

Unit one

Grammar

1.1 The tense system

There are three classes of verbs in English:

Auxiliary verbs

Modal auxiliary verbs

Full verbs

1 Auxiliary verbs

These are the auxiliary verbs:

be

do

have

Be is used with verb + -ing to make continuous verb forms.

Be is used with the past participle to make the passive.

Do/Does/did are used in the present **simple** and in the past simple.

Do/Does/did are used to express emphasis when there is no other auxiliary.

Have is used with the past participle to make perfect verb forms.

1. Present: (You are lying.)
2. Past: (They were reading.)
3. Present perfect: (I've been swimming.)
4. Future: (We'll be having dinner at 8 o'clock.)
5. Infinitive: (You must be joking.)

1. Present: (These books are printed in Hong Kong.)
2. Past: (We were you born?)
3. Present perfect: (The car's been serviced.)
4. Past perfect: (The city had been destroyed.)
5. Infinitive: (This work should be done soon.)

1. Question: (Do you smoke?)
2. Negative: (She doesn't understand.)
3. Question: (When did they arrive?)

1. I'm not interested in sport, but I do like tennis.
2. "If only he had a car! ""He does have a car!"
3. "Why didn't you tell me?" "I did tell you"

1. Present: (Have you ever tried sushi?)
2. Past: (My car had broken down before.)
3. Future: (I'll have finished soon.)
4. Infinitive: (I'd like to have met Napoleon.)
5. Participle: (Having had lunch, we tidied up.)

Other uses of auxiliary verbs:

In question tags.

1. It's cold today, isn't it?
2. You don't understand, do you?
3. You haven't been to China, have you?

In short answers. Yes or No alone can sound abrupt.

1. 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not.'
2. 'Do you like jass?' 'Yes, I do.'
3. 'Did you have a nice meal?' 'Yes, we did.'
4. 'Has she seen the mess?' 'No, she hasn't.'

In reply questions. These are not real questions. They are used to show that the listener is paying attention and is interested

1. 'The test was awful.' 'Was it? What a pity.'
2. 'I love burgers.' 'Do you? I hate them.'
3. 'I've bought you a present.' 'Have you? How kind!'

Have	Have got
<p>Have is used to express present possession. For example: <i>Do you have any brothers or sisters? Yes, I do. I have.</i></p>	<p>Have got is used to express present possession. For example <i>Have you got any brothers or sisters? Yes, I have. I have got.</i></p>
<p>Have to can be replaced with have got to for present obligation. For example: <i>Do you have to go now? Yes, I do, I have to catch the bus.</i> <i>Have you got to go now? Yes, I have. I've got to catch the bus.</i></p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Have (not have got) is used in many expressions. Have breakfast Have a bath have a barbecue have a good time have fun have a word with someone</p>	
<p>Have with the do/does forms is more common in American English.</p>	<p>Have got is generally more informal. It is used more in spoken English than in written English. However, they are often interchangeable.</p>

2 Modal auxiliary verbs

These are the modal auxiliary verbs



**Can could may might will would
shall should must ought to need**



They are the auxiliary verbs because they help other verbs.

They are different from be, do, and have because they have their own meaning



- 1. You must be at least 70. (= probability)**
- 2. You must try harder. (=obligation)**
- 3. Can you help me? (=request)**
- 4. She can't have got my letter. (= probability)**
- 5. I'll help you. (=willingness)**
- 6.(Ring) That'll be the postman.(=probability)**

3 Full verbs

Full verbs are all the other verbs in the language



Run walk eat love go talk write



The verbs be, do, and have can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.



Have you been to school today?

I want to be an engineer.

I do a lot of business in Russia.

The holiday did as a lot of good.

They're having a row.

Have you had enough to eat?

1.2 English tense usage

English tenses have two elements of meaning:

Time



The time referred to is usually obvious.



1. English people drink tea. (all time)
shh! I'm watching this programme! (now)
I'll see you later. (future)
I went to England last summer.(past)
2. Sometimes a present tense form can refer to the future.
I'm going out tonight. (Present continuous for near future)
The train leaves at 10.0 tomorrow. (present simple for a timetable)
If see Peter, say hello from me.(Present simple in a subordinate clause)
- 3- sometimes a past tense form can refer to the present.
I wish I could help you, but I can't

aspect

The simple aspect

The perfect aspect

The continuous aspect