

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.
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.*
*He **didn't** go on holiday.*

- 2 It is possible to contract the auxiliaries *be* and *have* and use *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 that book yet.)
BUT *I'm **not** working.* NOT ~~*I **amn't** working.*~~

2.4 Auxiliary verbs and questions

- 1 To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does/did*.

Question

<i>She's wearing jeans.</i>	<i>What is she wearing?</i>
<i>You were born in Paris.</i>	<i>Where were you born?</i>
<i>Peter's been to China.</i>	<i>Has Peter been to China?</i>
<i>I know you.</i>	<i>Do I know you?</i>
<i>They didn't go out.</i>	<i>Why didn't they go out?</i>

- 2 There is usually no *do/does/did* in subject questions (when there is no new, different subject introduced after the question word).

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

2.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb. In the Present and Past Simple, use *do/does/did*.

Short answer

<i>Are you coming with us?</i>	Yes, I am.
<i>Have you had breakfast?</i>	No, I haven't.
<i>Does she like walking?</i>	No, she doesn't.
<i>Did Mary phone?</i>	Yes, she did.

Unit 3

3.1 Present Simple

Form

The form is the same for *I/we/you/they*.

<i>I work from 9–5 p.m.</i>	<i>They don't work full time.</i>
<i>Where do you work?</i>	

He/She/It: add *-s* or *-es*, and use *does/doesn't* in questions and short answers.

<i>He doesn't work at weekends.</i>	<i>Where does she live?</i>
<i>Do you live in Bristol?</i>	<i>Yes, we do.</i>
<i>Does he have a car?</i>	<i>No, he doesn't.</i>

Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- 1 an action that happens again and again (a habit or routine).

<i>I go to work by car.</i>	<i>She calls me every day.</i>
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- 2 a fact that is always true.

<i>Ronaldo comes from Brazil.</i>	<i>My daughter has brown eyes.</i>
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- 3 a fact that is true for a long time (a permanent state).

<i>He works in a bank.</i>	<i>I live in a flat.</i>
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Spelling of *he/she/it* forms

- 1 Most verbs add *-s* to the base form of the verb.

<i>wants</i>	<i>eats</i>	<i>helps</i>	<i>drives</i>
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- 2 Add *-es* to verbs that end in *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*, and *-o*.

<i>kisses</i>	<i>washes</i>	<i>watches</i>	<i>fixes</i>	<i>goes</i>
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- 3 Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change the *-y* to *-ies*.

<i>carries</i>	<i>flies</i>	<i>worries</i>	<i>tries</i>
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But verbs that end in a vowel + *-y* only add *-s*.

<i>buys</i>	<i>says</i>	<i>plays</i>	<i>enjoys</i>
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3.2 Adverbs of frequency

- 1 We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.

0%	_____	50%	_____	100%
never	rarely	hardly ever	not often	sometimes
	often	usually	always	

- 2 They go before the main verb, but after the verb *to be*.

<i>I usually start at 9.00.</i>	<i>They're usually here by now.</i>
<i>I rarely see Peter these days.</i>	<i>We're rarely at home at weekends.</i>

- 3 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also go at the beginning or the end.

<i>Sometimes we play cards.</i>	<i>We play cards sometimes.</i>
<i>Usually I go to bed early.</i>	<i>I go to bed early usually.</i>

3.3 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + verb + -ing

<i>I'm playing tennis.</i>	<i>What's he doing?</i>
<i>He's cooking lunch.</i>	<i>Where are you living?</i>
<i>I'm not enjoying my new job.</i>	<i>Aren't they working today?</i>

Short answer

<i>Are you going by train?</i>	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
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Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- 1 an activity that is happening now.

<i>Don't turn the TV off. I'm watching it.</i>
<i>You can't speak to Lisa. She's having a bath.</i>

- 2 an activity that is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking, but is happening around now.

<i>Don't take that book. Jane's reading it.</i>
<i>I'm doing a French evening class this year.</i>

- 3 a temporary activity.

<i>Peter is a student, but he's working as a waiter during the holidays.</i>
<i>I'm living with friends until I find a place of my own.</i>

- 4 a planned future arrangement.

<i>I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.</i>
<i>We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.</i>

Spelling of verb + *-ing*

- 1 Most verbs add *-ing* to the base form of the verb.

<i>going</i>	<i>wearing</i>	<i>visiting</i>	<i>eating</i>
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