

## USO DO INFINITIVO – I N G – COMO USAR O VERBO COM O GERÚNDIO INDICANDO A FORMA INFINITIVA

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### BE CAREFUL!

NEM SEMPRE O **ING** QUE VOCÊ ESTÁ ACOSTUMADO A VER COMO GERÚNDIO (ANDO, ENDO, INDO E ONDO) INDICARÁ ESSE TEMPO. VEREMOS CASOS EM QUE INDICARÁ O INFINITIVO.

Primeira regra básica do **ING** como **INFINITIVO**:

Depois de:

#### 1 – PREPOSIÇÕES

I wear glasses **for reading**.

He left the restaurant **without paying** the bill.

#### 2 – EXPRESSÕES

**To look forward to** – esperar ansiosamente por

I look forward to traveling to London.

She is looking forward to visiting her mom.

**To be used to** – estar acostumado a

I am used to getting up early.

#### BUT = MAS – CUIDADO!

**USED TO** – costumava

Henry **used to** smoke a lot.

**To be worth** – valer a pena

This book is **worth reading**.

It was late, It was not worth going to the beach.

**It's no good – it's no use** - não adianta

It's no good crying now.

It's no use calling them, they are still sleeping.

**Can't help** – não poder evitar

I can't help falling in love.

She couldn't help crying when she heard his voice.

**Can't stand** – não suportar

I can't stand studying Math.

He can't stand being interrupted all the time.

**Feel like** – estar a fim de

I feel like dancing.

She feels like having a drink.

**Depois dos seguintes verbos:**

**Avoid** - evitar

**Admit** - admitir

**Deny** - negar

**Enjoy** – gostar - apreciar

**Finish** - terminar

**Give up** - desistir

**Keep on** - continuar

**Mind** – importar-se

**Dislike** – não gostar

**Suggest** – sugerir

**Ex.:** She enjoys going to parties.

( Ela gosta de ir a festas)

**Cuidado com estes verbos:**

**Advise** – aconselhar

**Stop** - parar

**Allow** - permitir

**Try** - tentar

**Begin** - começar

**Forget** - esquecer

**Go** - ir

**Hate** - odiar

**Intend** - pretender

**Love** - amar

**Regret** - arrepender

**Start** –começar

**Ex.:** She starts **working** as seven.

**to work**

(Ela começa a trabalhar às sete horas)

### WATCH OUT

#### Cuidado com:

She stopped smoking. – Ela parou de fumar.

She stopped to smoke. – Ela parou para fumar.

#### COMO SUJEITO DA ORAÇÃO:

Reading is a good habit.- Ler é um bom hábito.

#### COMO MODIFICADOR DO SUBSTANTIVO:

A sleeping pill. Uma pílula para dormir.

#### COMO ADJETIVO:

A falling rain. – Uma chuva que cai.

#### Depois de:

#### Artigo definido – THE –

The corresponding part of the body.



**PRONOMES POSSESSIVOS ADJETIVOS:**

MY-YOUR-HIS-HER-ITS-OUR-YOUR-THEIR

Does my smoking annoy you?

**NEGAÇÃO – NO:**

No parking

No smoking

**EXPRESSÕES: GO SHOPPING/FISHING...**

**TESTS**

1 - Marque a alternativa que melhor completa a lacuna:

There's no hope of \_\_\_\_ survivors.

- a) To find
- b) Finding
- c) Fouded
- d) Finds
- e) Todas estão corretas

2 - A alternativa que corretamente preenche as lacunas I, II e III de:

1 - I can hardly avoid (I) \_\_\_\_ her.

2 - She felt like (II) \_\_\_\_ .

3 - He denied (III) \_\_\_\_ anything about their plan.

- a) to meeting - crying - knowing
- b) meeting - to cry - knowing
- c) to meet - to cry - to know
- d) to meet - crying - to know
- e) meeting - crying - knowing

3 - Marque a alternativa em que o sufixo "ING" dos verbos em destaque **não** indiquem infinitivo:

- a) People are stop**ing** smoking much earlier.
- b) They are protest**ing** against the party.

- c) In a country where ow**ing** a gun is a constitutional right.
- d) The occasional fine cigar is a good way of get**ting** câncer.
- e) In the States, light**ing** a cigarette is treated as a threat to public order.

4 – Choose the best option:

Before \_\_\_\_ sent to prison, the thief cried.

- a) being
- b) be
- c) to be
- d) will be
- e) has been

5 – Choose the right alternative:

The thief robbed the house without \_\_\_\_ the windows.

- a) break
- b) to break
- c) breaking
- d) broke
- e) breaks

6 – Assinale a alternativa correta:

I gave up \_\_\_\_\_ football when I left home.

- a) to play
- b) played
- c) playing
- d) plays
- e) play

7 – Choose the right alternative:

We enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) telling jokes

- b) play cards
- c) practice sports
- d) go parties
- e) buy clothes

8 - Choose the right alternative:

He avoided \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake again.

- a) makes
- b) making
- c) to make
- d) made
- e) make

9 - Choose the right alternative:

A: Is there anything worth \_\_\_\_ on channel 5?

B: I think there's a documentary about whales. Do you mind if I \_\_\_\_ it.

- a) watch – watching
- b) see – seeing
- c) look – looked
- d) watching - watch
- e) watch – watching

10 - Choose the right alternative:

John denied \_\_\_\_ her before.

- a) have seen
- b) having seen
- c) having seeing
- d) have seeing
- e) to have seen

11 - Choose the right alternative:

It's no use \_\_\_\_ there because she is not at home.

- a) going
- b) to go
- c) have gone
- d) go
- e) gone

12 - I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ about odd things.

- a) hear
- b) heard
- c) hears
- d) hearing
- e) am hearing

13 - Choose the right alternative:

It isn't worth \_\_\_\_ this car.

- a) to buy
- b) buy
- c) buying
- d) bought
- e) to buying

14 - Choose the right alternative:

I have seen the film, now I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_ the book.

- a) read
- b) reading
- c) to read
- d) to buy
- e) buy

15 - Choose the right alternative:

"Do you cook yourself?" "Yes, I am used to \_\_\_\_."

- a) being cooked
- b) be cooked
- c) cook
- d) cooking
- e) cooked

### RESOLUÇÃO

1 - B

2 - E

3 - B

4 - A

5 - C

6 - C

7 - A

8 - B

9 - D

10 - B

11 - A

12 - D

13 - C

14 - B

15 - D

