

Al-Mustaqbal University College

**Building and construction engineering
technologies department**



English language- new Headway plus intermediate

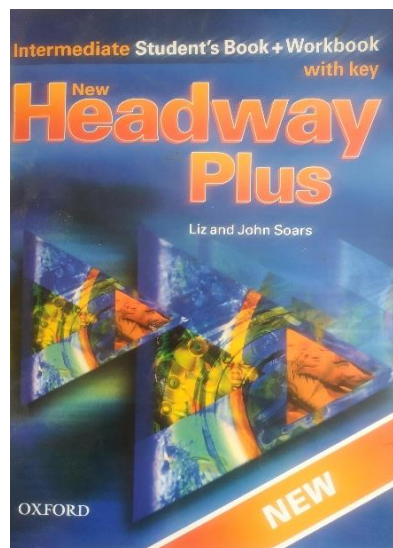
3rd grade

By

Ruqayah Hayder

Chapter 1: it's a wonderful world

Part 1



Grammar

UNIT 1

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.

▶▶ **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

- 1 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?

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

<i>Who wants ice-cream?</i>	<i>What flavour ice-cream do you want?</i>
<i>What happened to your eye?</i>	<i>What did you do to your eye?</i>
<i>Who broke the window?</i>	<i>How did you break the window?</i>

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?
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.

Grammar exercises

Auxiliary verbs

1 The forms of *be*, *do*, and *have*

T.I.I Read the sentences.

Present Simple

I speak Italian.

I don't speak Spanish.

Do you speak Italian?

My father speaks Italian.

My mother doesn't speak Italian.

Does your father speak Italian?

Continue these sentences in the same way.

Present Simple

1 I like skiing.

I _____ snowboarding.

_____ you _____?

My father _____.

My mother _____.

_____ your father _____?

Present Continuous

2 I'm studying English.

_____ Spanish.

Past Simple

3 I saw the Empire State Building.

_____ the Statue of Liberty.

Present Perfect

4 I've met Muhammad Ali.

_____ Pelé.

2 Full verb or auxiliary verb?

Read the sentences. Is the verb in bold an **auxiliary** verb (A) or a **full** verb (F)?

1 **A** **Have** you ever been to Dubai?

2 **F** We **had** a lovely meal at Angie's.

3 **Did** anyone phone last night?

4 We **did** the washing-up before we went to bed.

5 She **has** coffee for breakfast every morning.

6 We **weren't** using your CD player, honestly!

7 Where **were** Andy and Lou at lunchtime?

8 Philippa never **does** her homework.

9 What **have** you done with my pen?

10 Why **are** you looking so sad?

11 We've got a new computer at home.

12 We **have** a new computer at home.

Rewrite the sentences with contractions where possible.

- 1 I do not know where the post office is.
I don't know where the post office is.
- 2 She has got two brothers and she does not get on with either of them.

- 3 He has no brothers and sisters – he is an only child.

- 4 We were not happy with the hotel so we did not stay there for long.

- 5 He did not go to school because he had a cold.

- 6 They are getting married when they have saved enough money.

- 7 John is not sure where Jill is.

- 8 She is parking the car. It is always difficult in our street.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions about the conversation. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Phil / the / is / why / Computer Helpline / ringing
_____?
Because _____
- 2 work / for / Phil / does / company / which
_____?
He _____
- 3 doing / when / computer / he / his / was / what / stopped
_____?
He _____
- 4 Phil / why / remember / message / the / can't
_____?
Because _____
- 5 switched / computer / he / has / his / off
_____?
No, _____

- 1 Lizzie likes sushi, but Mark **doesn't**.
- 2 I don't like chocolate, but Petra **does**.
- 3 I've been to Korea, but Hassan _____.
- 4 Sandra isn't going to college, but I _____.
- 5 Leroy loves skateboarding, but we _____.
- 6 I heard the news last night, but my father _____.
- 7 Noor hasn't finished her work, but we _____.
- 8 I don't want to go to the gym, but they _____.
- 9 They didn't write to me, but you _____.
- 10 Your English is really improving, but mine _____.

- 1 Joan's writing an email.
Who's she writing to?
- 2 David speaks four languages.
_____?
- 3 I got some lovely presents for my birthday.
_____?
- 4 Joy and Eric paid a lot of money for their house.
_____?
- 5 Bob's cat has just had kittens.
_____?
- 6 Jackie's going to the cinema on Saturday.
_____?
- 7 Marco's going shopping.
_____?
- 8 We had a wonderful holiday.
_____?
- 9 My job's really interesting.
_____?
- 10 Danka's talking on the phone.
_____?

1 **T 1.2** Complete the telephone conversation with auxiliary verbs. Use contractions where possible.

D Good afternoon, Computer Helpline, Damian speaking. How can I help you?

P Oh, at last! Hello, Damian. I (1) _____ got a real problem with my computer. It (2) _____ (not) working at all!

D OK, OK. Tell me your name and your company name and describe what (3) _____ happened.

P My name's Phil Evans. I (4) _____ (not) work for a company, I'm self-employed. I work at home, and I (5) _____ trying to meet an important deadline at the moment. This morning I (6) _____ working away happily, when suddenly everything stopped and a message came up on the screen. Then the screen went blank.

D OK Phil, (7) _____ (not) worry! What (8) _____ the message say?

P I can't remember exactly, because I (9) _____ (not) understand it, but I think it said something about 'not enough memory'.

D It's OK, Phil. I think I know what the problem is. Tell me, Phil, (10) _____ you switched the computer off?

P No, I (11) _____ (not). It's still on.

2 Answer the questions about you with a short answer and some more information.

1 Do you speak three languages?

Yes, I do. I speak French, German and Russian. /

No, I don't. I only speak two, French and Russian.

2 Are you having a holiday soon?

3 Did you have a good holiday last year?

4 Have you ever been to Florida?

5 Do you often travel abroad?

6 Does your best friend sometimes go on holiday with you?

Talking about you

2 Complete the questions.

1 **A** What _____ do last night?

B I stayed at home and watched television.

2 **A** What kind of books _____ like reading?

B Horror stories and science fiction.

3 **A** _____ ever been to the United States?

B Yes, I have. I went there last year.

A _____ like it?

B Yes, I really enjoyed it.

4 **A** What _____ the teacher _____?

B He's helping Hassan with this exercise.

5 **A** _____ your father do?

B He works in a bank.

6 **A** Why _____ do your homework last night?

B Because I didn't feel well.

7 **A** What _____ doing next weekend?

B I'm going to a wedding.

8 **A** _____ you _____ a TV in your bedroom?

B No, I haven't. Just a CD player.

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

A	B	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.

Grammar revision

8 have / have got



1 *Have* and *have got* are both used for possession. *Have got* refers to the present and to all time, even though it looks like the Present Perfect.

I've got two sisters.

I have two sisters.

She has blond hair.

She's got blond hair.

2 There are two forms for the question, the negative, and the short answer.

Have you got any money? Yes, I **have**.

Do you have any money? Yes, I **do**.

He **hasn't got** a car.

He **doesn't have** a car.

3 In all other tenses and verb forms, we use *have*, not *have got*.

I **had** a bike when I was ten.

I **didn't have** a car until I was twenty-five.

I've **had** a headache all morning.

I'll **have** a steak, please.

I love **having** a cat.

I'd like **to have** another cat.

4 *Have*, not *have got*, is used for many actions and experiences.

have breakfast / a cup of tea / a cigarette / a break / dinner

have a bath / a shower / a rest

have a swim / a good time / a party / a holiday

have a chat / a row / a bad dream

have a look at something / a word with someone

have a baby

5 *Have got* is more informal. We use it more in spoken English. We use *have* more in written English. *Have* with *do/does* is more common in American English.

T1.4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*.

- Excuse me! **Do you have / Have you got** the time, please?
- I'm starving. I **didn't have** anything to eat last night.
- Peter, could you help me? I _____ a problem, and I don't know what to do.
- A Why's Ann taking some aspirin?
B Because she _____ a headache.
- A Would you like tea or coffee?
B I _____ a cup of tea, please.
- A Can you lend me two euros?
B Sorry. I _____ any money on me at all.
- Maria _____ her baby. It's a girl. They're calling her Lily.
- We _____ a picnic next weekend. Would you like to come?
- David! Can I _____ a word with you for a moment?
- How was the wedding last week? _____ you _____ a good time?
- A Excuse me! _____ a light, please?
B Sorry. I don't smoke.

Vocabulary

9 Word formation

1 Look at these noun and adjective suffixes.

nouns -ance -ation -ion -ition -ment -ness

adjectives -al -ful -tific -ly -ous -y

Complete the charts.

Adjective	Noun	Noun	Verb
friendly	<u>friend</u>	invitation	<u>invite</u>
_____	music	achievement	_____
_____	science	_____	compete
happy	_____	discussion	_____
_____	greed	_____	organize
_____	danger	_____	appear
wonderful	_____	exploration	_____

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

- 1 My family is very _____. My brothers play in a band and my mother is a concert pianist.
- 2 I'm having some friends over this weekend and I'd like to _____ you.
- 3 My favourite _____ of the natural world is the Niagara Falls, without a doubt.
- 4 One of the most important _____ achievements is the discovery of penicillin.
- 5 Rock climbing is a _____ sport.
- 6 When we had a _____ about the film, we realized that nobody had enjoyed it.
- 7 Our cat wants to eat all the time – I don't know why he's so _____!
- 8 The Red Crescent is a medical _____.
- 9 Yasmina entered a _____ in a magazine and won a holiday for two.
- 10 I've never been to Cairo before. Let's go out and _____.

14 Verb + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

of about to in
with for on

- 1 I think you're wrong. I don't agree _____ you at all.
- 2 I'm not interested _____ what you think of modern art.
- 3 You aren't concentrating on your work. What are you thinking _____?
- 4 What are you listening _____?
- 5 If you have a problem, talk _____ the teacher.
- 6 A What did you talk _____?
B Oh, this and that.
- 7 We might have a picnic tomorrow. It depends _____ the weather.
- 8 A What do you think _____ Pete?
B I really like him.
- 9 Where's the cash desk? I'd like to pay _____ this book.