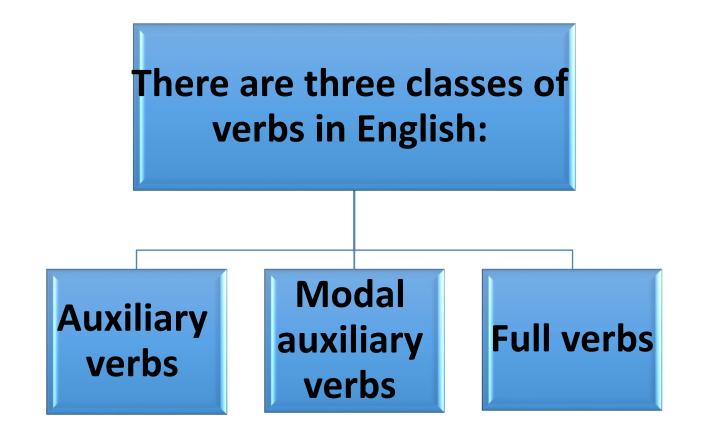
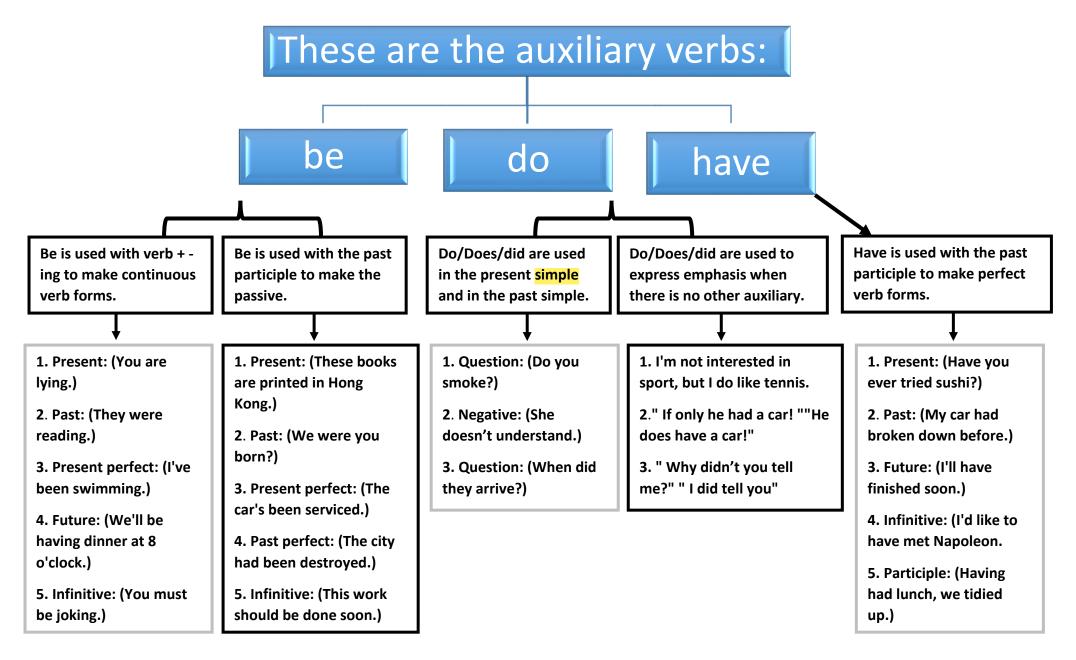
Unit one

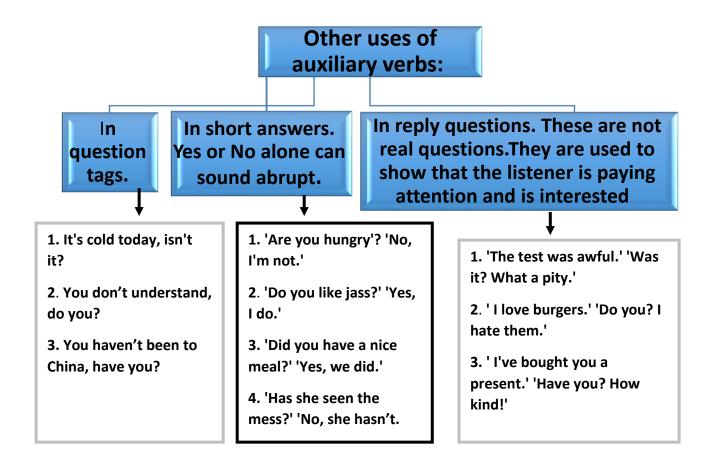
Grammar

1.1 The tense system



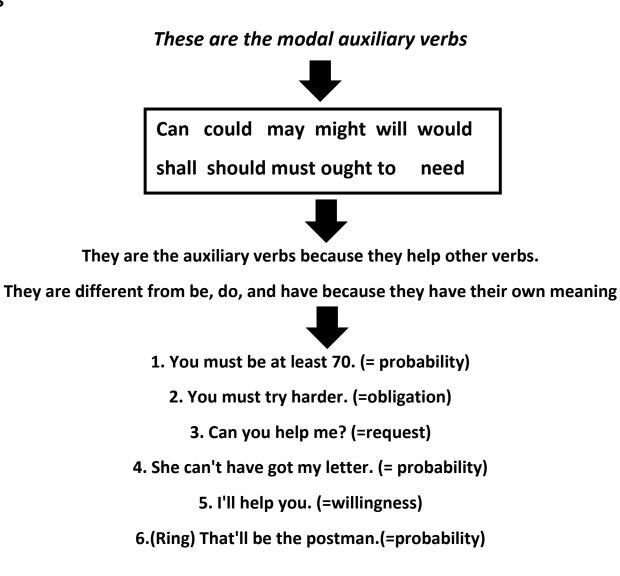
1 Auxiliary verbs



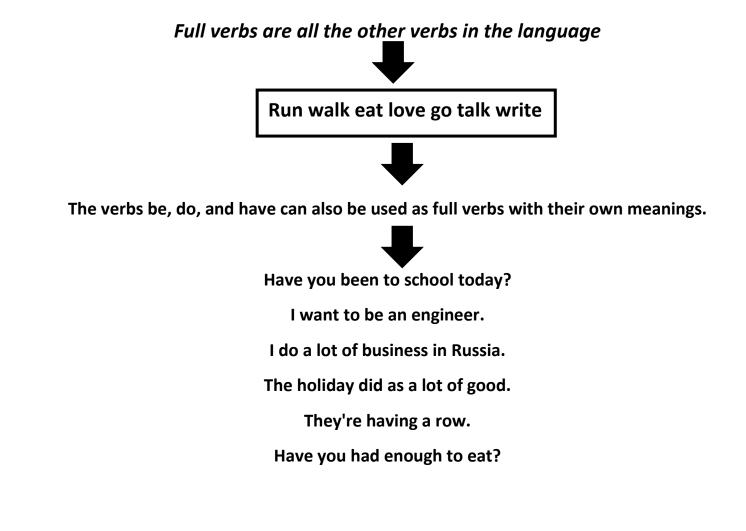


Have	Have got
Have is used to express present possession. For example:	Have got is used to express present possession. For example
Do you have any brothers or sisters? Yes, I do. I have.	Have you got any brothers or sisters? Yes, I have. I have got.
Have to can be replaced with have got to for present obligation. For example:	
Do you have to go now? Yes, I do, I have to catch the bus.	
Have you got to go now? Yes, I have. I've got to catch the bus.	
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.	
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	
Have with the do/does forms is more common in American English.	Have got is generally more informal. It is used more in spoken English than in written English. However, they are often interchangeable.

2 Modal auxiliary verbs



3 Full verbs



1.2 English tense usage

