



This is **unit 2** key presentation.

Vocabulary Note

contest = a competition, usually to test how good people are at particular sport or activity

marathon = a race that is run over a distance of 42 kms, or about 26 miles

triathlon = a race that involves swimming, running and cycling

spectators = people who watch a sport **ultimate** = most extreme / important

world championship = competition to find the best person / team in the world at a particular sport

Pronunciation Note: Word Forms

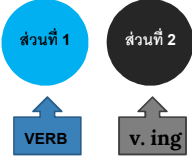
compete /kəmˈspɛt/ **competition** /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃ(ə)n/

competitive /kəmˈpedədɪv/ **competitor** /kəmˈpedədər/

Verb (-ing) forms

as the subject of a sentence

- *Swimming is good for you.*
- *Eating a lot of fruit is important.*

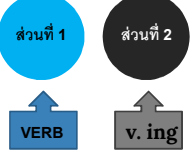


Verb (-ing) forms

after some verbs

- *I like playing tennis.*
- *I love walking in the mountains.*

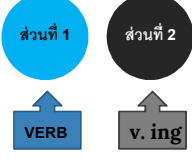
like – love – enjoy – prefer – don't like – hate – can't stand – (not) mind



Verb (-ing) forms

after a preposition

- *I'm good at learning languages.*
- *I'm very good at playing tennis.*



✦ Example

V. Draw (a picture)
ตอนนี้เขากำลังวาดรูป


He is drawing ...

Diagram showing the structure of the present continuous tense:

- He is drawing ...
- is (v. BE) is labeled as "ส่วนที่ 1" (part 1) and "WHEN"
- drawing (v. ing) is labeled as "ส่วนที่ 2" (part 2) and "HOW"


✦ Differences: when to use

like {-ing} & 'd like to {inf.}



✦ some differences

- She'd like to play tennis later.
- He'd love to become a boxer one day.
- They wouldn't like to judge the competition.
- I'd like to visit Kenya next year.
- He likes skiing a lot.
- She doesn't like listening to rap music.




✦ Now, study the pairs here:

- She'd like to play tennis later. He likes skiing a lot.
- She likes playing tennis later. He'd like to ski.
- They wouldn't like to judge the competition.
- They don't like judging the competition.
- I'd like to visit Kenya next year.
- I love visiting Kenya.



✦ Differences: when to use

must {inf.} & have to {inf.}




✦ 1

Have to / Has to	Don't have to / Doesn't have to
strong obligation	no obligation
• Children have to go to school.	• You don't have to work on Sundays. • You don't have to eat anything you don't like.

✦ 2

Must	Mustn't
strong obligation	negative obligation
• I must study today.	• You mustn't smoke here.



some differences



◦ **Mustn't** means it's not allowed, or it's a bad idea:

You mustn't eat so much chocolate, you'll be sick.

some differences



◦ **Don't have to** means you don't need to do something, but it's fine if you want to do it:

- *I don't have to get up early at the weekend.*
- *You don't have to wear a tie to go to that restaurant.*

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Should	Shouldn't
mild obligation or advice	mild negative obligation or advice
• You should save some money.	• You shouldn't smoke so much.
Can	Cannot
permission to do something	Prohibition
• You can sit here, the seat is free.	• You mustn't smoke here.

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some differences



◦ **Can't** and **Mustn't** are used to show that something is strongly prohibited:

- *You can't go into that restaurant without a tie.*
- *You can't drive in this country unless you are over eighteen.*
- *You mustn't use your mobile phone in class.*



Thanks!

Any questions?

