

University of Anbar
College of Science
Department of Biology
Third Year
English

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قسم علوم الحياة
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Lec. 1 (Unit 1)
Auxiliary Verbs

Lec. Thamer Y. Mutter

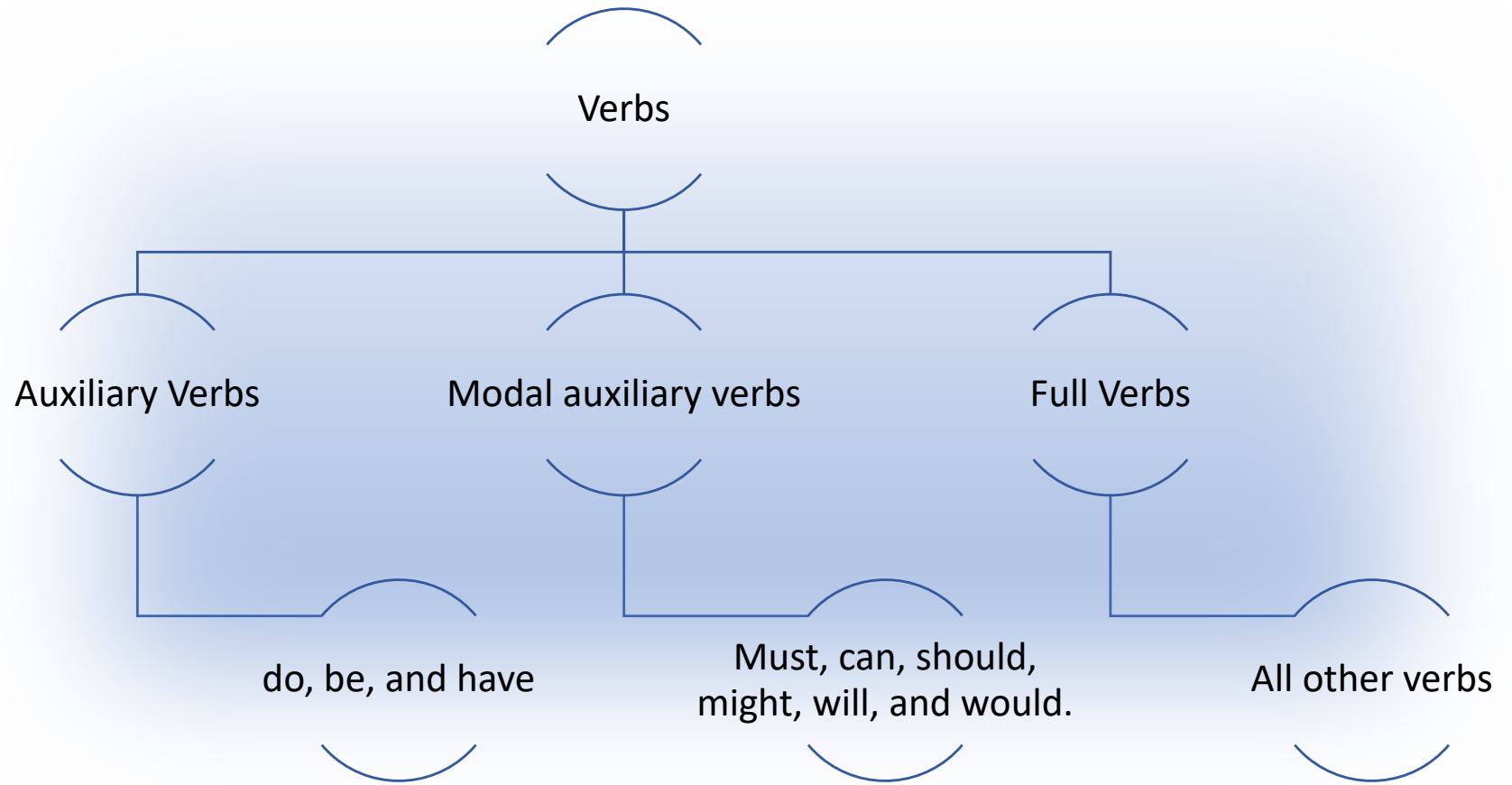
م. د. ثامر يوسف مطر

Present Simple
Present continuous
Past simple
Past continuous
present perfect
Passive voice

Auxiliary Verbs

The 23 Auxiliary Verbs

Am	Is	Are
Was	Were	
Has	Have	Had
Do	Does	Did
Will	Would	
Shall	Should	
Can	Could	
May	Might	Must
Be	Been	Being



Do, be, and have can be used as a full verbs with their own meaning

- do
 - She does a lot of business in America.
 - I do my homework on Friday.
- Be
 - We are in class at this time.
 - He was at work yesterday.
- Have
 - They have four kids.
 - He has a lot of problems.
- Have + got
 - I have got a new job. I've got.....

Do, be, and have as an auxiliary verb

Be + verb + -ing

To make continuous verb forms which describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

- Present Continuous
 - He's washing his hair.
- Past Continuous
 - They were going to work.
- Present perfect continuous
 - I've been driving this car for ten years.
- Continuous infinitive
 - I'd like to be lying on the beach right now.

Be + past participle

to form the passive

- Present simple passive
 - This door is opened every day.
- Past simple passive
 - My car was stolen yesterday.
- Present perfect passive
 - The house has been redecorated.
- Passive infinitive
 - This car needs to be fixed tonight.

Have + past participle perfect verb forms

- Present perfect
 - He has worked in seven different countries.
- Past perfect
 - She was crying because she had had some bad news.
- Perfect infinitive
 - I'd like to have met Napoleon.

noun, adjective, or adverb

Auxiliary verbs and negatives

Positive

- He's working
He's not working
- She works in a bank
bank
- We've seen the moon
moon
- He went on holiday
holiday

Negative

- He **isn't** working or
- She **doesn't** work in a
- We **ve not** seen the
- He **didn't** go on

Auxiliary verbs and questions

- She's wearing jeans What **is she** wearing?
- I know you. **Do I** know you?
- They didn't go out Why **didn't they** go out?
- What happened to your eye. What **did** you do to your eye?

Auxiliary verbs and short answers

- Are you coming to the party? Yes, I **am**.
- Does she like walking? No, she **doesn't**.
- Did John call you? Yes, he **did**.

Reference:

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Lec. 2 (Unit 2)
Present Tenses

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Present Simple

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	work. don't work.
He She It	works. doesn't work.

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	


- An action that happens again and again (a habit).
 - I **go** to work by car.
 - She **drinks** ten cups of coffee a day.
 - I **wash** my hair twice a week.
- A fact that is always true.
 - Ronaldo **comes** from Brazil.
 - Some birds **fly** south in winter.
 - My daughter **has** brown eyes.
- A fact that is true for a long term (a state).
 - He **works** in a bank,
 - I **live** in a flat near the center of town.
 - I **prefer** coffee to tea

Spelling of verb+ -s

- Most verbs add -s to the base form of the verb.
 - wants, eats, helps, drives
- Add -es to verbs that end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, and -o.
 - kisses, washes, watches, fixes, goes
- Verbs that end in a consonant+ -y change the -y to -ies.
 - carry: carries, fly: flies, worry: worries, try: tries
- But verbs that end in a vowel + -y only add -s.
 - buys, says, plays, enjoys

Present Simple

Adverbs of frequency:

- We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple. 
- They go before the main verb, but after the verb **be**.
 - I **don't often** go to bed late. VS I'm **not often** late for school.
 - She **never eats** meat. VS She's **never** late.
- **Sometimes** and **usually** can also go at the **beginning or the end**.
 - **Sometimes** we play cards. We play cards **sometimes**.
- **Never, always, rarely**, and **seldom** cannot move in this way.
 - Never I go to the movie. X "Wrong"
- **Every day, every night**, etc.. goes at the end.
 - He calls me **every day**.



Present Continuous

- An activity that is happening now.
 - Don't turn the TV off. I'm **watching** it.
 - You can't speak to John. He's **having** a bath.
- an activity or situation that is true now, but is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.
 - Don't take that book. Lisa's **reading** it
 - I'm **doing** a French evening class this year.
- a temporary activity.
 - Peter is a student, but he's **working** as a waiter during the holidays.
 - I'm **living** with friends until I find a place of my own.
- a planned future arrangement.
 - I'm **having** lunch with Glenda tomorrow.

Form

Positive and negative

I	'm 'm not	eating.
He/She/It	's isn't	
We/You/They	're aren't	

Question

What	am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	doing?
------	-----------------	-------------------------------	--------

Short answer

Are you going by train?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
-------------------------	----------------------------

Present Continuous

Spelling of verb+ -ing

- Most verbs add -ing to the base form of the verb.
 - Going, wearing, visiting, etc....
- Verbs that end in one -e **lose the -e**.
 - Smoke: smoking, come: coming, hope: hoping
- Verbs that end in -ee **don't drop an -e**.
 - Agree: agreeing, see: seeing
- Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant: **double the consonant**.
 - **Stopping, getting, running, planning jogging**
- If the final consonant is -y or -w, it **is not doubled**.

Playing, showing

- Lie: lying

There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple.

- Verbs of thinking and opinions:
Believe, think, understand, suppose, agree, doubt, know, remember, forget, mean, imagine, realize, deserve, and prefer
- Verbs of emotions and feelings:
Like, love, hate, care, hope, wish, want, admit
- Verbs of having and being:
belong, own, have, possess, contain, cost, seem, appear
- Verbs of the senses
look, hear, taste, smell, feel
- Some of these verbs can be used in the **Present Continuous**, but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb expresses an activity, not a state. :

I think you're right. (Opinion)

We're thinking of going to the museum. (mental activity)

He has a lot of money. (possession)

She's having a bad day. (activity)

The soup tastes awful. (state)

I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt. (activity)

Present Simple and Present Continuous passive

Form

Present Simple Passive

am/is/are + past participle

Present Continuous Passive

am/is/are being + past participle

It	is is being	mended.
They	are are being	

- The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.
 - My car is serviced every six months. (habit)
 - Computers are used in all areas of life and work. (fact that is always true)
 - Sorry about the mess. The house is being redecorated at the moment. (activity happening now)

⚠ Be careful! Many past participles are used as adjectives.

*I'm very **interested** in modern art.*

*We were extremely **worried** about you.*

*I'm **exhausted**! I've been working hard all day.*

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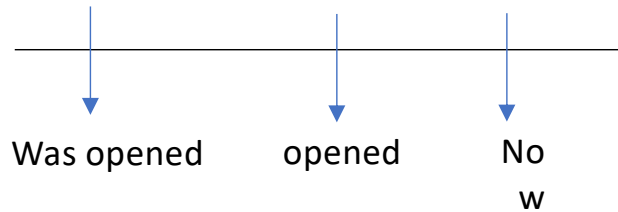
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Lec. 3 (Unit 3)
Past Tenses

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Past Simple



- a finished action in the past.
 - We **met** in 2000.
 - John **left** two minutes ago.
- actions that follow each other in a story.
 - Mary **walked** into the room and **stopped**. She **listened** carefully. She.....
- past situation or habit.
 - When I was a child, we **lived** in a small house by the river.

* used to

Positive

I He/She/It We You They	finished left arrived	yesterday. at 3 o'clock. three weeks ago.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

Negative

I She They (etc.)	didn't	finish leave	yesterday. at 3 o'clock.
----------------------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------------------

Question

When	did	you he they (etc.)	finish the report? get married?
------	-----	-----------------------------	------------------------------------

Short answer

Did you enjoy the meal?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
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Past Simple

Spelling of verb + ed

- Most verbs add **-ed** to the base form of the verb.
 - **worked, wanted, helped, washed**
- When the verb ends in **-e**, add **-d**.
 - **Liked, used, hated, cared**
- If the verb has only one syllable, with one vowel+ one consonant, **double the consonant before adding -ed**.
 - **napped, planned, robbed**
 - But we write **cooked, seated, and moaned** because there **are two vowels**.
- The consonant is not doubled if it is **-y** or **-w**.
 - **Played, showed**
- In most two-syllable verbs, the end consonant is doubled if the stress is on the second syllable.
 - **pre'ferred, ad'mitted**
 - But we write **'entered** and **'visited** because the stress is on the first syllable.
- Verbs that end in a consonant+ **-y** change the **-y** to **-ied**.
 - **Carried, hurried, buried**
 - But we write **enjoyed** because it ends in a vowel + **-y**.

Past Continuous

We often use the Past Continuous in sentences with the past Simple. The Past Continuous refers to longer, background activities, while the Past Simple refers to shorter, completed actions.

Positive and negative

I	was	working.
He	wasn't	
She		
It		
We	were	
You	weren't	
They		

Question

What	was	I she he it	doing?
	were	we you they	

- to express activities in progress before, and probably after, a particular time in the past.
 - At 7 o'clock this morning I **was having** my breakfast.
 - What **were you doing**?
- for descriptions.
 - Jane looked beautiful. She **was wearing** a green cotton dress. Her eyes **were shining** in the light of the candles that **were burning** nearby.
- to express an interrupted past activity.
 - When the phone rang, I **was having** a shower.
- to express an incomplete activity in the past in order to contrast with the Past Simple that expresses a completed activity.
 - I **was reading** a book during the flight. (I didn't finish it)
- The Past Simple is usually used to express a repeated past habit or situation. But the Past Continuous can be used if the repeated habit becomes a longer setting for something.
 - I **went out with** Jack for ten years.
 - I first met Harry while I **was going out with** Jack.

Past Passive

Form

Past Simple Passive	<i>was/were</i> + past participle
Past Continuous Passive	<i>was/were being</i> + past participle
Past Perfect Passive	<i>had been</i> + past participle

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

*The bridge **was built** in 1876.* (finished action in the past)

*The bomb **was being defused** when it exploded.* (interrupted past activity)

*The letter didn't arrive because it **had been sent** to my old address.* (one action before another action in the past)

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Lec. 4 (Unit 5)
Future Forms

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Future Forms

Introduction to future forms

There is no future tense in English as there is in many European languages. However, English has several forms that can refer to the future. Three of these are *will*, *going to*, and the Present Continuous.

I'll see you later. (will)

We're going to see a film tonight. Do you want to come? (going to)

I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow evening. (Present Continuous)

The difference between them is *not* about near or distant future, or about certainty. The speaker chooses a future form depending on how the speaker sees the future event. Is it a plan, a decision, an intention, an offer, a prediction, or an arrangement? This is the important question to ask when choosing a future form. There is more about this in **Use** below.

Form

Positive and negative

I He They	'll won't	help you. watch TV tonight.
I'm/I'm not She's/She isn't We're/We aren't	going to	
I'm/I'm not He's/He isn't You're/You aren't	catching the 10 o'clock train.	

Question

What time	will you are you going to	arrive?
	are you meeting the manager?	

Note

We avoid saying *going to come* or *going to go*.

We're coming tomorrow.

When are you going home?

Future Forms

Use

Plans, decisions, and intentions (*will* and *going to*)

will

Will is used as a modal auxiliary verb to express a decision, intention, or offer made at the moment of speaking. We saw this use in Unit 4. (See 4.4.) Remember that you can't use the present tense for this use.

I'll have the steak, please. NOT ~~*I have the steak.*~~

I'll see you tomorrow. Bye! NOT ~~*I see you tomorrow.*~~

Give me a call sometime. We'll go out for coffee.

'Jeff, there's someone at the door!' 'OK, I'll get it.'

going to

Going to is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking.

When I grow up, I'm going to be a doctor.

Jane and Peter are going to get married after they graduate.

We're going to paint this room blue.

Future Forms

Facts and predictions (*will* and *going to*)

will

The most common use of *will* is as an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction. It is called the pure future or the Future Simple.

We'll be away for two weeks.

Those flowers won't grow under the tree. It's too dark.

Our love will last forever.

You'll be sick if you eat all those sweets!

Will for a prediction can be based more on an opinion than a fact.

I don't think Laura will do very well in her exam. She doesn't do any work.

I am convinced that inflation will fall to three per cent next year.

going to

Going to can also express a prediction, especially when it is based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is certain to happen.

She's going to have a baby. (We can see she's pregnant.)

Our team is going to win the match. (It's four-nil, and there are only five minutes left to play.)

It isn't going to rain today. (Look at that beautiful blue sky.)

Note

Sometimes there is no difference between *will* and *going to*.

This government	will ruin is going to ruin	the country with its stupid economic policies.
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Future Forms

Arrangements (Present Continuous)

The Present Continuous can be used to express a future arrangement between people. It usually refers to the near future.

We're going out with Jeremy tonight.

I'm having my hair cut tomorrow.

What are we having for lunch?

Think of the things you might put in your diary to remind you of what you are doing over the next few days and weeks. These are the kinds of events that are often expressed by the Present Continuous for the future. The verbs express some kind of activity or movement.

I'm meeting Peter tonight.

The Taylors are coming for dinner.

I'm seeing the doctor in the morning.

Remember that you can't use the present tense for this use.

We're going to a party on Saturday night.

NOT ~~We go to a party on Saturday night.~~

We're catching the 10 o'clock train.

NOT ~~We catch the 10 o'clock train.~~

What are you doing this evening?

NOT ~~What do you do this evening?~~

Sometimes there is no difference between an agreed arrangement (Present Continuous) and an intention (*going to*).

We're going to get We're getting	married in the spring.
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Lec. 5 (Unit 5)
Modal Verbs

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Modal Verbs

Introduction to modal verbs

The modal verbs are *can, could, may, might, must, will, would, should, ought to*. They are known as modal auxiliary verbs because they 'help' another verb. (See also Units 1, 5, 8, and 9.)

*I **can** swim.*

*Do you think I **should** go?*

Form

- 1 There is no *-s* in the third person singular.
*She **can** ski. He **must** be tired. It **might** rain.*
- 2 There is no *do/does/don't/doesn't* in the question or negative.
*What **should** I do? **Can** I help you? You **mustn't** steal!*
*He **can't** dance. I **won't** be a minute.*
- 3 Modal auxiliary verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*. The exception is *ought to*.
*You **must** go. I'll **help** you. You **ought to** see a doctor.*
- 4 They have no infinitives and no *-ing* forms. Other expressions are used instead.
*I'd love to **be able to** ski.*
*I hate **having to** get up on cold, winter mornings.*
- 5 They don't usually have past forms. Instead, we can use them with perfect infinitives:
*You **should have told** me that you **can't** swim. You **might have** drowned!*
or we use other expressions:
*I **had to** work hard in school.*

Note

Could is used with a past meaning to talk about a general ability.
*I **could** swim when I was six.* (= general ability)

To talk about ability on one specific occasion, we use *was able to/managed to*.

*The prisoner **was able to/managed to** escape by climbing on to the roof of the prison.* NOT ~~could~~ escape

Use

- 1 Modal verbs express our attitudes, opinions, and judgements of events. Compare:
'Who's that knocking on the door?'
'It's John.' (This is a fact.)
'Who's that knocking on the door?'
*'It **could/may/might/must/should/can't/'ll** be John.'* (These all express our attitude or opinion.)
- 2 Each modal verb has at least two meanings. One use of all of them is to express possibility or probability. (See Unit 9 p147.)
*I **must** post this letter!* (= obligation)
*You **must** be tired!* (= deduction, probability)
***Could** you help me?* (= request)
*We **could** go to Spain for our holiday.* (= possibility)
*You **may** go home now.* (= permission)
*'Where's Anna?' 'I'm not sure. She **may** be at work.'* (= possibility)

Modal Verbs of Obligation and Permission

- have (got) to

Form

Positive and negative

I/You/ We/They	have to don't have to	work hard.
He/She	has to doesn't have to	

Question

Do	I you (etc.)	have to work hard?
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Use

Have to is not a modal verb.

- 1 *Have to* expresses strong obligation. It expresses a general obligation based on a law or rule, or based on the authority of another person. It is impersonal.
*Children **have to** go to school until they are 16. (a law)*
*Mum says you **have to** clean your room before you go out. (mother's order)*
- 2 *Have got to* is common in British English but it is more informal than *have to*.
I've got to go now. See you!
Don't go to bed late. We've got to get up early tomorrow.
'Go and tidy your room.' 'Have I got to?' 'Yes, you have!'
- 3 *Have to* expresses a general repeated obligation.
*I always **have to** tell my parents where I'm going.*
Have got to expresses an obligation on one particular occasion.
I've got to get up early tomorrow to catch a train.

- Can and be allowed to

Form

Affirmative and negative

I/You/ We/They	can/can't are allowed to aren't allowed to	park here.
He/She	can/can't is allowed to isn't allowed to	

Question

Can	I/you/we etc.	allowed to	park here?
Am	I		
Are	you		
Is	he		

Use

Can is a modal verb.

Can and *be allowed to* express permission. *Can* is more informal and usually spoken.

You **can** borrow my bike, but you **can't** have the car. I need it.

They **can't** come in here with those muddy shoes!

You're **allowed to** get married when you're 16.

Are we **allowed to** use a dictionary for this test?

He **isn't allowed to** park here.

- should, ought to, and must

Form

Should, ought to, and must are modal verbs.

I/You/We/They He/She/ It	should/shouldn't ought to / ought not to must	work hard.
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Use

- 1 *Should* and *ought to* express mild obligation, suggestions, or advice. They express what, in the speaker's opinion, is the right or best thing to do. We often use them with *I think/don't think ...*.
*You're always asking me for money. I think you **should** spend less.*
*You **shouldn't** sit so close to the television! It's bad for your eyes.*
*You **ought to** be more careful with your money.*
- 2 *Should I/she/we ... ?* is possible. We often use *Do you think ... ?*
***Should I** try to eat less?*
*Do you think **I should** see a doctor?*
- 3 *Must*, like *have to*, expresses strong obligation. *Must* expresses an obligation that involves the speaker's opinion. It is personal.
*I **must** get my hair cut. (This is me talking to me.)*
*You **must** go and visit your grandmother. (A parent talking to a child.)*
- 4 *Must* is also associated with a formal, written style.
*All visitors **must** show proper ID. (Sign in the lobby of an office building)*
*Books **must** be returned on or before the due date. (Instructions in a library)*

have to and *must*, *don't have to* and *mustn't*

- 1 *Have to* and *must* are sometimes interchangeable.
*I **must** be home by midnight. I **have to** be home by midnight.*
But *have to* is used more often than *must*. If you are unsure which to use, it is probably safer to use *have to*.
- 2 *Must I ... ?* is possible, but question forms with *have to* are more common.
*Do I **have to** do what you say, or can I do what I want?*
- 3 *Have to* has all forms; *must* does not.
*I **had to** work until midnight last night. (Past)*
*You'**ll have to** study hard when you go to college. (Future)*
*She's a millionaire. She's never **had to** do any work. (Present Perfect)*
*I hate **having to** get up on cold, winter mornings. (-ing form)*
*If you were a nurse, you would **have to** wear a uniform. (Infinitive)*
- 4 *Don't have to* and *mustn't* are completely different.
Don't have to expresses absence of obligation – you can but it isn't necessary.
*Some people iron their socks, but you **don't have to**. I think it's a waste of time.*
*When you go into a shop, you **don't have to** buy something. You can just look.*
Mustn't expresses negative obligation – it is very important not to do something.
*You **mustn't** steal other people's things. It's wrong.*
*You **mustn't** drive if you've been drinking. You could kill someone!*

Making requests: can, could, will, and would

- 1 There are many ways of making requests in English.

Can	you	help me, please?
Could		pass the salt, please?
Will		
Would		

Would you mind helping me, please?

Can	I	Speak to you, please?
Could		ask you a question?

Do you mind if I open the window?

Would you mind if I opened the window?

Can, could, will, and would are all modal verbs.

- 2 *Could* is a little more formal; *can* is a little more familiar. *Could I ... ?* and *Could you ... ?* are very useful because they can be used in many different situations.
- 3 Here are some ways of responding to requests:
- A *Excuse me! Could you help me?*
B *Sure.*
Of course.
Well, I'm afraid I'm a little busy right now.
- A *Would you mind if I opened the window?*
B *No, not at all.*
No, that's fine.
Well, I'm a little cold, actually.

- Making offers: will and shall/ should

- 1 *Will* and *shall / should* are used to express offers. They are both modal verbs.
- 2 The contracted form of *will* is used to express an intention, decision, or offer made at the moment of speaking.

Come over after work. I'll cook dinner for you.

'It's Jane's birthday today.' 'Is it? I'll buy her some flowers.'

Give him your suitcase. He'll carry it for you.

Don't worry about catching the bus. Dave'll give you a lift.

Give it back or we'll call the police!

In many languages, this idea is often expressed by a present tense, but in English this is wrong.

I'll give you my number. NOT ~~*I give you my number.*~~

I'll carry your suitcase. NOT ~~*I carry your suitcase.*~~

Other uses of *will* are dealt with in Unit 5.

- 3 *Shall / Should ...?* is used in questions with the first person, *I* and *we*. It expresses an offer, a suggestion, or a request for advice.
'Shall I carry your bag for you?' 'That's very kind. Thank you.'
'Shall we go out for a meal tonight?' 'Mmm. I'd love to.'
'What shall we do? We haven't got any money.' 'We could ask Dad.'

We use **should** to make an informal suggestion.

*What **should** we have for dinner?*

*What **should** we do tonight?*

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Lec. 6 (Unit 6)

How to use *Like, What.....like?, and How*

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UNIT 6

Introduction to *like*

Like can be a verb or a preposition.

Like as a verb can be followed by *-ing* or *to*, sometimes with a change in meaning.

I like going out at the weekend. (general enjoyment)

I like to sit in a hot bath and read. (habits and preferences)

Like as a verb has a person as the subject:

I like modern art.

I don't like the way he looks at me.

Do you like fish?

Would you like a drink?

Like as a preposition has an object after it:

She's wearing a hat like mine.

He's nothing like his father.

That sounds like the postman.

6.1 What ... like?

What is/are/was/were ... like? is used to ask about the permanent nature of people and things. It asks for a description or an impression or a comparison.

What's the health service like in your country?

What are the new students like?

⚠ Be careful!

- 1 With a description or an impression, we do not use *like* in the answer.

What's London like? *It's quite big, and it's very interesting.*

NOT ~~*It's like quite big ...*~~

What's Amanda like? *She's tall, attractive, and very funny.*

NOT ~~*She's like tall ...*~~

- 2 With a comparison, we can use *like* in the answer. Here, *like* means *similar to / the same as*.

What's London like? *It's like New York, but without the tall buildings. (= It's similar to ...)*

What's Amanda's daughter like?

She's just like Amanda.

(= *She's the same as ...*)

6.2 How ... ?

- 1 *How ... ?* is used to ask about the present condition of something that can change.

How's work these days? *It's better than last year.*

How was the traffic this morning? *It was worse than usual.*

To ask about the weather, we can use both questions.

How's the weather	where you are?
What's the weather like	

- 2 *How ... ?* is also used to ask about people's health and happiness. Compare:

How's Peter? *He's fine.*

What's Peter like? *He's a nice guy. He's quite tall, has dark hair ...*

- 3 *How ... ?* is also used to ask about people's reactions and feelings.

How's your meal?

How's your new job?

6.3 How ... ? or What ... like?

Sometimes we can use *What ... like?* or *How ... ?*, but they aren't the same. *What ... like?* asks for an objective description. *How ... ?* asks for personal feelings. Compare:

How's the party? *It's great!*

What's the party like? *It's very noisy, but there's lots to eat and drink.*

Reference:

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Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate Working book*.

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Lec. 9 (Unit 7)
**Present Perfect in More
Details**

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UNIT 7

Introduction to the Present Perfect

The same form (*have* + past participle) exists in many European languages, but the uses in English are different. In English, the Present Perfect is essentially a present tense, but it also expresses the effect of past actions and activities on the present.



Present Perfect means 'before now'. The Present Perfect does not express when an action happened. If we say the exact time, we have to use the Past Simple.

*In my life, I **have travelled** to all seven continents.
I **travelled** around Africa **in 1998**.*

Use

The Present Perfect expresses:

- an action that began in the past and still continues (unfinished past).
*We've **lived** in the same house for 25 years.
 Peter's **worked** as a teacher since 2000.
 How long **have** you **known** each other?
 They've **been** married for 20 years.*

Note

Many languages express this idea with a present tense, but in English this is wrong.

*Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years.* NOT *Peter is a teacher for ten years.*

These time expressions are common with this use.

for	two years	since	1970
	a month		the end of the class
	a few minutes		August
	half an hour		8 o'clock
	ages		Christmas

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

7.1 The Present Perfect

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	've haven't	lived in Rome.
He She	's hasn't	

Question

How long have	I we you	known Peter?
How long has	she he	

Short answer

Have you always lived in Budapest?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
------------------------------------	--------------------------------

- 2 an experience that happened at some time in one's life. The action is in the past and finished, but the effects of the action are still felt. When the action happened is not important.

*I've **been** to the United States.* (I still remember.)

*She's **written** poetry and children's stories.* (in her writing career)

***Have** you ever **had** an operation?* (at any time in your life up to now)

*How many times **has** he **been** married?* (in his life)

The adverbs *ever*, *never*, and *before* are common with this use.

*Have you **ever** been to Australia?*

*I've **never** tried bungee jumping.*

*I haven't tried sushi **before**.*

Questions and answers about definite times are expressed in the Past Simple.

*When **did** you go to the United States?*

***Was** her poetry **published** while she was alive?*

*I **broke** my leg **once**, but I **didn't** have to stay in the hospital.*

*He **met** his second wife in the dry cleaner's.*

- 3 a past action that has a present result. The action is usually in the recent past.

*The taxi **hasn't** arrived yet.* (We're still waiting for it.)

*What **have** you **done** to your lip?* (It's bleeding.)

We often announce news in the Present Perfect because the speaker is emphasizing the event as a present fact.

***Have** you **heard**? The Prime Minister **has** resigned.*

*Susan's **had** her baby!*

*I've **ruined** the meal.*

Details about definite time will be in the Past Simple.

*She **resigned** because she lost a vote of no confidence.*

*She **had** a baby boy this morning. It **was** a difficult birth.*

*I **didn't** watch it carefully enough.*

The adverbs *yet*, *already*, and *just* are common with this use.

*I haven't done my homework **yet**.* (Negative)

*Has the postman been **yet**?* (Question)

*I've **already** done my homework.*

*She's **just** had some good news.*

- ❗ Be careful with *been* and *gone*.

*He's **been** to the United States.* (experience – he isn't there now)

*She's **gone** to the United States.* (present result – she's there now)

7.2 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

- 1 The Present Perfect is for unfinished actions. The Past Simple is for completed actions. Compare:

Present Perfect

I've lived in Texas for six years.
(I still live there.)
I've written several books.
(I can still write some more.)

Past Simple

I lived in Texas for six years.
(Now I live somewhere else.)
Shakespeare wrote 30 plays.
(He can't write any more.)

- 2 We can see that the Present Perfect refers to indefinite time and the Past Simple refers to definite time by looking at the time expressions used with the different tenses.

Present Perfect – indefinite

I've done it
I've already done it.
I haven't done it yet.

for a long time.
since July.
before.
recently.

Past Simple – definite

I did it

yesterday.
last week.
two days ago.
at 8 o'clock.
in 1987.
when I was young.
for a long time.

- ❗ Be careful with *this morning/afternoon*, etc.

Have you seen Amy this morning? (It's still morning.)
Did you see Amy this morning? (It's the afternoon or evening.)

7.3 Present Perfect Simple passive

Form

has/have been + past participle

It	has been	sold.
They	have been	

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

*Two million cars **have been produced** so far this year.* (unfinished past)
*Has she ever **been made redundant**?* (past experience)
*'Have you heard? Two hundred homes **have been washed** away by a tidal wave!'* (present importance)

Reference:

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Lec. 10 (Unit 8) Conditionals

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UNIT 8

Introduction to conditionals

There are many different ways of making sentences with *if*. It is important to understand the difference between sentences that express real possibilities, and those that express unreal situations.

Real possibilities

If it rains, we'll stay home.

(*if* + Present Simple + *will*)

If you've finished your work, you can go home.

(*if* + Present Perfect + modal auxiliary verb)

If you're feeling ill, go home and get into bed.

(*if* + Present Continuous + imperative)

Unreal situations

You would understand me better if you came from my country.

(*would* + *if* + Past Simple)

If I were rich, I wouldn't have any problems.

(*if* + *were* + *would*)

If I stopped smoking, I could run faster.

(*if* + Past Simple + modal auxiliary verb)

There are several patterns that you need to know to understand the variations. Note that a comma is usual when the *if* clause comes first.

8.1 First conditional

Form

if + Present Simple + *will*

Positive

If I find your wallet, I'll let you know.

We'll come and see you on Sunday if the weather's good.

Negative

You won't pass the test if you don't study.

If you lose your ticket, you won't be able to go.

Question

What will you do if you don't find a job?

If there isn't a hotel, where will you stay?

Note that we do not usually use *will* in the *if* clause.

NOT ~~*If you will leave now, you'll catch the train.*~~

~~*If I'll go out tonight, I'll give you a call.*~~

If can be replaced by *unless* (= *if ... not*) or *in case* (= because of the possibility ...).

Unless I hear from you, I'll come at 8.00.

I'll take my umbrella in case it rains.

Use

- 1 First conditional sentences express a possible condition and its probable result in the future.

Condition (if clause)

If I find a jumper in your size,

If you can't do the homework,

If you can find my purse,

If you've never been to Wales,

Result (result clause)

I'll buy it for you.

give me a call.

I might buy you an ice-cream.

you should try to go there one day.

- 2 We can use the first conditional to express different functions (all of which express a possible condition and a probable result).

If you do that again, I'll kill you! (a threat)

Careful! If you touch that, you'll burn yourself! (a warning)

I'll post the letter if you like. (an offer)

If you lend me £100, I'll love you forever. (a promise)

8.2 Time clauses

Conjunctions of time (*when, as soon as, before, until, after*) are not usually followed by *will*. We use a present tense even though the time reference is future.

*I'll call you **when** I get home.*

***As soon as** dinner **is** ready, I'll give you a call.*

*Can I have a word with you **before** I go?*

*Wait **until** I come back.*

We can use the Present Perfect if it is important to show that the action in the time clause is finished.

***When** I've read the book, I'll lend it to you.*

*I'll go home **after** I've done the shopping.*

8.3 Zero conditional

Zero conditional sentences refer to 'all time,' not just the present or future. They express a situation that is always true. *If* means *when* or *whenever*.

If you spend over £50 at that supermarket, you get a five per cent discount.

8.4 Second conditional

Form

if + Past Simple + would

Positive

If I won some money, I'd go around the world.

My father would kill me if he could see me now.

Negative

I'd give up my job if I didn't like it.

If I saw a ghost, I wouldn't talk to it.

Question

What would you do if you saw someone shoplifting?

If you needed help, who would you ask?

Note that *was* can change to *were* in the condition clause.

If I If he	were rich,	I he	wouldn't have to work.
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Use

- 1 We use the second conditional to express an unreal situation and its probable result. The situation or condition is improbable, impossible, imaginary, or contrary to known facts.
If I were the president of my country, I'd increase taxes. (But it's not very likely that I will ever be the president.)
If my mother was still alive, she'd be very proud. (But she's dead.)
If Ted needed money, I'd lend it to him. (But he doesn't need it.)
- 2 Other modal verbs are possible in the result clause.
*I **could** buy some new clothes if I had some money.*
*If I saved a little every week, I **might** be able to save up for a car.*
*If you wanted that job, you'd **have to** apply very soon.*
- 3 *If I were you, I'd ...* is used to give advice.
***If I were you, I'd** apologize to her.*
I'd** take it easy for a while **if I were you.

8.5 First or second conditional?

Both conditionals refer to the present and future. The difference is about probability, not time. It is usually clear which conditional to use. First conditional sentences are real and possible; second conditional sentences express situations that will probably never happen.

If I lose my job, I'll ... (My company is doing badly. There is a strong possibility of being made redundant.)

If I lost my job, I'd ... (I probably won't lose my job. I'm just speculating.)

If there is a nuclear war, we'll all ... (Said by a pessimist.)

If there was a nuclear war, ... (But I don't think it will happen.)

would

Notice the use of *would* in the following sentences:

She'd look better with shorter hair. (= If she cut her hair, she'd look better.)

would to express preference

I'd love a cup of coffee.

*Where **would** you like to sit?*

I'd rather have coffee, please.

I'd rather not tell you, if that's all right.

*What **would** you rather do, stay in or go out?*

would to express a request

***Would** you open the door for me?*

***Would** you mind lending me a hand?*

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Lec. 11 (Unit 9)
Continuous Forms

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UNIT 10

Continuous forms

Remember, the following ideas are expressed by all continuous forms:

- activity in progress.
Be quiet! I'm thinking.
I was having a shower when the phone rang.
I've been working since 9 o'clock this morning.
- temporary activity.
We're staying with friends until we find a place of our own.
We've been living with them for six weeks.
- possibly incomplete activity.
I'm writing a report. I have to finish it by tomorrow.
Who's been eating my sandwich?

▶▶ **Workbook p63** Further practice of simple and continuous forms

10.1 Present Perfect Continuous

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	've haven't	been working.
He She It	's hasn't	

Question

How long	have	I you we	been working?
	has	she it	

Use

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to express:

- an activity that began in the past and is continuing now.
I've been studying English for three years.
How long have you been working here?

Sometimes there is no difference between the simple and the continuous.

I've played I've been playing	the piano since I was a boy.
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If the continuous is possible, English has a preference for using it.

The continuous can sometimes express a temporary activity, and the simple a permanent state.

I've been living in this house for the past few months. (temporary)
I've lived here all my life. (permanent)

Remember that state verbs rarely take the continuous form (see 2.3 p136).

I've had this book for ages.
I've always loved sunny days.

- a past activity that has caused a present result.

I've been working all day. (I'm tired now.)
Have you been crying? (Your eyes are red.)
Roger's been cutting the grass. (I can smell it.)

The past activity might be finished or it might not. The context usually makes this clear.

Look out of the window! It's been snowing! (It has stopped snowing now.)
I've been writing this book for two years. (It still isn't finished.)
I'm covered in paint because I've been decorating the bathroom. (It might be finished or it might not. We don't know.)

10.2 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

- 1 The simple expresses a completed action.

I've painted the kitchen, and now I'm doing the bathroom.

The continuous expresses an activity over a period and things that happened during the activity.

I've got paint in my hair because I've been decorating.

Because the simple expresses a completed action, we use it if the sentence gives a number or quantity. Here, the continuous isn't possible.

I've been reading all day. I've read ten chapters.

She's been eating ever since she arrived. She's eaten ten biscuits already.

- 2 Some verbs don't have the idea of a long time, for example, *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop*. These verbs are more usually found in the simple.

Some verbs have the idea of a long time, for example, *wait, work, play, try, learn, rain*. These verbs are often found in the continuous.

I've cut my finger. (One short action.)

I've been cutting firewood. (Perhaps over several hours.)

10.3 Time expressions

Here are some time expressions often found with certain tenses.

Past Simple

I lived in Chicago for six years.

I saw Jack two days ago.

They met during the war.

She got married while she was at university.

Present Perfect

We've been married for ten years.

They've been living here since June.

She hasn't been working since their baby was born.

Future

We're going on vacation for a few days.

The class ends in 20 minutes.

I'll be home in a half an hour.

Prepositions with dates, months, years, etc.

in	September	on	Monday	at	7 o'clock
	1965		Monday morning		the end of May
	summer		8 August		Christmas
	the holidays		Christmas Day		the age of ten
	the 1920s		holiday		dinner-time
	the 20th century				

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