

Aula 9

SHE CAN'T STAND ANYMORE!

META

Reconhecer e utilizar de forma adequada os verbos seguidos de gerúndio e infinitivo.
Expressar diferentes formas ações variadas através de situações contextualizadas

OBJETIVOS

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:
Utilizar verbos seguidos de gerúndio e infinitivo.
Empregar o uso dos verbos e diferenciar se segue em gerúndio ou infinitivo.
Expressar situações variadas
Ler e interpretar os textos expostos
Consolidar o vocabulário abordado na aula.

PRERREQUISITOS

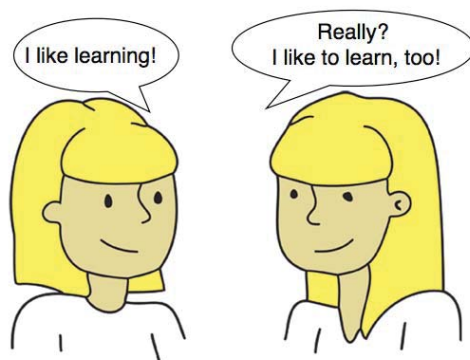
Compreender o uso e forma dos variados tempos verbais necessários ao emprego dos verbos que os seguirão.

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INTRODUCTION

Olá! Daremos início à nona aula e para isso é necessário que seu conhecimento acerca do uso geral dos principais tempos verbais esteja bem consolidado. Isso porque falaremos de situações variadas em que o uso destes tempos verbais será essencial para a compreensão desses assuntos.

Vamos observar algumas imagens a seguir:



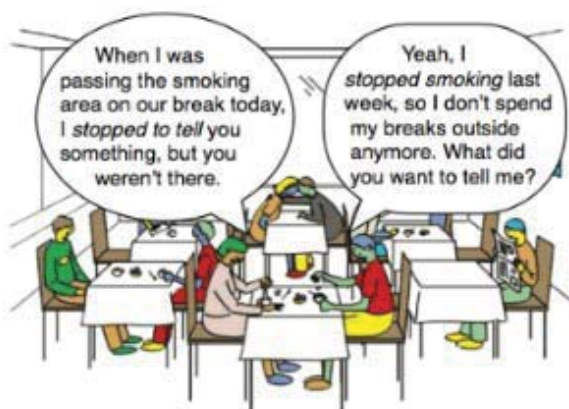
Fonte: <http://blog.esllibrary.com>

Veja que o uso do verbo 'like' varia em ambas imagens?

Você sabe explicar porque isso ocorre?

Nessa lição falaremos disso com detalhes e muitos exemplos com prática!

Vamos observar mais um pouco...



Fonte: <http://blog.esllibrary.com>

Para darmos início a compreensão do uso e emprego de verbos seguidos de gerúndio e infinitivo, vamos fazer a leitura do texto a seguir? E depois, uma reflexão respondendo as questões referentes!

Do you see how slim I am? /Vs not on purpose and it's not my nature either: there's a good reason for me keeping in shape: Mom. She's a disaster in the kitchen, and besides being unable to fry an egg properly, she always causes accidents. I can't keep track of all the times the kitchen was on fire (4? 5?) because of something weird she decided to do, despite of our advice to keep out of the kitchen - especially the stove.

She doesn't pay attention to our advice and we have to eat what she prepares - or of least we eat what we can - so we live constantly on an undesired diet. The last time she tried to prepare roast beef the result was a burning kitchen; Dad could barely save the family and extinguish the fire. When she goes to the kitchen we start fearing for our lives (and stomachs) and thinking of a sickness we'll fake in order to avoid the "result. Despite the bad cook we have at home, our house is always full of guests for lunch and dinner. I suspect they come just to have fun watching the disasters. And - of course - they want to be the first to tell our friends what her latest calamity was like.



Mark true ("T") or false (F) according to the text. You have to explain when it's false:

- The girl's mother is a terrific cook. ()
- The girl's mom tends to cause accidents in the kitchen. ()
- The girl's mother knows how to cook. ()
- The girl's mom gave up cooking. ()
- The family asks the woman to stop cooking. ()
- The woman keeps cooking and doesn't listen to her family. ()
- They have to eat what she cooks. ()
- She set fire in the kitchen more than once. ()
- They have guests because they appreciate her food. ()

Who is the "terrific cook" mentioned in the title?

The girl used two strong words to refer to her mom's accidents in the kitchen. What are they? Why do you think she has chosen them?

Is she a "terrific" cook? What adjectives would you use to describe her abilities in the kitchen?

Do you know someone who's a terrible cook? (If affirmative) What kind of situations does this person cause?

Who suffers the most with the consequences of bad cooking: the cook or his / her guests / family? Explain.

Após a leitura do texto, destaque os verbos seguidos de gerúndio e infinitivo. Eles utilizados ao longo da lição.

Vamos praticar com mais leitura de texto e exercício?

Complete the text using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Farmer Jones met Jane when he was just a young man. He couldn't help (1 fall) in love with her immediately and asked her to marry him. She said yes although she knew it would mean (2 get) up early to milk the cows for the rest of her life. "Love means never (3 have) to get up early to milk the cows", said Farmer Jones, and explained that he would continue (4 get) up early to milk the cows so Jane could sleep late every day.

Everything went well until they tried (5 increase) their profits by buying some chickens. The first night, a fox ate one of the chickens. Farmer Jones decided (6 build) a fence to protect the chickens. But the ground was too hard so he couldn't. He tried (7 use) an axe to break the ground but it was much too hard. So he went to the local shop and tried (8 buy) a gun. But he didn't have any identification so he couldn't buy one. He tried (9 borrow) one from his neighbours but they were all worried about the fox too.

"I regret not (10 buy) one when I had those rabbit problems", he told Jane.

So Jane went to the shop and bought a gun. That night she tried (11 stop) the fox. At first she tried (12 scare) the fox by shooting into the air but it didn't work. So she tried (13 hit) the fox but she missed. She called her husband and he ran after the fox to try (14 catch) it but he wasn't fast enough. They tried (15 shout) at the fox and they tried (16 throw) things at it and they tried (17 leave) other food for the fox but nothing worked.

Soon they had only 1 chicken left. They tried (18 ask) their neighbours for help and one of their neighbours told them to try (19 put) tiger dung on the ground. So they went to the local zoo to try (20 buy) some tiger dung.

They put the dung on the ground and they never saw the fox again.

Fonte: www.teachingenglish.org.uk © BBC | British Council 2009

Para iniciar a compreensão do uso do infinitivo, vamos analisar o uso do *to*:

'*To*' varia seu uso: Ele pode ser um marcador de infinitivo usado para mostrar que o verbo é infinitivo (ex: *to swim, to laugh*) e pode ser também uma preposição seguida, por exemplo, por um substantivo (ex: *She has gone to the park; I look forward to seeing you again.*)

Quando *to* é preposição, aplica-se a regra de que **após preposição o verbo deve ser seguido por gerúndio**. Expressões comuns em que isso ocorre são *look forward to, object to, be used to, prefer (doing one thing than to doing another), get around to, in addition to*.

Observe alguns exemplos e veja como a preposição *to* pode ser seguida tanto por um substantivo como por gerúndio:

I look forward to your next letter.

She **looks forward to having children.**

Do you **object to Sunday work?**

Do you **object to working on Sundays?**

I'm not used to London traffic.

I'm not used to driving in London.

I prefer the seaside to the mountains.

I prefer swimming to walking.

I'll get around to the washing up sooner or later.

I hope to **get around to answering** your letter next week.

Vejam também que alguns verbos podem ser seguidos tanto por gerúndio quanto por infinitivo. Observe alguns exemplos:

advise - allow - can't bear - begin - continue - dislike - forbid - forget - go - go on - hate - hear - intend - like - love - permit - prefer - propose - regret - remember - see - start - stop - try - watch

OBSERVAÇÃO: Em alguns casos há diferença de significado quando usamos infinitivo ou gerúndio com os verbos listados acima. Observe a seguir.

VERBOS SEGUIDOS DE INFINITIVO OU GERÚNDIO SEM MUDANÇA DE SIGNIFICADO

Pode-se usar infinitivo ou gerúndio, sem diferença de significado, depois dos seguintes verbos: **attempt, begin, can't bear, continue, intend, like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, start, be (not) accustomed to.**

I started playing / to play the violin when I was ten.

She **began working / to work** here three months ago.

I prefer playing / to play in defence.

I will **attempt getting / to get** there on time.

He **intends telling / to tell** her what he thinks.

I'm not accustomed to giving / give personal information about myself to strangers.

He **likes swimming / to swim.**

I **hate working / to work** on weekends.

I **love cooking / to cook.**

Cecily **dislike sharing / to share** her room.

LEMBRE-SE: É obrigatório usar o infinitivo com *to* quando estes verbos são acompanhados de *would*, isto é, *would like*, *would dislike*, *would love* e *would hate*.

VERBOS SEGUIDOS DE INFINITIVO OU GERÚNDIO COM MUDANÇA DE SIGNIFICADO

Alguns verbos aceitam as duas estruturas com usos e sentidos diferentes. Veja alguns exemplos:

remember - forget - go on - mean - try - regret - stop

1. Remember

Remember + gerúndio se refere a uma ação passada, significa lembrar-se de ter feito algo:

I **remember going** to my uncle's farm every summer when I was a child.

I **remember playing** soccer every day when I was a kid.

Remember + infinitivo refere-se a uma ação futura, significa lembrar-se de fazer algo:

Remember to pull down the blinds.

When you go out, **remember to buy** today's paper.

2. Forget

Forget + gerúndio refere-se a uma ação habitual, a uma ação passada, significa esquecer ou não do que fez ou do que aconteceu:

He always **forgets locking** the door.

I'll never **forget meeting** the Queen.

Forget + infinitivo pode referir-se a uma ação futura, como também pode significar esquecer-se de fazer algo:

Take care, and don't **forget to write**.

Don't **forget to call** me on Saturday.

I **forgot to pay** the cell phone bill.

ATENÇÃO: Com *forget* não se menciona o local onde o objeto foi esquecido. Para mencionar o lugar usa-se *leave*:

I forgot my umbrella. / I left my umbrella at home.

3. Go on

Go on + gerúndio significa 'continuar'.

She **went on talking** about her illness until we all went to sleep.

The employees **went on working** until the next morning.

Go on + infinitive refere-se a uma mudança de ação, isto é, quando alguém passa a realizar uma ação diferente:

After writing the compositions, the students **went on to count** the words.

She stopped talking about that and **went on to describe** her other problems.

4. Mean

Mean + gerúndio significa '*implicar em*':

Accepting that job offer will **mean moving** to a different city.

Mean + infinitivo significa ter a intenção de fazer algo:

I don't think she **means to get marry** for the moment.

5. Try

Try + gerúndio significa experimentar, provar, fazer alguma coisa para ver o que vai acontecer:

Try eating French snails.

I tried sending her flowrs, **writing** her letters, **giving** her presents, but she still wouldn't speak to me.

Try + infinitivo significa fazer esforço por algo, tentar fazer alguma coisa:

The thin boy **tried to lift** the chair but it was too heavy for him.

Try to eat more vegetables.

6. Regret

Regret + gerúndio significa lamentar-se por ter feito algo:

I regret leaving the party before midnight, but I had to wake up early the next day.

I regret leaving school at 14 - it was a big mistake.

Regret + infinitivo geralmente significa lamentar o que se vai informar, na maioria das vezes é usado ao falar de más notícias:

I regret to tell you, you haven't pass the exam.

We regret to inform passengers that the 152 train is one hour late.

7. Stop

Stop + gerúndio significa deixar de realizar uma ação:

I stopped drinking.

Please **stop crying** and tell me what's wrong.

Stop + infinitivo significa parar para fazer alguma coisa:

She **stopped to smoke.**

We stopped to admire the scenery.

Fonte: <https://www.solinguainglesa.com.br/conteudo/Gerund20.php>

Como vimos, esse tópico exige muita prática. Essa lista de verbos será mais facilmente assimilada com exercícios, pois não há uma regra definitiva.



ACTIVITY

Choose the correct form of the verbs (infinitive or gerund)

1. I am keen on _____ (work) in the computer industry.
2. Amy decided _____ (see) a doctor.
3. Leila enjoys _____ (work) love stories.
4. Do you intend _____ (learn) Italian or English?
5. Do you mind _____ (help) me wash the dishes?
6. Alan asked _____ (talk) to the boss.
7. I can't help _____ (laugh) when I watch Mr Been.
8. If Sara keeps _____ (come) to work late, she'll have problems with the boss.
9. Liza hates _____ (study) Maths.
10. Are you interested in _____ (live) in Africa ?

Choose the correct form (infinitive with or without to).

1. I can _____ English. (speak)
2. We have _____ our homework. (do)
3. You must _____ at home. (stay)
4. I will _____ you. (help)
5. He cannot _____ us. (see)
6. My little sister learns _____ (speak)
7. They want _____ to the cinema. (go)
8. You should _____ your parents. (go)
9. I'd like _____ a dog. (have)

Para mais prática, segue os links abaixo com mais exercícios on line:
(en/beginner-grammar/verbs-followed-ing-or-infinitive-1)

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

<https://www.ego4u.com>

Para uma breve revisão geral, vamos assistir um vídeo? O link estará postado no AVA, IELTS Grammar. Verbs followed either by the gerund or the infinitive.

CONCLUSION

Finalizamos esta aula discutindo, praticando e refletindo acerca de como utilizar e diferenciar o uso de verbos seguidos de infinitivo e gerúndio.

Não deixe de fazer uso de seu material e responder as atividades sugeridas. Assim como expandir seu conhecimento através de sites e outros recursos interativos.



SUMMARY

Nesta aula aprendemos as diferenças e uso de verbos seguidos de infinitivo e gerúndio.



SELF-EVALUATION

Consigo identificar o uso das diferentes formas de verbos seguidos de infinitivo e gerúndio?

Consigo estruturar frases com expressões incluindo os verbos estudados?

Consigo diferenciar, identificar e empregar o uso de cada estrutura em suas situações particulares?



NEXT CLASS

Concluindo como utilizar verbos seguidos de infinitivo e gerúndio, na próxima aula vamos falar sobre o uso de verbos seguidos de preposição! Até lá!

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