

Likes and dislikes
Mis favoritos

En esta última unidad te presentamos las estructuras para expresar lo que te gusta o lo que no puedes ni ver. Está estructurado de una manera sencilla y clara para que no te pierdas y lo aprendas bien.

En el apartado de pronunciación/comunicación tratamos un tema de suma actualidad. Pregunta: ¿Cómo escribes un SMS (short message service) o un whatsapp o cualquier mensaje corto?

Inglés

Unidad Didáctica 6

Índice

1. VERBO <i>LIKE</i> (GUSTAR)	3
1.1. Formación	3
1.2. Uso.....	4
2. <i>LIKE</i> / <i>LOVE</i> / <i>HATE</i>	6
2.1. Formación	7
3. COMPARACIÓN ENTRE <i>LIKE</i> / <i>WOULD LIKE</i>	9
3.1. Formación de <i>WOULD LIKE</i>	9
3.2. Diferencias entre <i>like</i> y <i>would like</i>	11
4. MIS FAVORITOS	14
5. PRONUNCIACIÓN / COMUNICACIÓN	16
5.1. Mensajes cortos de texto	16
EJERCICIOS DE AUTOEVALUACIÓN	17
SITIOS WEB DE REFERENCIA	17

1. Verbo *Like* (gustar)

1.1. Formación

Para expresar gustos y preferencias se usa el verbo **like** (gustar):

Estas estructuras que vamos a aprender bien podrían responder a las preguntas:

What do you think about...?
¿Qué te parece...?
What is your opinion about...?
¿Qué opinas de...?

LIKE (gustar)
I like (me gusta)
You like
He/She/It likes
We like
You like
They like

Para poner este verbo en forma **negativa** (“no me gusta”), ponemos delante los verbos auxiliares **don't / doesn't / didn't**.

- I **don't** like Bob Marley.
- She **doesn't** like spaghetti.
- We **didn't** like school when we were young.

Para hacerlo **interrogativo** (¿“te gusta?”), se ponen delante los verbos auxiliares **do / does / did** y se mantiene el orden del sujeto y del verbo.

- **Do** you like Bob Marley?
- **Does** she like spaghetti?
- **Did** they like basketball?

Observa este recuadro y lo entenderás mejor:

<u>Affirmative</u> ME GUSTA	<u>Negative</u> NO ME GUSTA	<u>Interrogative</u> ¿TE GUSTA?
I like oranges	I don't like oranges	Do I like oranges?
You like oranges	You don't like oranges	Do you like oranges?
He/She/It likes oranges	He/She/It doesn't like oranges	Does he/she/it likes oranges?
We like oranges	We don't like oranges	Do we like oranges?
You like oranges	You don't like oranges	Do you like oranges?
They like oranges	They don't like oranges	Do they like oranges?

Para poner este verbo en **tiempo pasado**, al tratarse de un VERBO REGULAR, simplemente se añade **-ed** eliminando previamente la -e final muda del verbo y se traduce por "gustaba / gustó":

<u>LIKE en pasado</u>	<u>LIKE en pasado interrogativo</u>
I liked (Me gustaba/gustó)	Did I like? (¿Me gustaba/gustó?)
You liked	Did you like?
He/She/It liked	Did He/She/It like?
We liked	Did we like?
You liked	Did you like?
They liked	Did they like?

1.2. Uso

El verbo LIKE puede ir seguido de un complemento directo (nombre o pronombre) o bien de un verbo en -ing.

LIKE + COMPLEMENTO DIRECTO		LIKE + VERBO -ING
like + NOMBRE	like + PRONOMBRE	like + VERBO -ing
I like Bob Marley	= I like him	I like dancing.

a) LIKE + COMPLEMENTO DIRECTO:

El complemento directo puede estar formado indistintamente por un nombre (o sustantivo) o por un pronombre que lo reemplaza.

- I like bananas

- He doesn't like dogs
- Does she like football?

Actividad 1. Can you translate these sentences? Match the columns and you will have the answer.

A él le gusta el reloj caro	I like this dress
A ella no le gusta este sombrero	He likes the expensive watch
¿A él le gusta su pulsera?	I don't like those shoes
Me gusta este vestido	Does he like her bracelet?
¿Te gusta mi gorra nueva?	Do you like my new cap?
No me gustan esos zapatos	She doesn't like this hat

b) LIKE + VERBO EN -ing (V-ing):

Si el objeto directo es un verbo que denota una actividad este verbo va en la forma INFINITIVO + -ing.

**ORTOGRAFÍA /SPELLING
DE LA FORMA VERBAL -ING:**

- Normalmente añadimos -ing:
Ej.: go → going.
- Si acaba en -e, desaparece la -e y añadimos -ing:
Ej.: drive → driving.
- Si acaba en sílaba tónica y en consonante+vocal+consonante, **duplicamos la última consonante** y añadimos -ing.
Ej.: shop → shopping.
swim → swimming

Ejemplos:

- I like going swimming.
- She likes buying birthday cakes.
- We like going to the beach.
- Do you like dancing?
- I hate cooking.

Actividad 2. Write the -ing form of the following verbs.

1. Dance + -ing → dancing
2. Sit
3. Listen
4. Play
5. Run
6. Speak
7. Write
8. Stop
9. Eat
10. Ride

Actividad 3. Can you translate these sentences? Match the columns and you will have the answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Me gusta ir al cine | I like going to the cinema |
| 2. A ella le gusta comprar regalos | Do you like going to the sales? |
| 3. A ti no te gusta probarte ropa | He doesn't like choosing |
| 4. A él no le gusta elegir. | Does he like receiving gifts? |
| 5. ¿Le gusta recibir regalos? | She likes buying presents |
| 6. ¿Te gusta ir de rebajas? | You don't like trying on clothes |

2. Like / Love / Hate

Otros verbos que expresan preferencias y se construyen igual que **like** son **love** (amar personas / encantar cosas) y **hate** (odiar/ detestar).

2.1. Formación

<u>LIKE</u>	<u>LOVE</u>	<u>HATE</u>
I like	I love	I hate
You like	You love	You hate
He/She/ It likes	He/She/It loves	He/She/It hates
We like	We love	We hate
You like	You love	You hate
They like	They love	They hate

APRENDE

Las siguientes preguntas y respuestas nos sirven para hablar de lo que nos gusta o no nos gusta:

Do you like classical music? I love it. (Me encanta).

I like it very much. (Me gusta mucho).

I don't like it very much. (No me gusta mucho).

I hate it. (Lo odio).

Who is your favourite singer? My favourite singer is Bob Marley (¿Quién es tu cantante preferido?).

What is your favourite food? My favourite food is spaghetti. (¿Cuál es tu comida favorita?).

Para poner estos verbos en forma **negativa**, ponemos delante los verbos auxiliares don't / doesn't / didn't.

I don't hate vegetables (No detesto las verduras).

She doesn't love classical music (No le encanta la música clásica).

Para hacerlo **interrogativo**, se ponen delante los verbos auxiliares do / does / did y se mantiene el orden del sujeto y del verbo.

Do you love Bob Marley? (¿Te encanta Bob Marley?).

Did she hate spaghetti? (¿Detestaba los espaguetis?).

Para poner estos verbos en **tiempo pasado**, al tratarse de VERBOS REGULARES, simplemente se añade **-ed**, eliminando previamente la -e final muda del verbo:

<u>LOVE</u> en pasado	<u>HATE</u> en pasado
I loved	I hated
You loved	You hated
He/She/It loved	He/She/It hated
We loved	We hated
You loved	You hated
They loved	They hated

Actividad 4. Match the sentences and the pictures.

1. She loves shopping. [___]
2. She likes reading very much. [___]
3. They love dancing. [___]
4. They love parties. [___]
5. She loves ice-cream. [___]
6. She likes chatting on the phone. [___]

a

b

c

d

e

f



Fuente: <http://www.edu.xunta.es/web/>

Actividad 5. Put the words in the correct order.

1. like / to / the / my / cinema / going / parents
2. brothers / going / your / hate / ? / school / do / to
3. going / car / she / by / hates
4. to / hate / songs / we / those / listening
5. ? / girl / watching / love / that / TV / does

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

3. Comparación entre *Like / Would Like*

Presentamos ahora otra construcción diferente pero a menudo confundida con el verbo LIKE ya que se forma a partir de éste:

would like

Es la forma condicional de LIKE y se suele traducir como “me gustaría” o “querría”.

Ejemplos:

- I would like to swim in the sea Me gustaría bañarme en el mar.
- They would like to play a game Les gustaría jugar un partido.

Siempre va seguido de la construcción **TO + VERBO EN INFINITIVO**

Ejemplos:

- I would like **to have** a soda Me gustaría tomarme un refresco.
- She would like **to watch** that concert Le gustaría ver ese concierto.

3.1. Formación de **WOULD LIKE**

Siempre poniendo el verbo auxiliar WOULD (normalmente utilizado para construcciones condicionales) delante del verbo LIKE:

Para poner estos verbos en forma **negativa** (“no me gustaría”), añadimos NOT al verbo auxiliar **wouldn't / would not** (se pueden emplear indistintamente).

- I **wouldn't like** to study tonight No me gustaría estudiar esta noche.
- She would not like to eat meat Le gustaría no comer carne.

Para hacer esta construcción **interrogativa**, se ponen delante el verbo auxiliar **would** y se mantiene el orden del sujeto y del verbo.

- **Would you like to have a drink?** **¿Te gustaría tomar algo?**

APRENDE

La forma interrogativa **WOULD YOU LIKE TO...** se usa para ofrecer o invitar y adquiere el significado de "Te apetecería...?/Te apetecería...?":
Would you like to dance?
Would you like to come to my party?

<u>Affirmative</u> ME GUSTARÍA	<u>Negative</u> NO ME GUSTARÍA	<u>Interrogative</u> ¿TE GUSTARÍA?
I would like	I wouldn't like	Would I like?
You would like	You wouldn't like	Would you like?
He/She/ It would like	He/She/ It wouldn't like	Would he/she/it like?
We would like	We wouldn't like	Would we like?
You would like	You wouldn't like	Would you like?
They would like	They wouldn't like	Would they like?

<u>Affirmative</u> FORMA CORTA
I'd like
You'd like
He'd/She'd like
We'd like
You'd like
They'd like

3.2. Diferencias entre *like* y *would like*

LIKE

Forma → like + Verbo en -ing

Significado → gustar (en sentido general)

Respuesta corta → Do you like reading? **Yes, I do / No, I don't.**

¿Te gusta leer? Sí / No.

WOULD LIKE

Forma → would like + to + Verbo en infinitivo

Significado → gustaría, querría, apetece (algo concreto)

Respuesta corta → Would you like to have a drink?

Yes, I would / No, I wouldn't.

¿Te apetece / te gustaría tomar algo? Sí/No.

Actividad 6. Complete with would like or like.

1. He (negative) watching TV.
2. you to sleep in my house next Saturday?
3. you watching horror films? I hate them.
4. They to buy a house with a garden.
5. My sister listening to pop music.
6. she dancing salsa?
7. you to go dancing on Saturday?
8. I to go out with you tonight.

WRITING

Actividad 7. Write about the people in the pictures: say what they like doing and what they don't like doing. You can use these expressions:

phone / buy clothes / sleep / write / do the housework



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Fuente: <http://www.edu.xunta.es/web/>

Actividad 8. You have won a trip. Choose one of these destinations and write about your wishes. Use *I would like to...*

Acabas de ganar en un concurso un viaje. Escoge uno de estos destinos y expresa tus deseos sobre el viaje. Emplea *I would like to...*

Dream holiday

You've won a holiday. Congratulations! You can go to one of these places:

2 weeks in Africa

1 week of cruise + 1 week of Caribbean Island beach holiday



2 weeks in Austria (mountains and lakes – in winter or in summer)



Fuente: <http://www.edu.xunta.es/web/>

Choose one destination and complete the chart (Elige un destino y completa cada cuadro)	
1. Where would you like to go? Africa - Austria - on a cruise	Africa - Austria - on a cruise
2. Where would you like to stay?	hotel - bed and breakfast - campsite - other
3. What would you like to eat?	English food - local food - hamburgers
4. What would you like to do there? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the morning? • in the afternoon? • in the evening? • at night? 	sleep - go sightseeing (<i>hacer turismo</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - do sports -go on a safari - swim - relax -go to pubs - other

ANSWERS:

1. I would like to go to...
2. I ...
3. ...
4.
 - 4a. In the morning, I would like to...
 - 4b. In the afternoon, I ...
 - 4c. In the evening, I ...
 - 4d. At night, I ...

4. Mis favoritos

Cuando hablamos de favoritos nos referimos a las cosas o personas que más nos gustan o con las que más disfrutamos:

"What's your favourite colour?" "Green."

Actividad 9. Study the dialogue of Lauren talking to her new friend Sonia and answer the questions.

Lauren:	What kind of films do you like best?
Sonia:	Science fiction films. And you?
Lauren:	Comedy. And who's your favourite actor?
Sonia:	Tom Cruise.
Lauren:	I like Robert de Nero most.

- 1.- What are Sonia's favourite kind of Films?
- 2.- What is Sonia's favourite actor?
- 3.- Is Tom Cruise Lauren's favourite actor?

Si quieres preguntar por los favoritos, puedes utilizar estas expresiones:

- What's your favourite sport?

- What sport do you like best?
- What sport do you like most?
- What kind of sport do you like best?
- Who's your favourite football player?

Para responder, utiliza estas otras:

- My favourite sport is football.
- I like football best.
- I like football most.
- My favourite football players are Ronaldo and Messi.

Si hablamos de **preferencias**, se utiliza básicamente el verbo PREFER cuya estructura sería:

-Prefer + nombre:

- I prefer tea.
- I prefer orange juice.

-Prefer + to + verbo en infinitive:

- I prefer to go to the cinema.
- I prefer to go to the beach.

Para preguntar:

- Which do you prefer tea or coffee?
- Which do you prefer drinking science or physics?
- Which do you prefer to drink juice or mineral water?
(Notice: prefer to + present simple)
- Which do you like better basketball or football?
- Do you prefer pizza or spaghetti?
- Would you prefer to eat a cake or a fruit?
- Would you rather eat a cake or a fruit?

Para responder:

- I prefer baseball.
- I prefer to drink juice.
- If I had a choice, I would eat a sandwich.
- A cup of coffee would be good.

5. Pronunciación / Comunicación

5.1. Mensajes cortos de texto

Hoy en día el teléfono móvil se ha convertido en una herramienta de uso cotidiano a todos los niveles de la sociedad: nos facilita la vida, al poder contactar en cualquier momento con nuestra familia, amigos o compañeros de trabajo.

Además de las llamadas, la telefonía móvil nos permite a través de los mensajes de texto, avisar a alguien de un determinado acontecimiento sin necesidad de realizar una llamada. Para ello, debido a la urgencia del momento y para que exista más espacio útil para comunicar lo que queremos, **tendemos a abreviar las palabras** ¡¡Sin llegar al punto que nos resulten indescifrables a nosotros mismos!!

Esto se hace en tanto en español como en inglés, por lo que estimamos interesante ofrecerte un resumen de las abreviaturas más habituales que se hacen en inglés.

Abreviatura	Palabra real
NP	no problem
PLS	please
UR	You are
CU	see you
2U	to you
ASAP	as soon as possible
AML	all my love
2NITE	tonight
THX	thanks

Ejercicios de autoevaluación

Ejercicio 1. SMS language: try to guess these messages hidden in the acronyms.

MSG	OMG	FYI	WAN2
XLNT	WKND	L8R	M8

Ejercicio 2. Correct the mistakes.

1. The children doesn't like that film. _____
2. He loves writing letters. _____
3. Do you like cook? Yes, I do. _____
4. He dislikes sit on that armchair. _____
5. Does your father hate driveing at night? [_____

Ejercicio 1. SOLUCIÓN

<i>Message</i> (mensaje)	<i>Oh my god !</i> (¡díos mío!)	<i>for your information</i> (para su información)	<i>want to</i> (quiero)
<i>excellent</i> (estupendo)	<i>weekend</i> (fin de semana)	<i>later</i> (luego)	<i>mate</i> (colega)

Ejercicio 2. SOLUCIÓN

1. The children **don't** like that film.
2. He loves **writing** letters.
3. Do you like **cooking**? Yes, I do.
4. He dislikes **sitting** on that armchair.
5. Does your father hate **driving** at night?

Sitios web de referencia

www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles

www.learnenglish.be/

www.isabelperez.com/

www.shertonenglish.com