

Unit one

Auxiliary Verb

Auxiliary Verbs are the verbs *be, do, have, will* when they are followed by another verb (the *full verb*) in order to form a question, a negative sentence, a compound tense or the passive.

The verb "be"

The verb *be* can be used as an auxiliary and a full verb. As an auxiliary we use this verb for compound tenses and the passive voice. Note that *be* is an irregular verb:

Simple Present:

I am, he/she/it is, we/you/they are

Simple Past:

I/he/she/it was, we/you/they were

Past Participle:

Been

Unit Two

Present Tenses

The present tense is a verb tense used to describe a current activity or state of being. However, somewhat unusually, the present tense can also be used to describe past and future activities. For example:

- I **swim** in the sea every Saturday.
(This is a current activity.)
- I **am** happy.
(This is a current state of being)
- The meeting **ends** at 6 o'clock.
(This is a future activity.)
- A man **walks** into a bar. Ouch!
(This is a past activity.)

The tense of a verb is determined by when the action took place.
This page is about the present tense.

Unit Three

Past Tenses

- I **played** when I **was** younger.
- I **saw** the angel in the marble and **carved** until I **set** him free. (Italian sculptor Michelangelo)
- Drawing on my fine command of the English language, I **said** nothing. (Actor and comedian Robert Benchley)
- Every man is guilty of all the good he **did not do**. (French writer Voltaire)
- I **wanted** to buy a candle holder, but the store **didn't** have one. So I **got** a cake. (Comedian Mitch Hedberg)
- I have never played a hero before so I **jumped** at the chance. (Actor Adrian Edmondson)
- My fake plants **died** because I **did not pretend to** water them.

Unit Four

Model Verbs

Here's a list of the modal verbs in English:

can	could	may	might	will
<u>would</u>	must	shall	should	ought to

Modals are different from normal verbs:

- 1: They don't use an 's' for the third person singular.
- 2: They make questions by inversion ('she can go' becomes 'can she go?').
- 3: They are followed directly by the infinitive of another verb (without 'to').

Probability:

First, they can be used when we want to say how sure we are that something happened / is happening / will happen. We often call these 'modals of deduction' or 'speculation' or 'certainty' or 'probability'.

For example:

- It's snowing, so it **must be** very cold outside.
- I don't know where John is. He **could have missed** the train.
- This bill **can't be** right. £200 for two cups of coffee!

Unit five

Future Forms

The formula for the simple future is **will + [root form of verb]**.

I **will learn** a new language. Jen **will read** that book. My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **will see** what I mean.

It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

But...

There is another way to show that something will happen in the future. It follows the formula **[am/is/are] + going to + [root form verb]**.

I **am going to learn** a new language. Jen **is going to read** that book. My brothers **are going to sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **are going to see** what I mean.

The "going to" construction is common in speech and casual writing. Keep in mind though that it's on the informal side, so it's a good idea to stick to the **will + [root form]** construction in formal writing.

Unit Two

Present, Past, Future

Verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous. The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now).

The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses

	Simple Future	Simple Past	Simple Present
I will		Last night, I read an entire novel.	I read nearly every day. .read as much as I can this year
	Future Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Continuous
I was reading Edgar Allan		I am reading Shakespeare at the moment.	
	I will be reading Nathaniel Hawthorne soon		Poe last night.
	Future Perfect	Past Perfect	Present Perfect
I had read at least 100		I have read so many books I can't keep count.	
I will have read at least 500 books by the		books by the time I was twelve.	
			.end of the year
	Future Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous
I had been reading for		I have been reading since I was four years old.	
I will have been		at least a year before my sister learned to read.	
		.reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight	

Unit Two

Present Tenses

The simple present is a verb tense with two main uses. We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called present indefinite). Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding s or es to the end

.I feel great! Pauline loves pie. I'm sorry to hear that you're sick

Unit Three

Past Tenses

The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. Imagine someone asks what your
.brother Wolfgang did while he was in town last weekend

.Wolfgang entered a hula hoop contest

.He won the silver medal

Unit Five

Simple Future

The simple future is a verb tense that's used to talk about things that
.haven't happened yet

This year, Jen will read War and Peace. It will be hard, but she's
.determined to do it

Use the simple future to talk about an action or condition that will begin
.and end in the future

Unit Six

Comparative and superlative adjective

One of the most common things we do in our everyday language is to compare things. It might be comparing restaurants, candidates for a job position, or films to see at the cinema. So how do we make comparatives and superlatives in English? Read on to find out all the information you
.need about comparing

?What are comparatives and superlatives

We use comparatives and superlatives to say how people or things are different. We use a comparative adjective to express how two people or things are different, and we use a superlative adjective to show how one
person or thing is different to all the others of its kind. For example

.Mick is taller than Jack

.Mick is the tallest person in the family

.Now let's focus on the details of how to create each of these adjectives

Comparatives

Comparative adjectives enable us to express the difference between two people or things. In order to say that someone or something has a superior quality, size, or characteristic, you need to use 'more'. Instead, when you want to say that someone or something has an inferior quality, size, or characteristic, you must use 'less'.