

# Examen Angles 4/12/23

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### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### PRESENT SIMPLE

We use Present Simple when we talk about habits or things we do every day or regularly.

##### Positive

I / You / We / They **eat**.

He / She / It **eats**.

##### Negative

I / You / We / They **do not (don't) eat**.

He / She / It **does not (doesn't) eat**.

##### Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

**Do** I / you / we / you / they **eat**?

**Does** he / she / it **eat**?

Yes, I / you / we / they **do**. / No, I / you / we / they **don't**.

Yes, he / she / it **does**. / No, he / she / it **doesn't**.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use Present Continuous to talk about things that are happening now.

#### Positive

I **am** ('m) **eating**.

You **are** ('re) **eating**.

He / She / It **is** ('s) **eating**.

We / You / They **are** ('re) **eating**.

#### Negative

I **am** ('m) **not eating**.

You **are not** (aren't) **eating**.

He / She / It **is not** (isn't) **eating**.

We / You / They **are not** (aren't) **eating**.

## PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### PRESENT SIMPLE / PRESENT CONTINUOUS

| Present Simple  | Present Continuous  |
|---|---|
| I <b>go</b> to work every day.<br>She <b>goes</b> to work every day.<br>They <b>go</b> to work every day.                               | I'm <b>going</b> to work now.<br>She's <b>going</b> to work now.<br>They're <b>going</b> to work now.                         |
| I <b>don't go</b> to work every day.<br>She <b>doesn't go</b> to work every day.<br>They <b>don't go</b> to work every day.             | I'm <b>not going</b> to work now.<br>She <b>isn't going</b> to work now.<br>They <b>aren't going</b> to work now.             |
| <b>Do</b> I <b>go</b> to work every day?<br><b>Does</b> she <b>go</b> to work every day?<br><b>Do</b> they <b>go</b> to work every day? | <b>Am</b> I <b>going</b> to work now?<br><b>Is</b> she <b>going</b> to work now?<br><b>Are</b> they <b>going</b> to work now? |
| Yes, I do. / No, I don't.<br>Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.<br>Yes, they do. / No, they don't.                                       | Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.<br>Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.<br>Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.                               |

## STATIVE VERBS

### STATIVE VERBS

Stative verbs describe states, not actions. We (usually) use them in Present Simple, even when they are happening "now". Some of these verbs are:

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Emotions:     | like, dislike, love, hate, need, want                          |
| Senses:       | see, hear, feel, smell, taste, sound                           |
| Thoughts:     | think, know, understand, remember, believe, forget, hope, seem |
| Possession:   | have, own, belong to   |
| Measurements: | cost, weigh  |

We can sometimes use stative verbs in Present Continuous, but with a different meaning:

I **have** a new bag. (= possession)

But:

I'm **having** lunch with my friend. (= eating lunch)

## IMPERATIVES

### IMPERATIVES

We use imperatives to tell people what to do, or to give orders, instructions, tips, or advice.

We form imperatives with the base form of the verb.

We sometimes add the word "please".

**Bring** your report.

**Please have** a seat.

To form a negative imperative, we add **Don't** before the base form of the verb.

**Don't be** late.

**Don't use** the photocopier.

Some verbs such as **try**, **remember**, and **forget** are followed by the infinitive (to + base form of the verb).

**Try to come** on time.

**Remember to bring** your report.

**Don't forget to turn off** the computer.

## GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

### GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

#### Gerunds (verb+ing)

A gerund is a noun which has the form verb+ing.

Gerunds can be used:

- as the subject of a sentence.

**Traveling** is fun.

- after certain verbs and expressions.

We all **enjoy eating** out.

I **feel like watching** TV.

- after prepositions.

She is interested **in cooking**.

I'm tired **of waiting** for him.

The verbs and expressions below can be followed by gerunds:

be / get used to

feel like

keep

can't help

finish

miss

discuss

give up

practice

dislike

imagine

suggest

enjoy



## WOULD + LIKE / LOVE / ENJOY / HATE

### WOULD + LIKE / LOVE / ENJOY / HATE

The modal **would**, followed by the base form of the verbs **like**, **love**, **enjoy**, and **hate**, expresses desire or intent.

I **would like** to study computers.

She **would love** to be a receptionist.

He **would enjoy** studying cooking.

They **would hate** to be chefs.

Short forms:

I **would enjoy** = I'd **enjoy**

She **would love** = She'd **love**

When we form questions, the word order changes.

I **would (I'd) like** to apply for this job.

**Would** you **like** to apply for this job?

I **would (I'd) hate** to be a journalist.

**Why** would you **hate** to be a journalist?

We also use **would** to make polite offers.

**Would** you **like** a cup of tea?

Yes, I would. I'd **love** a cup of tea.

## Tema 2

### Comparative Adjectives

#### COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use the comparative when we compare two people, objects, or events.

The blue suit is **cheaper than** the brown suit.

The brown shirt is **nicer than** the blue shirt.

We add **er** to adjectives which have one syllable and add the word **than** after the adjective:  
cheap – **cheaper than**

When the adjective ends in **e**, we just add **r**:

nice – **nicer than**

When the adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant, we double the last letter and add **er**:

thin – **thinner than**

When the adjective ends in **y**, we change the **y** to **i** and add **er**:

pretty – **prettier than**

happy – **happier than**

## Superlative Adjectives

### SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use the superlative when we compare three or more people, objects, or events.

Karen is **the nicest** person in our office.

Frank is **the tallest** person in the family.

We add **est** to adjectives which have one syllable and put the word **the** before the adjective:  
cheap – **the cheapest**

When the adjective ends in **e**, we just add **st**:

nice – **the nicest**

When the adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant, we double the last letter and add **est**:

thin – **the thinnest**

When the adjective ends in **y**, we change the **y** to **i** and add **est**:

pretty – **the prettiest**

happy – **the happiest**

## TOO / ENOUGH

### TOO / ENOUGH

We use **too** + adjective to describe something that is more or less than is needed or wanted.

This apartment is **too small**.

The rent is **too high**.

We use adjective + **enough** to describe something that is sufficient or necessary.

The kitchen is **big enough**.

The built-in closets are **roomy enough**.

We use **not** + adjective + **enough** to describe something that is less than is needed or wanted.

The master bedroom is **not big enough**.

## AS...AS / THE SAME AS

### AS ... AS / THE SAME AS

We use **as** + adjective + **as** or **the same as** when we compare two things and want to show that there is no difference between them.

This coffee table is **as big as** that coffee table.

This coffee table is **the same as** that coffee table.

We use **not as** + adjective + **as** or **not the same as** when we compare two things and want to show that there is a difference between them.

This coffee table is **not as big as** that coffee table.

This coffee table is **not the same as** that coffee table.

Sometimes we add a noun after the word "same".

The walls in our apartment are **the same color as** the walls in Victoria's apartment.

The mirror in this store is **not the same size as** the mirror in the other store.

## SIMILAR TO / LIKE / DIFFERENT FROM

### SIMILAR TO / LIKE / DIFFERENT FROM

When we compare things, we can use the expressions **similar to**, **like**, and **different from**.

We use **similar to** or **like** when we want to show that the things we are comparing have something in common.

This mirror is **similar to** the one we have at home.

This mirror is **like** the one we have at home.

We use **different from** when we want to show that the things we are comparing are not the same.

This mirror is **different from** the one we have at home.