

be

- 1 *Be* is used with verb + *-ing* to make continuous verb forms.
You're lying. (present)
They were reading. (past)
I've been swimming. (present perfect)
We'll be having dinner at 8 o'clock. (future)
You must be joking! (infinitive)
- 2 *Be* is used with the past participle to make the passive.
These books are printed in Hong Kong. (present)
Where were you born? (past)
The car's been serviced. (present perfect)
The city had been destroyed. (past perfect)
This work should be done soon. (infinitive)

do

- 1 *Do/does/did* are used in the Present Simple and the Past Simple.
Do you smoke? (question)
She doesn't understand. (negative)
When did they arrive? (question)
- 2 *Do/does/did* are used to express emphasis when there is no other auxiliary.
I'm not interested in sport, but I do like tennis.
'If only he had a car!' 'He does have a car!'
'Why didn't you tell me?' 'I did tell you!'

have

- Have* is used with the past participle to make perfect verb forms.
- Have you ever tried sushi?* (present)
My car had broken down before. (past)
I'll have finished soon. (future)
I'd like to have met Napoleon. (infinitive)
Having had lunch, we tidied up. (participle)

have and have got

- 1 *Have* and *have got* are both used to express present possession.
Do you have | any brothers or sisters?
Have you got |
Yes, | I do. I have | two brothers.
| I have. I've got |
- 2 *Have to* can be replaced with *have got to* for present obligation.
Do you have to | go now?
Have you got to |
Yes, | I do. I have to | catch the bus.
| I have. I've got to |
- 3 Only forms of *have* (not *have got*) are used in all other tenses.
I had my first car when I was nineteen.
I've had this car for two years.
I'll have a strawberry ice-cream, please.
I'd had three cars by the time I was twenty.
I'd like to have a pet.
He loves having a sports car.

- 1 In question tags.
It's cold today, isn't it?
You don't understand, do you?
You haven't been to London, have you?
- 2 In short answers. *Yes/No*.
'Are you hungry?' 'Yes.'
'Do you like jazz?' 'Yes.'
'Did you have a nice holiday?' 'Yes.'
'Has she seen the movie?' 'No.'
- 3 In reply questions. To show that the listener has understood what has been practised on p33 of the book.
'The test was awful.'
'I love burgers.' *'Do you like them?' 'Yes.'*
'I've bought you a present.'

2 Modal auxiliary verbs

These are the modal auxiliary verbs:

can	could	may
shall	should	must

They are auxiliary verbs different from *be*, *do*, and *have*.
He must be at least 70. (= He is at least 70.)
You must try harder. (= You should try harder.)
Can you help me? (= Can you do it for me?)
She can't have got my letter. (= She must not have got it.)
I'll help you. (= I am willing to help you.)
(Ring) *That'll be the post.*
Modal auxiliary verbs are used to express:

3 Full verbs

Full verbs are all the other verbs.

run	walk	eat
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The verbs *be*, *do*, and *have* are called auxiliary verbs. They have special meanings.

Have you been to school?
I want to be an engineer.
I do a lot of business in London.
The holiday did us a lot.
They're having a row.
Have you had enough to eat?

1.2 English tense

English tenses have two parts:

Time

- 1 The time referred to:
English people drink tea.
Shh! I'm watching!