



AULAS DE INGLÊS

Seja Poliglota

LUCAS FLACH

Aula 7

- ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb);
- Clothing vocabulary;
- Indicative pronouns;
- Place prepositions;
- Movement prepositions;

ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

Podem significar a mesma coisa ou não

Exemplo: I like **to go** out / I like **going** out.

need, agree, plan, promise, want e ask precisam de "to+infinitive"

- I need to buy it.
- He wants to go home.
- They promise a new era.
- We ask to go out.
- I agree to help you.
- She plans to travel in march.

ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

Alguns adjetivos como **easy, hard, sad, nice...** precisam de "to+infinitive"

- It's not **easy** to win the World Cup.
- It's **hard** to reach a fluent level.
- It's **sad** to talk about death.
- It's nice to stay with the people we love.

The negative infinitive is **not to + verb (adjectives)**

- It's hard **not to be** with you.
- It's sad **not to pass** an exam.

ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

Infinitive of purpose:

Why did you go to the beach? **To enjoy** the place.

I came to England **to study**.

I went to the event **to meet** new friends.

ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

Exemplo: avoid, consider, mind, enjoy, miss e preposições precisam do ING no segundo verbo.

Avoid **doing** it! It's dangerous.

I consider **playing** soccer the best activity.

She doesn't mind **staying** at home.

They enjoy **going** out.

We miss **playing** piano.

Before going to bed she did the homework.

After doing the homework she will go to bed.

He left **without** saying goodbye.

Reading is cool.

Playing the piano is very hard.

Verbo antes do -ing

Preposição antes do -ing

-ing como sujeito da frase

ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

Exemplo: verbos de preferência como ... podem ter os dois.

I like playing soccer / I like to play soccer on sunday mornings

- **Prefer**
- **Dislike**
- **Like**
- **Adore**
- **Love**
- **Hate**

ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

Os seguintes verbos podem ser usados em ambos os casos com o mesmo significado:

- **Start** - He starts doing it / He starts to do it.
- **Begin** - They begin singing / They begin to sing.
- **Continue** - We continue selling our products.
We continue to sell our products.

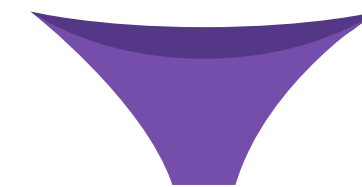
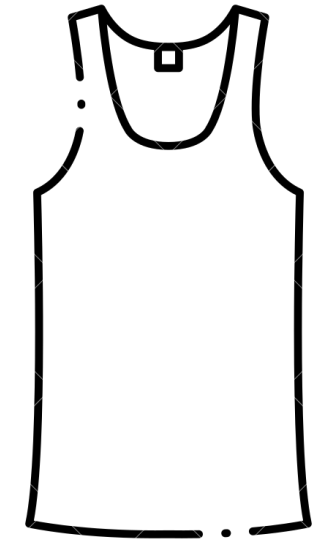
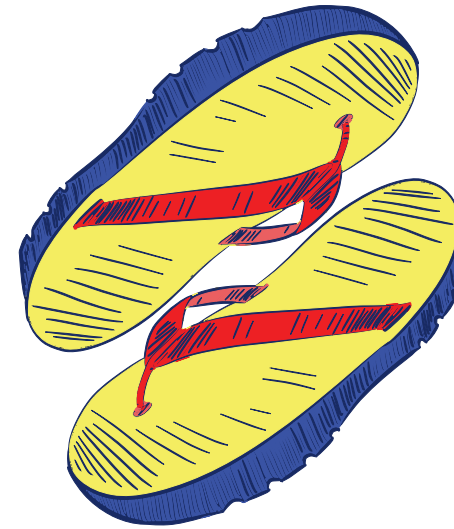
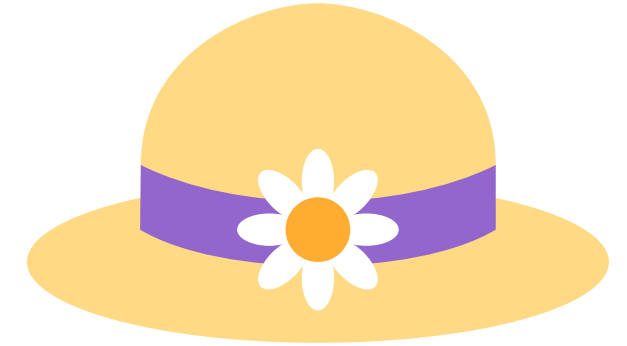
ING or TO INFINITIVE (after a verb)

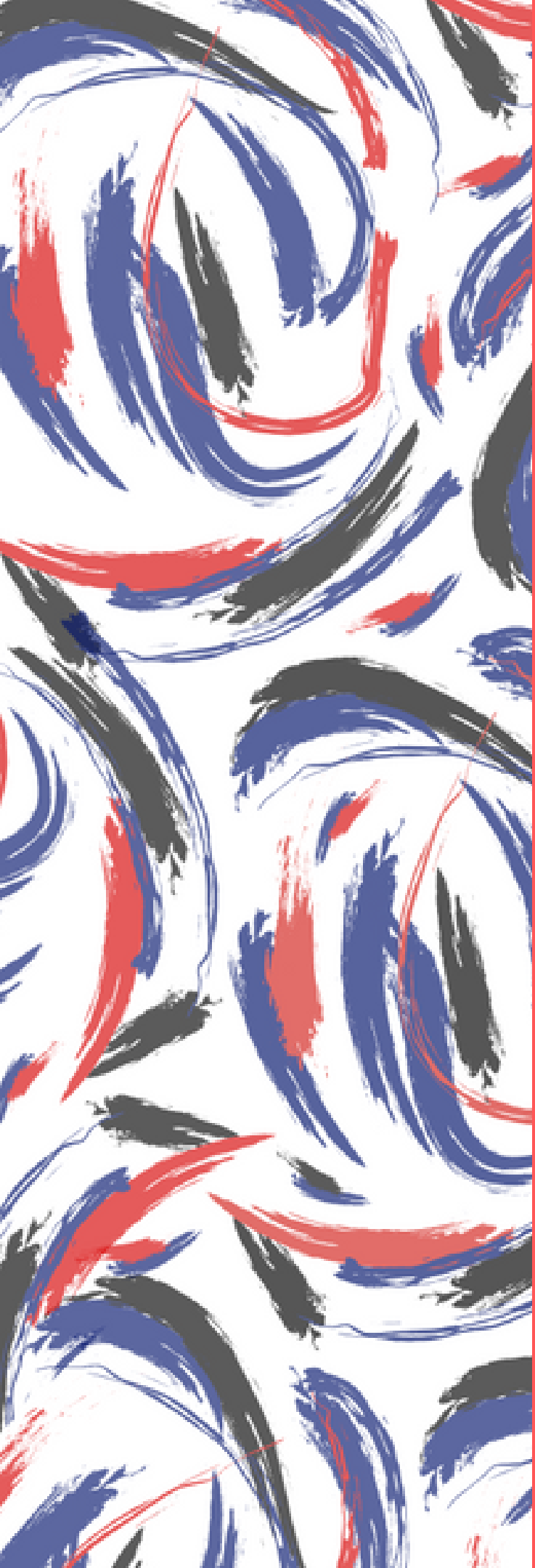
Os seguintes verbos podem ser usados em ambos os casos com **diferentes** significados:

- **Stop** - I stopped to smoke. / I stopped smoking.
- **Remember**- He remembers reading it somewhere / He remembers to read it somewhere;
- **Regret** - We regret informing the death. / We regret to inform the death.

Clothing Vocabulary

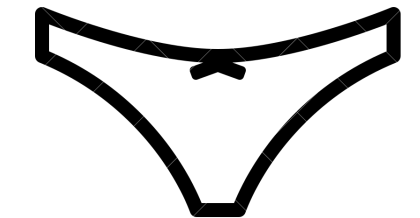
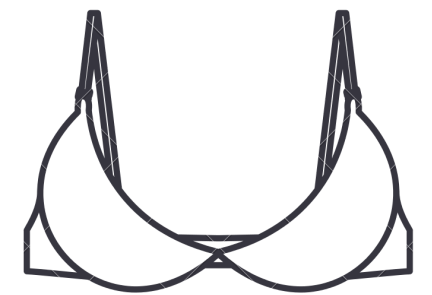
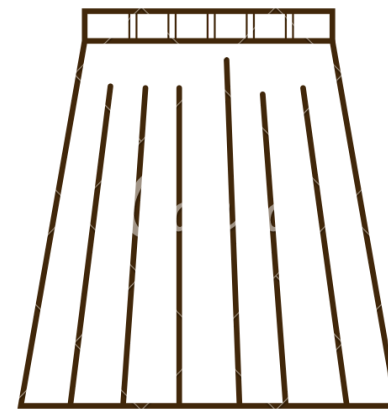
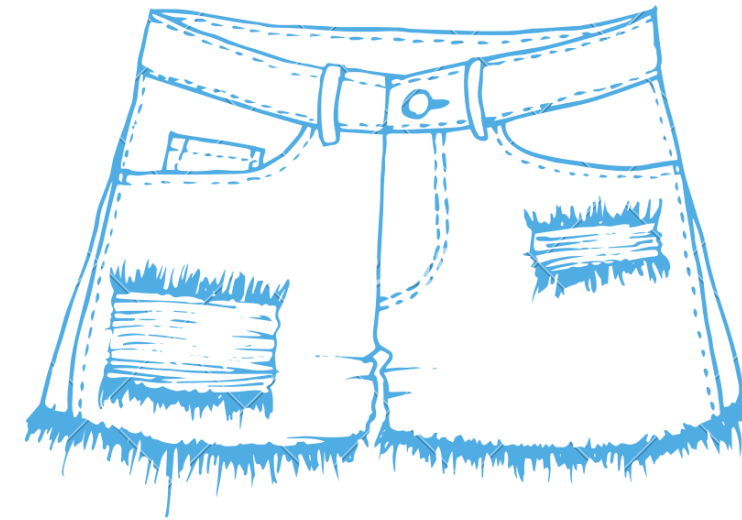
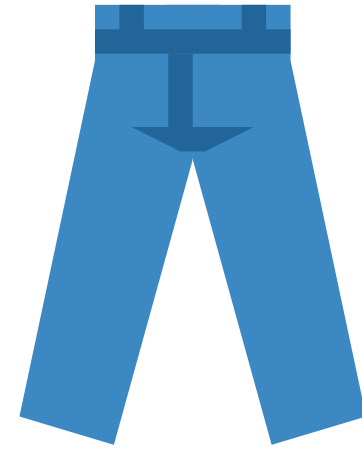
- Cap
- Sunglasses
- Hat
- Flip flops
- T-shirt
- Singlet
- Shorts
- Bikini
- Dress

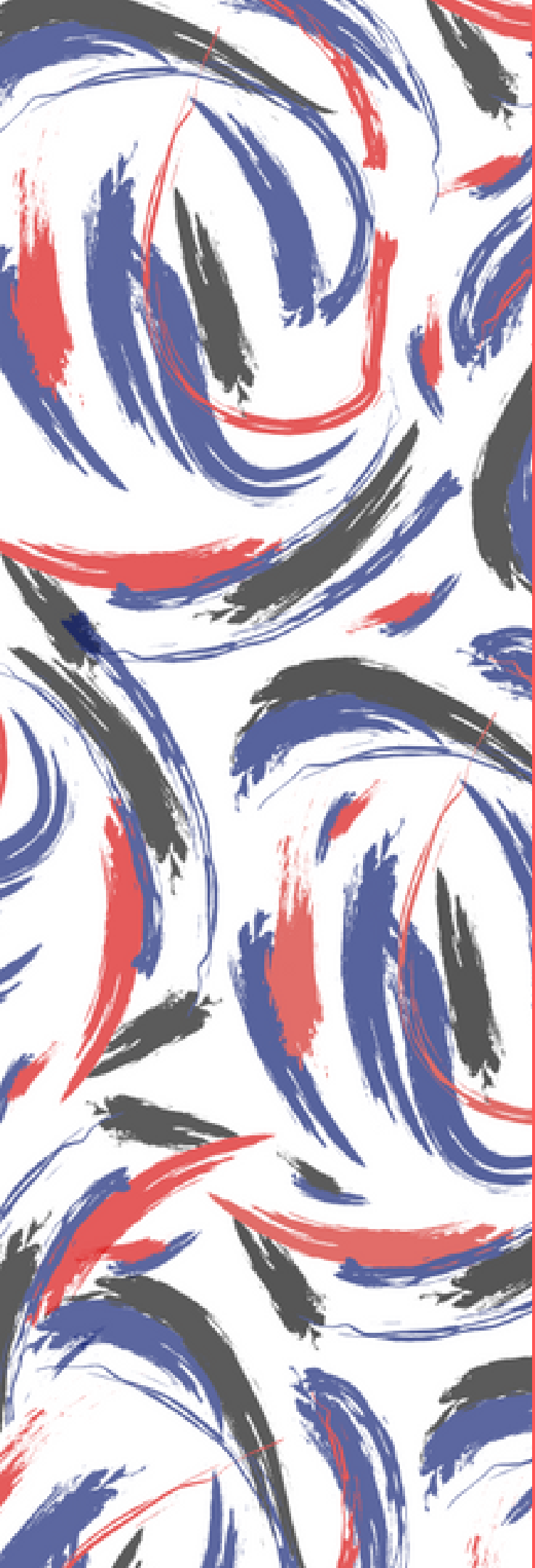




Clothing Vocabulary

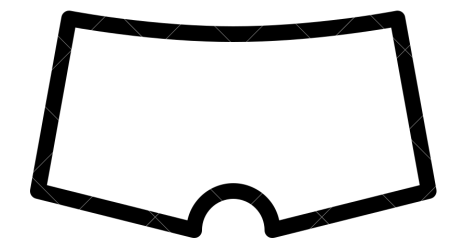
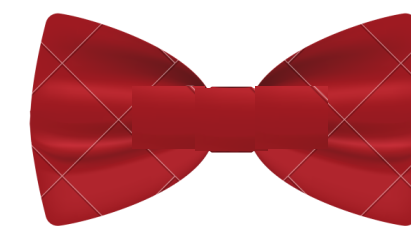
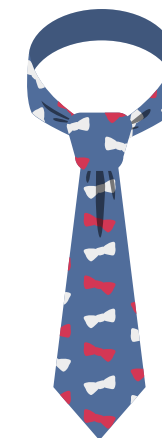
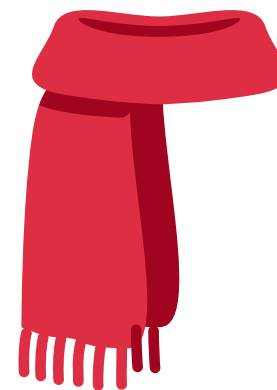
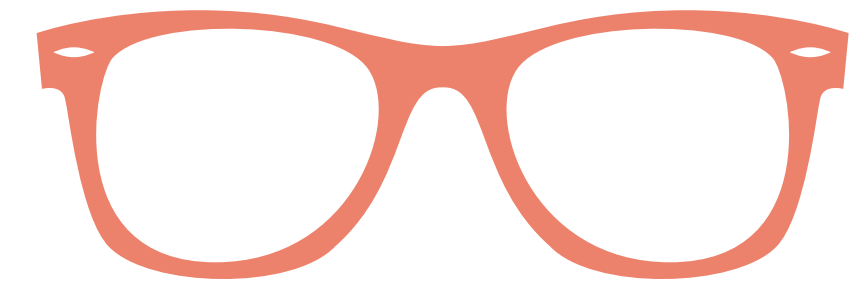
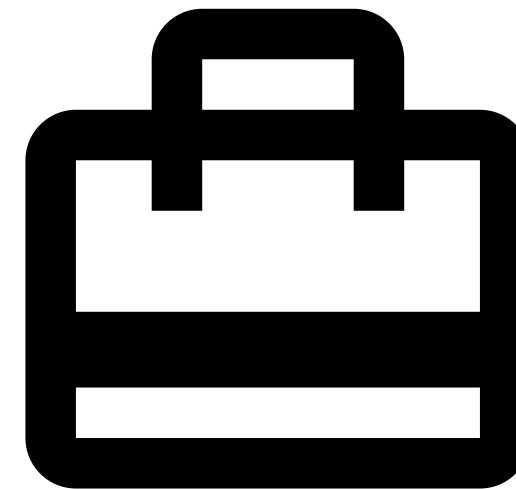
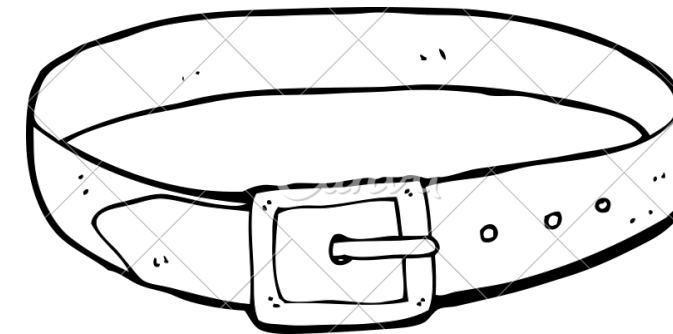
- Pants
- Jeans
- Uniform
- Skirt
- Sweater
- Hoodie
- Coat
- Jacket
- Bra
- Panties





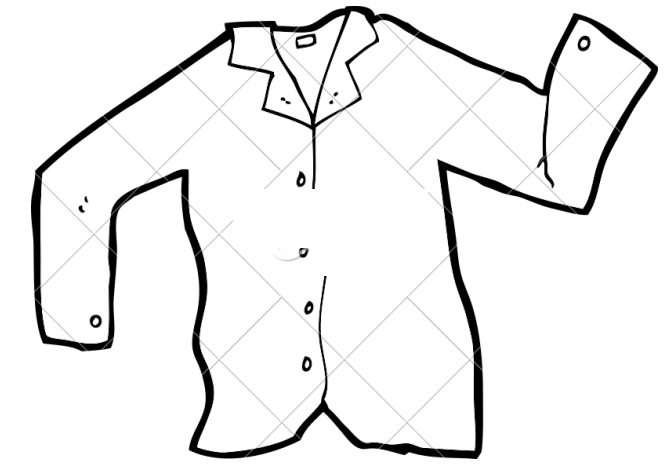
Clothing Vocabulary

- Sleeve
- Belt
- Watch
- Gloves
- Wallet
- Glasses
- Scarf
- Tie
- Bow tie
- Underpants
- Socks



Clothing Vocabulary

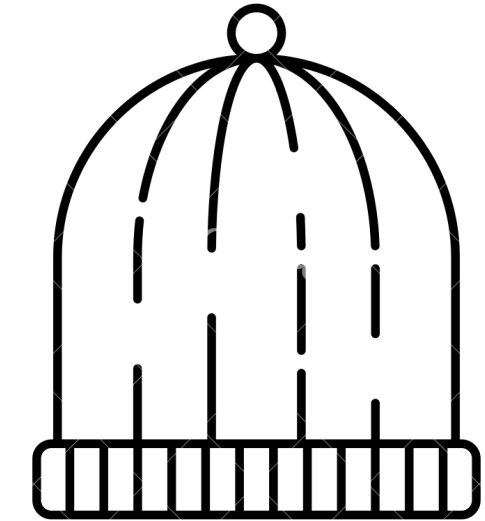
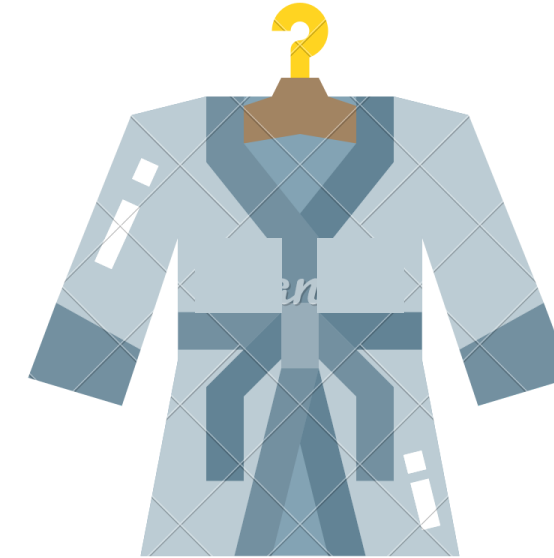
- Shoes



- Boots

- Shirt

- Suit



- Bathrobe

- Beanies

- Pocket



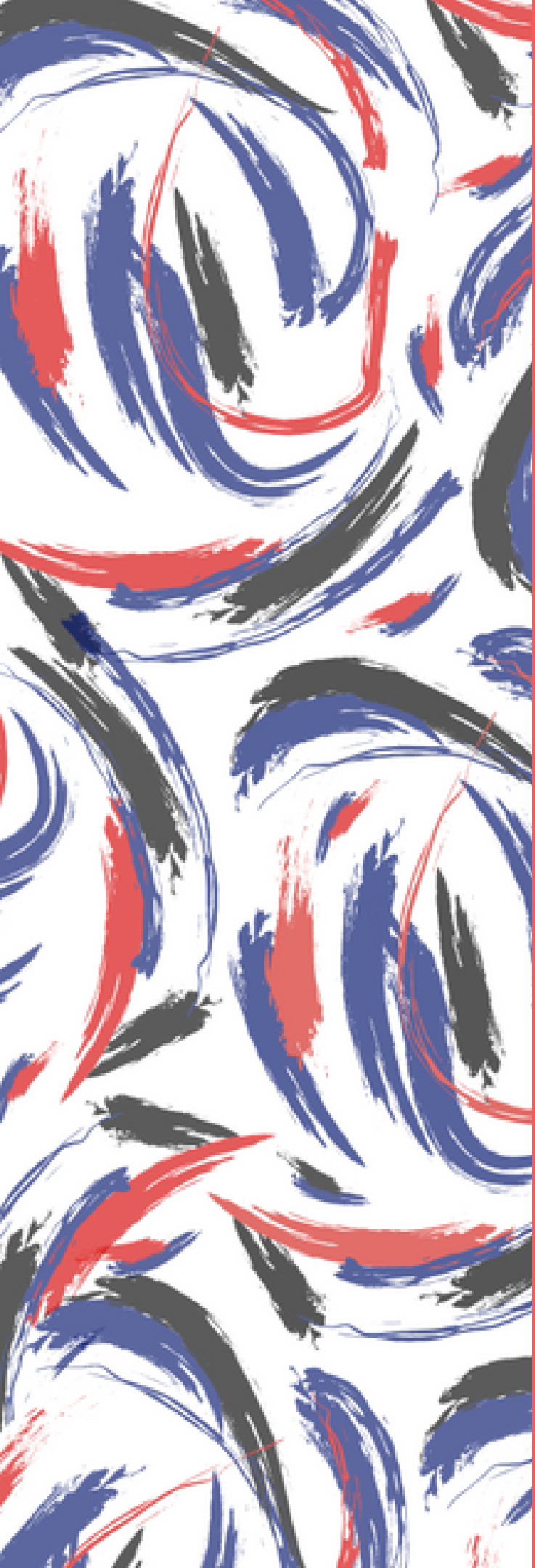
- Ring

- Umbrella



- Necklace

- Purse



Clothing Vocabulary

- I put on a jacket.
- He tries on a T-shirt.
- She takes off her shoes.
- We dress up.
- They get dressed.
- I undress

Indicative pronouns

- This - **singular close**
- These - **plural close**
- That - **singular far**
- Those - **plural far**

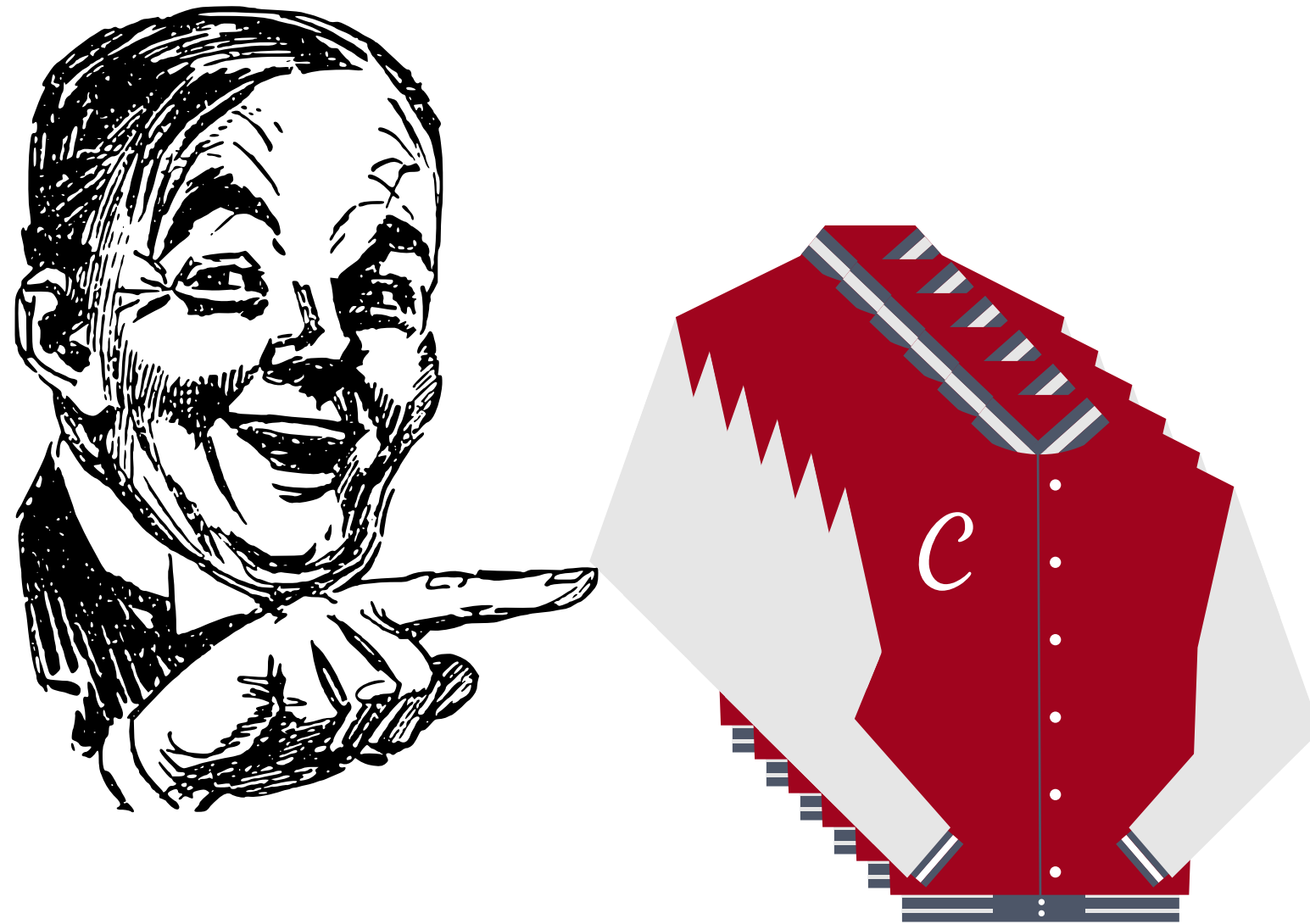
- This jacket is red



Indicative pronouns

- This - **singular close**
- These - **plural close**
- That - **singular far**
- Those - **plural far**

- These jackets are red.



Indicative pronouns

- This - **singular close**
- These - **plural close**
- That - **singular far**
- Those - **plural far**

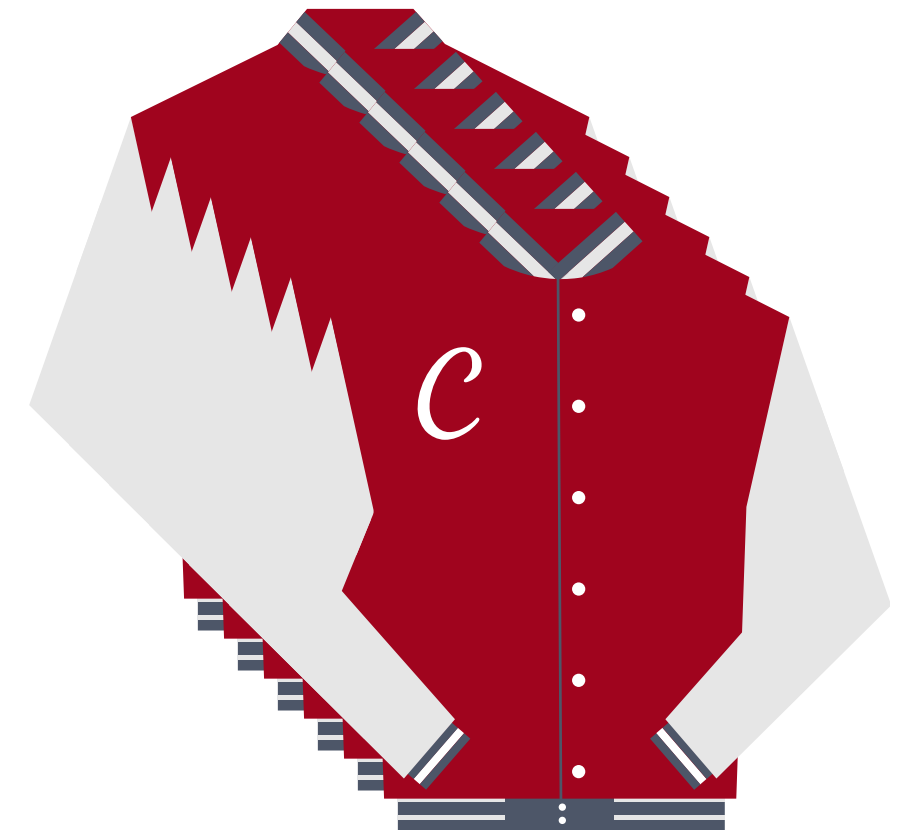
- That jacket is red.



Indicative pronouns

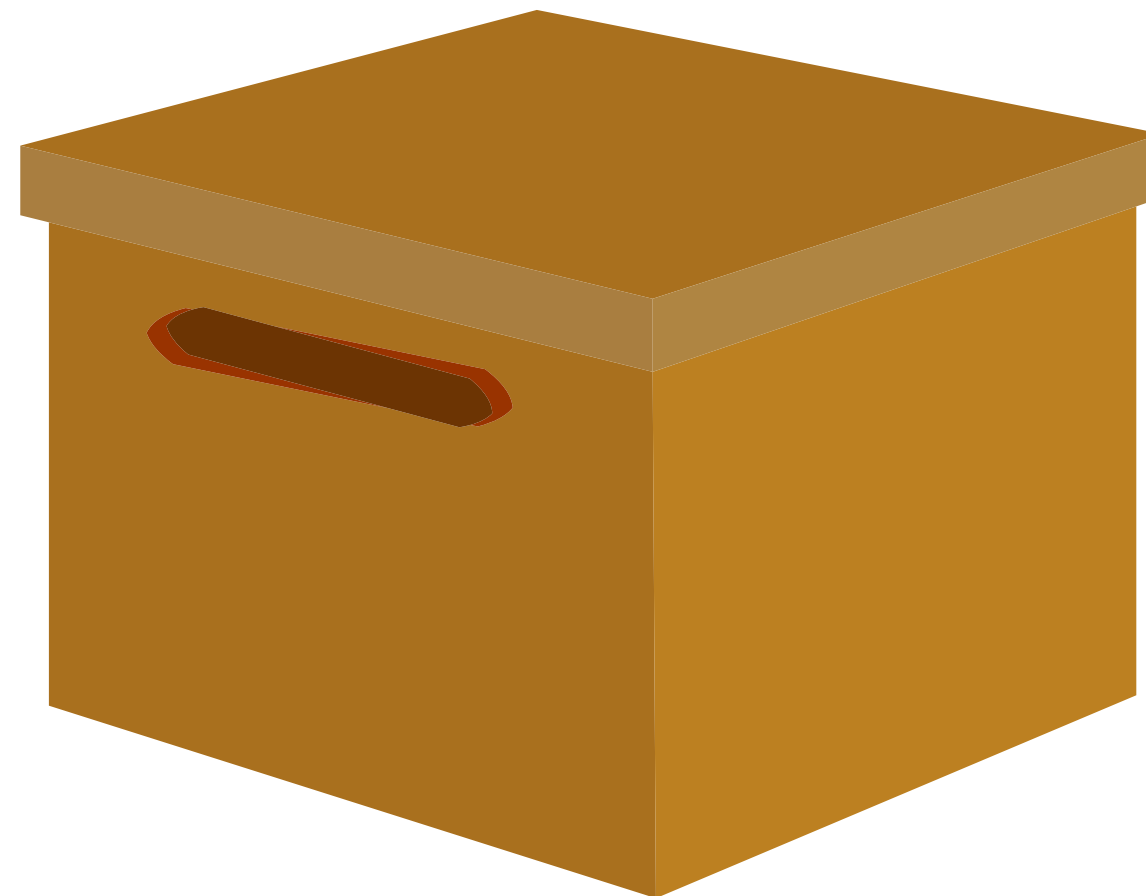
- This - **singular close**
- These - **plural close**
- That - **singular far**
- Those - **plural far**

- Those jackets are red.



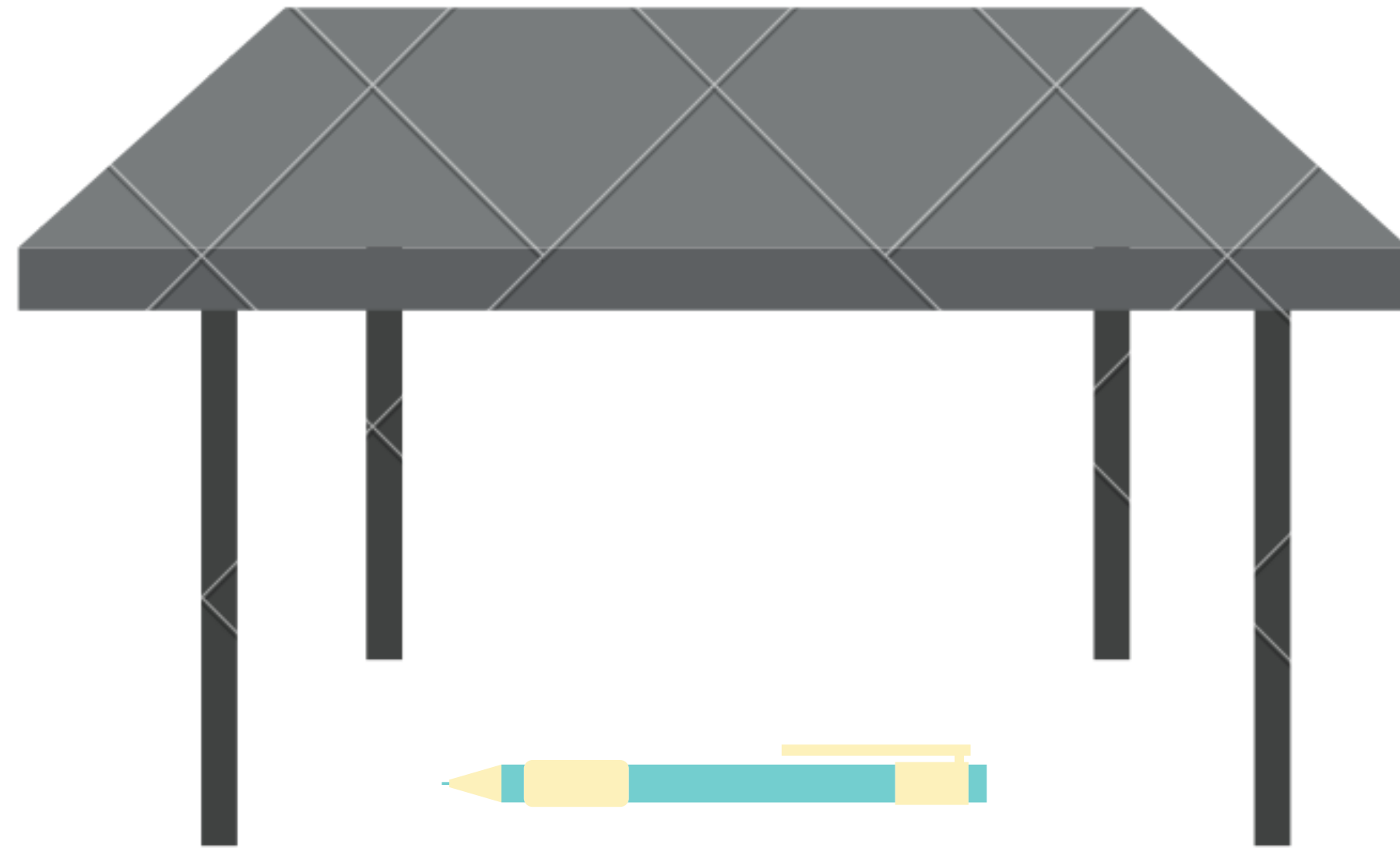
Place Prepositions

ABOVE - **The ball is above the box.**



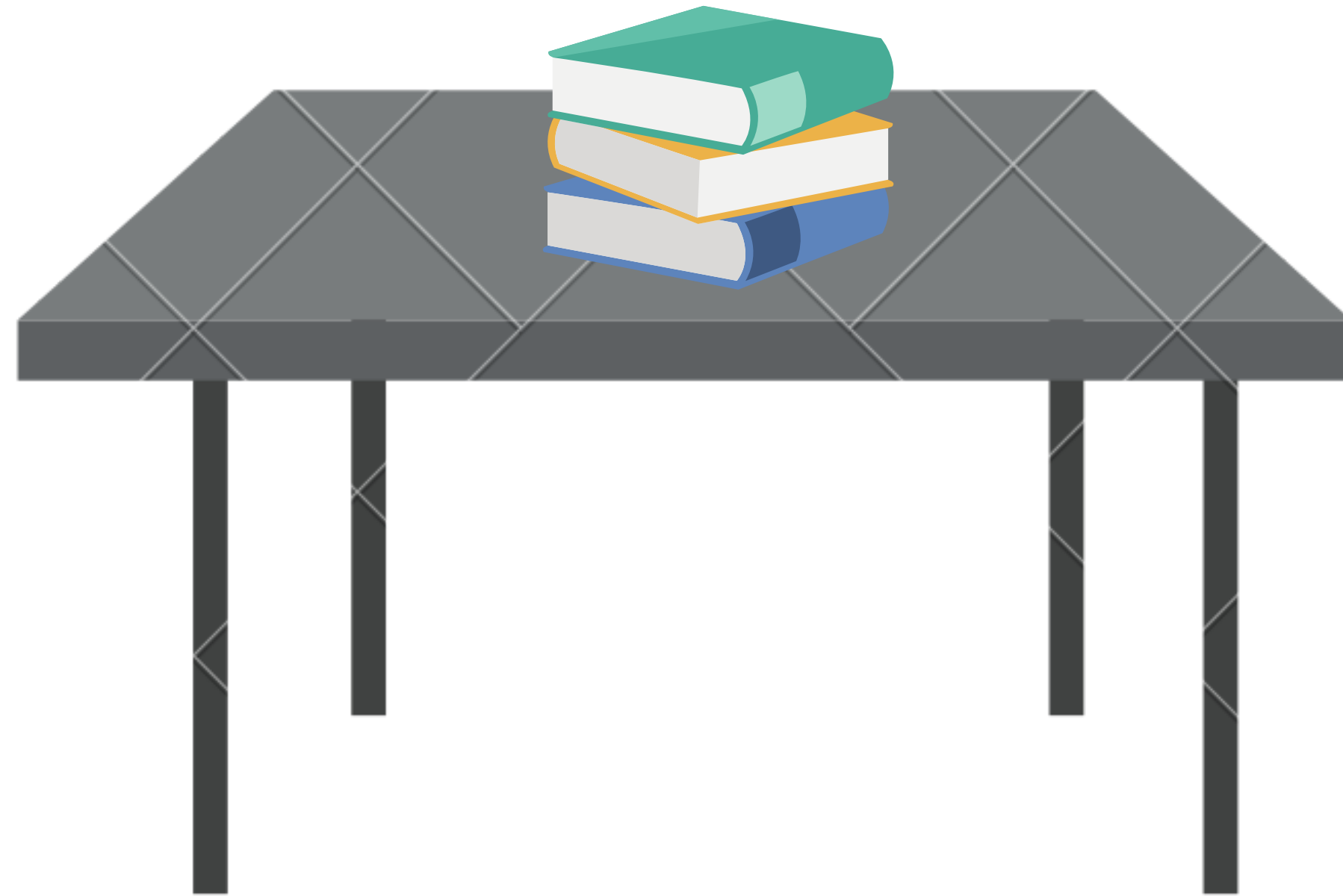
Place Prepositions

BELOW - **The pen is below the table.**



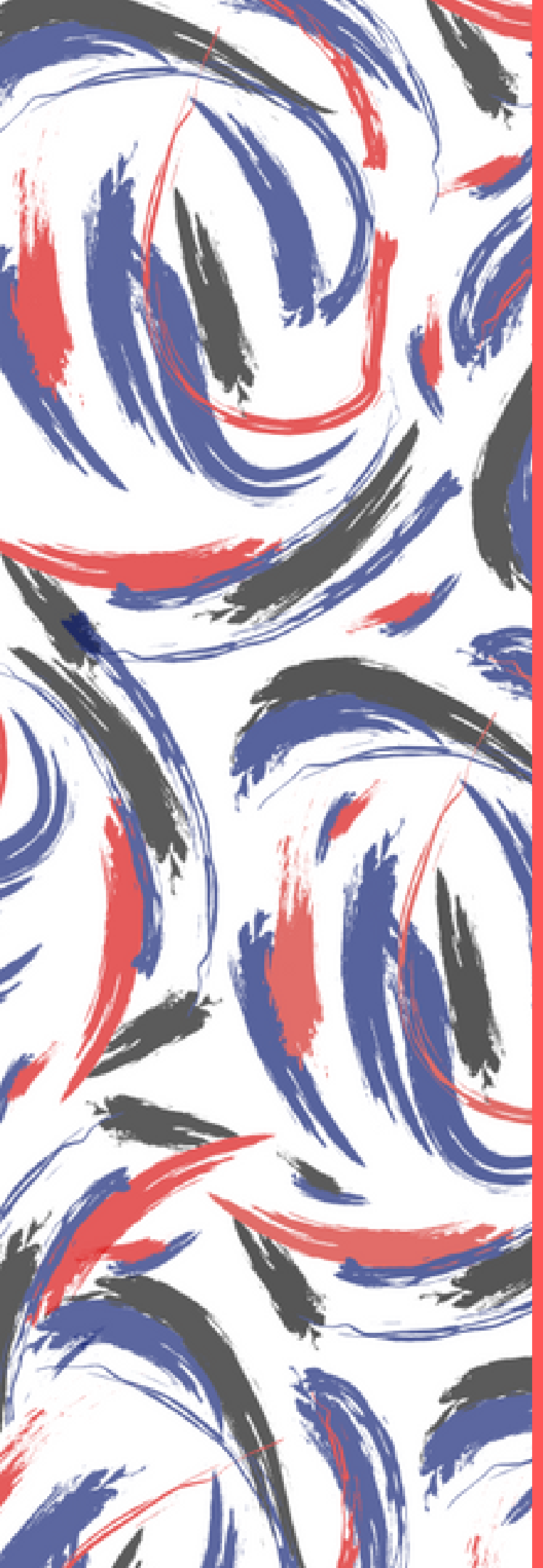
Place Prepositions

ON- **The books are on the table.**



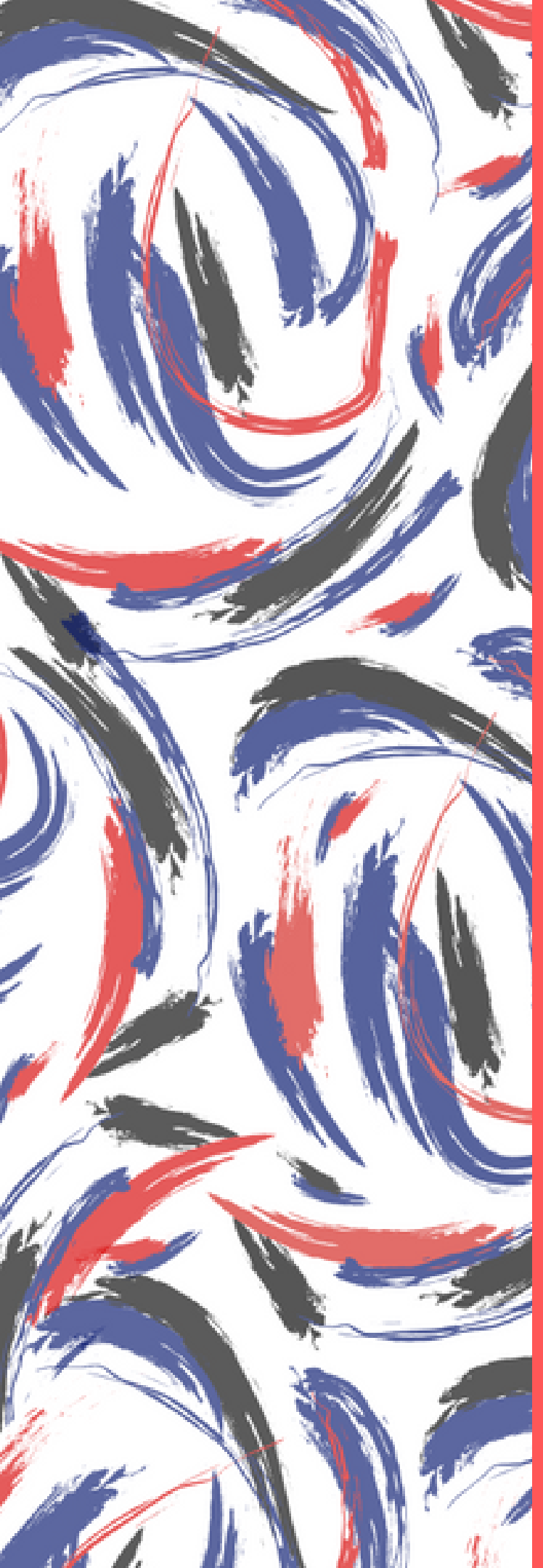
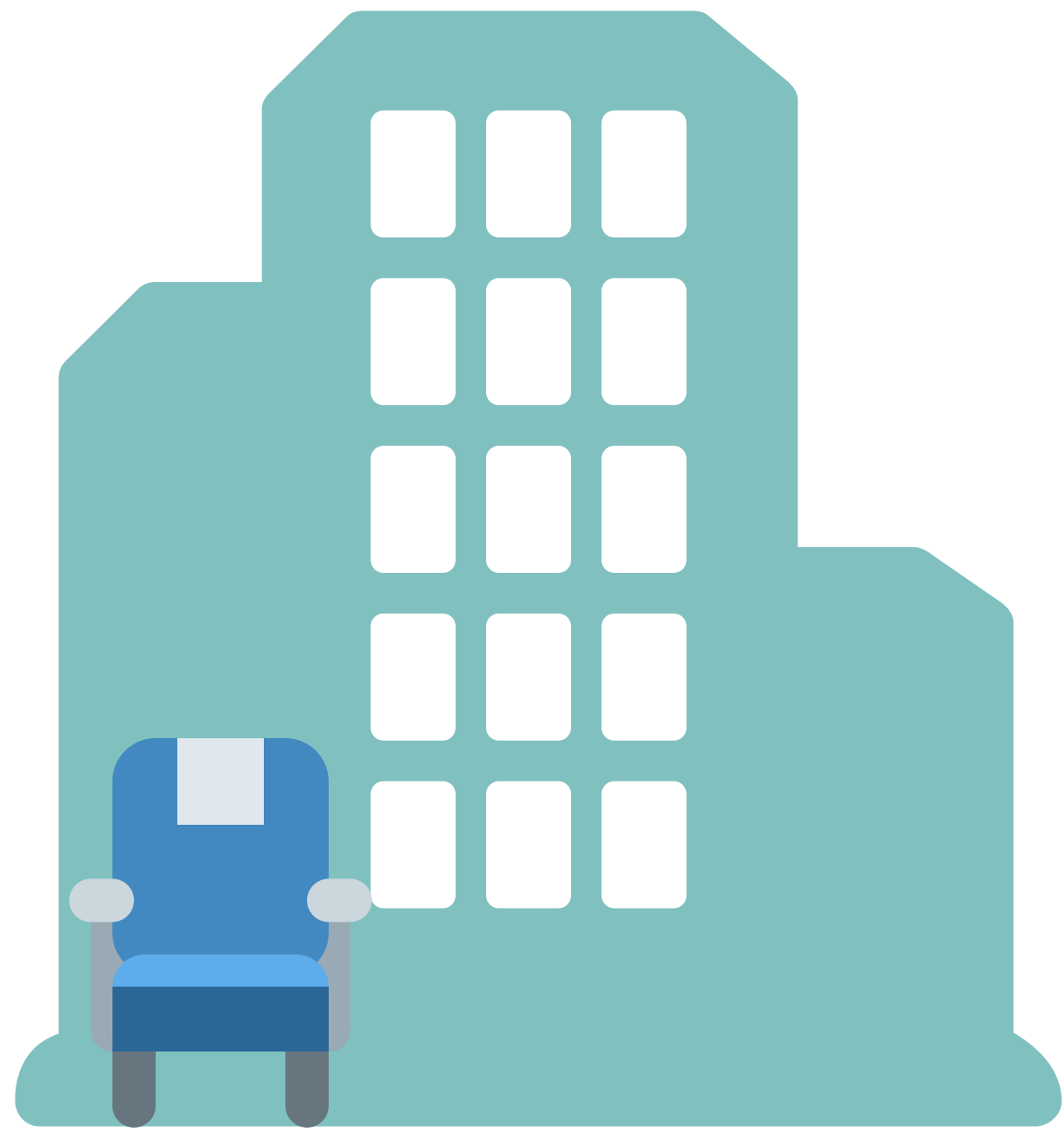
Place Prepositions

UNDER - **The pencil is** under **the notebook.**



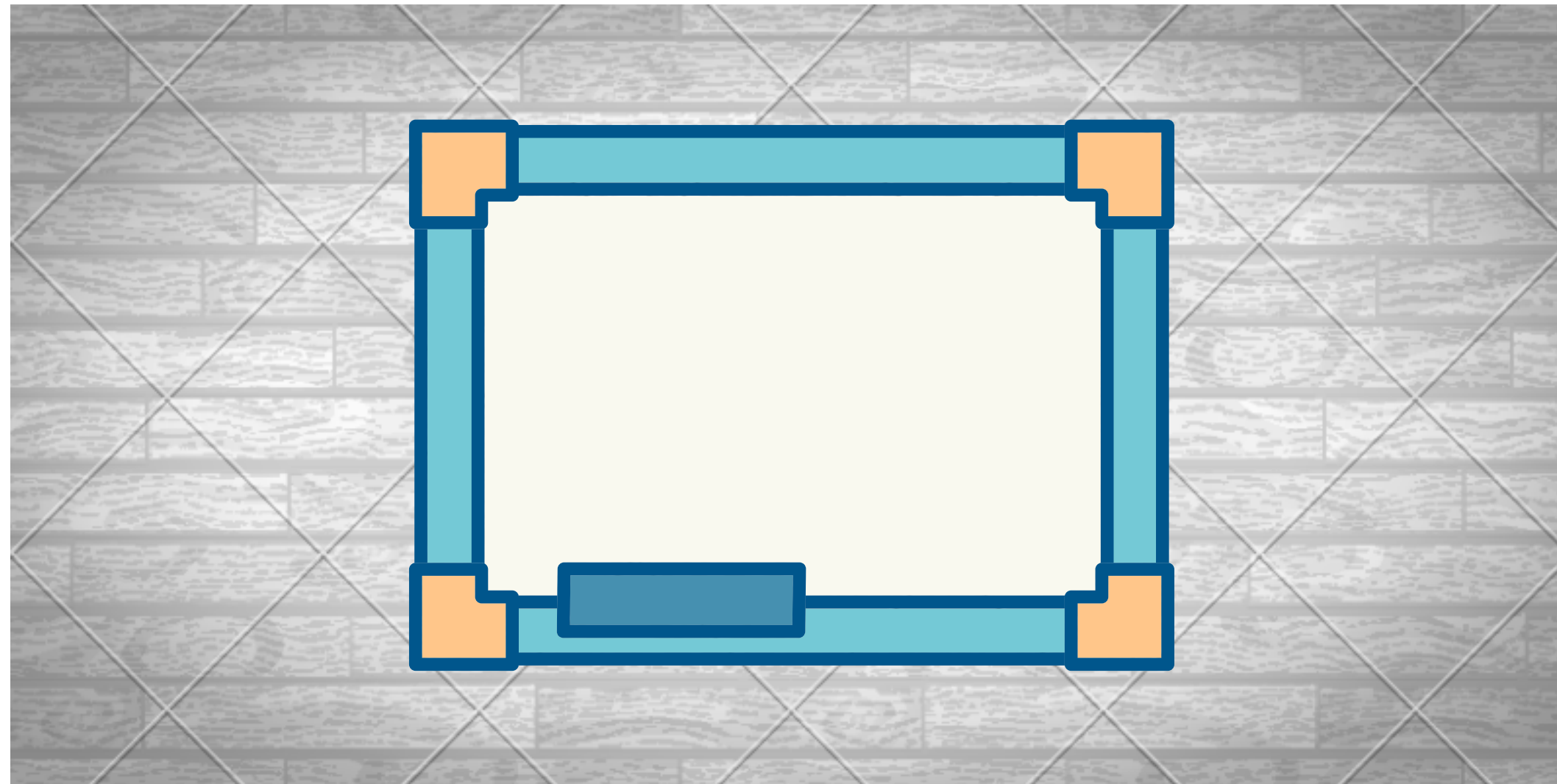
Place Prepositions

IN FRONT OF- **The chair is** in front of **the building.**



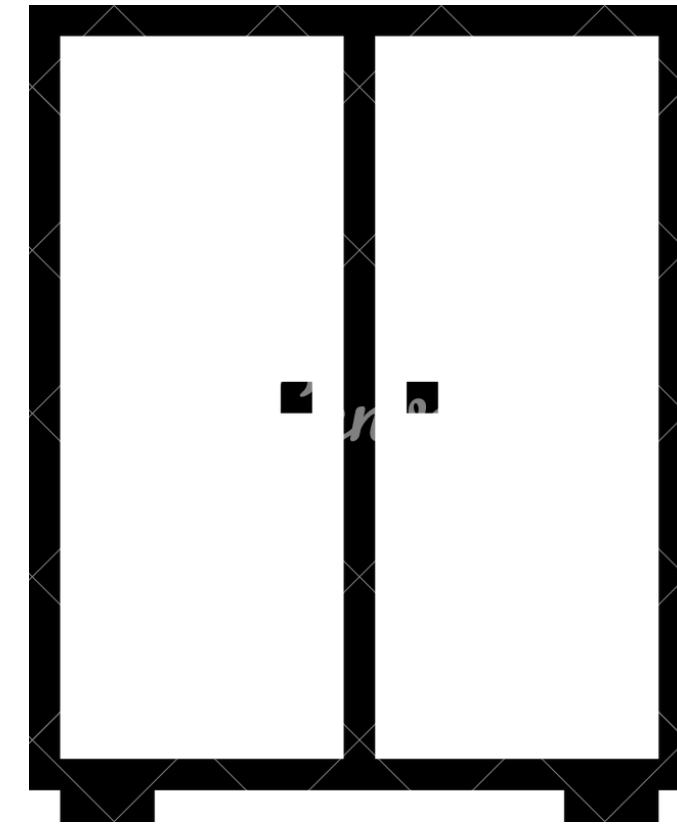
Place Prepositions

BEHIND- **The wall is behind the board. (white board/black board)**



Place Prepositions

NEXT TO - **The window is next to the wardrobe.**



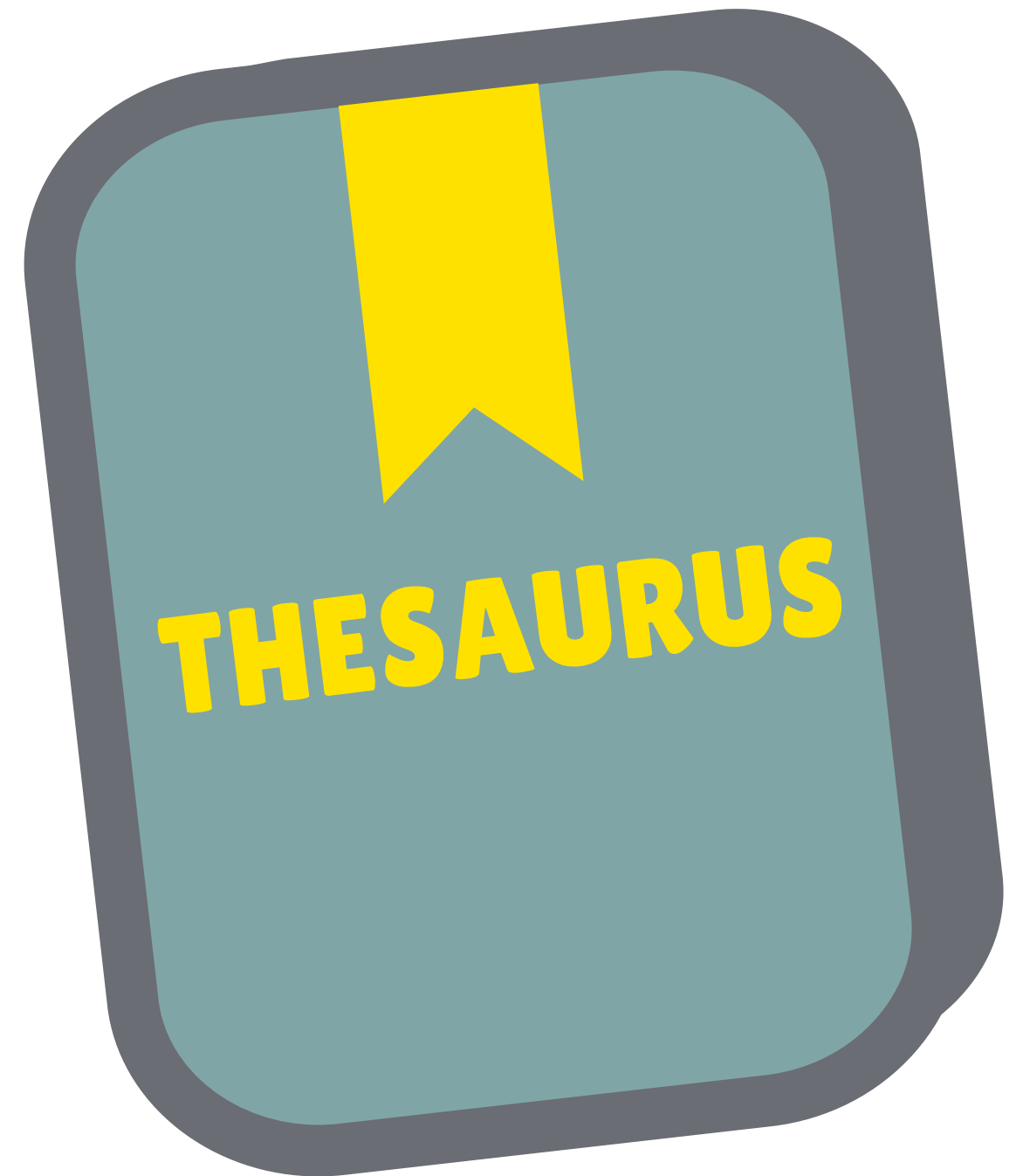
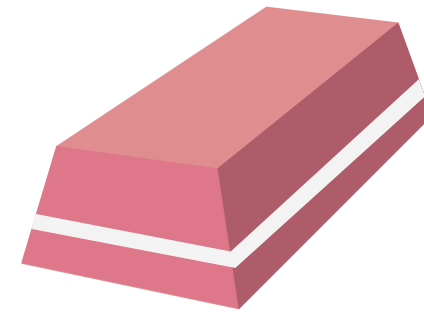
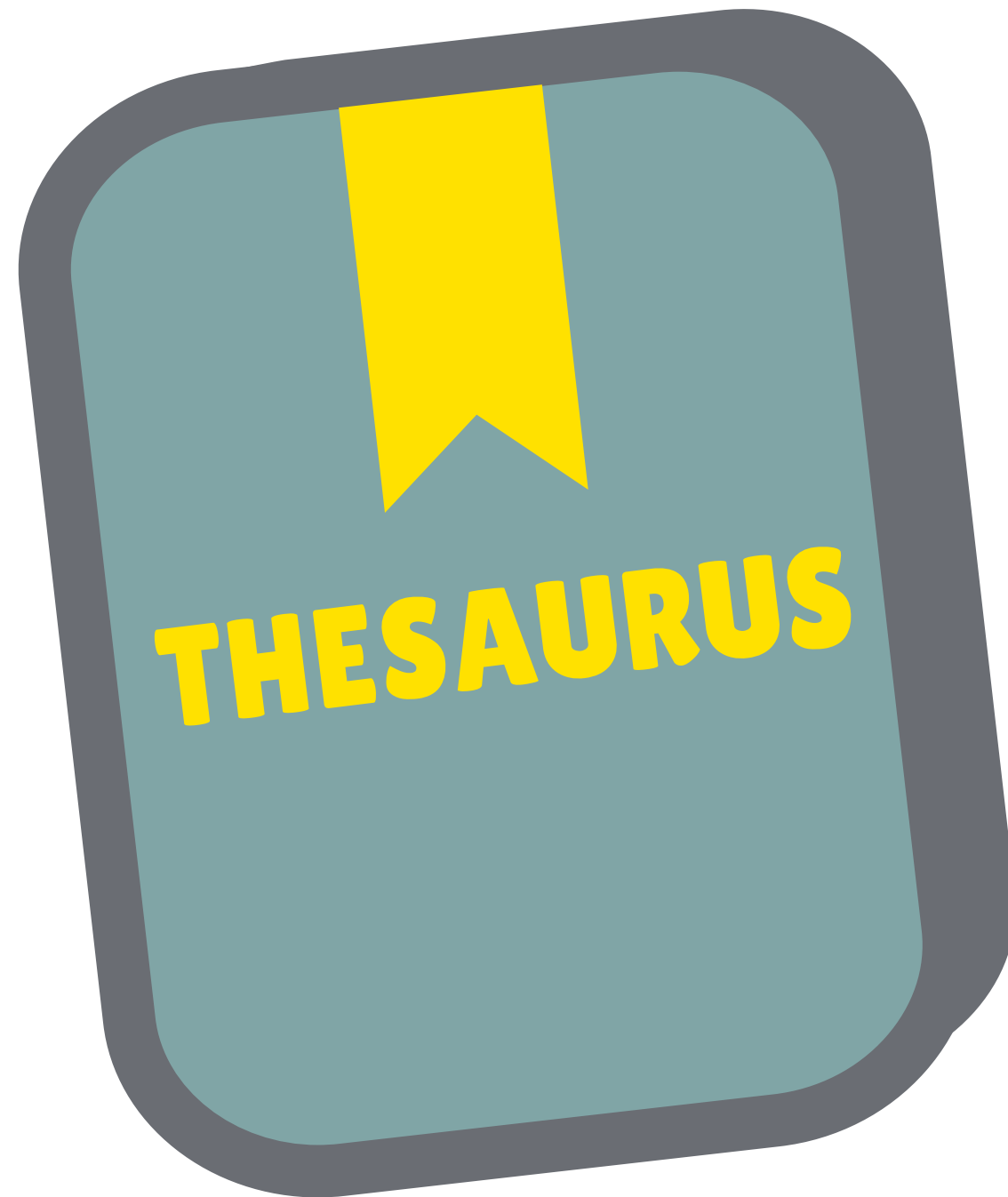
Place Prepositions

IN- **The paper is in the book.**



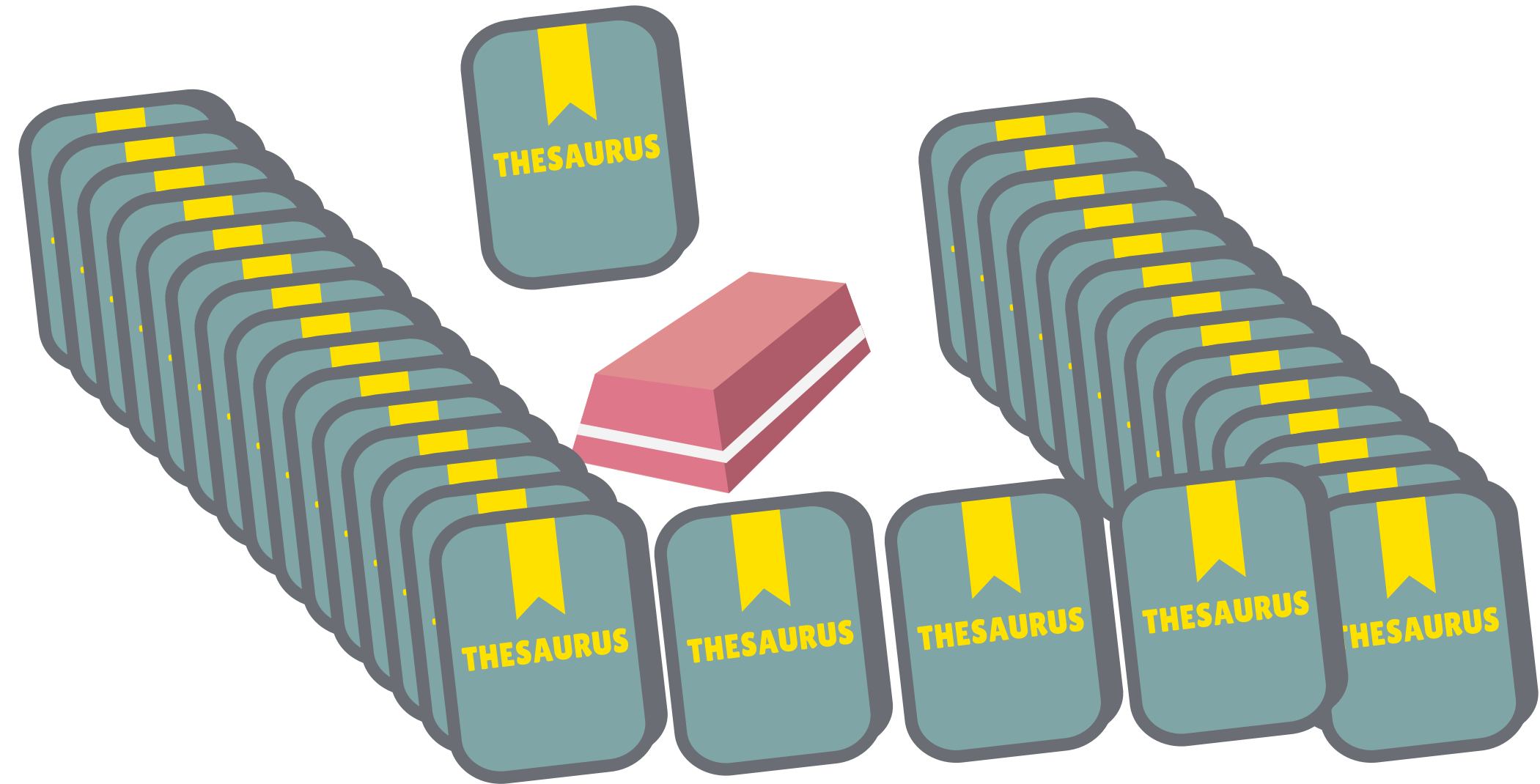
Place Prepositions

BETWEEN - **The eraser is** between **the dictionaries.**



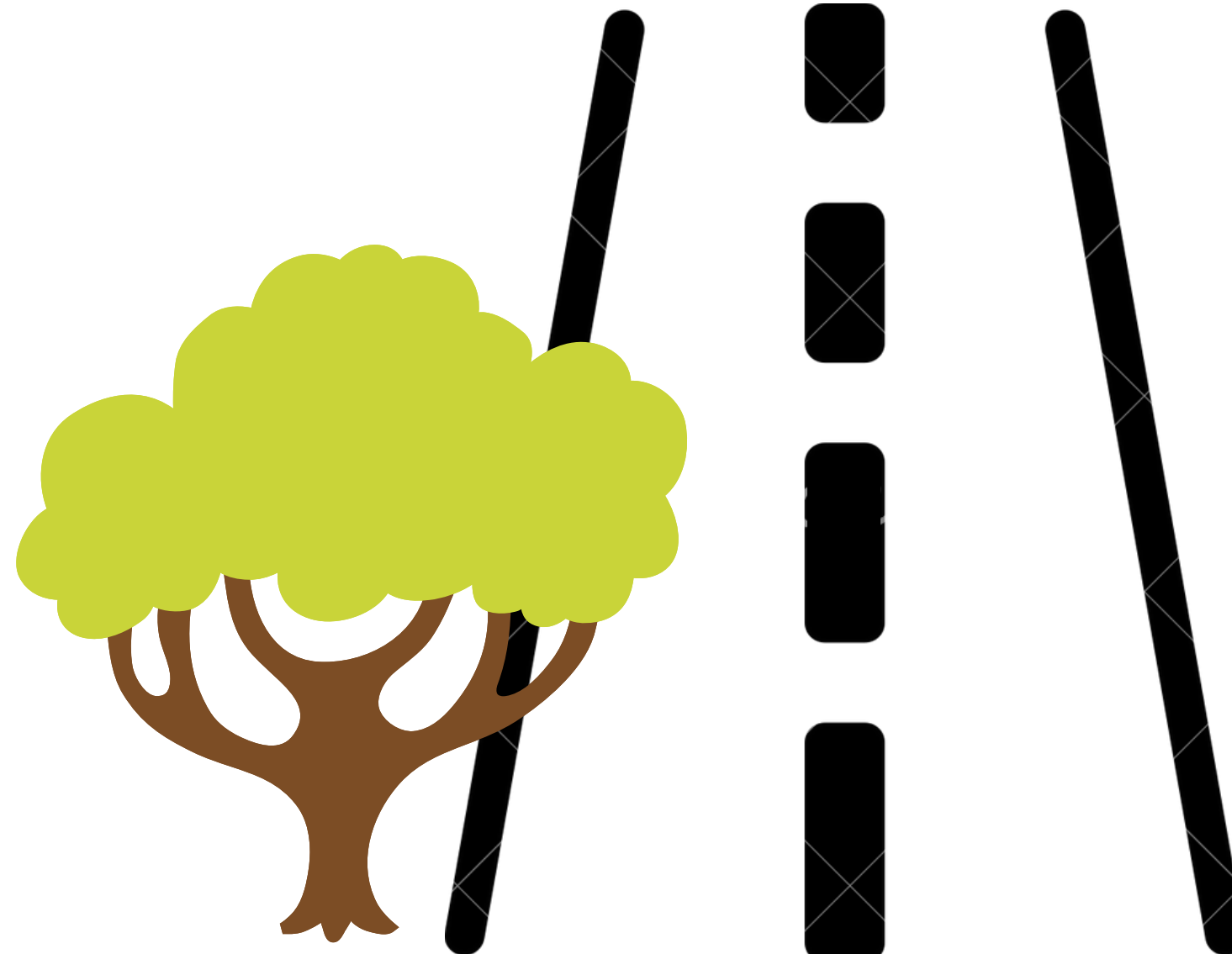
Place Prepositions

AMONG - **The eraser is among the dictionaries.**



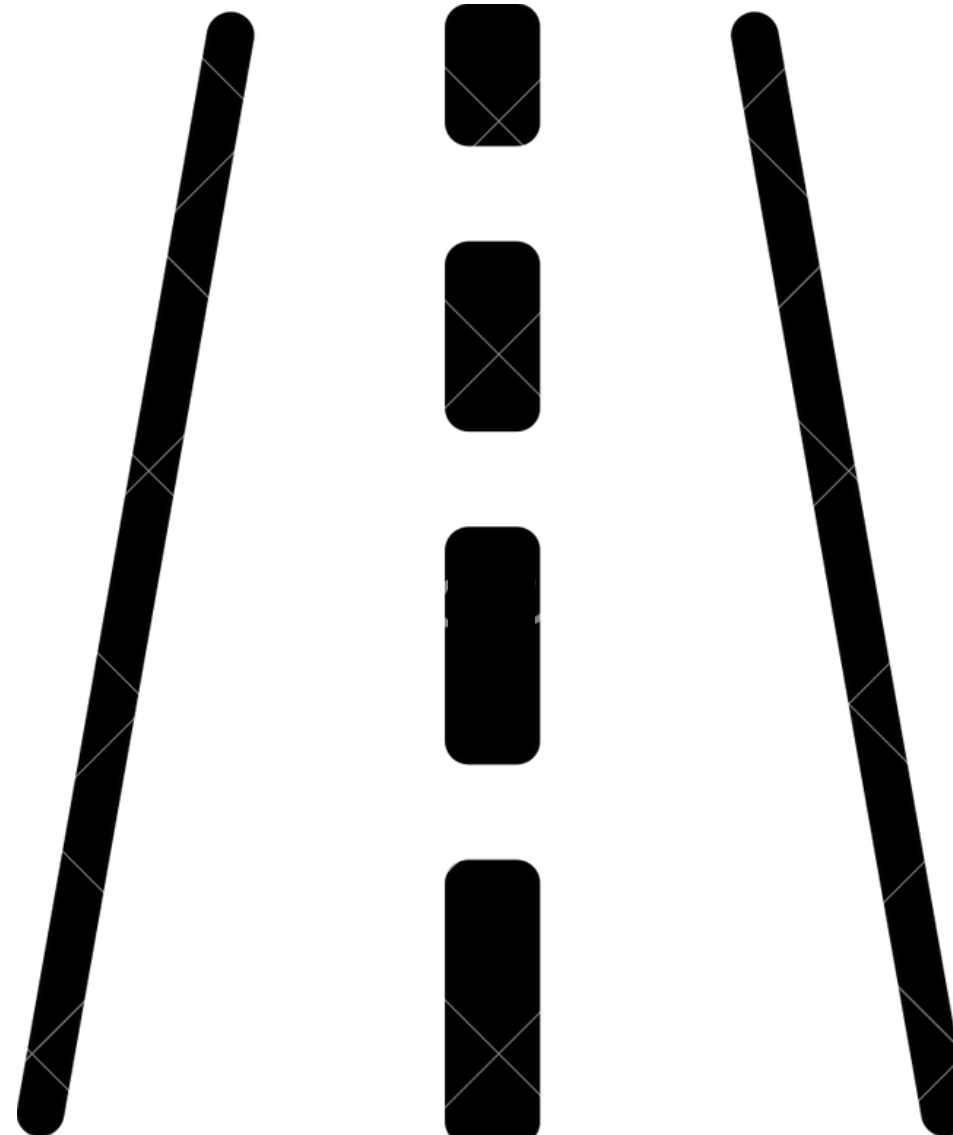
Place Prepositions

NEAR - **The tree is near the street.**



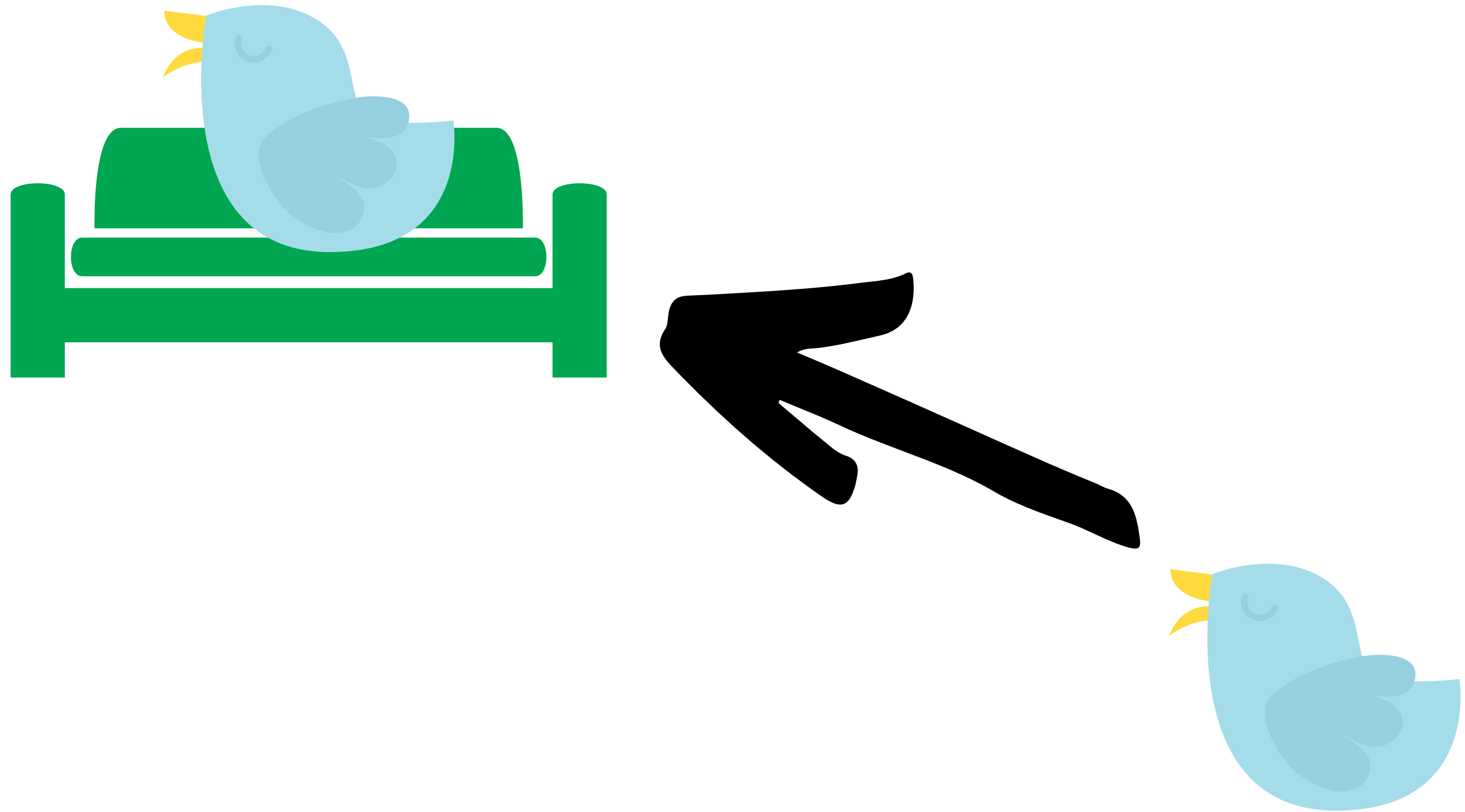
Place Prepositions

FAR FROM- **The lion is** far from **the avenue.**



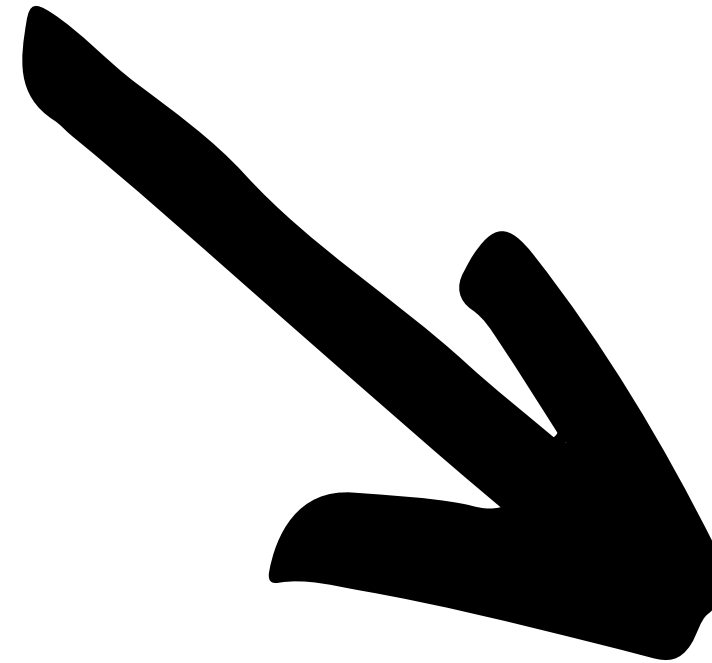
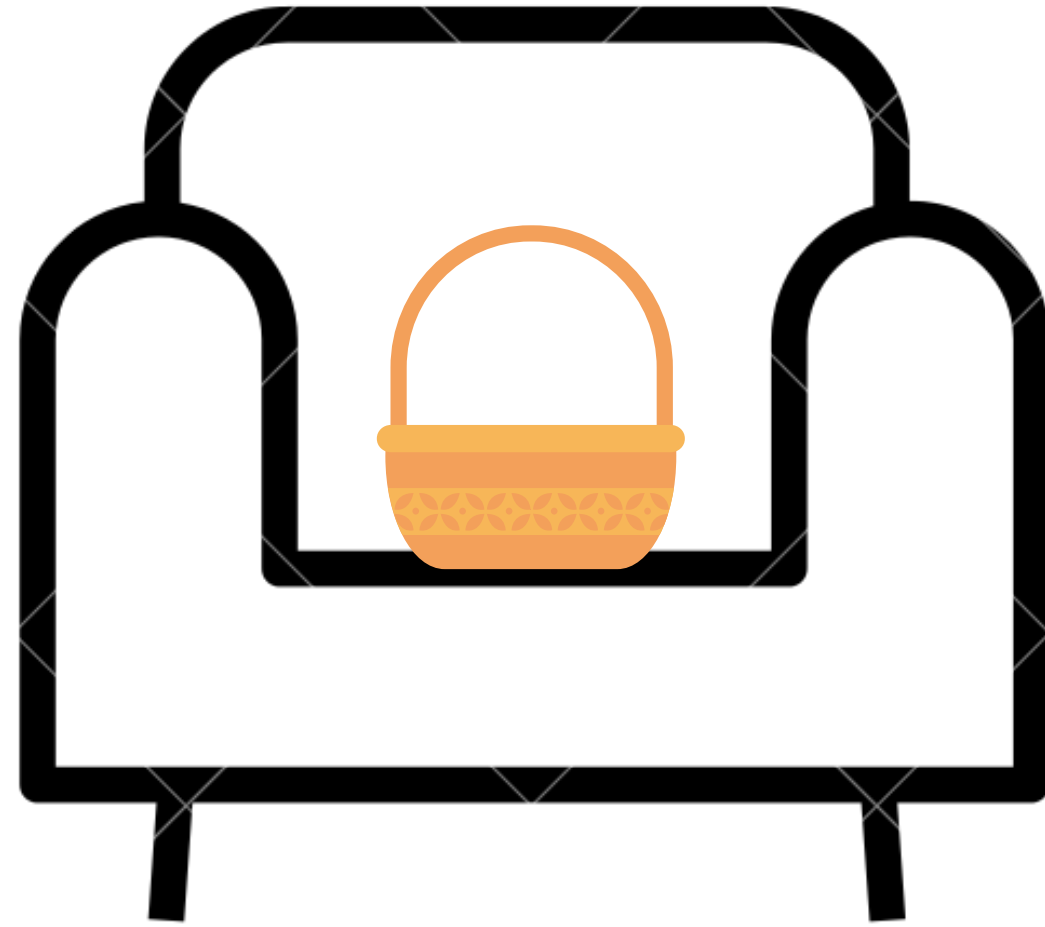
Movement Prepositions

ONTO- **The bird goes onto the couch/sofa.**



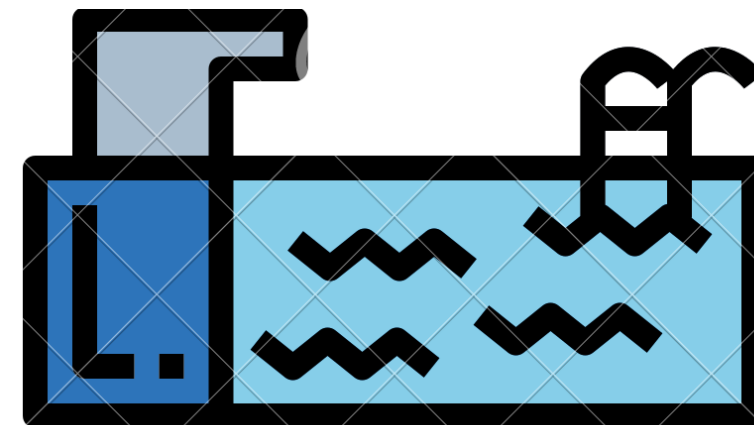
Movement Prepositions

OFF - The **basket** goes off **the couch**.



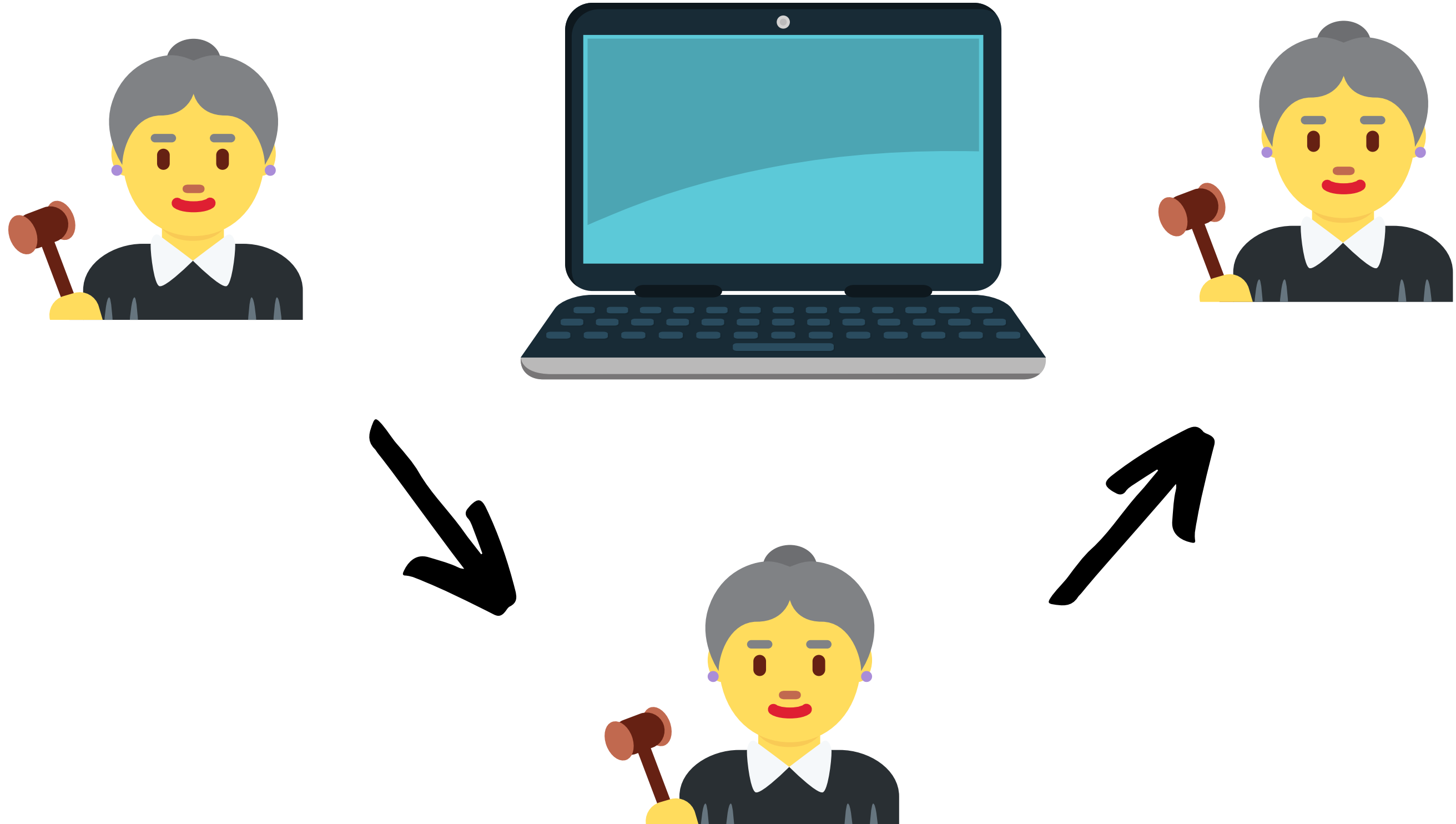
Movement Prepositions

OVER - **The curtain goes over the pool.**



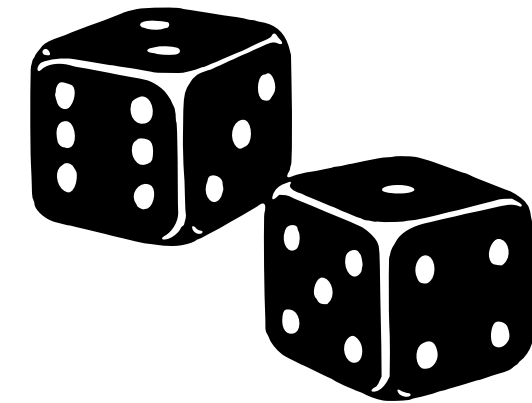
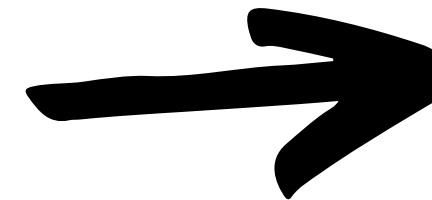
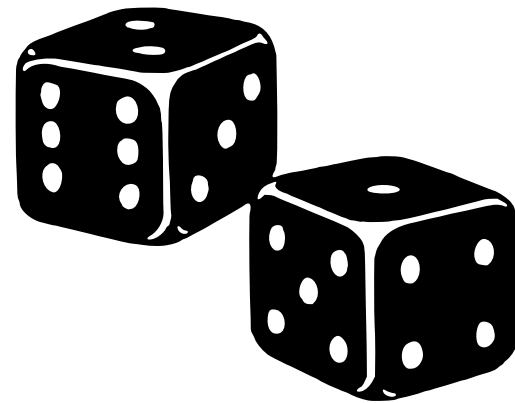
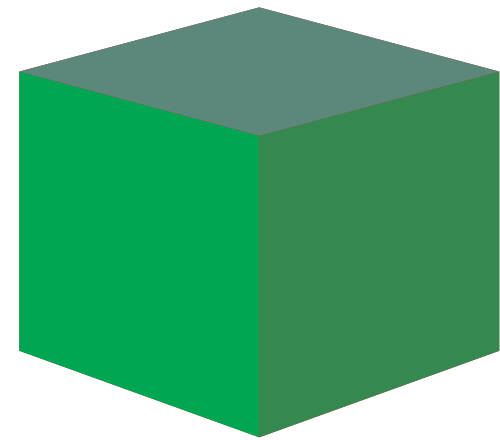
Movement Prepositions

UNDER - **The judge goes under the laptop.**



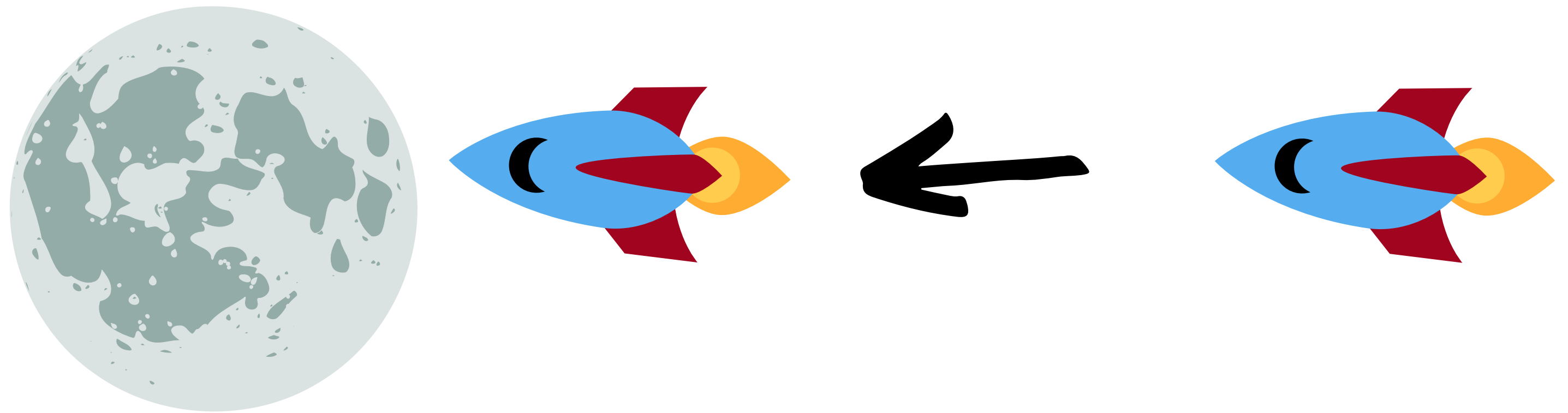
Movement Prepositions

AWAY FROM - **The dice goes** away from **the cube.**



Movement Prepositions

TOWARD - **The rocket goes toward the Moon.**



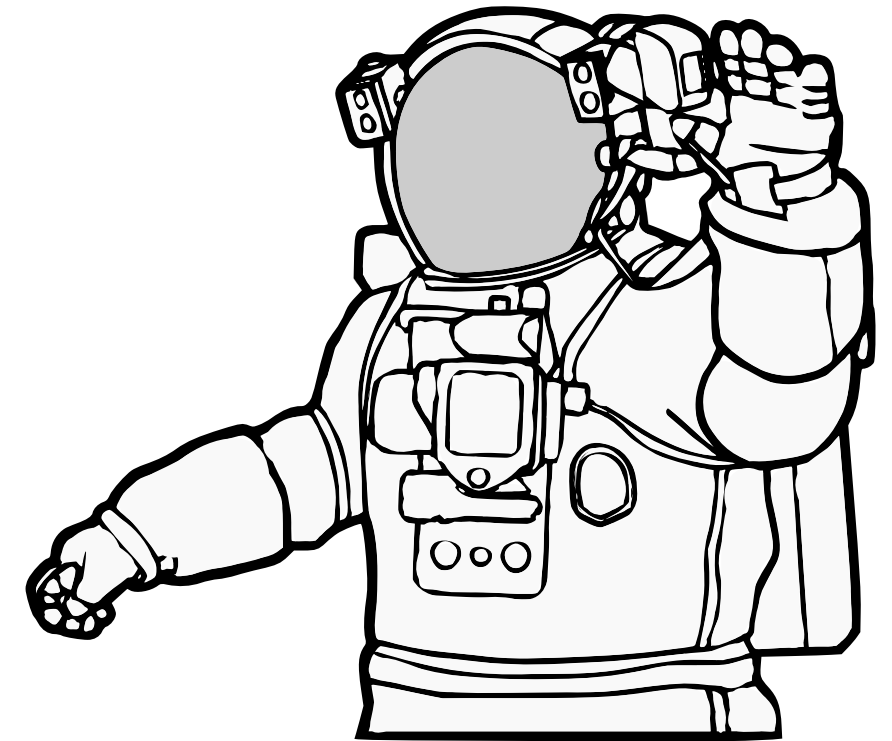
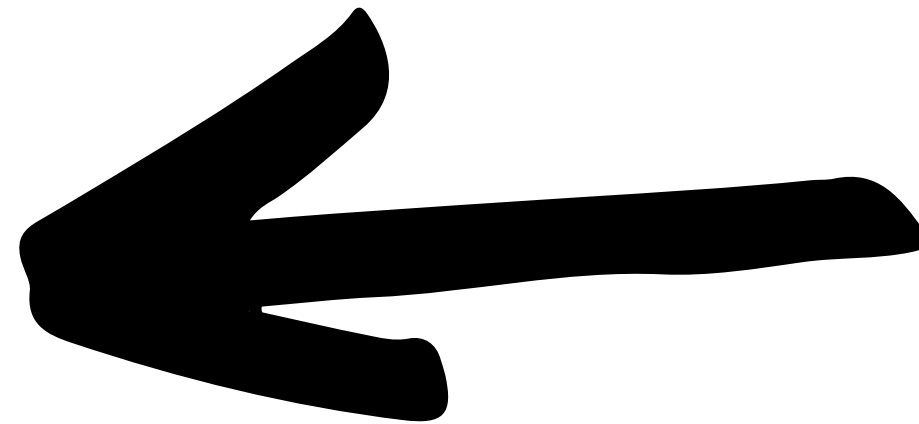
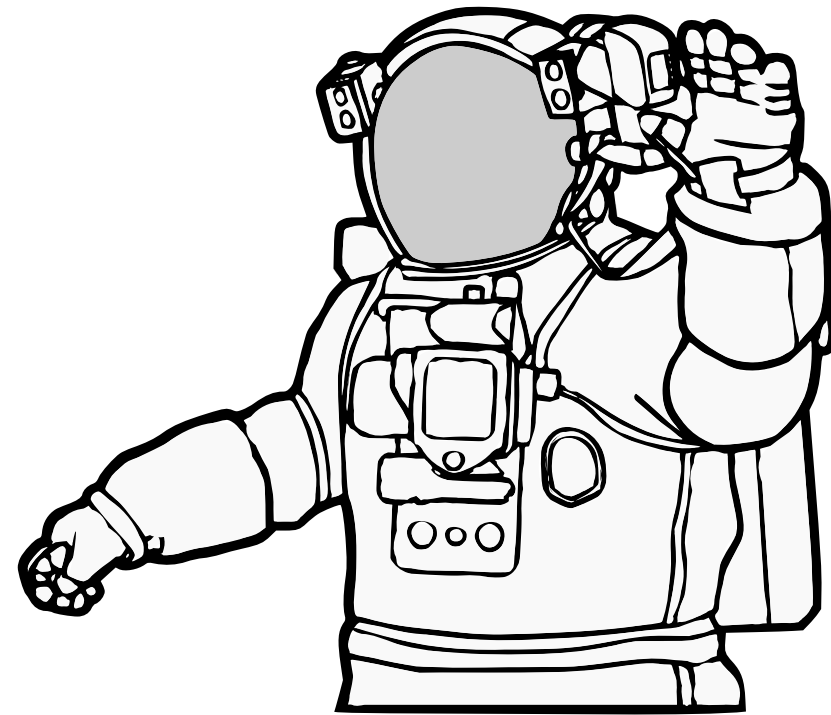
Movement Prepositions

PAST - **The astronaut goes past Mars.**



Movement Prepositions

PAST - **The astronaut goes past Mars.**



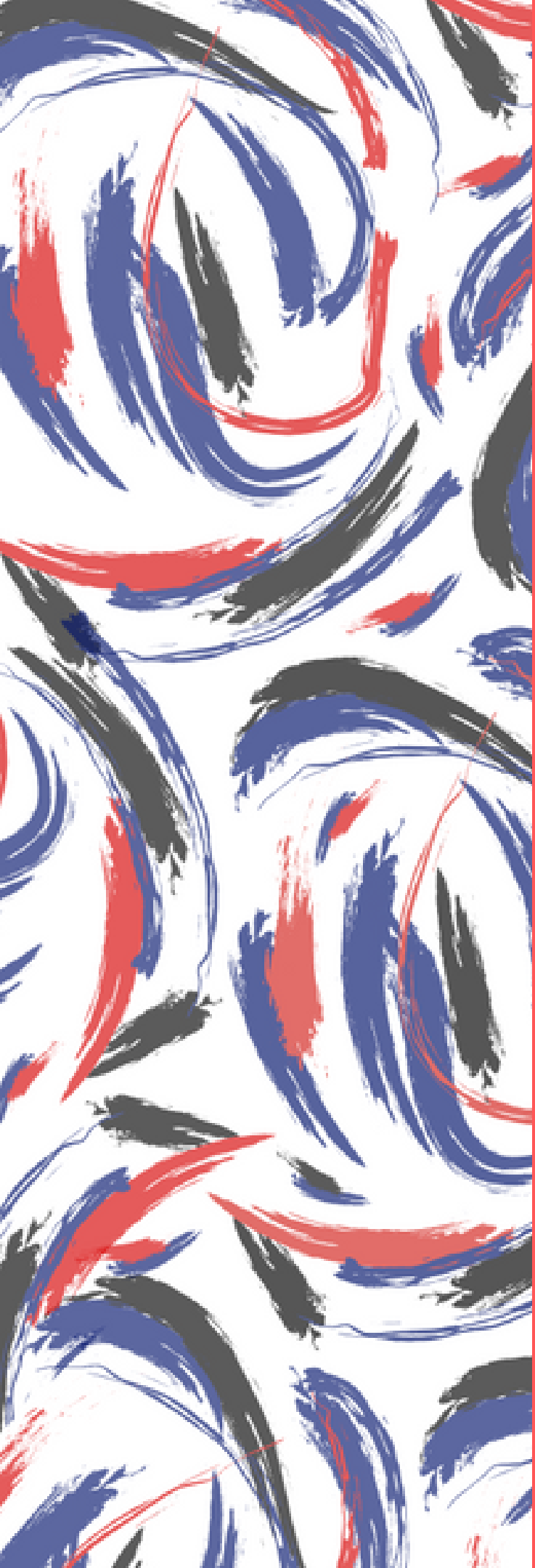
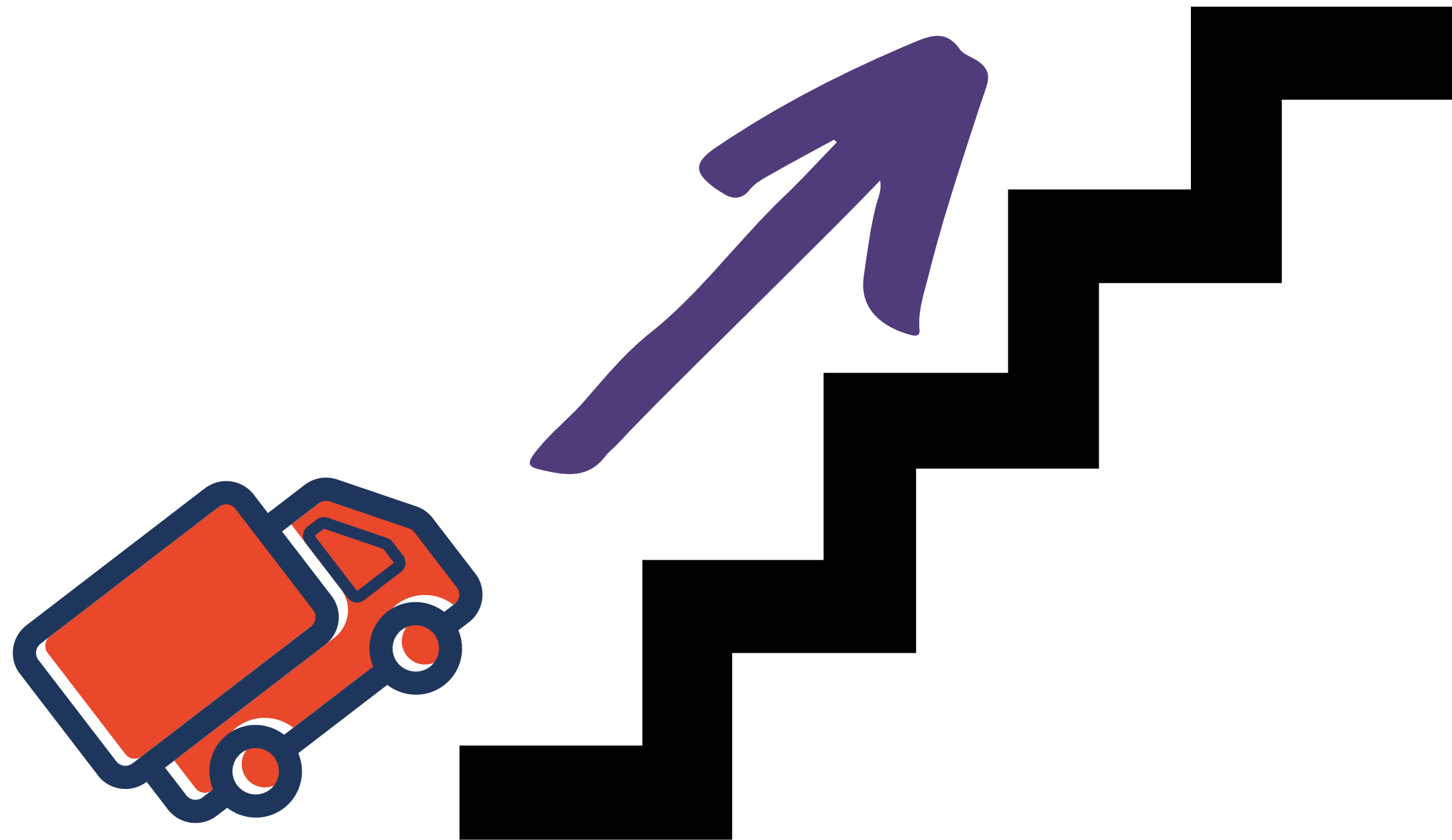
Movement Prepositions

THROUGH - **The mouse goes through the tube.**



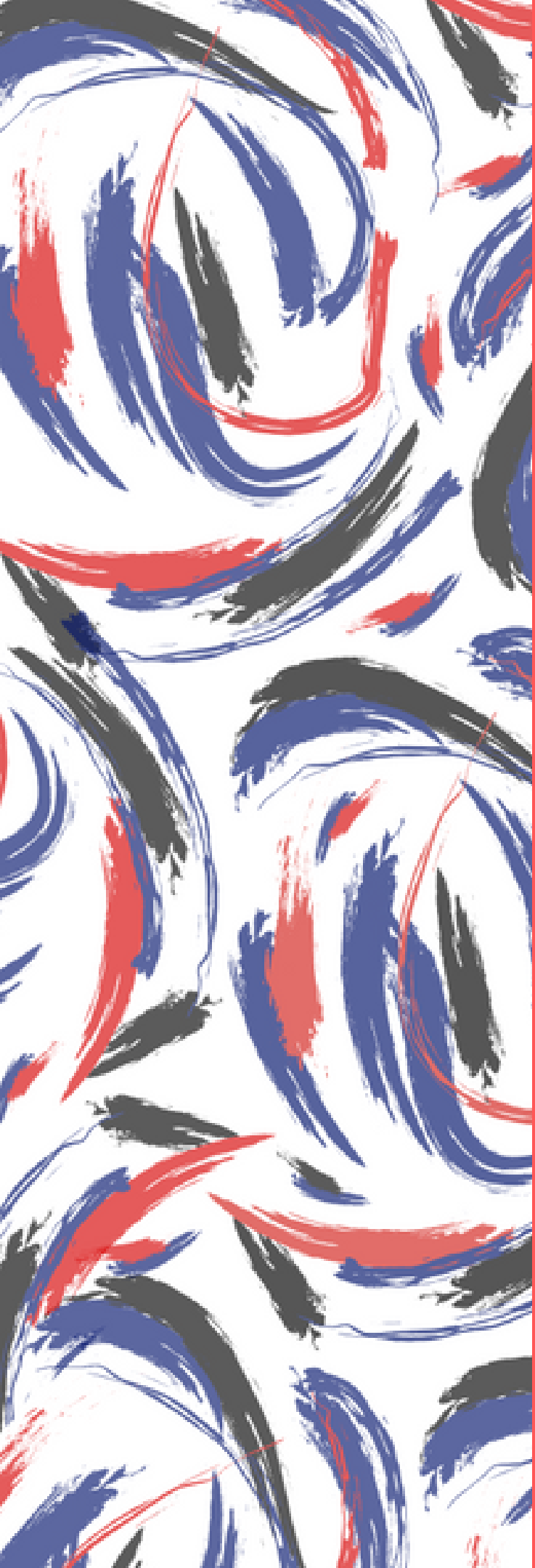
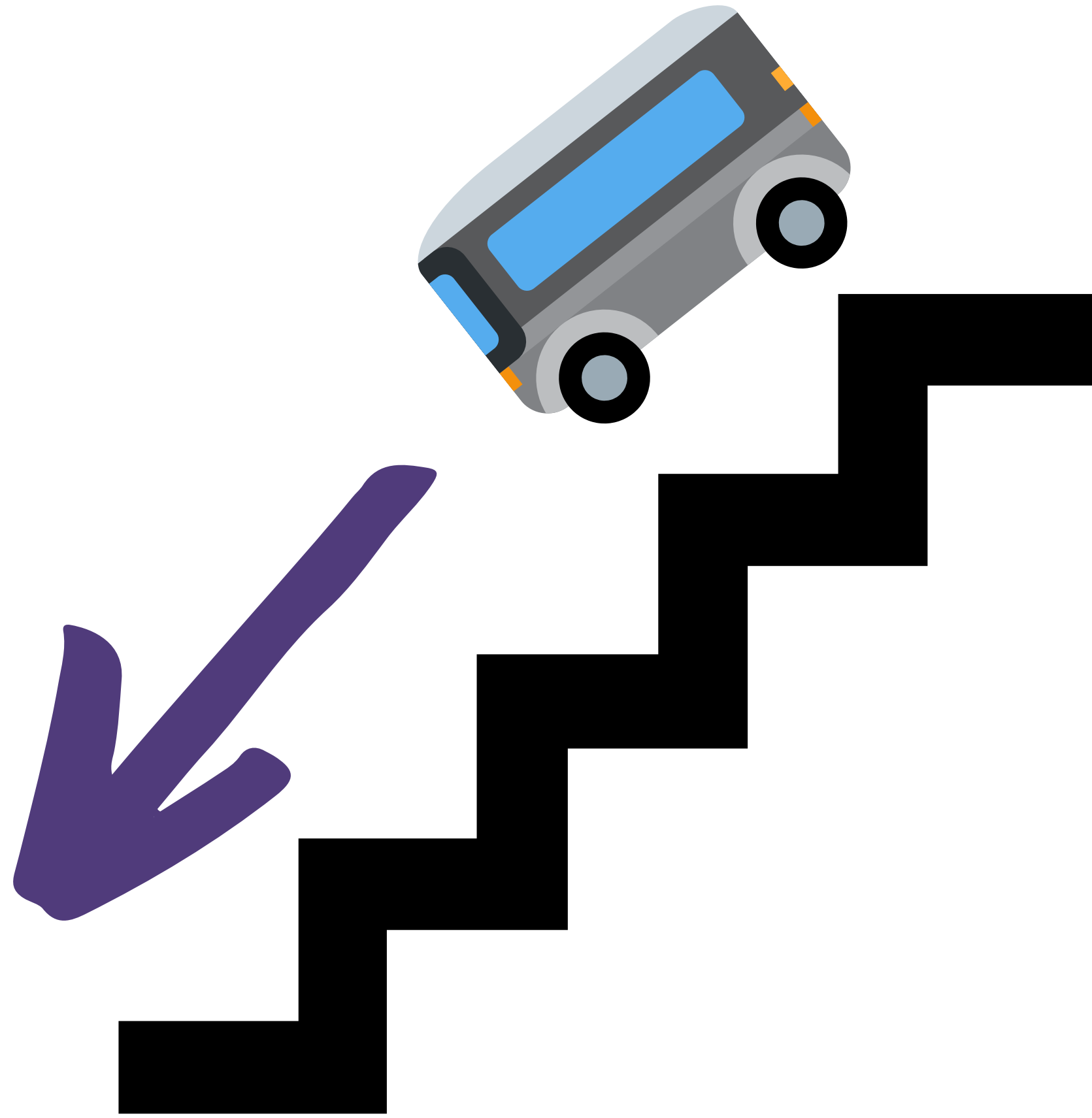
Movement Prepositions

UPSTAIRS - **The truck** goes upstairs.



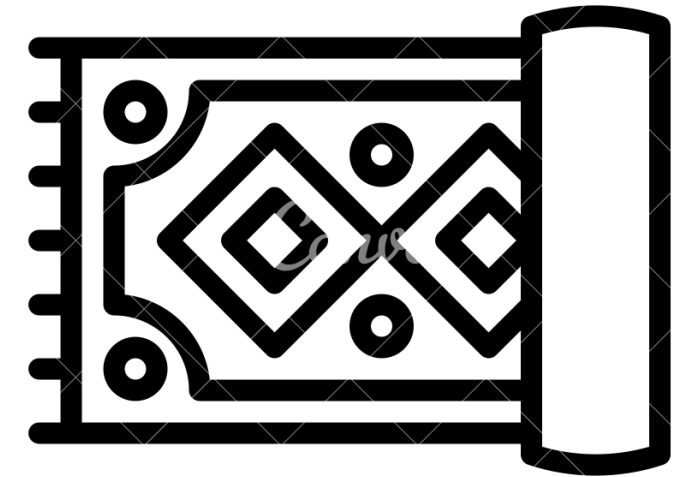
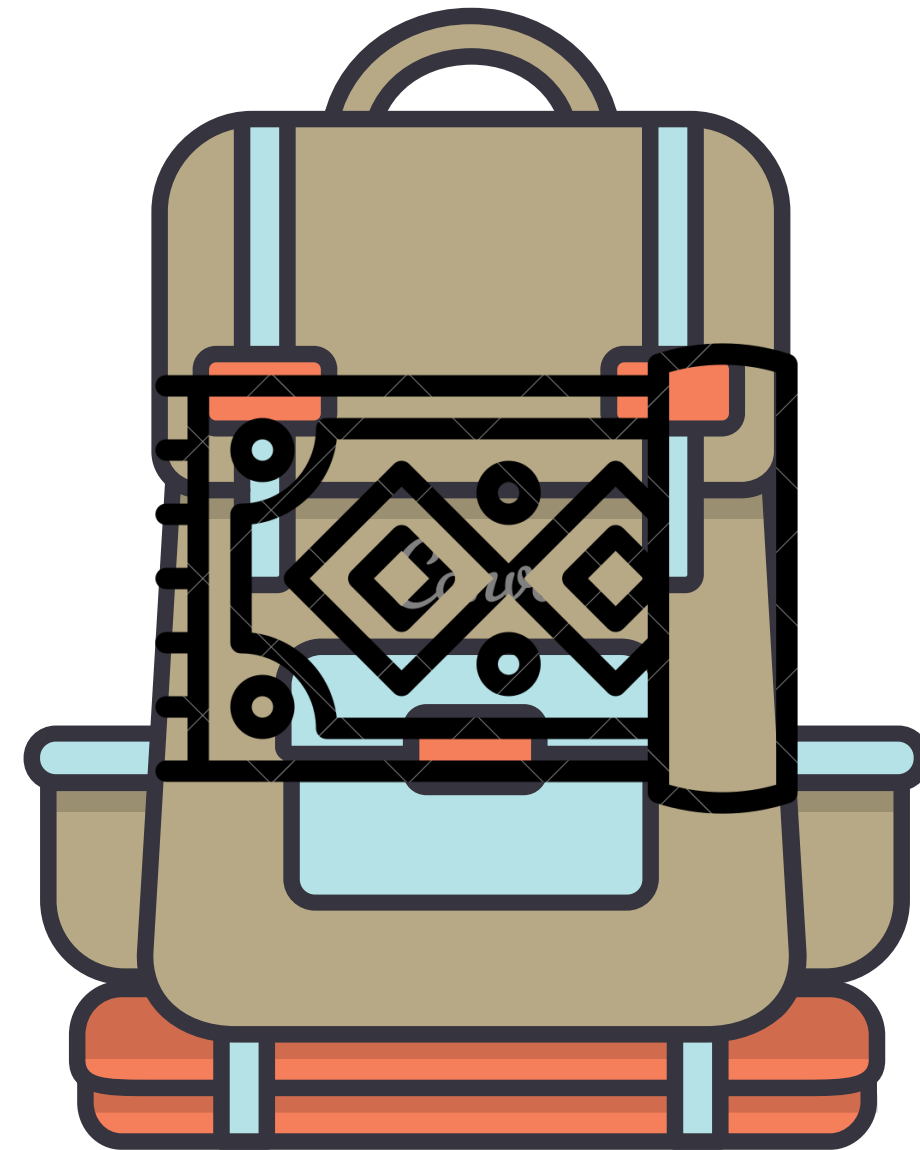
Movement Prepositions

DOWNSTAIRS - **The bus goes downstairs.**



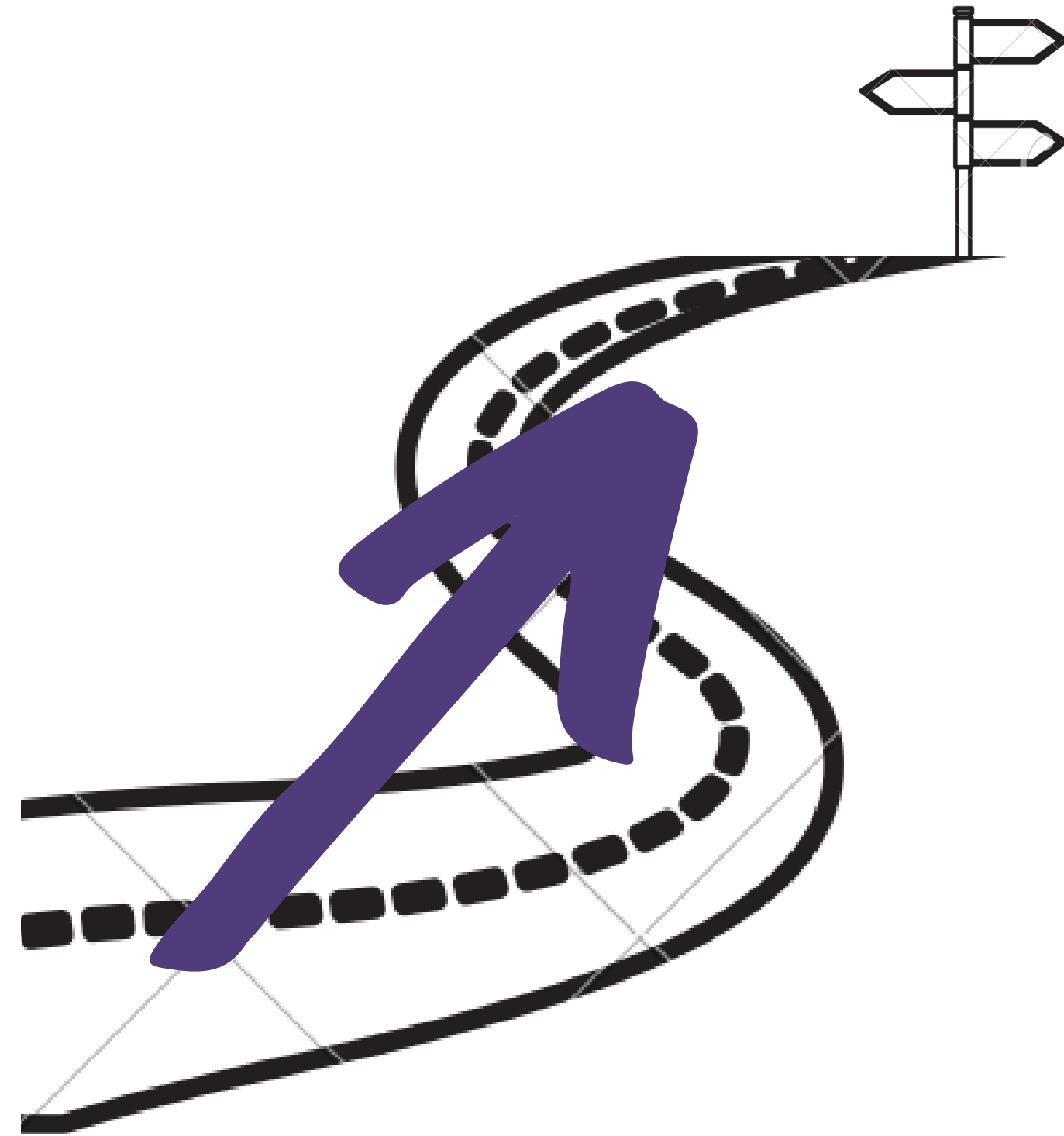
Movement Prepositions

OUT OF - **The rug goes out of the bag/backpack.**



Movement Prepositions

ALONG- **The guide sign is** along the **way.**



Movement Prepositions

ACROSS- **The guide sign is** across the **way.**

