

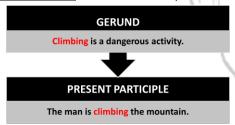
### <u>AULA 6</u> GERÚNDIO E INFINITIVO

#### **TEORIA**

O "Gerund" e o "Infinitive" são formas verbais constantemente exploradas nas provas de escolas militares.

### 1. GERÚNDIO

O "Gerund" é uma forma derivada de um verbo, mas que funciona como substantivo. Em inglês, o gerúndio apresenta a terminação "ING" e <u>não deve ser confundido</u> com o "Present Participle".



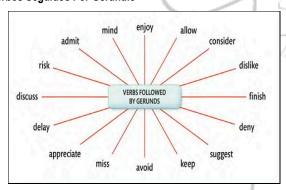
### 2. APLICAÇÕES DO GERÚNDIO

Um verbo com "ING" <u>pode ser classificado como gerúndio</u> se ele puder ser enquadrado em uma dessas quatro situações:

- Como sujeito da oração
   Smoking may provoke cancer.
- 2. Após preposições l'm tired of studying.
- Após verbos "atratores" de gerúndio\*
   She <u>admitted</u> <u>being</u> wrong.
- 4. Após certas expressões ("can't help", "it's no use", "it is worth", "be used to", "look forward to", "feel like")

  It's no use crying over spilt milk.

### \*Verbos Seguidos Por Gerúndio



## 3. INFINITIVE

O "Infinitive" é <u>a forma mais simples do verbo</u>. Em inglês, **existem dois tipos de infinitivo**: precedido pela partícula "TO" ("Full Infinitive") ou sem a partícula "TO" ("Bare Infinitive").



### 4. INFINITIVO COM O "TO"

O infinitivo com o "TO" será usado nas seguintes situações:

- Após "too" e "enough"
   This sofa is too heavy to carry.
   The coffee is warm enough to drink.
- Após "the first", "the last" e "the only"
   He was the first man to climb Everest.
   They were the last to arrive at the party.
   She is the only scientist to win three Nobel prizes.
- 3. Após adjetivos

  It is <u>wrong</u> to treat animals cruelly.

  She is <u>happy</u> to see you again.
- 4. Após certos verbos\*

  We <u>decided</u> to sell our house.

  I refuse to tell the truth.

\*Verbos Seguidos Por Infinitivo Com o "TO"

	VERBO	TRADUÇÃO	EXEMPLO
	TO CHOOSE	escolher	We chose to ignore it.
	TO DECIDE	decidir	She decided <u>not</u> to go to the party.
	ТО НОРЕ	esperar	I hope to see you soon.
	TO INTEND	pretender	She didn't intend to hurt you
	TO LEARN	aprender	He learned to speak Spanish very quickly.
S.L.	TO MANAGE	conseguir	We managed to finish everything on time.
	TO PRETEND	fingir	He pretended <u>not</u> to hear a word.
	TO PROMISE	prometer	She promised to take us with her next time
	TO REFUSE	recusar-se	I refuse to cooperate.
	TO WANT	querer	I want to speak with you in private.

### 5. INFINITIVO SEM O "TO"

Reflexio

O infinitivo sem o "TO" será usado nas seguintes situações:

- 1. Após "will" e "would"; He <u>will</u> lose his job. I would tell the truth.
- 2. Após "modal verbs"
  - Children must obey their parents.
- 3. Após "but" e "except"
- We could do nothing <u>but</u> (or "<u>except</u>") pray.
- 4. Após os verbos "make" e "let"

  This song <u>makes</u> me cry.

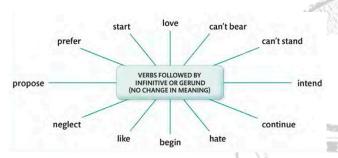
  Let me think.
- Após as expressões "had better" e "would rather"
   You <u>had better go</u> home.
   I <u>would rather stay</u> here.

# 6. INFINITIVO E GERÚNDIO

Existem alguns verbos que podem ser seguidos de infinitivo ou gerúndio sem qualquer alteração de sentido.

I like to play chess. (Infinitivo)
I like playing chess. (Gerúndio)





### 7. INFINITIVO E GERÚNDIO

Porém, outros verbos que também podem ser seguidos de infinitivo ou gerúndio produzem alterações de sentido. Os mais importantes são: "stop", "forget", "remember" e "regret".

VERBOS SEGUIDOS DE INFINITIVO OU GERÚNDIO COM MUDANÇA DE SENTIDO			
He <u>stopped</u> to rest.	They <u>stopped</u> <mark>smoking</mark> .		
She <u>forgot</u> to buy the soap.	We will never <u>forget</u> meeting the Queen.		
You must <u>remember</u> to visit Mr. Brown.	I <u>remember</u> <mark>buying</mark> my first bicycle.		
We <u>regret</u> to say that the train is late.	He <u>regrets <mark>leaving</mark> school at 14.</u>		

### **EXERCÍCIOS**

- (EN 2013) In the alternatives below, the gerund was used correctly in only two sentences.
  - 1. This laptop is definitely worth buying.
  - He stopped eating fast food in order to lose weight.
  - 3. They can't afford buying a new car.
  - 4. She refused seeing him.

### The correct sentences are:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 4
- c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 3
- e) 2 and 4
- (EN 2014) Mark the alternative that indicates the two sentences in which the infinitive was used correctly.
  - I. I can't stop to talk to you right now. I'm very busy.
  - II. Please, remember to turn off the lights when you leave.
  - III. He doesn't mind to stay home alone on Saturday nights.
  - IV. You must to watch this new TV series starring Will Smith.

### The correct sentences are:

- a) I and II
- b) I and III
- c) I and IV
- d) II and III
- e) II and IV
- 3. (EN 2008) Analyse the sentences below. Which is the correct sentence?
- a) I enjoy reading very much.
- b) I don't mind to listen to classical music.
- c) I must to talk to you.
- d) I avoid to go out at night.
- e) I suggest you to study more.
- 4. (EN 2016) Mark the only sentence that is correct.
- a) I don't mind doing all the housework.

- b) She suggested to go to a new restaurant on Sunday.
  - They avoid to go out at night because of the violence.
- d) The children refused making their beds.
- e) He promised not being late next time.

c)

c)

- (EFOMM 2011) In which sentence the gerund / infinitive is not used correctly?
- a) To read is an invaluable tool for an individual.
- b) Keep working hard and you'll succeed!
  - You can't forgive her for doing it to you.
- d) Living abroad has been his dream all along.
- e) She has stopped to smoke for more than a decade.