





## SUMÁRIO

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## UNIDADE III

### Capítulo 1: Presente Perfeito contínuo

Usamos o presente perfeito contínuo para falar sobre uma ação ou situação que foi iniciada em um momento no passado, continua em progresso e está acontecendo no momento de fala (agora).

He **has been playing** guitar for two hours.



Outro uso é dar ênfase continuidade de uma ação que começou no passado e que se prolonga até o presente.

She's been crying.

I've been playing tennis for one hour.

Women have been fighting for their rights during the last decades.



A **forma afirmativa** do Present Perfect Continuous é feita com “**have / has**” + **been** + o **gerúndio** do verbo principal.

She **has been working** as a Mathematics teacher for 10 years.

They **have been studying** for three hours.

You **have been talking** on the phone since I got home.

James **has been studying** really hard.

My friends **have been traveling** around Europe for three months.

**AFFIRMATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + HAVE / HAS + BEEN + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL**

A **forma negativa** do Present Perfect Continuous é feita acrescentando-se “**not**” entre o “**have/ has**” e “**been**” + **gerúndio** do verbo principal. “Contraction”: **haven't/hasn't**.



I **have not been sleeping** well since last week because my husband snores a lot.

They **have not been using** the blender for months.

They **haven't been working** since nine o'clock.

She **hasn't been living** in San Diego since 1995. She **has been living** there since 1997.

**NEGATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + HAVE / HAS + NOT + BEEN + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL**

A **forma interrogativa** do Present Perfect Continuous é feita com “**have / has**” posicionado antes do **sujeito** + **been** + verbo principal no **gerúndio**.



**Has he been washing** his car for two hours?

**Have you been working** since eight o' clock?

What **have you been doing** since I last saw you?

How long **have you been living** here?

**INTERROGATIVE FORM: HAVE / HAS + SUJEITO + BEEN + GERÚNDIO DO VERBO PRINCIPAL**

## Exercises

1 - Complete the spaces using the present perfect continuous.

- a) John \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for six years.
- b) Andrew and Michelle \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) each other for the past few weeks. They may have broken up.
- c) You look tired. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do)?
- d) Carla is soaked to the skin. She \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the rain.
- e) The room smells terrible. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) here.
- f) How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you, wait) outside?
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ (he, work) all day today?
- h) Charles \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) much. That's why he doesn't know the answers to the questions.

2 - Complete using present perfect simple or continuous. Look at the examples:

a)



b)





c)



f)



d)



g)



e)



h)

## Capítulo 2: Infinitivo e gerúndio

O infinitivo é a forma original do verbo tal qual se encontra num dicionário. Pode aparecer na frase com ou sem o “to”. O gerúndio é o verbo com a terminação -ing. O infinitivo com “to” é de uso mais amplo aparecendo após a grande maioria dos verbos, adjetivos, advérbios, nomes, pronomes, etc:

I expect to be there.

This car is hard to park.

She knows where to find the keys.

Também pode indicar propósito, finalidade:

They went there to buy something = They went there in order to buy something.

Use o infinitivo sem o “to”

- Após modal verbs (can, could, must, etc.)

Could you please open the window?

- Após os auxiliares do-does-did-will-would

Did you watch the soccer game yesterday?

- Após had better, would rather, rather than

You'd better get work right away!

- Após as preposições but e except

She did nothing but complain.

- Após os verbos make e let

You make me feel brand new.

Let me help you!

O gerúndio é usado como substantivo nas funções de sujeito, objeto indireto ou objeto indireto (após preposição use sempre o gerúndio):

Swimming is his favourite sport. (sujeito)

He likes swimming. (objeto direto)



They were prevented from swimming. (objeto indireto)

You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. (preposição)

É usado também após os verbos “go” e “come” indicando atividade física, e na expressão “go shopping”:

We're going riding this afternoon.

When are you going shopping? As soon as we get our salary.

Em alguns casos o uso do gerúndio ou do infinitivo muda o sentido da oração.

"I remembered to do my homework".

"I remembered doing my homework."

Na primeira sentença o falante lembrou que havia exercícios e em seguida desempenhou a ação. Na segunda, o falante desempenhou a ação e em seguida se lembrou de algo.

Verbos seguidos por Infinitivo				
She agreed to speak before the game.				
agree	consent	have	offer	shoot
aim	continue	hesitate	ought	start
appear	dare	hope	plan	stop
arrange	decide	hurry	prefer	strive
ask	deserve	intend	prepare	swear
attempt	detest	leap	proceed	threaten
be able	dislike	leave	promise	try
beg	expect	like	propose	use
begin	fail	long	refuse	wait
care	forget	love	remember	want
choose	get	mean	say	wish
condescend	happen	neglect		

Verbos seguidos por Objeto e Infinitivo  
**Everyone expected her to win.**

advise	choose	have	love	remind
allow	command	hire	motivate	require
ask	dare	instruct	order	send
beg	direct	invite	pay	teach
bring	encourage	lead	permit	tell
build	expect	leave	persuade	urge
buy	forbid	let	prepare	want
challenge	force	like	promise	warn

Note: **Alguns desses verbos estão inclusos na lista acima devem ser utilizados sem um objeto.**

Verbos seguidos por Gerúndio  
**They enjoyed working on the boat.**

admit	delay	finish	permit	resist
advise	deny	forbid	postpone	resume
appreciate	detest	get through	practice	risk
avoid	dislike	have	quit	spend (time)
can't help	enjoy	imagine	recall	suggest
complete	escape	mind	report	tolerate
consider	excuse	miss	resent	waste (time)

Verbos seguidos por Preposição e Gerúndio  
**We concentrated on doing well.**

admit to	depend on	plan on
approve of	disapprove of	prevent from
argue about	discourage from	refrain from
believe in	dream about	succeed in
care about	feel like	talk about
complain about	forget about	think about
concentrate on	insist on	worry about
confess to	object to	

## Exercises

1 - Put the verbs into the correct form:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.            | k) I dislike _____ (wait).  |
| b) She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.    | l) He asked _____ (come) with us.   |
| c) I would like _____ (come) to the party with you. | m) I promise _____ (help) you tomorrow.                                     |
| d) He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.    | n) We discussed _____ (go) to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home. |
| e) She kept _____ (talk) during the film.           | o) She agreed _____ (bring) the pudding.                                    |
| f) I am learning _____ (speak) English.             | p) I don't recommend _____ (take) the bus, it takes forever!                |
| g) Do you mind _____ (give) me a hand?              | q) We hope _____ (visit) Amsterdam next month.                              |
| h) She helped me ____ (carry) my suitcases.         | r) She suggested ____ (go) to the museum.                                   |
| i) I've finished ____ (cook). Come and eat!         | s) They plan ____ (start) college in the fall.                              |
| j- He decided _____ (study) Biology.                | t) I don't want _____ (leave) yet.  |

2 - Decide if the verbs are followed by a verb in the **gerund** or in the **infinitive** form.

a) **finish**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

e) **seem**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

b) **like**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

f) **forget**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

c) **hope**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

g) **start**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

d) **feel like**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

h) **managed**

- gerund  
 to + infinitive  
 both possibilities are correct

## Capítulo 3: Preposições

Preposições são palavras usadas com nomes para mostrar sua relação com outras palavras da sentença. A seguir, apresentamos as principais preposições em inglês e seu uso:

	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place</i>
<b>In</b>	<i>Meses: In January</i>	Cidades: In London
	Anos, séculos: in 1995	Estados: In Arkansas
	Estações: in winter	Países: in Nicaragua
	Partes do dia: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening	Continentes: In Asia
<b>On</b>	Dias da semana: on Sunday	Ruas, avenidas, praças: on Portugal Avenue
	Datas (mês +dia) on April the 3 <sup>rd</sup>	
	Determinadas datas: On Christmas day	
<b>At</b>	Horas: at 7	Endereços (rua +número):at 456 Lincoln St.
	Certos feriados: At Christmas	Lugares públicos: at the club, at the airport, at a party

Na dúvida, as sugestões abaixo podem ajudá-lo a resolvê-la, mas lembre-se: o uso nem sempre segue a regra geral.

Use **in** para indicar “dentro de alguma coisa”:

In the box

In a garden

In the fridge

In France

In a shop

In the bathroom

Use **on** para indicar contato:

On a shelf

On the grass

On a plate

On the table

Use **at** para indicar um lugar definido. Nesse caso, seu sentido é o de “junto a”, “na”:

At the bus stop

At the bottom


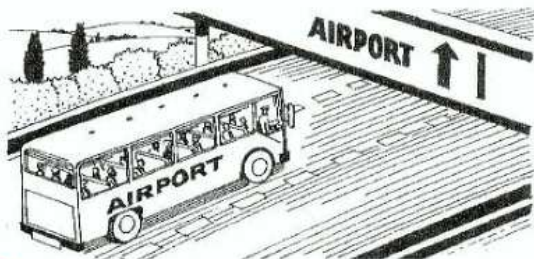

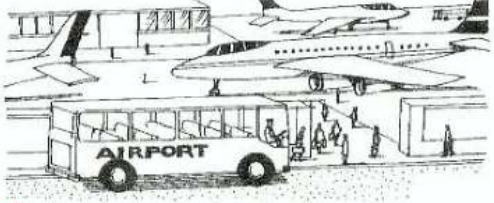
At the top

At school

## 3.1. Outras preposições:

About: sobre, a respeito de: Tell me about your life.
Above: acima de: John's apartment is above Mara's.
Across: através de, do outro lado: The dog swam across the river.
After: depois de: She always arrives after 9 o'clock.
Against: contra: The motorbike was against the wall.
Among: entre (vários): The pencil was among the books.
Around: em volta de: They travelled all around the world.
Before: antes de: She never arrives before 7 o'clock.
Behind: atrás de: Tim is behind Peter.
Below: abaixo de: Mara lives below John.
Beside: ao lado de: The earphones are beside the monitor.
Besides: além de: Besides English, she can also speak Russian.
Between: entre (dois): He was sitting between the two old ladies.
Beyond: além de: The valley is beyond the mountains.
But: exceto: Everybody went to the party, but Philip.
By: por, junto, ao lado de: Let's rest by the fireplace. They live by the sea.
Down: abaixo, para baixo Up: acima, para cima Their house is halfway down/up the hill
During: durante: He was in the army during the war.
For: a favor de: He who's not for us is against us.
For: por, para, há (tempo) The train for Moscow leaves at noon. Fresh air is good for health. They've lived here for ages.
From: de (origem): Where are you from?
In front of: na frente de: Peter is in front of Tim.
Inside/outside: dentro de/fora de: Let the dog sleep inside/outside the house.
Instead of: em vez de: You should be studying instead of playing video-games.
Into: para dentro, em: The cars disappeared into the mist.
Like: como: What's that like?
Near: perto de: The post office is near the cathedral.
Off: para fora (de uma superfície): Marky fell off his bike.
Out of: para fora de: Take these books out of the box.

Over: sobre, acima de, por cima de: There were over 1.000 people in the concert Throw the stone over the wall
Since: desde: I've known her since 1995.
Through: através de: The soldiers walked through the forest.
Till/until: até (tempo): The book won't arrive till tomorrow.
To: para: People say that Teresa will go to France next week.
Towards: para, em direção a: The nasty boy threw the stone towards the window.
Under: em baixo de: the cat lays under the bed.
With/without: com/sem: Go with us! I can't live without you.
Within: dentro de : The noise came from within the stable.

<p><b>to</b></p> <p><b>go/come/return/walk (etc.) to ...</b></p> <p>————— To London —————→ </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● We're <b>going to London</b> next week.</li> <li>● I want to <b>go to Italy</b>.</li> <li>● We <b>walked</b> from my house <b>to the city centre</b>.</li> <li>● What time do you <b>go to bed</b>?</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The bus is <b>going to the airport</b>.</li> <li>● Sally didn't <b>go to work</b> yesterday.</li> <li>● I <b>went to a party</b> last night.</li> <li>● You must <b>come to our house</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>in/at</b></p> <p><b>be/stay/do something (etc.) in ...</b></p> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Piccadilly Circus <b>is in London</b>.</li> <li>● My brother <b>lives in Italy</b>.</li> <li>● The main shops <b>are in the city centre</b>.</li> <li>● I like <b>reading in bed</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>be/stay/do something (etc.) at ...</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The bus is <b>at the airport</b>.</li> <li>● Ann <b>wasn't at work</b> yesterday.</li> <li>● I <b>met her at a party</b>.</li> <li>● Ann <b>stayed at her brother's house</b>.</li> </ul>
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### home

<p><b>go/come/walk (etc.) home (without 'to'):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm tired. I'm <b>going home</b>. (<i>not</i> 'to home')</li> <li>● Did you <b>walk home</b>?</li> </ul>	<p><b>be/stay/do something (etc.) at home:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I'm <b>staying at home</b> this evening.</li> <li>● 'Where's Ann?' 'At <b>home</b>.'</li> </ul>
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## arrive and get

**arrive in** *a country or town* (**arrive in Italy** / **arrive in Paris** etc.):

- They **arrived in England** last week. (*not* 'arrived to England')

**arrive at** *other places* (**arrive at the station** / **arrive at work** etc.):

- What time did you **arrive at the hotel**? (*not* 'arrive to the hotel')

**get to** (a place):

- What time did you **get to the hotel**?
- What time did you **get to Paris**?

**get home** / **arrive home** (*no preposition*):

- I was tired when I **got home**. *or* I was tired when I **arrived home**.

## Exercises

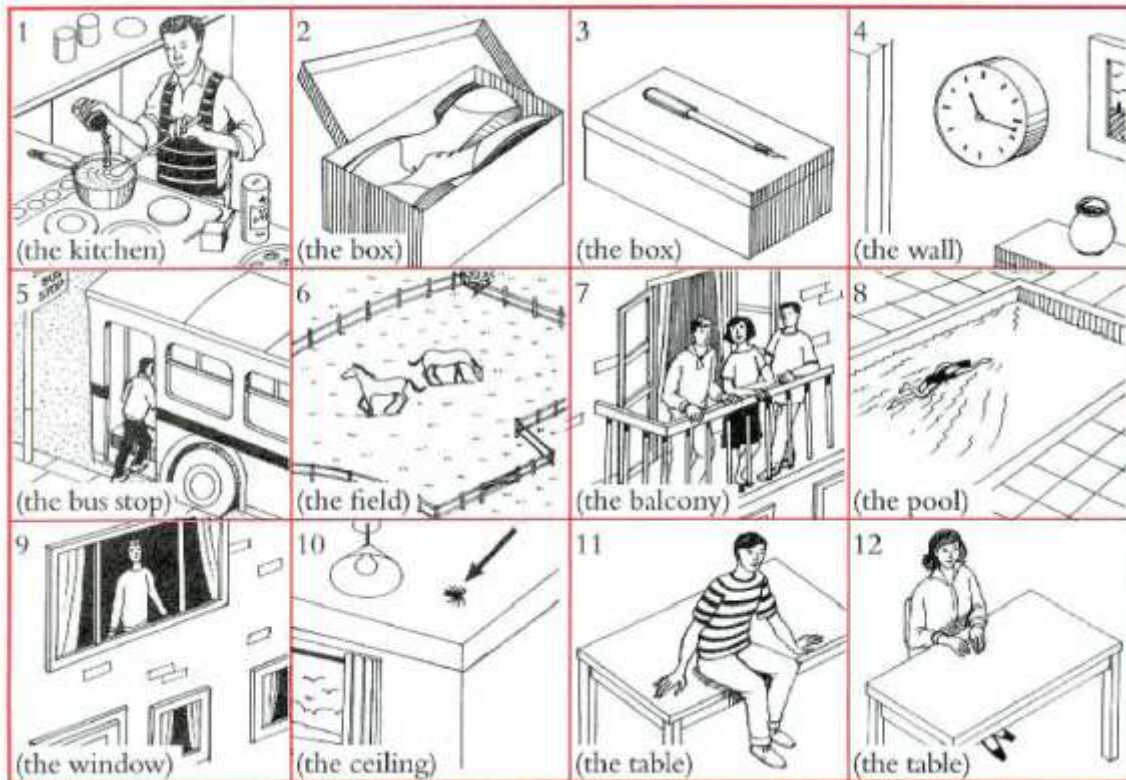
1 - Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

before      during after      while	+	the concert <del>the exam</del> they went to Australia the course      lunch      you are waiting the end      the night
--	---	--

- a) Everybody was nervous \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) I usually work four hours in the morning, and another two hours \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) “Is Angela going home \_\_\_\_\_?” “No, she’s going to a restaurant.”
- d) My grandparents lived in London \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The movie was very boring. We left \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Would you like to sit down \_\_\_\_\_?
- g) “Somebody broke a window \_\_\_\_\_ . Did you hear anything?”  
“No. I was asleep at that time.”
- h) Arnold went to evening classes to learn Spanish. She learns a lot \_\_\_\_\_.



2 - Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use **in**, **at** or **on** + the words in brackets.



- a) Where is he?
- b) Where are the shoes?
- c) Where is the pen?
- d) Where is the clock?
- e) Where is the bus?
- f) Where are the horses?
- g) Where are the standings?
- h) Where is she swimming?
- j) Where is he standing?
- k) Where is the spider?
- l) Where is he sitting?
- m) Where is she sitting?

## Capítulo 4: Verbos e preposições

Diversos verbos em inglês são, regularmente, acompanhados por preposições. Esses verbos são chamados de prepositional verbs (verbos preposicionados) e sempre requerem objeto direto após a preposição.

**To depend on.**

**To dream of or about**

**To look at**

A presença da preposição não modifica o significado do verbo preposicionado. Deste modo, percebemos que a simples utilização de uma preposição depois de um verbo não o torna, necessariamente, um **phrasal verb**.

You never **listen to** me! (Não: ~~You never listen me!~~)

I **believe in** God. (Não: ~~I believe God.~~)

### 4.1. Características

- Os verbos preposicionais podem ser **transitivos** ou **intransitivos** e são obrigatoriamente inseparáveis, ou seja, o objeto direto **não** pode ser colocado entre o verbo e a preposição.

Did you **talk about** me? (Não: ~~Did you talk me about?~~)

- Quando um verbo com preposição for usado, o substantivo ou pronome será colocado **depois da preposição**, exceto nas **orações interrogativas** ("What are you looking at?") ou **relativas** ("This is the man that I was talking to.").

**Look at** those children. = **Look at** them.

- O significado do verbo com preposição coincide, em muitos casos, com aquele do verbo de forma isolado. Os verbos "to pay" e "to pay for" significam "pagar". A preposição serve para introduzir o complemento, não agrega nenhum significado novo ao verbo.

Pay for e Pay

A: How much did you **pay for** that shirt?

B: I paid 100 reais.

Listen to e Listen

I like **listening to** music.

Martin should **apply for** that job. He has the necessary qualifications.

**Observação: não utilizamos preposições quando não há objeto.**

Listen! (**E não:** Listen to!)

- É gramaticalmente correto incluir um **advérbio** entre o verbo e a preposição:

I'll look **carefully** after the children.

#### 4.2. Diferenças entre Phrasal Verbs e Prepositional Verbs

A principal diferença entre *phrasal verbs* e *prepositional verbs* se dá no plano sintático: quando transitivos, os *phrasal verbs* **exigem** a colocação do objeto entre o verbo e a partícula (advérbio ou preposição) sempre que o objeto for um pronome, ao passo que os *prepositional verbs* **não permitem** a colocação do objeto entre o verbo e a preposição. Observe os exemplos:

Phrasal Verb: They **called up** Tedd. = They **called** Tedd **up**. = They **called him up**.

Logo, os *Phrasal verbs* transitivos são considerados verbos SEPARÁVEIS.

Prepositional Verb: They **called on** Tedd. = They **called on** him.

Logo, os *prepositional verbs* são considerados verbos INSEPARÁVEIS.

Quanto ao plano semântico, o significado dos *prepositional verbs* pode, muitas vezes, ser deduzido a partir das partes que o compõem. O significado dos *phrasal verbs*, no entanto, dificilmente pode ser deduzido dessa mesma maneira.

*give* = dar; *give up* = desistir, "largar de mão". Sendo assim, para entender o significado dos *phrasal verbs*, é bom analisar o contexto em que ele está sendo usado.

Na pronúncia também ocorre uma diferença importante. Nos *phrasal verbs* a sílaba tônica recai sobre a partícula, enquanto que nos *prepositional verbs* a sílaba tônica recai sobre o verbo.

Phrasal Verbs: I'll **put 'ON** my trousers.

Prepositional Verbs: Jack **'LOOKED for** his name on the list but he couldn't find it.

Tanto em inglês como em português existem certas palavras, especialmente verbos e adjetivos, que quase sempre são acompanhados de uma determinada preposição, tornando-se dessa forma inseparáveis. Uma vez que dificilmente pode-se estabelecer uma correlação direta e consistente entre preposições do inglês e do português, uma lista dessas palavras dependentes de preposições pode ajudar o aluno a evitar o uso incorreto de preposições. A diferença entre *preposition-dependent verbs (PDV)* e *multi-words verbs*, é que nos primeiros, a ocorrência