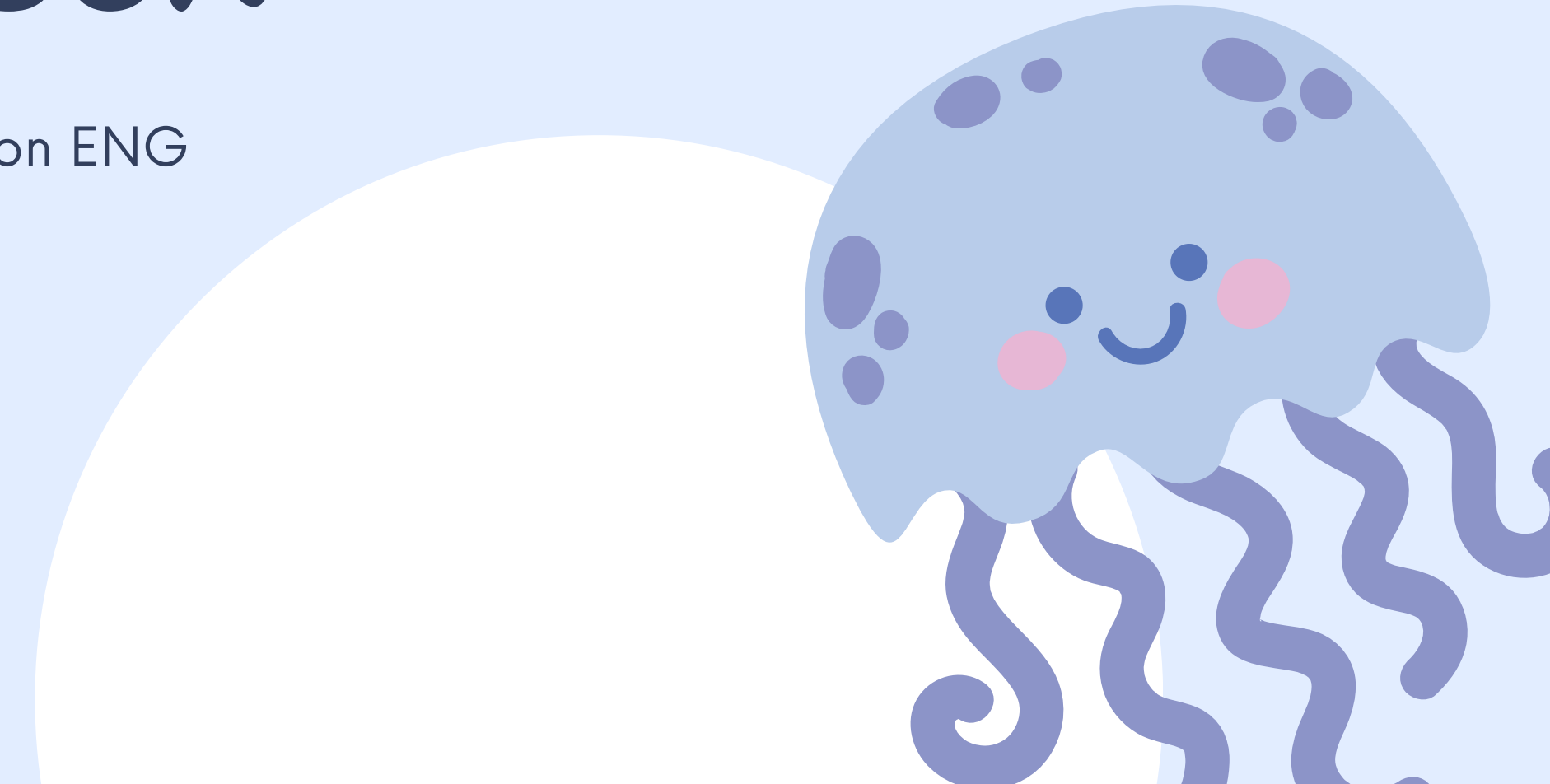
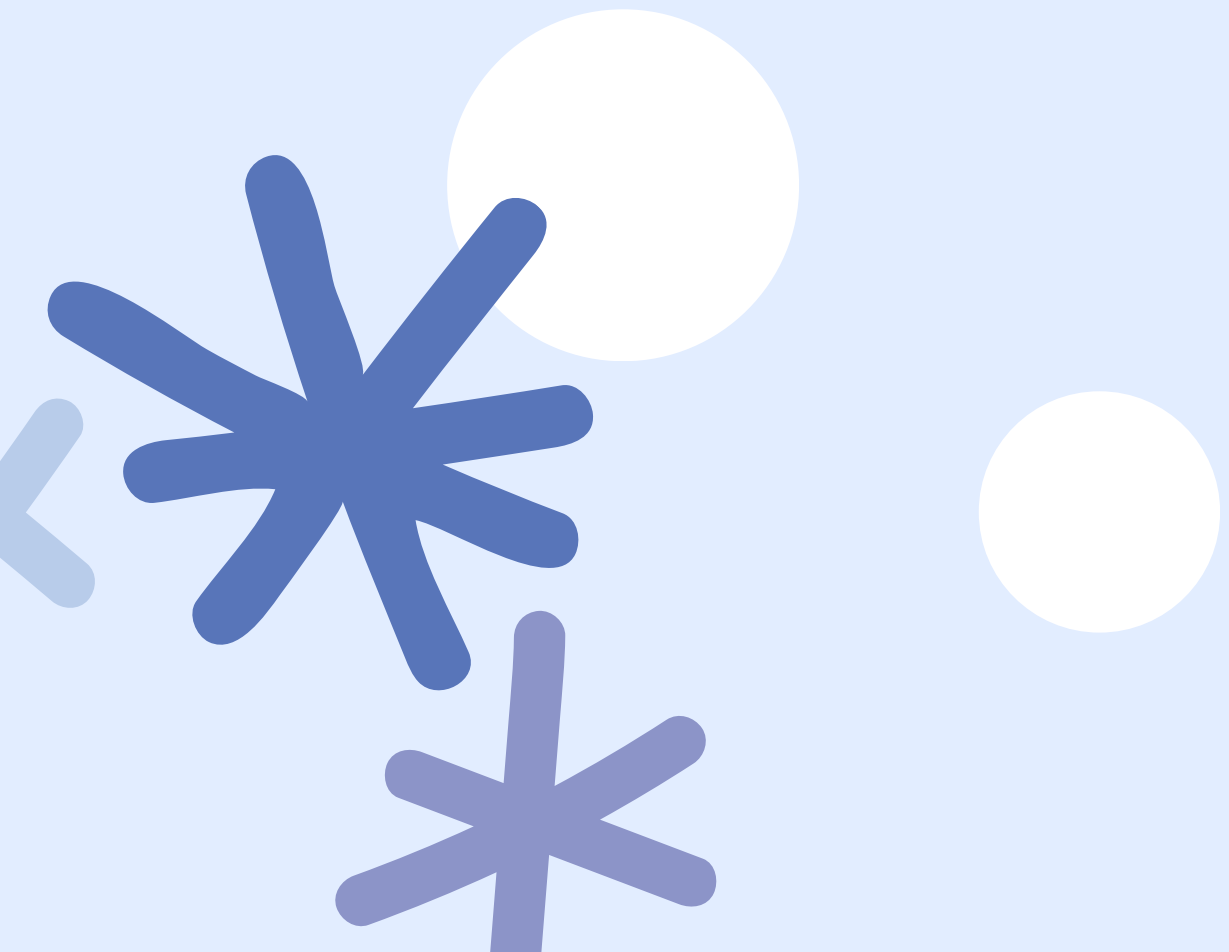


FIRST LESSON

By Evolution ENG





VERB PATTERNS.

We call verb patterns the way in which two consecutive verbs are organized and conjugated in a sentence. There are different types of verb patterns and their form depends on the first verb in the sentence, that is, the first verb conditions the form of the second one



VERB PATTERNS.

With some verbs we can apply more than one verb pattern, it all depends on the sense of the sentence. Let's look at some of the most used verb patterns:

Verb + to - infinitive:

This pattern consists of two consecutive verbs in the infinitive, that is, its present tense form. The second verb must be preceded by the word *to*, for example, *to be /ser, estar* or *to buy /comprar*. For example:

- I WANT TO BUY A CAR subject + verb + to infinitive + complement



Love / Amar

Like / Gustar

Want / Querer

Hope / Esperar, tener fe

Decide / Decidir

Agree / Estar de acuerdo

Forget / Olvidar

Remember / Recordar

Choose / Elegir

Learn / Aprender

Arrange / Organizar

Mean / Significar

Plan / Planear

Prefer / Preferir

Refuse / Refutar

Help / Ayudar

Fail / Fallar

Try / Tratar

Wait / Esperar

Intend / Pretender, destinar

Pretend/ Pretender

Deserve / Merecer

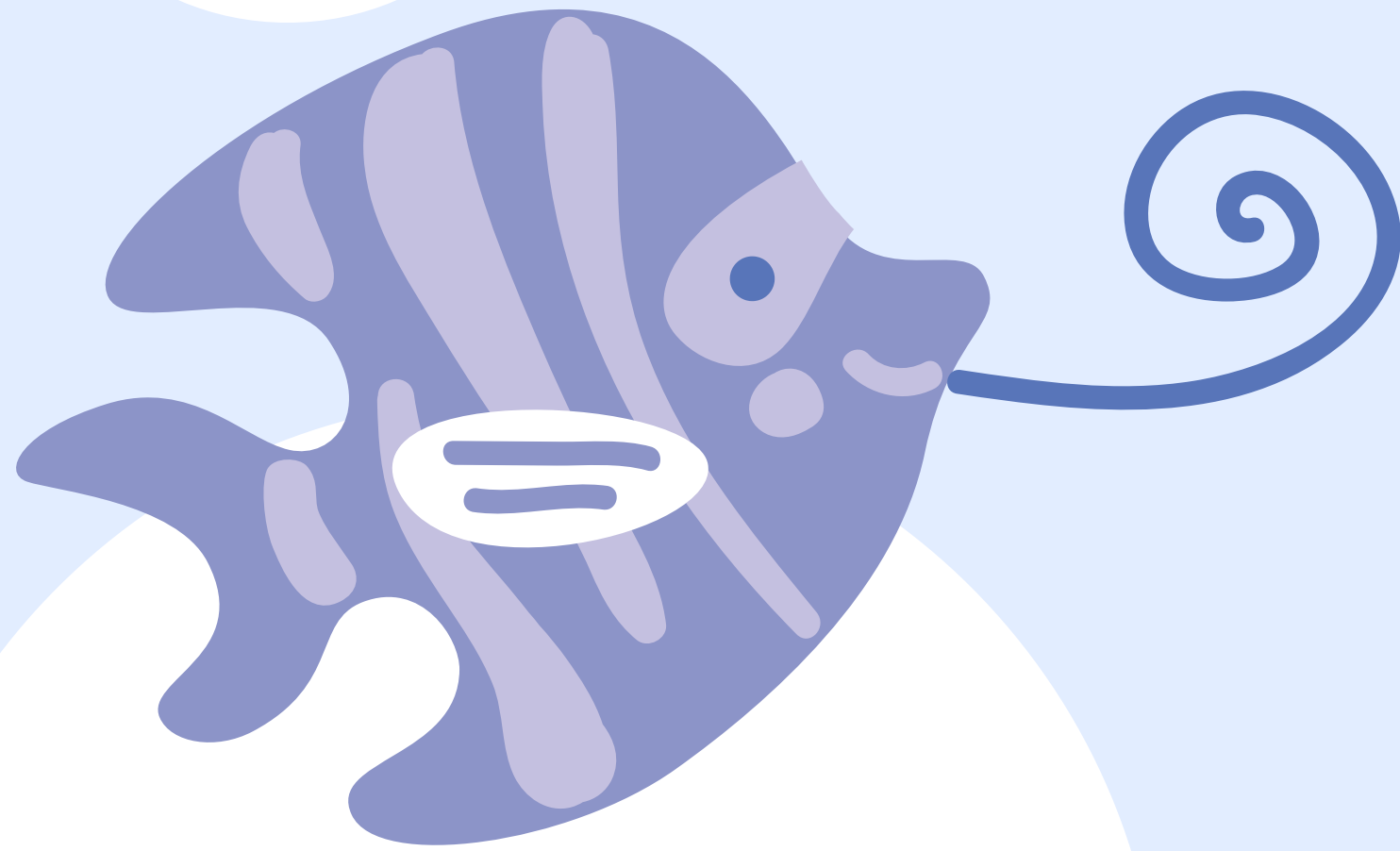
VERB + ING

This occurs when a verb is followed by another verb with -ing as an ending for example:

I enjoy dancing.

Another example might be: I miss talking with you.

These patterns are usually followed by verbs such as: enjoy, detest, hate, dislike, deny, remember, start, stop, etc.



VERB + INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO)

This verb pattern is based on two consecutive verbs, without the word "to" between them.

Example: You should study for the exam.

Auxiliary verb + main verb

VERB + INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO)

Modal verbs follow this pattern:

Can, must, might, should, could, will, would, would

Also verbs of perception that follow the same pattern depending on the intention of the sentence such as:

See: see

Watch: watch

Near: approaching

This verb pattern is based on two consecutive verbs, without the word "to" between them.

Example: You should study for the exam.

Auxiliary verb + main verb



VERB + PREPOSITION + -ING

With this pattern, the first verb is followed by a preposition and then a verb ending in "-ing".

- I pray before eating.

Subject + verb + preposition + verb + ing

vs

VERB + OBJECT + VERB

This pattern consists of two consecutive verbs with a pronoun in between, for example:

- He makes me smile.

Subject + auxiliary verb + pronoun + main verb.

This pattern is used with verbs such as make and let



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SIMILAR WORDS

The terms homonym, homophone and homograph refer to words that mean the same thing, or on the contrary sound or are spelled the same but have different meanings. Knowing how to use homonyms, homophones and homographs correctly is very important when learning a second language in order to avoid confusion in communication



HOMOPHONE WORDS

Homophones are words that are pronounced the same even though they may have different meanings. As in Spanish, the key to differentiate one from another is the context (this is how we differentiate "a" from "ha" or "aremos" (from the verb arar) from "haremos" (from the verb hacer)



SOME EXXAMPLES ARE:



TO, TOO, TWO
TO = "TO" OR "TOWARDS"
TOO = ALSO
TWO = TWO



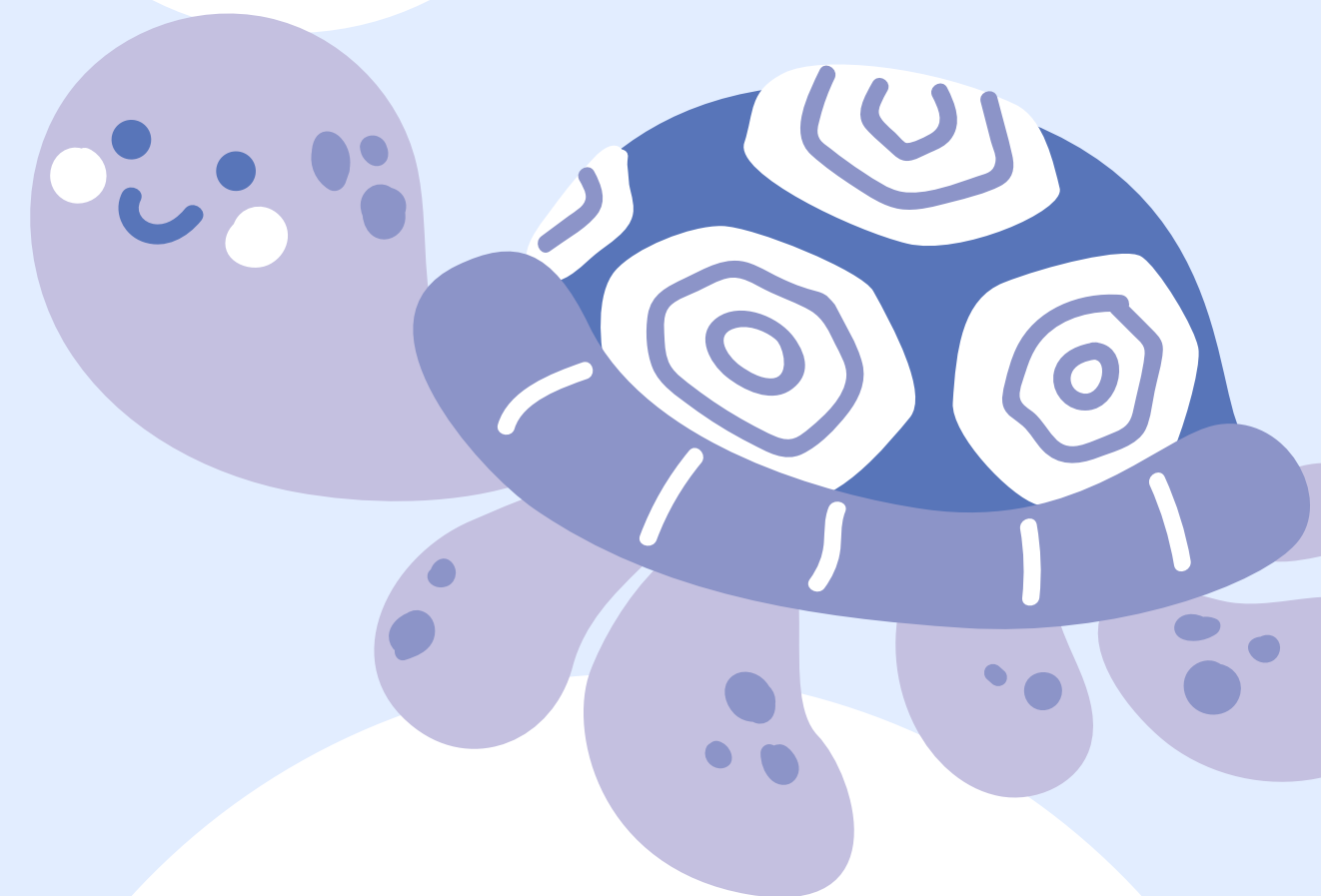
MEAT, MEET
MEAT = MEAT
MEET = TO MEET

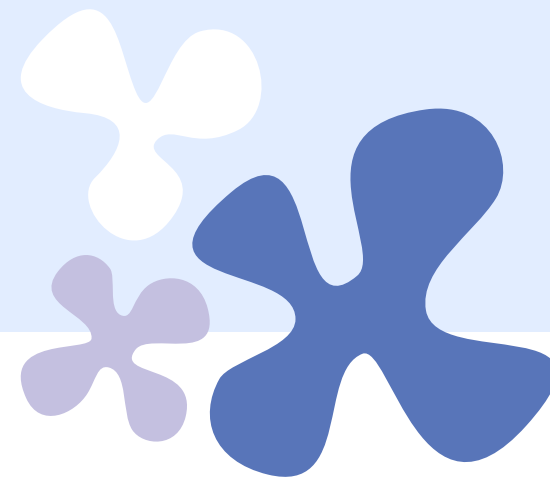


BREAK, BRAKE
BREAK = BREAK, PAUSE
OR BREAK, BREAK
BRAKE = BRAKE



BUY, BY, BYE
BUY = BUY
BY = BY (IN PASSIVE
SENTENCES)
BYE = GOODBYE





VIDEO LINKS

PATTERNS VERBS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ohR163PgEK4>

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMILAR WORDS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N1VYBbsKgmE>



THANK YOU