake's, this is my brother's-in-law dog.
 (E) For goodness sake's, this is my brother-in-law dog's.

SOLUÇÃO

"For goodness' sake" significa livremente "pelo amor de Deus".

No caso genitivo ou ' ou 's deve ser colocado após o possuidor. Quando este é substantivo composto, isto se faz no final da palavra (brother-in-law's)

22.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

1. I met twenty people there.
 2. I don't have money with me.
 3. You have made mistakes, haven't you?

- é: I II III
 (A) some some some
 (B) some any some
 (C) any some any
 (D) any some some
 (E) any any any

SOLUÇÃO

Nas orações afirmativas usa-se some e nas negativas e interrogativas any.

23.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I e II de:

1. He did his work.

2. They cut yesterday.

- é: I II
 (A) own theirself
 (B) proper himself
 (C) owe theirselves
 (D) own themselves
 (E) proper theirselves

SOLUÇÃO

1. Ele fez seu próprio trabalho.
 2. Eles se cortaram ontem.

24.(ITA - 1990) A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

1. Five from six leaves I.
 2. Two into eight goes II, times.
 3. The third power of two is III.

- é: I II III
 (A) 30 8 10
 (B) 11 10 10
 (C) 30 12 8
 (D) 1 4 8
 (E) 1 8 1

SOLUÇÃO

1. (Tirando-se) cinco de seis, sobra um.
 2. Dois em oito cabe quatro vezes.
 3. A terceira potência de dois é oito.

25.(ITA - 1990) O superlativo de LITTLE é:

- (A) most little;
 (B) least;
 (C) littlest;
 (D) less;
 (E) lesser.

SOLUÇÃO

little - less (comparativo de superioridade) - least (superlativo)

Nos testes 26 a 40, escolha a alternativa que completa CORRETAMENTE as sentenças enunciadas.

26.(IME – 1990) I know that Paul..... in the garden at this moment.

- (A) has worked;
 (B) is working;
 (C) works;
 (D) was working;
 (E) has been working.

SOLUÇÃO

Quando se trata de uma ação que está ocorrendo agora, neste momento, usa-se Present Continuous.

27.(ITA - 1990) Peter the examination if he had worked harder.

- (A) would pass;
 (B) will pass;
 (C) was passing;
 (D) would have passed;
 (E) had passed.

SOLUÇÃO

Nas "If-Clauses" (orações condicionais) a seqüência dos tempos verbais é a seguinte.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| If | Or. Principal |
| 1) S. Present | S. Future e Imperative |
| 2) S. Past | S. Conditional |
| 3) Past Perfect
(had worded) | Conditional Perfect
(woud have passed) |

28.(ITA - 1990) Those fishermen, nothing when they returned home.

- (A) were catching;
- (B) caught;
- (C) had caught;
- (D) would catch;
- (E) have caught.

SOLUÇÃO

"Aqueles pescadores não tinham pego coisa alguma quando voltaram à casa." O Past Perfect (had caught) deve ser usado para expressar uma ação passada anterior a outar no Simple Past.

29.(ITA - 1990) Mary hard since the beginning of the year.

- (A) working;
- (B) has been working;
- (C) worked;
- (D) is working;
- (E) was working.

SOLUÇÃO

"Mary anda (está) trabalhando muito desde o começo do ano." Para indicar uma ação que começa no passado e continua até o presente (since...) usa-se Present Perfect Continuous (has been working).

30.(ITA - 1990) John the meeting if we write to him.

- (A) will have attended;
- (B) will attend;
- (C) go to attend;
- (D) would attend;
- (E) would have attended.

SOLUÇÃO

Vide resolução da questão 27

31.(ITA - 1990) No sooner the door than the thief fled.

- (A) had she opened;
- (B) was she opening;
- (C) opened she;
- (D) would she be opening;
- (E) has she been opening.

SOLUÇÃO

"No sooner ... than" equivale a "imediatamente depois", o que indica uma ação ocorrida anteriormente a outra. Caracteriza-se assim, o uso do "Past Perfect" (ação anterior) com o "Simple Past" (ação posterior).

32.(ITA - 1990) They early when they lived in the country.

- (A) have got up;
- (B) used to get up;
- (C) had got up;
- (D) were getting up;
- (E) had been getting up.

SOLUÇÃO

They used to get up early when they lived in the country. (Eles costumavam levantar-se cedo quando moravam no campo.)

A expressão "used to + infinitivo" é usada para expressar um hábito no passado.

33.(ITA - 1990) Mr. Smith the dean of this college for ten years next December.

- (A) was;
- (B) will have been;
- (C) has been;
- (D) will be;
- (E) is.

SOLUÇÃO

"Mr. Smith will have been the dean of this college for ten years next December."

"Mr. Smith terá sido o reitor desta faculdade por dez anos no próximo mês de dezembro."

Usa-se o "Future Perfect" (will have + past participle) para expressar uma ação que estará completa no futuro.

34.(ITA - 1990) We there for ten years when the earthquake occurred.

- (A) were living;
- (B) would live;
- (C) had been living;
- (D) have lived;
- (E) will have lived.

SOLUÇÃO

O "Past Perfect Continuous" (had been + ing form) expressa uma ação que vinha ocorrendo quando foi interrompida por outra no "Simple Past".

35.(ITA - 1990) The telephone, in the nineteenth century and is now used in all the countries in the world.

- (A) has been invented;
- (B) had invented;
- (C) was invented;
- (D) was been invented;
- (E) would have been invented.

SOLUÇÃO

"The telephone was invented in the nineteenth centry and is now used in all the coutries in the world.

(O telefone foi inventado no século dezenove e agora é usado em todos os países do mundo.)

36.(ITA - 1990) Many students spent too much time....., the first part of the examination.

