

# Gerund and infinitive

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## Gerund and infinitive

- A forma de gerúndio, com a terminação ing, não participa apenas de construções que indicam tempo contínuo.
- Também a forma de infinitivo (com ou sem TO) não só acompanha os verbos modais e auxiliares.

Ambas podem desempenhar outras funções na frase.

Em inglês, quando um verbo é seguido imediatamente por outro verbo; em alguns casos, um verbo só admite a construção com gerúndio ou com infinitivo, em outros casos podemos aceitar ambos.

*I couldn't resist **telling** him everything I knew about them.*

*They managed **to climb** the fence and reach the border.*

## GERUND

- substantivo: **Reading** is important.
- adjetivo: This is **interesting**.
- verbo: We are **working**.
- após preposições: Let's talk about **studying**.

## - ing form as a NOUNS (substantivo)

- Verbos na forma de gerúndio podem funcionar como sujeito da oração (ou parte dele).

*Swimming is very good for one's health.*

*I love swimming.*

*Driving a car requires attention.*

*Helping other people makes us feel good.*

## **-ing form as an ADJECTIVE (adjetivo)**

A forma de gerúndio pode, em determinadas construções, exercer a função de adjetivo na sentença.

*That's a very **interesting** book. (Aquele é um livro bastante interessante.)*

*It certainly was a **daring** experience. (Certamente foi uma experiência desafiadora.)*

*The author wrote an **amazing** article about endangered species.  
(O autor escreveu um artigo fascinante sobre espécies em extinção.)*

**Há vários adjetivos formados com -ing.**

**Ex.:** amusing, boring, disappointing, interesting, surprising, tiring, worrying, exciting, frightening, shocking, terrifying, annoying...

## -ing form as a VERB (present continuous)

O *Present Continuous* é composto por **um verbo principal e um verbo auxiliar**.

*I **am eating** rice and beans. (Estou comendo arroz e feijão).*

*She **is cooking** now. (Ela está cozinhando agora).*

*Mary **is coming** by bus. (Mary está vindo de ônibus).*

**-ing após PREPOSIÇÕES. Preposições são, geralmente, seguidas de um objeto.**

Esse objeto pode ser um substantivo ou um verbo na forma de gerúndio que funciona como substantivo.

*I am tired **of going** to work by bus.*

*I look forward **to receiving** your visit.*

*She is interested **in traveling** abroad.*

*She is responsible **for checking** every single room.*

- **Alguns verbos podem apresentar verbos na forma de gerúndio como objeto.**

**Admit:** They **admitted** **having** lost the keys to the room.

**Avoid:** They **avoid** **flying** when it rains.

**Consider:** Would you **consider** **buying** your share of the company?

**Discuss:** We must **discuss** **improving** the prospects for next year.

**Dislike:** My father **dislikes** **eating** alone.

**Enjoy:** I **enjoy** **meeting** new people.

**Finish:** When I **finish** **taking** notes I'll let you know about the test.



**Give up:** She **gave up** **trying** to understand maths.

**Go:** My parents often **go** **dancing** with some friends.

**Help:** I can't **help** **thinking** that we could have done better.

**Quit:** I **quit** **smoking** when I was in college.

**Recommend:** The doctor **recommended** **taking** the pills half an hour before breakfast.

# Infinitive

- Após alguns verbos: tell, invite, teach, want, remind, wish, desire.

*I **invited** my sister **to have** lunch with me.*

- Após adjetivos, quando **não** forem seguidos por preposição e quando um adjetivo ou advérbio estiver acompanhado de too e enough e após the first, the last, the only.

*You are **too** elderly **to work** on this company.*

*I was **the first** **to arrive** this morning.*

- **Alguns verbos têm verbos na forma de infinitivo como objeto.**

**Agree:** Should we **agree to buy** a new house?

**Ask:** I **asked to see** the manager and she sent me to that room.

**Decide:** Finally, I **decided to break** free and show my true colors.

**Learn:** He **learned to speak** German while living in Frankfurt last year.

**Need:** I **need to take** some days off in order to relax a bit.

**Prepare:** Are you **prepared to experience** our new product?

**Promise:** Her boyfriend **promised to call** her as soon as he arrives home.

**Wait:** We cannot **wait to see** the expression on his face when he hears the news.

**Want:** I **want to finish** this project as soon as possible.

**Wish:** He does not **wish to sign** the free-trade pact unless there is a search warrant first.

## Gerund or infinitive?

Alguns verbos podem ser seguidos de gerúndio ou infinitivo e não alteram o sentido do texto.

### Verbs

### Infinitive

### Gerund

**begin**  
**start**  
**continue**  
**like**  
**love**  
**prefer**  
**hate**  
**can't stand**  
**can't bear**

She **began to shout** as we left.  
They **started to prepare** for the tests.  
I **continued to do** as I wished.  
I **like to read** novels.  
I **love to cook** on weekends.  
I **prefer to stay** home instead of going.  
I **hate to wait** for news.  
I **can't stand to sit** and wait.  
I **can't bear to hear** his voice.

She **began shouting** as we left.  
They **started preparing** for the tests.  
I **continued doing** as I wished.  
I **like reading** novels.  
I **love cooking** on weekends.  
I **prefer staying** home instead of going.  
I **hate waiting** for news.  
I **can't stand sitting** and waiting.  
I **can't bear hearing** his voice.

Outros verbos podem ser seguidos de gerúndio ou infinitivo de acordo com o sentido que se pretende dar ao texto.

Verbs	Infinitive	Gerund
<b>forget</b>	I will not <b>forget to tell</b> him you've called. <i>(I will be sure to tell him in the future.)</i>	I will not <b>forget telling</b> him you've called. <i>(I will not lose the memory of telling him.)</i>
<b>regret</b>	They <b>regret to say</b> that but it is true. <i>(They are sorry they must tell you it is true.)</i>	They <b>regret saying</b> that but it is true. <i>(They are sorry they said it.)</i>
<b>remember</b>	She will <b>remember to call</b> her father. <i>(She will be sure to call her father in the future.)</i>	She <b>remembers calling</b> her father. <i>(She has the memory of calling her father in the past.)</i>
<b>stop</b>	Bob <b>stopped to smoke</b> at ten o'clock. <i>(Bob interrupted an activity and had a cigarette.)</i>	Bob <b>stopped smoking</b> ten years ago. <i>(Bob ended his cigarette habit.)</i>
<b>try</b>	We will <b>try to ring</b> the bell when it finishes. <i>(We will see if it is possible to ring the bell.)</i>	We will <b>try ringing</b> the bell when it finishes. <i>(We will ring the bell to see if it will help the</i>
<i>situation.)</i>		