



I. ING and TO...

Nós vimos até agora que usamos o ING para dar a ideia de continuidade de ação ao verbo, como no present continuous, por exemplo. Entretanto, esse não é o único caso em que usamos o ING.

1) Gerúndio

1.1) Como sujeito da oração:

Quando um verbo se tornar sujeito da oração, este deve estar no gerúndio.

Ex.: Singing is good for health.

Ex.: Working hard is the fastest way to become rich.

Obs.: Usar o "infinitivo com to" também é possível para se usar como sujeito, entretanto é bem menos utilizado e mais formal.

Ex.: To sing is good for health.

Ex.: To work hard is the fastest way to become rich.

1.2) Após preposições:

Após preposições é necessário o uso do -Ing.

Ex.: He is good at playing soccer.

Ex.: You can improve your English by reading more.

Ex.: Amy went to work in spite of feeling ill.

1.3) Função de objeto direto e indireto:

Ex.: He misses being with his parents.

Ex.: She admitted losing the bet.

1.4) Depois de alguns verbos como os listados abaixo, o verbo seguinte deve estar sempre no -ING.

Admit / appreciate / avoid / carry on / consider / contemplate / continue / delay / deny / detest / dislike / endure / enjoy / escape / excuse / face / fancy / feel like / finish / forgive / give up / imagine / include / involve / keep / mention / mind / miss / practice / postpone / put off / recommend / resent / resist / risk / suggest / stop / understand / quit

Ex.: Suddenly everybody stopped talking. There was silence.

Ex.: I don't fancy going out this morning.

Obs.: Forma negativa

Ex.: When I'm on holiday, I enjoy not having to get early.

Obs.: Com alguns verbos nós podemos usar a estrutura verb + somebody + ING.

Ex.: I can't imagine George riding a motorbike.

Ex.: Sorry to keep you waiting so long.

1.5) Quando falamos de ações que já foram terminadas, podemos usar verbo + having + verbo no particípio passado. Entretanto o uso do "having" não é obrigatório.

Ex.: They admitted having stolen the money ou they admitted stealing the money.

Ex.: I now regret having said what I said ou I now regret saying what I said.

Depois de alguns dos verbos que vimos que são seguidos de gerúndio é possível usar o "that".

Ex.: They denied that they had stolen the money ou they denied stealing the money.

Ex.: Chris suggested that we went to the cinema ou Chris suggested going to the cinema.



1.6) Usamos o Ing depois de “come” e “go” quando falamos de esportes ou atividades físicas.

Go sailing / go camping / go riding / go swimming / go surfing / go hiking / go fishing / go scuba diving / go sightseeing / go skiing / go jogging

Ex.: We came running from home to here.

Ex.: I went scuba diving yesterday.

Obs.: Quando usamos a expressão "go shopping", o verbo "to shop" deve estar no gerúndio. O verbo "to go" pode mudar sua forma, mas "shopping" deve continuar no gerúndio.

Ex.: When are you going shopping?

Ex.: I go shopping on weekends.

1.7) Depois de algumas expressões:

A) It's (no) good (é bom / não é bom):

Ex.: It's good working out at least three times a week.

Ex.: It's no good eating too fast.

B) It's no use (não adianta):

Ex.: It's no use thinking about what happened.

C) There's no point in (não há razão):

Ex.: There's no point in having a car if you never use it.

D) It's (not) worth ((não) valer a pena)

Ex.: It's worth hoping for a better Day.

Ex.: It wasn't worth buying that car.

E) Spend time / waste time / be busy

Ex.: He spent hours trying to repair the chair.

Ex.: I waste a lot of time doing nothing.

Ex.: She said she couldn't see me. She was too busy doing other things.

F) Have trouble / difficulty / a problem doing something

Ex.: I had no trouble finding a place to stay.

Ex.: People sometimes have problems reading my writing.

G) Can't stand / can't help / can't bear (não suportar / poder evitar / tolerar)

Ex.: I can't stand continuing with you.

Ex.: She couldn't help arriving late.

H) Look forward to (esperar ansiosamente):

Ex.: I'm looking forward to receiving some news of hers.

I) Object to (opor-se, recusar)

Ex.: He objected to turning off his cell phone inside of the bank.

2) Infinitivo

2.1) Após verbos modais:

Depois de verbos modais (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would, ought to e às vezes need) devemos usar sempre o verbo no infinitivo sem o to (bare infinitive).

Ex.: You should study more.

Ex.: I will run with tomorrow.

Ex.: We shall go to a restaurant.



2.2) Após as expressões *had better* (seria melhor) e *would rather* (preferia) usamos o infinitivo sem *to*:

Ex.: You *had better* be there before John.

Ex.: I *would rather* eat fish tonight.

2.3) Após *let*, *make* e *have* quando tivermos um objeto entre os dois verbos:

Ex.: I made him promise that he wouldn't tell anybody what happened.

Ex.: Let me carry your bag for you.

Ex.: I had Irena clean up her bedroom before I let her go out to play.

2.4) Após as conjunções *but* e *except* usamos o infinito sem *to*:

Ex.: He does nothing at his house *except* sleep.

Ex.: She studies everything *but* study math.

2.5) Após *why* (not) se usa infinitivo sem *to*:

Ex.: Why shout at him if you can just talk?

Ex.: Why not read a book every day?

2.6) Após expressões numéricas (*the first*, *the second*, *the third*, *the last*, *the only*) se usa infinitivo com *to*:

Ex.: He was the last to arrive.

2.7) Após adjetivos usamos infinitivo com *to*:

Ex.: He is difficult to understand.

Ex.: Do you think it is safe (for us) to drink this water?

2.8) Após expressões como:

A) *Can't afford* (não ter meios de):

Ex.: I can't afford to travel on this weekend.

B) *To be about* (estar a ponto de):

Ex.: She's about to destroy her house.

2.9) Após *and*, *or*, *than*, *as* e *like*:

Quando estruturas no infinitivo são ligadas por estas estruturas, a segunda vem no infinitivo sem *to*.

Ex.: I like to watch movies *and* eat popcorn.

Ex.: Do something useful *like* study.

2.10) Usamos para expressar propósito ou finalidade:

Ex.: He came here to see you.

Ex.: They bought the house to spend their vacation.

2.11) Usado com *too* e *enough*:

Ex.: I'm too old to play video games.

Ex.: I have enough money to buy an ice cream.

2.12) *Would love*, *would like*, *would prefer* e *would hate* usam sempre infinitivo com *to*:

Ex.: I would love to stay here tonight.

Ex.: Would you like to hear a fairytale?



2.13) Com *help* e *dare* podemos usar tanto o infinitivo com *to* ou o infinitivo sem o *to* (bare infinitive):

Ex.: I was angry with him, but I didn't dare (to) say anything.

Ex.: We hope the Twitter campaign will help (to) raise awareness of the problem.

Obs.: Quando o *dare* tiver um objeto, nós só podemos usar o infinitivo com o *to*:

Ex.: I dared him to cross the river.

2.14) Com pronomes interrogativos, exceto o *why*, usamos o infinitivo com *to*:

Ex.: I don't know what to do.

Ex.: He doesn't know where to stay when he gets there.

2.15) Depois de verbos como os listados abaixo usamos **TO**.

Offer / agree / refuse / decide / plan / arrange / hope / manage / fail / deserve / afford / forget / promise / threaten / learn / seem / appear / tend / pretend / claim

Ex.: It was late, so we decided to take a taxi home

Ex.: They seem to have plenty money.

Forma negativa:

Ex.: We decided not go to Paris after all. (Nós decidimos não ir pra Paris depois de tudo)

Repare que esta forma de negação é diferente da negação em:

Ex.: The people didn't decide to go to war, it was their political leaders. (O povo não decidiu ir à guerra, foram seus líderes políticos)

3) Gerúndio e infinitivo:

Depois de alguns verbos podemos usar tanto o gerúndio quanto o infinitivo. Entretanto, alguns verbos não mudam de significado usando um ou outro, enquanto outros verbos assumem diferentes significados para cada uso.

3.1) Os verbos abaixo não mudam de significado:

Attempt / begin / can't bear / cease / continue / intend / like / dislike / intend / love / hate / prefer / start / be (not) accustomed to

Ex.: I began teaching one year ago ou I began to teach one year ago.

3.2) Outros verbos mudam seus sentidos se usados com infinitivo ou com gerúndio:

Regret / remember / forget / try / stop

A) Regret:

Ex.: I regret to tell you that you are fired. (Eu lament dizer que você está demitido)

Ex.: I regret telling you about Jane. (Eu me arrependo de te ter contado sobre a Jane)

B) Remember:

Ex.: I never remember to pay the bills. (Eu nunca me lembro de pagar as contas)

Ex.: I remember running everyday when I was younger.

C) Forget:

Ex.: I always forget to say how much I love her. (Eu sempre me esqueço de dizer o quanto eu a amo)

Ex.: I'll never forget singing to you sleep. (Nunca me esquecerei de ter cantado para você dormir)



D) Try:

Ex.: I've tried to talk to you all day long. (Tentei te ligar o dia todo)

Ex.: I tried playing soccer, but I still prefer basketball. (Tentei jogar futebol, mas ainda prefiro basquete)

E) Stop:

Ex.: He was walking and stopped to smoke in that bar. (Ele estava andando e parou para fumar naquele bar)

Ex.: He stopped smoking because the doctor said he was sick. (Ele parou de fumar porque o médico disse que ele estava doente)

3.3) Após alguns verbos de percepção é possível usar as duas formas também, entretanto seus sentidos mudam um pouco.

Feel / hear / notice / observe / overhear / see / watch

Ex.: I saw them playing football from my window. (o ING indica uma ação em progresso)

Ex.: I saw him smash the bottle.

Ex.: I was able to watch them building the new car park from my window. (o ING sugere que eu assisti, mas não do início ao fim)

Ex.: I watched him climb through the window, and then I called the police. (o bare infinitive sugere que eu assisti a ação completa do início ao fim.)



1. **(EFOMM)** I can remember _____ voices in the middle of the night.
 - a) to hear
 - b) hear
 - c) heard
 - d) hearing
 - e) have heard

2. **(EFOMM)** 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.
 - c) 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.

3. **(EFOMM)** Since she loves _____, she doesn't mind _____ to the supermarket _____ some products. She really enjoys _____ this.
 - a) cook / go / buying / doing
 - b) cooking / to go / to buy / doing
 - c) cooking / going / to buy / doing
 - d) cooking / to go / to buy / do
 - e) to cook / to go / buying / to do

4. **(EFOMM)** David had better _____ his study habits if he hopes to be admitted to a good university.
 - a) change
 - b) to change
 - c) changing
 - d) have changed
 - e) changed

5. **(EFOMM)** "I dislike _____ housework. I hate _____ the cooking and shopping and cleaning and washing up. Let's get a maid _____ all the uninteresting jobs."
 - a) making / doing / do
 - b) making / making / to do
 - c) doing / doing / doing
 - d) doing / doing / to do
 - e) doing / to do / doing

6. We shall _____ to the beach at the weekend.
 - a) going
 - b) to go
 - c) go
 - d) to going

7. _____ the story, he did what I asked him to.
 - a) Shorting
 - b) Shorten
 - c) To shorten
 - d) To short

8. They may _____ tomorrow.
 - a) come



- b) to come
c) coming
d) to coming
9. He intends to have lunch, _____ and _____ TV.
a) to sleep / watch
b) sleep / to watch
c) sleep / watch
d) to sleeping / to watching
10. I can't do anything _____.
a) crying
c) to crying
- b) to cry
d) cry
11. I saw him _____ over the gate.
a) jump
b) to jump
c) jumping
d) to jumping
12. She stopped _____ when her grandma entered the room.
a) laugh
b) laughing
c) to laugh
d) to laughing
13. (ITA)
a) Can you lend me some money? I am going to shop.
b) Can you lend me some money? I am going shopping.
c) Can you lend me some money? I am go shopping.
d) Can you lend me some money? I am go to shop.
e) Can you lend me some money? I am go shop.