

## Auxiliary verbs: do, be, have

### Questions

Invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does* or *did*.

*Yes/No* questions

*Are you Polish?*

*Wh-* questions

*Where are you going? How did you learn to do that?*

*Echo* questions

*'He lives in the country.' 'Does he?'*

*Negatives*

We use *not* or add *n't* to the auxiliary. If there is no auxiliary verb use *doesn't, don't, didn't*.

*I'm not afraid.*

*Short answers*

Repeat the auxiliary verb used in the question.

*'Have you finished yet?' 'Yes, I have.'*

## Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple for habits/routines, things that are always true/permanent and describing a state.

*Seung-Ah starts work at eight o'clock.*

*Spain is a hot country.*

*Dimitri is really happy about his new job.*

We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now, at this moment and temporary situations that are happening around now (but not at this exact moment).

*Jade's having a shower. I'm learning Spanish for my job.*

Main verbs can describe actions or states.

Some verbs have an action meaning as well as a state meaning, so can be used in continuous tenses.

*We're having a wonderful holiday.* (have = action/experience – **can** be used in the continuous)

*We have a lovely room by the sea.* (have = possess – **can't** be used in the continuous)

## Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple

We use the Past Simple to talk about completed actions or states which happened in a **finished** period of time in the past. There is no connection to now.

*I went to Disneyland last year.*

We use *ago* with the Past Simple to say when something happened and *for* to talk about the period of time.

*They met ten years ago and worked together for two years.*

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about completed actions which happened in an unfinished period of time that is connected to now.

*I've eaten out twice this week.* (this week is not yet finished)

*I've been to Disneyland.* (some time in my life up to now)

We often use *for* and *since* with the Present Perfect.

We use *for* + a period of time and *since* + a point in time.

*I've known her for two months/since April.*

We use *just* with the Present Perfect Simple to show that an action is very recent.

*I've just bought some new trainers.*

We use *not yet* with the Present Perfect Simple to emphasise that a situation has not started, and *already* to emphasise that a situation has started or an action has finished.

*I haven't done the shopping yet.*

*I've already finished cooking.*

## Phrasal verbs

Form: verb + one or two prepositions (or adverb)

*He grew up in France. I got on well with her.*

One phrasal verb can have more than one meaning.

*Take off: The plane took off at 6:00. I took off my coat.*

The meaning often has no connection with the verb.

*We ran out of money.* (= there is none left)

Phrasal verbs are often informal/spoken English. Often there is a more formal word which means the same.

*She looks up to him.* (= she respects him)

### Key vocabulary

#### Relationships and arguing

acquaintance be on the same wavelength boss  
classmate close/old/best friend colleague  
enjoy his/her company ex-girlfriend  
fall out (about/over sthg) father-in-law  
friend of a friend get angry get on well  
get to know him/her have a lot in common  
have an argument/row have the same sense of humour  
husband keep in touch lose touch lose your temper  
see red stepmother stranger team-mate

#### Verbs/Adjectives + prepositions

belong to fluent in good at keen on read about  
spend money on talk about interested in  
use (something) for worry about

#### Personality

dependable encouraging generous kind-hearted  
jealous mean pleasant selfish sulky upbeat

#### Phrasal verbs

bring up carry on get on with grow up look after  
look up to take after tell off



Listen to the explanations and vocabulary.



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