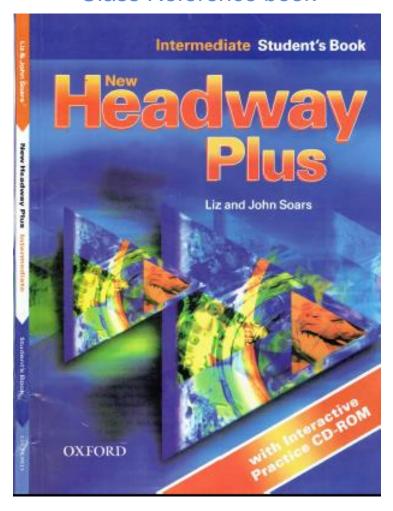
English Language

For 3rd Year Students College Pharmacy

Al-Mustansiriyah University

Chapter One

Class Reference book



Classes of verbs in English

- 1. The auxiliary verbs **do**, **be**, and **have** (helping verb)
- 2. Modal auxiliary verbs *must*, *can*, *should*, *might*, *will*, and *would*
- 3. Full verbs *play*, *run*, *help*, *go*, and etc...

An auxiliary verb

- 1. An auxiliary verb (or a helping verb) is used with a main verb to help express the main verb's tense, mood, or voice.
- 2. They appear in the following forms:
- a) Be: am, is, are, was, were, being, been, will be
- b) Have: has, have, had, having, will have
- c) Do: does, do, did, will do

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)

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)

2. Negative 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.

2. Negative and auxiliary verbs

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

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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 lamn't working.
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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?

3. Questions and auxiliary verbs

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

Who wants ice-cream? What flavour ice-cream do you want?

What happened to your eye? What did you do to your eye?

Who broke the window? How did you break the window?

Practice

2	C	om	plete the questions.
	1		What do last night? I stayed at home and watched television.
	2		What kind of books like reading? Horror stories and science fiction.
	3	B A	ever been to the United States? Yes, I have. I went there last year. like it? Yes, I really enjoyed it.
	4		What the teacher? He's helping Hassan with this exercise.
	5		your father do? He works in a bank.
	6		Why do your homework last night? Because I didn't feel well.
	7		What doing next weekend? I'm going to a wedding.
	8		you a TV in your bedroom? No, I haven't. Just a CD player.

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? Kate 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.

Practice

3 Complete the conversation.

n 1	no provided bed new but, amount
Dad	
	nice time yesterday?
Emma	Yes, I went round to
	Nadia's house.
Dad	Do you want breakfast?
Emm	No,, thanks. I'm not
	hungry.
Dad	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA
Emm	Yes, I don't want any
	more, thanks.
Dad	Is Nadia coming round tonight?
Emm	No, She's going out
	for dinner with her family.
Dad	OK. Are you leaving for school
	soon?
Emm	Yes, I'm going right
	now. Bye!

Practice

1 Match a question in A with a short answer in B and a line in C.

A	В	C
1 Do you like studying English? —	No, I haven't.	It's freezing.
2 Is it a nice day today?	Yes, I am.	It's my favourite subject.
3 Have you seen my pen?	Yes, I do.	I couldn't afford to.
4 Are you staying at home this evening?	No, I didn't.	Do you want to come round?
5 Did you go on holiday last summer?	No, it isn't.	You can borrow mine if you want.