

2023

Seminar 1

Things you like, love,
hate & enjoy

+

Present simple vs.
Present continuous

Welcome
&
Welcome Back!

Things you like, love,
hate & enjoy.

+

Present simple vs.
Present continuous

What are you doing right now?

Do you **love** learning new things?

If you **enjoy** improving your English,
would you **like** to join us for this seminar?

I'm inviting you to prepare your mind to get
better and hopefully **enjoy** the experience.

I'd **hate** for you to miss it.

Seminar structure

1. Talking about like and dislikes
2. Like, love, enjoy, hate – structure & use
3. Alternative words for likes and dislikes
4. Focused practice & avoiding common errors!
5. Present Simple vs Present Continuous
6. Structure & Use
7. Stative verbs
8. Focused practice & avoiding common errors!



Talking about likes and dislikes



I like chocolate ice cream.



Talking about likes and dislikes



I like chocolate ice cream.



Would you like to have
drink?

I hate spending time at the beach.

I'd prefer not to pay a lot.

I hate getting up
on Mondays.

I enjoy spending
time with my friends.

I like to take my time
when taking pictures.

I feel like pizza.

Talking about likes and dislikes



Likes & Dislikes + V-ing or NOUN

I'm crazy/mad about...

I (truly) detest/hate...

I (truly) adore...

I (really) dislike...

I (really) enjoy...

...is/are not my thing.

I love...(very much).

I'm not a huge fan of...

I (quite) like...

I don't love/like/enjoy...(very much).



sweets

I don't mind...

Don't forget to brush your teeth after eating sweet food!



GRAMMAR HAMMER TIME!



Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

❖ LIKE

AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + LIKE + object // Subject + LIKE + verb-ing

I like chocolate ice cream. = Me gusta helado de chocolate.

She likes vanilla ice cream.

I like eating chocolate ice cream with whip cream!



NEGATIVE: Subject + don't/doesn't + LIKE + verb-ing

He doesn't like chocolate ice cream.

They don't like chocolate ice cream either.

She doesn't like eating sweets.

QUESTION: Do/Does + subject + LIKE + verb-ing

Do you like chocolate ice cream?

Does he like chocolate ice cream?

Do they like trying new things?

Talking about likes and dislikes

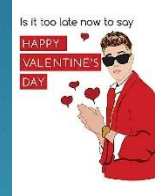
Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

❖ LOVE

AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + LOVE + verb-ing

He loves reading sci-fi novels.

I love saving money. = Me encanta ahorrar dinero.



NEGATIVE: Subject + don't /doesn't + LOVE...

You don't love hiking like I do.

She doesn't love the idea of needing to work over time.

They don't love having to spend so much time driving in traffic.

QUESTION: Do/Does + subject + LOVE...

*Do you love getting good feedback? >>> *Don't you love getting good feedback?*

**Don't you love watching Netflix documentaries? = ¿Te encanta ver ..., no?*

**Don't you love it when a plan comes together?*

Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

❖ **HATE**

AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + HATE + verb-ing

I hate getting spam emails. = Odio recibir spam en el correo electrónico.

She hates driving in heavy traffic.



NEGATIVE: Subject + don't /doesn't + HATE...

You don't hate working with him that much, do you?

She doesn't hate the idea of needing to work overtime.

They don't hate having to spend so much time driving in traffic.



QUESTION: Do/Does + subject + HATE...

*Do you hate getting spam? >>> *Don't you hate getting spam?*

**Don't you hate listening to people complain? = ¿Odias escuchar a la gente ..., no?*

**Don't you hate it when people ignore you?*



Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

❖ ENJOY

AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + ENJOY + verb-ing

We enjoy talking with her. = Nos gusta hablar con ella./ Disfrutamos hablar con ella.
He enjoys cycling Saturday mornings.



NEGATIVE: Subject + don't /doesn't + ENJOY...

You don't enjoy working with him that much, do you?
She doesn't enjoy the idea of needing to work over time.
They don't enjoy having to spend so much time driving in traffic.



QUESTION: Do/Does + subject + ENJOY...

Do you enjoy listening to her stories?
Does he enjoy watching Netflix documentaries?
**Don't you enjoy it when a plan comes together?*



Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

❖ PREFER

AFFIRMATIVE: Subject + PREFER + verb-ing

We prefer going Tuesday. = Preferimos ir el martes.

He prefers cycling Sunday mornings (as to Saturdays).



NEGATIVE: Subject + don't / doesn't + PREFER ...

We don't prefer using that program.

He doesn't prefer cooking with butter.

They prefer not staying at the Melia hotel.



QUESTION: Do/Does + subject + PREFER ...

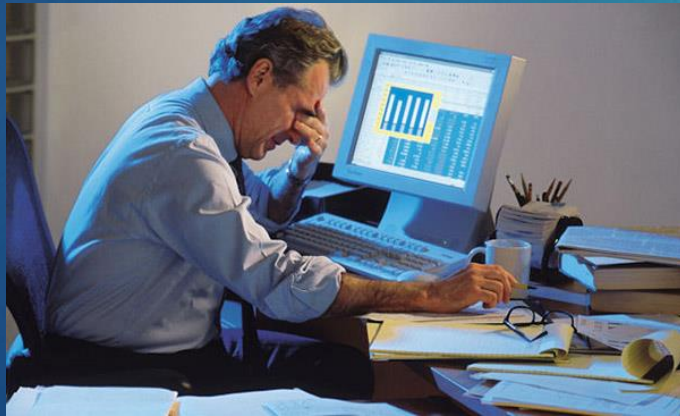
Do you prefer meeting at 4 or 5 o'clock?

Does he prefer watching Netflix or HBO?



Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?



Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

When we use verbs prefer, like, love, hate we can use **verb+ing** OR **verb+to+infinitive**.
There is a very small difference in meaning between the two forms:



Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

When we use verbs like, love, hate and prefer we can use **verb+ing** OR **verb+to+infinitive**.
There is a very small difference in meaning between the two forms:

Verb+ing usually implies the general preference or **enjoyment** of the action or **experience**.

He likes cooking on weekends.

She loves telling jokes.

They enjoy traveling whenever they can.

Verb+to+infinitive gives more emphasis to **habits** or the **results** of the action or event.

He likes to cook with olive oil as compared to butter.

She loves to tell jokes that help break the ice.

They like to travel in the off season when crowds are low.

Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

Verb+ing is more common with love and hate.

*She hates cooking for parties. She prefers having them catered.
He loves learning about local history.*

ENJOY can ONLY be used with **-ing** and never with 'to'.

*He enjoys ~~to cook~~ for his friends. >>> He enjoys **cooking** for his friends.
We enjoy ~~to work~~ with their team. >>> We enjoy **working** with their team.
They enjoy ~~to travel~~ in the off season when crowds are low. >>> They enjoy **traveling**...*

Talking about likes and dislikes

Like, love, hate, enjoy... HOW DO WE USE THESE VERBS?

When we use **would or 'd** with **hate, like, love, prefer**, we use the **to-infinitive**, not the **-ing** form:

We would love ~~hearing~~ you sing. >>> We **would love to hear** you sing.

They'd hate **to cause** a problem.

He would prefer **to leave** earlier than later.

She'd prefer **to not give** them her contact information.

Talking about Free Time

- ▶ **‘Free time’ or leisure time’ is one of the most valued commodities of our modern era. Let’s look at how we talk about it in English.**

I really enjoy listening to shortwave radio. It’s an unusual hobby and not many people do it nowadays, which is part of the fun. I’ve been doing it for many years, since the early 1990s. You do need some equipment, but it’s nothing special or very expensive: all you need is a decent shortwave radio receiver. I used to do it a lot more, but now I don’t have so much free time. I love it because listening to international radio broadcasters keeps me informed and entertained. You can learn a lot and hear programmes in many different languages. Keeping in touch with other shortwave radio enthusiasts is a lot of fun, so this can also be a very social hobby.



Alternative words for likes and dislikes

LIKE / ENJOY

- ✓ *I'm crazy about*
- ✓ *I'm passionate about*
- ✓ *I can't get enough of*
- ✓ *I adore*
- ✓ *I love*
- ✓ *I'm a big fan of*
- ✓ *I'm into*
- ✓ *I'm fond of*
- ✓ *I'm interested in*



DISLIKE / DON'T ENJOY

- ✓ *I can't bear*
- ✓ *I can't stand*
- ✓ *I'm sick and tired of*
- ✓ *I loath*
- ✓ *I hate*
- ✓ *I'm not a big fan of*
- ✓ *I'm not really into*
- ✓ *I'm not very fond of*
- ✓ *I don't really care for*

POLL TIME!

¿Te gustaría ... ?

Alternative words for likes and dislikes

1. How do you feel about...**EATING** BROCCOLI?



- A. I'm crazy about broccoli.
- B. I'm a big fan of broccoli.
- C. Broccoli is alright, but I'm not crazy about it.
- D. I don't care for broccoli.
- E. I can't stand broccoli!

Alternative words for likes and dislikes

2. How do you feel about...**READING** SCIENCE FICTION?



- A. I'm crazy about reading science fiction.
- B. I'm a big fan of reading science fiction.
- C. Reading science fiction is alright, but I'm not crazy about it.
- D. I'm not really into reading science fiction.
- E. I can't stand reading science fiction!

Alternative words for likes and dislikes

3. How do you feel about...**SAMPLING** CRAFT BEER?



- A. I'm can't get enough of craft beer.
- B. I'm a big fan of craft beer.
- C. Craft beers are alright, but I'm not crazy about them.
- D. I don't care for craft beer.
- E. I can't stand beer!

Alternative words for likes and dislikes

4. How do you feel about...**RELAXING TO CLASSICAL MUSIC?**



- A. I'm passionate about classical music.
- B. I'm very fond of classical music.
- C. Classical music is alright, but I'm not crazy about it.
- D. I'm not fond of classical music.
- E. I can't stand classical music.

Alternative words for likes and dislikes

5. How do you feel about...**DANCING TO COUNTRY MUSIC?**



- A. I'm crazy about country music.
- B. I'm a big fan of country music.
- C. Country music is alright, but I'm not crazy about it.
- D. I'm not into country music.
- E. I can't stand country music!

Alternative words for likes and dislikes

6. How do you feel about...**ROCKING TO** HEAVY METAL MUSIC?



- A. I'm crazy about heavy metal music. I'm a metal head.
- B. I'm a big fan of heavy metal music.
- C. Heavy metal music is alright, but I'm not crazy about it.
- D. I don't care for heavy metal music.
- E. I can't bear heavy metal music!

Talking about likes and dislikes

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID!

- Misconstructing 'like':

Movies like to me. = *Las películas como a mi.*

The movies like me. = *A las películas les gusto.*

✓ *I like movies.* = *Me gustan las películas*



- Forgetting the 'ing':

I like watch movies.

I love watch movies.

NO!

✓ *I like **watching** movies.* / *I like to watch movies.*

✓ *I love **watching** movies.* / *I love to watch movies.*

Talking about likes and dislikes

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID!

- Using 'to' with enjoy:

I enjoy to read.

I enjoy to reading.



✓ I enjoy reading.

✓ I like to read.

- Not using 'it' with enjoy:



We enjoyed a lot.

I love watch movies.

✓ We enjoyed it a lot.

✓ We enjoyed the concert a lot.

✓ We had a good time.

Talking about likes and dislikes

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID!

- Not using 'to' with specific cases:

I prefer go tomorrow.

She would like meet next week.

They prefer no change it.



✓ *I prefer to go tomorrow.*

✓ *She would like to meet next week.*

✓ *They prefer not to change it.*

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Present Simple

(things I do)

Infinitive

I **speak**

you **speak**

we **speak**

they **speak**

(3rd person singular: infinitive + 's')

he / she / it **speaks**

Present Continuous

(things I'm doing)

'be' with verb+ing

I **am speaking**

you **are speaking**

we **are speaking**

they **are speaking**

(3rd person singular: be + 's')

he / she / it **is speaking**

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Present Simple

(things I do)

Infinitive

I **speak**

you **speak**

we **speak**

they **speak**

(3rd person singular: infinitive + 's')

he / she / it **speaks**

Present Continuous

(things I'm doing)

'be' with verb+ing

I'm **speaking**

You're **speaking**

we're **speaking**

they're **speaking**

(3rd person singular: be + 's')

he / she / it's **speaking**

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Present Simple (things I do)

QUESTION

Do I/you/we/they **speak** well?

Does he/she/it **speak** well?

NEGATIVE

No, I/you/we/they **don't speak** well.

No, he/she/it **doesn't speak** well.

(3rd person singular)

Present Continuous (things I'm doing)

QUESTION

Am I **speaking** loud enough?

Are you/we/they **speaking** loud enough?

Is he/she/it **speaking** loud enough?

NEGATIVE

I **am** not **speaking** well.

He/she/it **is** not **speaking** well.

(3rd person singular)

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Present Simple (things I do)

Always (siempre)

Usually (normalmente)

Often (frecuentemente)

Sometimes (a menudo, a veces)

Never (nunca)

Every...(cada...)

...day/night/year/summer/winter
(día/noche/año/verano/invierno...)

Present Continuous (things I'm doing)

Now (ahora)

Right now (ahora mismo)

At the moment (por el momento)

Currently (actualmente)

Today (hoy mismo)

These days (estos días)

This week/month/year
(esta semana/mes/año)

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

USE

Present Simple (things I do)

1. Things which are **always**
(or usually) true:

What temperature **does** water **boil** at?
Water **boils** at 100 degrees centigrade.

Does Josh **work** with Jenny?
Josh **is** Jenny's colleague.
They **work** together.

Present Continuous (things I'm doing)

1. Things which are happening **at the moment** of speaking:

Is the water **boiling**?
The water **is boiling** now, so add the pasta.

Is Josh **working** with Jenny today?
They **are working** together today.
Josh **isn't working** with Jenny today.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

USE

Present Simple (things I do)

2. **Permanent** situations (or relatively; a few years at least):

Where **does** Dave **live** now?

Dave **lives** near Montgomery Alabama.

Does Anne **work** for a marketing agency?

No, she doesn't **work** in marketing.

Present Continuous (things I'm doing)

2. **Temporary** situations:

What **is** Alba **doing** this year?

Alba **is studying** English n Ireland this year.

What **is** Jake **doing** for work this summer?

Currently Jake **is working** as a waiter for the summer at the beach side cafe.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

USE

Present Simple (things I do)

3. **Habits** or things we do **regularly**:

Employees in that department usually **eat** lunch at 1:30pm.

She **drinks** coffee every morning.

Present Continuous (things I'm doing)

3. **Temporary** or **new** habits:

Employees in that department **are eating** lunch right now.

She **is drinking** coffee a lot this week due to the extra-long hours at work.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

COMMON ERRORS TO AVOID!

I work for the Castilla y Leon
government

=

My job is **permanent**

I live in Valladolid.

=

My residence is **permanent**



I'm working for the Castilla y Leon
government.

=

My job is **temporary**

I'm living in Valladolid.

=

My residence is **temporary**

or

I'm loving it!



I love it!

?

STATIVE VERBS

- Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action. They aren't usually used in the present continuous form:
 - ✓ *I don't know the answer. ~~I'm not knowing the answer.~~*
 - ✓ *She really likes the idea. ~~She's really liking the idea.~~*
 - ✓ *He seems happy at the moment. ~~He's seeming happy at the moment.~~*

STATIVE VERBS

- Some verbs can refer to states or actions, depending on the context:
 - *I think that's a good idea.*
 - *I'm thinking now that maybe it isn't a good idea.*

STATIVE VERBS

- Some verbs can refer to states or actions, depending on the context:
- **have**
 - I **have** an old car. (**state** – possession)
 - I'm **having** a quick break. (**action** – having a break is an activity)
- **see**
 - Do you **see** any problems with that? (**state** – opinion)
 - We're **seeing** some problems with payments. (**action** – we're observing problems)
- **be**
 - The series **is** so interesting! (**state** – an opinion on the permanent quality)
 - He's **being** very unhelpful. (**action** – he is temporarily behaving this way)
- **taste**
 - This coffee **tastes** delicious. (**state** – the perception of the coffee)
 - I'm **tasting** the soup to make sure it's not too salty. (**action** – tasting the soup is an activity)

or

I'm loving it!

I'm loving this new series
so far.

I'm loving my new job
so far.

I'm loving my it, so far.



I love it!

I love this new series!

I love my new job!

I'm love it!



POLE TIME!



POLL TIME!



Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

1. Asisto a la reunión de presupuesto los martes.

- a) I'm attending the budget meeting on Tuesdays.
- b) I'm attend the budget meeting on Tuesdays.
- c) I attend the budget meeting on Tuesdays.
- d) I attend to the budget meeting on Tuesdays.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

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- b) I'm attend the budget meeting on Tuesdays.
- c) I attend the budget meeting on Tuesdays.
- d) I attend to the budget meeting on Tuesdays.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

2. Me voy a la reunión de presupuesto.

- a) I go to the budget meeting.
- b) I'm going to the budget meeting.
- c) I going to the budget meeting.
- d) I'm go to the budget meeting.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

2. Me voy a la reunión de presupuesto.

- a) I go to the the budget meeting.
- b) I'm going to the budget meeting.
- c) I going to the budget meeting.
- d) I'm go to the budget meeting.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

3. He quedado con el jefe de operaciones para hoy a las 12:00.

- a) I have stayed with the boss of operations today at 12:00.
- b) I'm staying with the head of operations today at 12:00.
- c) I'm meeting with the head of operations today at 12:00.
- d) I meet with the big fish of operations today at 12:00.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

3. He quedado con el jefe de operaciones para hoy a las 12:00.

- a) I have stayed with the boss of operations today at 12:00.
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- c) I'm meeting with the head of operations today at 12:00.
- d) I meet with the big fish of operations today at 12:00.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

4. Verónica va al trabajo en autobús. (de manera habitual)

- a) Verónica is going to work by bus.
- b) Verónica is goes to work by bus.
- c) Verónica go to work by bus.
- d) Verónica goes to work by bus.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

4. Verónica va al trabajo en autobús. (de manera habitual)

- a) Verónica is going to work by bus.
- b) Verónica is goes to work by bus.
- c) Verónica go to work by bus.
- d) Verónica goes to work by bus.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

5. Esta semana Pedro trabaja desde casa.

- a) This week Pedro works from home.
- b) This week Pedro is working from home.
- c) This week Pedro work from home.
- d) This week Pedro are working from home.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

5. Esta semana Pedro trabaja desde casa.

- a) This week Pedro works from home.
- b) This week Pedro is working from home.**
- c) This week Pedro work from home.
- d) This week Pedro are working from home.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

6. Normalmente salgo del trabajo a las seis.

- a) I usually leave work at six o'clock.
- b) Normally, I'm leaving to work at six o'clock.
- c) I usually am leaving work at six o'clock.
- d) Normally, I'm going out from work at six o'clock.

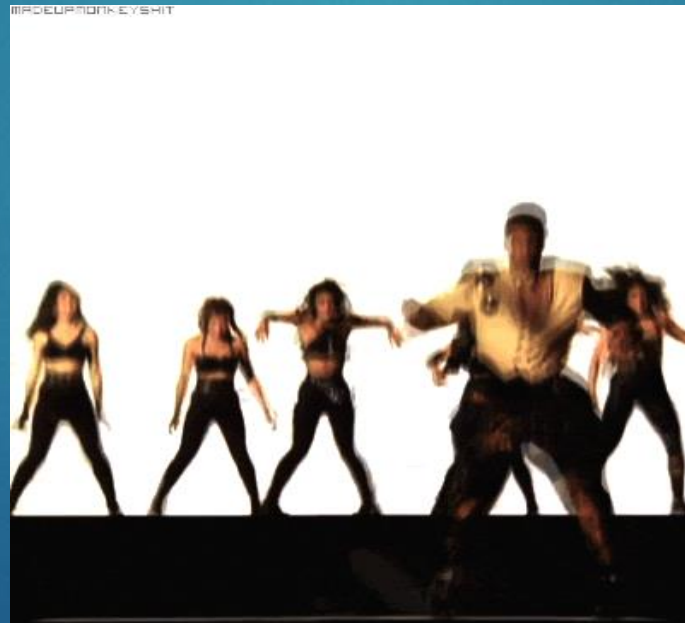
Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 1: How would you translate these sentences?
(¿Cómo traduciríais al inglés esta frase?)

6. Normalmente salgo del trabajo a las seis.

- a) I usually leave work at six o'clock.
- b) Normally, I'm leaving to work at six o'clock.
- c) I usually am leaving work at six o'clock.
- d) Normally, I'm going out from work at six o'clock.

MORE EXERCISES!



Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the blanks with the proper form:

(Elija la palabra correcta a continuación para completar las frases)

1. Currently, they (work) _____ on a marketing project.
2. Shay (sleep) _____ now.
3. He normally (eat) _____ lunch at the office.
4. She usually (arrive) _____ late.
5. I usually (get) _____ here early.
6. They (go) _____ to eat every weekend.
7. Julio (play) _____ tennis right now.
8. I (work) _____ morning shifts at the moment.
9. Sometimes he (finish) _____ early.
10. He never (listen) _____ to her advice.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the blanks with the proper form:

(Elija la palabra correcta a continuación para completar las frases)

1. Currently, they (work) **are working** on a marketing project.
2. Shay (sleep) **is sleeping** now.
3. He normally (eat) **eats** lunch at the office.
4. She usually (arrive) **arrives** late.
5. I usually (get) **get** here early.
6. They (go) **go out** to eat every weekend.
7. Julio (play) **is playing** tennis right now.
8. I (work) **'m working** morning shifts at the moment.
9. Sometimes he (finish) **finishes** early.
10. He never (listen) **listens** to her advice.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 3: Correct the errors in the sentences:
(Corrija los errores en las siguientes oraciones)

1. She listens to the BBC news at the moment.
2. He's goes to a martial-arts course every day.
3. My friend usually is reading on Sundays.
4. I am playing padel every weekend.
5. I also study for an extra certification these days.

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

EXERCISE 3: Correct the errors in the sentences:

(Corrija los errores en las siguientes oraciones)

1. She listens to the BBC news at the moment.
>>> She **is listening** to the BBC news **at the moment**.
2. He's goes to a martial-arts course every day.
>>> He **goes** to a martial-arts course **every day**.
3. My friend usually is reading on Sundays.
>>> My friend **usually reads** on Sundays.
4. I am playing padel every weekend.
>>> I **play** padel **every weekend**.
5. I also study for an extra certification these days.
>>> I'm also **studying** for an extra certification **these days**.

THANK
YOU

Brian Bolles