

Introduction to auxiliary verbs

There are three classes of verbs in English.

- 1 The auxiliary verbs *do*, *be*, and *have*
These are used to form tenses, and to show forms such as questions and negatives.
- 2 Modal auxiliary verbs
Must, *can*, *should*, *might*, *will*, and *would* are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. They 'help' other verbs, but unlike *do*, *be*, and *have*, they have their own meanings. For example, *must* expresses obligation and *can* expresses ability. (See Units 4, 5, 8, and 9.)
- 3 Full verbs
These are all the other verbs in the language, for example, *play*, *run*, *help*, *think*, *want*, *go*, etc.
Do, *be*, and *have* can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

do

I do my washing on Saturdays.

She does a lot of business in Eastern Europe.

What do you do? = What's your job? (The first *do* is an auxiliary; the second is a full verb.)

be

We are in class at the moment.

They were at home yesterday.

I want to be a teacher.

have


He has a lot of problems.

They have three children.

A note on *have* and *have got*

There are two forms of the verb *have*: *have* as a full verb with *do/does/did* for questions, negatives, and short answers and *have got* where *have* is an auxiliary.

where *have* is an auxiliary.

 **Workbook p8** More information on *have/have got*

1.1 Tenses and auxiliary verbs

When *do*, *be*, and *have* are used as auxiliary verbs, they make different verb forms.

do

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb, so *do*, *does*, and *did* are used to make questions and negatives (except with *be* / *have got*).

Where ***do*** you work?

She ***doesn't*** like her job.

What ***did*** you buy?

We ***didn't*** buy anything.

be
1 Be + verb + -ing is used to make continuous verb forms.
Continuous verb forms describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

He's washing his hair. (Present Continuous)

They were going to work. (Past Continuous)

I've been learning English for two years. (Present Perfect Continuous)

I'd like to be walking along the beach right now. (Continuous infinitive)

2 Be + past participle is used to form the passive.

Paper is made from wood. (Present Simple passive)

My car was stolen yesterday. (Past Simple passive)

The house has been redecorated. (Present Perfect passive)

This homework needs to be done tonight. (Passive infinitive)

There is an introduction to the passive on p137.

have

Have + past participle is used to make perfect verb forms.

He has worked in seven different countries. (Present Perfect)

She was crying because she had had some bad news. (Past Perfect)

I'd like to have met Napoleon. (Perfect infinitive)

Perfect means 'before,' so Present Perfect means 'before now.' (See Units 7 and 10.) Past Perfect means 'before a time in the past.' (See Unit 3.)

1.2 Negatives and auxiliary verbs

To make a negative, add -n't to the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *don't/doesn't/didn't*.

Positive

He's working.

I was thinking.

We've seen the play.

She works in a bank.

They like skiing.

He went on holiday.

Negative

He isn't working.

I wasn't thinking.

We haven't seen the play.

She doesn't work in a bank.

They don't like skiing.

He didn't go on holiday.

It is possible to contract the auxiliaries *be* and *have* and use the uncontracted *not*.

He's not playing today. (= *He isn't playing today.*)

We're not going to Italy after all. (= *We aren't going to Italy ...*)

I've not read that book yet. (= *I haven't read the book yet.*)

But

I'm not working. NOT *I-amn't working.*

1.3 Questions and auxiliary verbs

To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb.
If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does/did*.

She's wearing jeans.
You aren't working.
You were born in Paris.
Peter's been to China.
We have been studying.
I know you.
He wants ice-cream.
They didn't go out.

Question

What is she wearing?
Why aren't you working?
Where were you born?
Has Peter been to China?
Have you been studying?
Do I know you?
What does he want?
Why didn't they go out?

There is usually no *do/does/did* in subject questions. Compare:

Who wants ice-cream?
What happened to your eye?
Who broke the window?

What flavour ice-cream do you want?
What did you do to your eye?
How did you break the window?

1.4 Short answers and auxiliary verbs

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude. We use short answers after *Yes / No* questions. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb. In the Present and Past Simple, use *do/does/did*.

Are you coming with us?
Have you had breakfast?
Cate likes walking.
Mary didn't phone.
Don't forget to write.

Short answer

Yes, I am.
No, I haven't.
No, she doesn't. She hates it.
Yes, she did. You were out.
No, I won't.

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

He **lives** with his parents.

She **speaks** three languages.

I'm **enjoying** the course.

They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

He **went** to America last year.

She **came** to England three years ago.

Future forms

I'm **going to work** as an interpreter.

What **are you doing** tonight?

1.2 Questions

Questions with question words

1 Questions can begin with a question word.

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| what | where | which | how |
| who | when | why | whose |

Where's the station?

Why are you laughing?

Whose is this coat?

How does she go to work?

2 *What*, *which*, and *whose* can be followed by a noun.

What size do you take?

What sort of music do you like?

Which coat is yours?

Whose book is this?

3 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.

Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?

This rule is not always true.

What newspaper do you read?

Which

4 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

How big is his new car?

How fast does it go?

How can also be followed by *much* or *many*.

How much is this sandwich?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is *Yes* or *No*.

Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.

Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.

Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

| Positive | Question |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| She is reading. | Is she reading? |
| They are watching a film. | What are they watching? |
| She can drive. | Can she drive? |

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

They **live** in London.

He **arrived** yesterday.

Do/does/did is used in the question.

Do they live in London?

Where does Bill come from?

When did he arrive?

READING

Communication

- 1 How many different ways can people communicate?



- 2 Your teacher will give you some ideas to communicate, but you can't use words! Mime to your partner, and your partner has to guess what they are.
- 3 Read the text quickly and match the headings to the paragraphs.

A HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION

HOW WE COMMUNICATE

COMMUNICATION TODAY

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

- 4 Match the pictures on p11 to each of the four ancient societies in paragraph three.
- 5 Read the text again and answer the questions.
- 1 Which animals are mentioned? What can they do?
 - 2 What is special about human communication? What can we do?
 - 3 Which four forms of media are mentioned in the last paragraph?
 - 4 What is good and bad about information technology today?

What do you think?

- What can animals do that people can't?
- How do you like to communicate?
- What is happening in information technology now?



PEOPLE

the great communicators

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile for chatting and text messaging), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.





1

Getting to know you

Tenses • Questions • Using a bilingual dictionary • Social expressions 1

STARTER



1 Match the questions and answers.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Where were you born? | A year ago. |
| What do you do? | Three times a week. |
| Are you married? | In Morocco. |
| Why are you learning English? | Because I need it for my job. |
| When did you start learning English? | I'm a teacher. |
| How often do you have English classes? | No, I'm single. |

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

TWO STUDENTS

Tenses and questions

1 **T 1.1** Read and listen to Maurizio. Then complete the text, using the verbs in the box.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 'm enjoying 2 | 'm going to work 1 | live 5 | started 5 |
| 'm studying 2 | come 1 | can speak 3 | went 4 |



My name's **Maurizio Celi**. I (1) _____ from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I (2) _____ modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I (3) _____ four languages. I (4) _____ the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course (5) _____ three years ago. I (6) _____ at home with my parents and my sister. My brother (7) _____ to work in the United States last year. After I graduate, I (8) _____ as a translator. I hope so, anyway.



2 Complete the questions about Carly.

- 1 Where does she come from?
- 2 _____ live?
- 3 _____ live with?
- 4 What _____ studying?
- 5 _____ enjoying the course?
- 6 How many _____ speak?
- 7 _____ did her course start?
- 8 What _____ after she graduates?

T12 Listen to Carly, and write the answers to the questions.

3 Complete the questions to Carly.

- 1 'Which university do you go to?'
'I don't go to a university. I study at home.'
- 2 '_____ a job?'
'Yes, I do. A part-time job.'
- 3 'What _____ at the moment?'
'I'm writing an essay.'
- 4 '_____ to England?'
'Fifteen years ago.'
- 5 '_____ name?'
'Dave.'
- 6 '_____?'
'He's an architect.'



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Find examples of present, past, and future tenses in the texts about Maurizio and Carly.
- 2 Which tenses are the two verb forms in these sentences?
What is the difference between them?
He lives with his parents.
She's living with an English family for a month.
- 3 Match the question words and answers:

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| What ... ? | Because I wanted to. |
| Who ... ? | Last night. |
| Where ... ? | \$5. |
| When ... ? | A sandwich. |
| Why ... ? | By bus. |
| How many ... ? | In New York. |
| How much ... ? | Jack. |
| How ... ? | The black one. |
| Whose ... ? | It's mine. |
| Which ... ? | Four. |

► Grammar Reference 1.1 and 1.2 p129

VOCABULARY

Using a bilingual dictionary

- 1 Look at this extract from a French/English bilingual dictionary.

The part of speech (n. = noun)

The pronunciation in phonetic symbols

The translation

Information in brackets (...) helps you to find the right translation.

Nouns and verbs are in the same entry.

~ means repeat the headword, so this word is **booking**.

Other words made with **book** come afterwards.

book /buk/ n. livre m. (of tickets, etc) carnet m. ~s (comm.) comptes m. pl. v.t. (reserve) retenir; (write down) inscrire. v.i. retenir des places. ~able a. qd on peut retenir. (fully) ~ed. complet. ~ing office, guichet m.

bookcase /'bokkeis/ n. bibliothèque f.

bookseller /'bukseɪlə(r)/ n. libraire m./f.

bookshop /'bukʃɒp/ n. librairie f.

bookstall /'bukstɔ:l/ n. kiosque (à journaux) m.

- 2 What are these words? Write *noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, or past tense*.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| bread _____ | beautiful _____ | on _____ |
| hot _____ | in _____ | came _____ |
| write _____ | never _____ | eat _____ |
| quickly _____ | went _____ | letter _____ |

- 3 These words have more than one meaning. Write two sentences that show different meanings. Use a dictionary.

| | Sentence 1 | Sentence 2 |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| book | I'm reading a good book. | I booked a room at a hotel. |
| kind | | |
| can | | |
| mean | | |
| flat | | |
| play | | |
| train | | |
| ring | | |

T1.3 Listen to some sample answers.

- 4 What are the everyday objects in the pictures? Look around the room you are in. Find five things you don't know the words for in English. Look them up in a dictionary.

