

1 GRAMMAR *be, do, and have*: auxiliary and main verbs

a Do the quiz with a partner.

How much do you know about the USA?

Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The USA **has** more billionaires than any other country.
- 2 In American English, the words *colour* and *centre* **are** spelled the same as in British English.
- 3 Over 90% of Americans **don't** own a passport.
- 4 American men **do** an average of 15 minutes of housework each day.
- 5 The world's first skyscraper **was** in New York.
- 6 In 1950, only 22% of adult Americans **were** single; now the figure **is** about 50%.
- 7 English **has** always **been** the official language of the USA.
- 8 Texas used **to be** part of Mexico – it **didn't** join the USA until the mid-19th century.
- 9 The USA once **had** the world's biggest economy, but it **was** overtaken by China in 2014.
- 10 In the USA, football **is** known as *soccer*. This is the name which the sport **had** originally **been** called at British public schools in the 1860s.

b 10.1 Listen and check. Correct the false statements.

c Look at the **bold** verbs in a. With a partner, circle the ones which are **auxiliary** verbs.

d p.150 Grammar Bank 10A

2 PRONUNCIATION stress on *be, do, and have*

a 10.5 Listen and repeat the sentences. Underline the **highlighted** words if they are stressed.



- 1 The capital of the USA **is** Washington, DC.
- 2 When **are** your friends arriving?
- 3 The world's tallest skyscraper **isn't** in New York.
- 4 Anne **does** Pilates twice a week.
- 5 Where **does** your sister live?
- 6 My brother **doesn't** like dogs.
- 7 I **have** a house in New Jersey.
- 8 How long **have** you known your best friend?
- 9 We **haven't** seen our cousins for ages.

b Listen again. What vowel sound do *are, does, and have* have when they are unstressed?

c Circle the correct word to complete the rules.

When are *be, do, and have* stressed?

be

- 1 is usually *stressed* / *unstressed* in positive sentences or in questions.
- 2 is *stressed* / *unstressed* in negative sentences.

do and have

- 3 are *stressed* / *unstressed* when they are main verbs.
- 4 are usually *stressed* / *unstressed* when they are positive auxiliary verbs or in questions.
- 5 are *stressed* / *unstressed* when they are negative auxiliary verbs.

d **Communication** More facts about the USA? **A** p.110 **B** p.114 Say sentences to your partner, who must decide if they are true or false.

3 LISTENING

- a 10.6 Listen to six people who live in New York talking about life there. Match the speakers to the things they talk about. Which speakers are negative?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bureaucracy | <input type="checkbox"/> gun culture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> helpfulness | <input type="checkbox"/> multiculturalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> opportunity | <input type="checkbox"/> sport |

- b Listen again and complete the notes for each speaker with examples that they give.



- 1 **Yanniss** from Greece
- on the subway you see different _____ and hear different _____
 - nobody is surprised if you have a _____



- 2 **Cristina** from Croatia
- the game is too _____ – didn't understand the _____
 - the atmosphere is too _____



- 3 **Louisa** from the USA
- easy to: change your _____
 - renew your _____



- 4 **Laura** from the USA
- in Germany, no one helped her with her _____ at the _____
 - in the USA, people _____ for you, and carry things up the stairs in the _____



- 5 **Peter** from the UK
- as an immigrant you can _____ that you couldn't get back home
 - likes the entrepreneurial _____



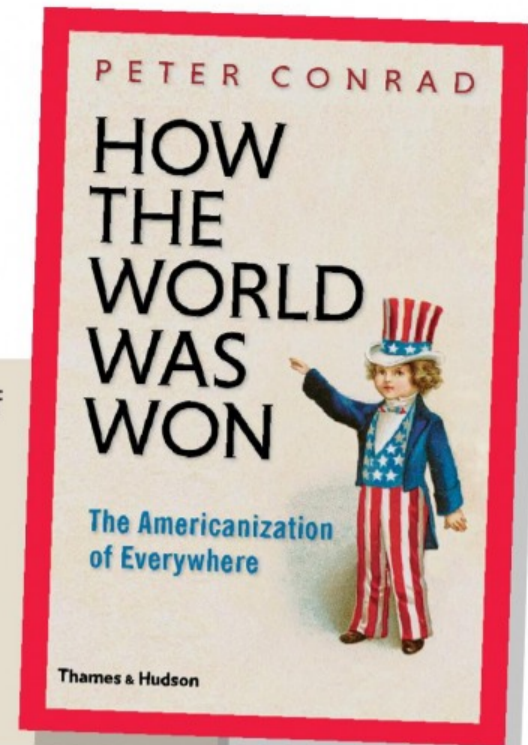
- 6 **Sarah** from the UK
- in Europe, people don't want to _____ themselves
 - it's up to the police to _____ of people and make sure everyone is _____

- c Is there anything they said that you already knew or thought about American culture? Is there anything that surprised you? Do you think people's opinions might be different in other parts of the USA?

4 SPEAKING

- a Look at the cover and read the description of a recent book. What do you think 'Americanization' means? Do you agree that the world has been 'Americanized'?

Historian Peter Conrad tells the story of American influence across the world since 1945. He describes America's unstoppable creativity: its great and bad art, its jeans and jazz, its cinema, fast food and fridges, its space travel and technologies that have all Americanized our world.



- b Look at the photos and talk to a partner. How important do you think these aspects of American culture are in your country?

Most films and TV series that we watch are American, so, yes, I think they're very important here...



- c Think of examples of the same kinds of things from your country. Which do you personally prefer: the American ones or the ones from your country? Which do you think people from your country generally prefer?
- d What things about your country are you most proud of? Do you think any of them have had an influence in the world?

5 VOCABULARY British and American English

- a What do these American English words mean? Write the British word.

American

- 1 cell phone
- 2 restroom
- 3 movie theater
- 4 high school
- 5 garbage
- 6 sneakers
- 7 elevator
- 8 apartment
- 9 zip code
- 10 check (*noun*)

British

- b 10.7 Listen and check.

- c Match some more British and American words.

British

- 1 car park
- 2 mean (*adj*)
- 3 autumn
- 4 petrol
- 5 queue (*verb*)
- 6 garden
- 7 wardrobe
- 8 pavement
- 9 lorry
- 10 tap

American

- a closet
- b stand in line
- c faucet
- d fall
- e parking lot
- f gas
- g truck
- h stingy
- i sidewalk
- j yard

- d 10.8 Listen and check.

- e The following words exist in both British and American English, but mean different things. Write **Br** or **Am** next to the photos or definitions.

- 1 purse

a



b



- 2 subway

a

an underground passage for crossing a road

b

an underground train

- 3 first floor

a

the floor of a building that is at ground level

b

the floor of a building that is one level above ground level

- 4 smart

a

clever, intelligent

b

well-dressed, elegant

- 5 pants

a



b



- f 10.9 Listen. Are the speakers British or American? What would they say if they were the other nationality?

6 READING

- a Look at the title and the introduction to each blog on p.99. Which writer is British? Which is American?

- b Read the blogs. Write the headings in the correct place. There is one heading you do not need.

A Being unfriendly

B Thinking we're stupid

C Not knowing how to spell words...
or pronounce them

D Being a bit stingy

E Paying for health care

F Being too patriotic

G Being too nice

H Believing the stereotypes

I Rushing to clear the table

- c Look at the **highlighted** words in the blogs and read the whole sentences. Decide whether they are adjectives, nouns, or verbs. Then match them to definitions 1–8.

1 _____ (*adj* esp. *NAmE*) fantastic, great

2 _____ (*adj*, informal) strange in a way that makes you feel frightened

3 _____ (*adj*) shy and quiet

4 _____ (*adj*) strange and difficult to explain

5 _____ (*noun*) a bird similar to a very large chicken

6 _____ (*noun*) something people say to express admiration, e.g. *He paid me a ~ - he said I looked lovely.*

7 _____ (*verb*, informal) understand

8 _____ (*verb*) move your head up and down, e.g. to say yes or hello

- d 10.10 Listen and check.

- e Do you find any of these things about the Americans or the British annoying? Are there any customs in your country that might 'drive foreigners crazy'?



Six things **Americans** do that drive Brits crazy

By Ruth Margolis

American people are some of the friendliest you'll ever meet. But occasionally, they do things that we find a bit...eccentric.

1 Saying 'I love your accent!'

Before I moved to the USA, I never imagined that my London accent made me sound intelligent. At first the compliments were nice, but then a New York mum asked me to teach her two-year-old how to talk like me. A bit too much, I thought.

2

In America, people in shops say things like 'Ma'am, you have been an awesome customer today', just because I bought some toilet paper. I do not want that.

3

American waiters love to please, but sometimes they're too helpful. Over-enthusiastic waiters take away your plate the second it's empty, even if no one else at the table has finished.

4 Insisting that turkey is tasty

There's a good reason why Brits only eat this bird at Christmas. Turkey meat is dry and tasteless. But Americans put it in everything – burgers, meatballs, lasagna – everything!

5

We get it, you're proud to be an American. We Brits like our country too, but to your average Brit, hanging a giant flag from your house is a little bit creepy.

6

Having to remove 'u's from words like 'colour' and change 're' to 'er' in words like 'theatre' is a headache. And Americans, please note: saying 'erb' instead of 'herb' and pronouncing 'fillet' as 'fillay' (without the 't') is not clever or sophisticated. You are not French.

Six things **Brits** do that drive Americans crazy

By Maria Roth

Americans love the British. They're so charming and smart! But there are some things about them that we don't quite understand.

1

When strangers in stores and people on the street make eye contact, nod, or say, 'Hi!', it's OK to smile and say hello back. We won't bite!

2 Overcooking vegetables

The authentic British way to prepare vegetables is to put them in boiling water for a fortnight. We Americans think this is weird and unpleasant.

3

Oh, we fat Americans with our big cars and flags! Too many Brits are convinced that this inaccurate picture of us is true, and we are not amused.

4

It seems that some Brits would rather not leave a 15 to 20 per cent tip for their waiter. They may not realize that waiters in the US are paid very low wages and depend on tips to survive.

5 Not wanting to 'share'

Brits are famous for being reserved – they never complain or discuss their problems. But that's not the way we do things here. We're more open with our friends, and even with strangers, and when people don't share, we find it strange.

6

We get it, in British English, 'trousers' means pants and 'pants' are really underwear. And the letter 'z' is 'zee' to Americans, but 'zed' to Brits. We Americans just have a different way of speaking and writing. It doesn't mean we're stupid, and I promise we're not trying to offend you.

What's the hardest exam you've ever done?

Probably my French speaking exam!

G revision of verb forms V exams P revision of sounds



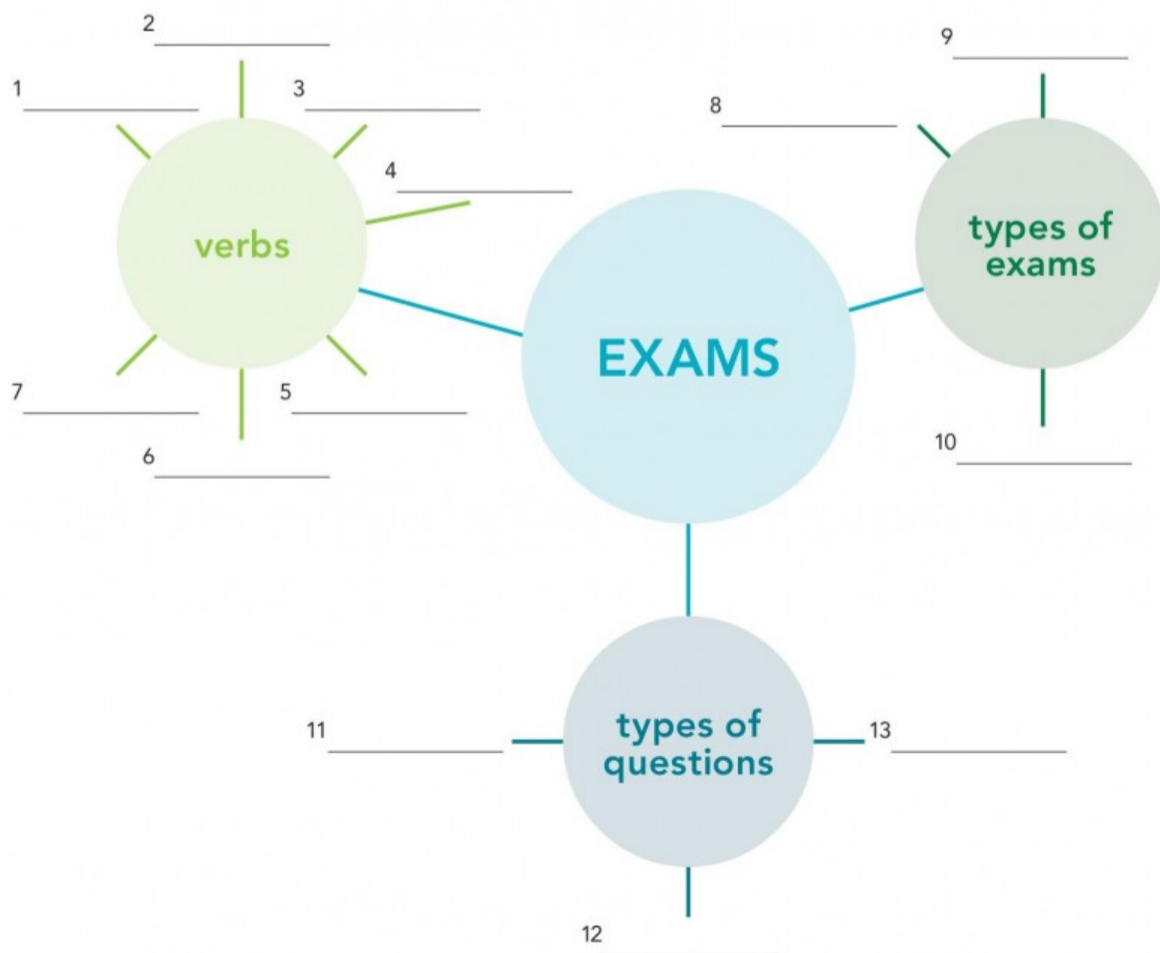
1 VOCABULARY exams

a Look at the photo and describe what's happening.

- Who are the people in the photo? How old do you think they are?
- Where are they? What are they doing?
- How do you think they are feeling?
- Who else is probably in the room?

b Complete the mind map with the words and phrases from the list.

cheat(in) do essay fail multiple-choice oral/speaking pass
practical retake revise (for) take true or false written



c 10.11 Listen and check.

d **Communication** Describing a photo **A p.109 B p.111**
 Describe the photos and discuss the topic.

2 PRONUNCIATION revision of sounds

a Which word has a different sound? Say the three words aloud and then circle the one you think is different.

1		revises prepares gives	6		essay thesis degree
2		failed studied cheated	7		school good childhood
3		marks answer exam	8		written idea practise
4		work oral report	9		guess test result
5		wrong professor college			

b 10.12 Listen and check.

c Look at the sentences. What sound does each of the pink letters have? Practise saying the sentences.

- 1 I went to a very **good** school.
- 2 She **answered** all the exam questions.
- 3 My **report** said that I'd **worked** hard.
- 4 I need to **practise** for the **written** exam.
- 5 He **cheated** in the exam, but he still **failed**.
- 6 There are some excellent **professors** at my **college**.
- 7 I was really nervous when I got my **test** results.

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Tell a partner about the last time you took an exam or test. Did you pass or fail? Why?



- b Read about exams in England. What is the exam system in your country?

Exams in England

Age 11 Most children go straight to a secondary school without taking an exam, but in some parts of the country, children can still take an exam called the 11+ if they want to go to a school which selects the most academic children.

Age 16 Students take exams called 'GCSEs' in 8–12 different subjects. Before 1988, students took similar exams, called 'O levels'.

Age 18 Students can take final exams called 'A levels' in 3 or 4 different subjects of their choice before leaving school. They need good results in these exams if they want to go to university.

- c **10.13** Listen to Mark, Sophie, Diane, and Paul talking about their experiences with exams or tests. Who...?

- mentions an exam or test that they failed
- used to find exams stressful



TIP: Multiple-choice listening

- Read the questions carefully before you listen.
- After listening once, eliminate any answers that you are sure are wrong.
- Make sure that all of the information is correct in the option you choose. Don't choose it just because it contains a word or phrase that you heard in the recording.

- d Listen again. Choose a, b, or c.

- Mark had problems with his history O level because...
 - he didn't have time to finish the questions.
 - he hadn't prepared the right questions.
 - he had drunk too much coffee the night before.
- Sophie failed her driving test the first time because...
 - she didn't follow the examiner's instructions.
 - she didn't realize that what the examiner asked her to do was a trick.
 - she stopped somewhere where it wasn't safe.
- Diane 'froze' in her French oral exam because she...
 - couldn't remember the right words.
 - had told the examiner a lie.
 - couldn't understand the examiner's questions.
- Paul did badly in his GCSE chemistry...
 - because he'd done very little work for it.
 - because his memory failed.
 - although he thought he'd done well.

- e Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

If you are still studying

How do you usually prepare for a big exam...?

- a) during the previous weeks, b) the night before



What's the hardest exam you've taken recently? Why did you find it so hard? How did you do?



Have you ever done much better than you expected in an exam? What about one where everything went wrong? What happened?

If you are no longer studying

How did you use to feel about taking exams? Can you remember any particularly bad ones?



Did you use to revise a lot before exams? Did you revise right up to the last moment?



Is there an exam that you're really proud of having passed?



Do you think you will ever have to take any more exams in the future? Why (not)?



Do you think exams are a good way of testing how much people know? Why (not)?

4 WRITING

- p.123 Writing** An exam task Write an essay for an exam.

5 READING

- a Is there a university entrance exam in your country? How difficult is it considered to be?
- b Read the article about the *gaokao* (/gɑʊkɑʊ/), China's national university entrance exam. How does it compare with similar exams in your country?

A nation prepares for the dreaded *gaokao*

SHANGHAI, 5th June – Tomorrow, cities throughout China ¹will close roads near schools, prohibit the hooting of car horns, and even change some aeroplane flight paths, so that nine million students can concentrate on the *gaokao*, the three-day-long national university entrance exam.



University places are scarce in China, and most students ²are not going to have a chance if they do not do well in the *gaokao*, a name which means 'high exam' in Mandarin Chinese. The stakes are very high indeed: a place in a top university will almost always lead to a high-paid job after graduation. For millions of Chinese students, the exam is an important chance to improve their lives, and because most families ³have only one child, the pressure on candidates is intense.

We spoke to students who ⁴hadn't been out with their friends for many months, and who ⁵were studying all the time that they weren't sleeping. And while some cram, others cheat. Each year, candidates ⁶are caught with high-tech devices such as wireless earphones, as well as pens and watches with tiny scanners. James Bond would be proud.

Teachers' lives are difficult, too. One *gaokao* tutor ⁷explained her schedule: morning exercises start at 6.10 a.m., evening classes end at 10.00 p.m., students get only one day off a month – and teachers must spend that day marking practice exams.

To prepare for the exam, students memorize past exam papers and try to guess what questions ⁸will be asked this year. All candidates answer questions in Chinese, maths, and English, then choose two additional subjects: history, geography, physics, biology, chemistry, or political ideology. Some of the unusual essay questions that ⁹have appeared on past papers include:

- 'An Englishman dreams of living in Western China in another era. Write a story based on this.'
- 'Why chase mice when there are fish to eat?'
- 'Talk about water.'
- 'Why do we want to return to our childhood?'

The exam ¹⁰has been criticized for testing endurance rather than intelligence. Small reforms ¹¹were made to the exam a few years ago, but little has changed overall. More and more Chinese students ¹²have been moving overseas for university, or even secondary school, just to avoid the *gaokao*. The number of candidates who sit the exam has fallen dramatically in recent years, from 10.2 million in 2009, to 9 million this year.

However, at the same time, the *gaokao* ¹³is beginning to be more widely recognized abroad. The University of Sydney has said it will accept *gaokao* scores from Chinese students in place of its own entrance exam. China may not need to reform the *gaokao* after all – it will reform the rest of us.



★ **TIP: True / False reading**

- Quickly read the text for the main ideas, then read the statements carefully.
- Re-read the text carefully and look for information that shows whether each statement is true or false.

c Read the article again. Mark the statements **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- 1 During the *gaokao*, nobody is allowed to drive in cities where the exam is being held.
- 2 Unless you do well in the *gaokao*, you probably won't get a place at university.
- 3 The exam gives young people the opportunity to do better in life.
- 4 Students preparing for the exam still have time for a social life.
- 5 Students always find different ways to cheat.
- 6 The *gaokao* was mentioned in a recent James Bond film.
- 7 *Gaokao* tutors only have one day a month when they don't have to work.
- 8 Science subjects are optional in the *gaokao*.
- 9 Some people don't like the exam because they don't think it shows how intelligent you are.
- 10 More Chinese students are taking the *gaokao* now than ever before.

d What do you think about the *gaokao*? What do you think is the best way to decide whether someone should get a place at university or not?

6 GRAMMAR revision of verb forms

a Look at **highlighted** verbs 1–13 in the article. With a partner, match them to the tenses and forms below.

- present simple (*I make...*)
- present continuous (*I'm making...*)
- present simple passive (*It is made...*)
- past simple (*I made...*)
- past continuous (*I was making...*)
- past simple passive (*It was made...*)
- past perfect simple (*I had made...*)
- future with *will* (*I will make...*)
- future with *be going to* (*I'm going to make...*)
- *will* passive (*It will be made...*)
- present perfect simple (*I've made...*)
- present perfect continuous (*I've been making...*)
- present perfect passive (*It's been made...*)

b  **p.151 Grammar Bank 10B**

7  **VIDEO LISTENING**

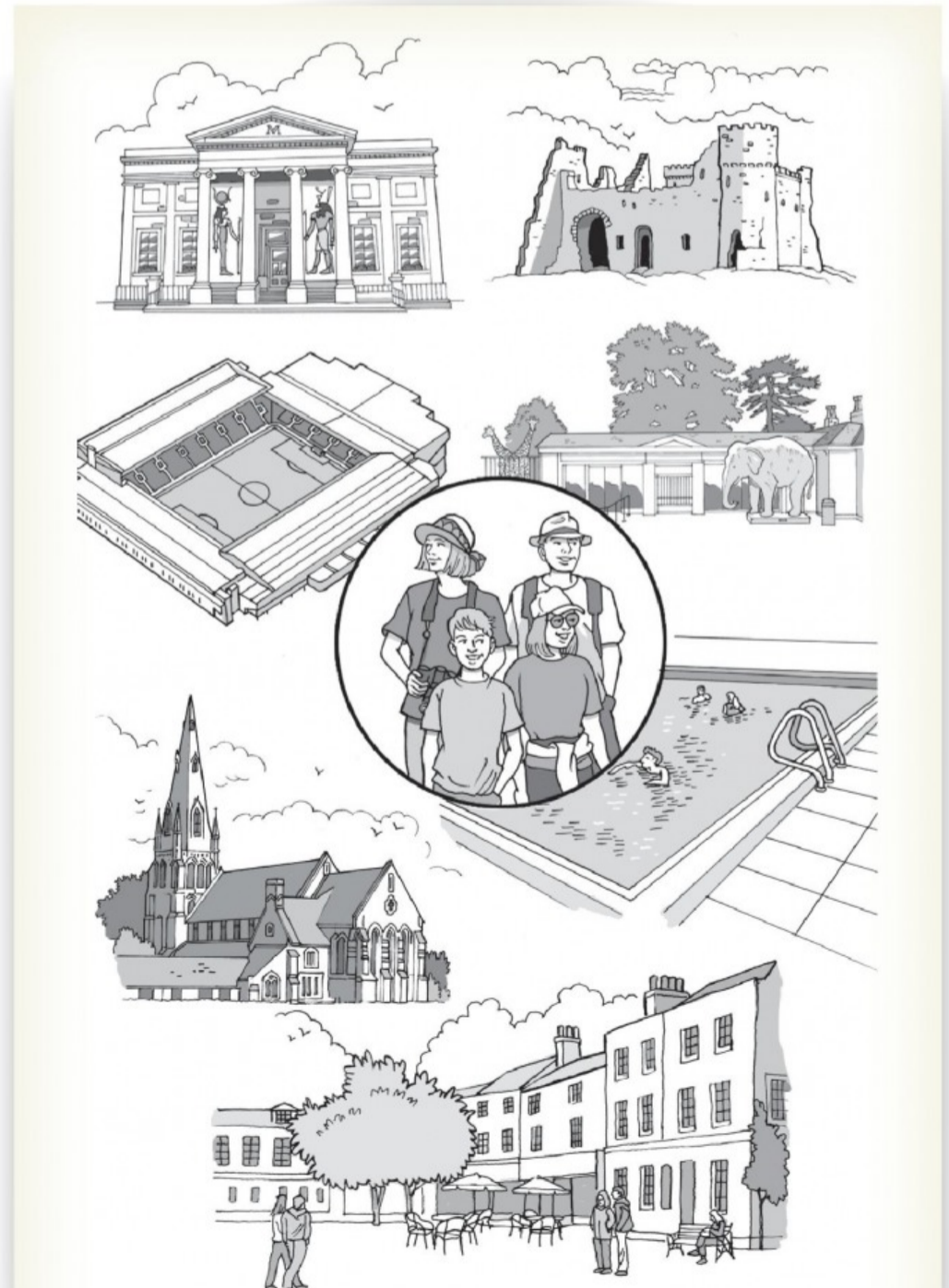
a Watch the documentary *Speaking exams – top tips for success*. Why is the speaking exam the most stressful? What is the very best way to prepare for the speaking exam?



b Watch again and complete each gap with 1–3 words.

- 1 You should arrive at least _____ beforehand, in order to feel _____.
- 2 Make _____ contact, smile, and _____ throughout the exam.
- 3 Look _____, respond to your partner's suggestions, and ask for their _____.
- 4 Always answer in _____ sentences and add more _____.
- 5 Don't _____ if you don't understand a question. Just ask the examiner to _____ it.
- 6 Don't memorize whole _____ or _____.
- 7 Don't just say _____ – try to explain it in a _____ way.

c Now watch an examiner giving you a task and discuss the picture below with a partner. Use some of the tips you heard in the documentary.



GRAMMAR

a Circle a, b, or c.

- They asked us how long _____.
a did we live there
b we'd lived there
c had we lived there
- She ____ she couldn't remember my name.
a said b told c said me
- He asked whether ____ British or American.
a I was b was I c I am
- We told them ____ make so much noise,
but they didn't turn the music down.
a not to b don't c that they didn't
- I said that I ____ be late.
a wouldn't to b won't c wouldn't

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- He wouldn't have passed the exam if he _____ so hard. (not study)
- If we'd had a smaller wedding, we _____ less money. (spend)
- He _____ go to university if he'd had better exam results. (be able to)
- I _____ much last weekend. (not do)
- _____ you _____ your grandparents recently? (visit)
- A** I went on holiday to Turkey last month.
B _____ you _____ there before? (be)
- She _____ too hard lately – she looks exhausted. (work)
- We got to the reception late and the speeches _____. (finish)
- Work on the new bridge _____ by the end of next year. (complete)
- I ran to the bank but it _____ already _____. (close)
- Apple _____ more than 400 million tablets since 2010. (sell)
- Why _____ you _____ biscuits? It's nearly lunchtime. (eat)
- Alex _____ us his holiday photos when the boss came in! (show)
- It's only 9.00 a.m. but she _____ already _____ at work for two hours. (be)
- The film _____ in Japan in the 1960s. (make)

VOCABULARY

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- Her 60th birthday was a _____ occasion. (memory)
- He told me very _____ that he was going to win. (confident)
- Alan felt very _____ when he saw his newborn son. (emotion)
- If you want to speak English well, both fluency and _____ are important. (accurate)
- I don't like being asked _____ questions. (person)

b Write words for the definitions.

- a woman on her wedding day _____
- the holiday taken by a newly married couple _____
- a male friend or relative who helps the groom _____
- a formal social occasion to celebrate something _____
- the people invited to the wedding _____

c Write **Br** or **Am**, and give the British or American alternative.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> movie theater _____ | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> toilet _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> tap _____ | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> stand in line _____ |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> sneakers _____ | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> apartment _____ |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> lift _____ | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> pavement _____ |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> garbage _____ | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> petrol _____ |

d Complete the words.

- Most of my friends passed the exam, but I **f**_____.
- The questions were all **m**_____choice.
- In my English exam, I had to write an **e**_____ about the importance of recycling.
- I passed my driving test the first time I **t**_____ it.
- He **ch**_____ in the exam, so they gave him 0%.

PRONUNCIATION

a Practise the words and sounds.

Vowel sounds



boy ear chair car tourist

Consonant sounds



flower singer parrot

b **P** p.166–7 Sound Bank Say more words for each sound.c What sound in **a** do the **pink** letters have in these words?

- autobiography
- luxurious
- toilet
- rather
- weird

d Underline the stressed syllable.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 se cu ri ty | 3 pro pose | 5 prac ti cal |
| 2 im por tant | 4 brides maid | |

CAN YOU understand this text?

- a Read the article once. Do you ever do any of these things when you're preparing for an exam?

How to learn without forgetting



To help yourself remember what you've learned, it is useful to use a wide range of study tips. Try these techniques – you will be surprised to see how easy it can be to remember things.

Make a study timetable Study when you are most awake. This may be at any time of day. You will ¹ if you study a little each day (for 30 to 60 minutes at a time). Remember to include breaks in your schedule; take a short walk to help clear your mind.

Get enough sleep When you sleep, your brain ². If you don't have time for a sleep during the day, revise your notes at night before going to bed. Try to get between seven and nine hours' sleep each night.

Talk about what you are learning Saying words out loud and hearing them can be helpful – you could try reading your notes to your dog! Study with a friend, or try to teach the topic to a younger sibling. Teaching someone else makes you ³.

Write things down that you need to memorize This process can help your brain recall it better. Take notes on what you've read. Make a mind map – a diagram which shows relationships between pieces of information – place the main idea in the centre and use connected branches to ⁴. You can also make cards and write important facts on them.

Take practice tests This can be a good tool to find out what you know and which topics you still ⁵. When you finish a test, revise the material you didn't know and try another in a few days.

Chew gum Some researchers believe that chewing gum ⁶, which helps you concentrate better. If you chew a particular flavour of gum while studying, such as peppermint, you may be able to better remember information you studied if you chew the same gum during your test.

Use your sense of smell Smells are often associated with memories. Smell a perfume while studying. Then, smell the same perfume just before your exam. You may be able to better ⁷.

- b Read the article again and complete it with verb phrases A–G.

- A allows more oxygen into your brain
- B add related information
- C recall the information you studied
- D converts facts from short-term memory to long-term memory
- E retain information better
- F think about the material more deeply
- G need to study

▶ CAN YOU understand these people?

- ▶ 10.14 Watch or listen and choose a, b, or c.



1 Victoria 2 Jan 3 Keith 4 Royce 5 Diana

- 1 Victoria finds it difficult to remember ____.
a people's names
b names of plants
c things she's eaten
- 2 Jan ____.
a really enjoyed her first wedding
b got married very recently
c met her husband eight years ago
- 3 Keith thinks that ____ has had a very positive influence in the world.
a British TV
b American drama
c the American dream
- 4 Royce thinks fast food is ____.
a convenient
b unhealthy
c tasty
- 5 Diana had a bad experience in an exam because she ____.
a was very nervous
b couldn't think of anything to say for a short time
c hates oral exams

CAN YOU say this in English?

Tick (✓) the box if you can do these things.

Can you...?

- 1 remember three things somebody said to you or asked you yesterday, and report them
- 2 describe a wedding you've been to, or talk about the kind of wedding you'd like to have
- 3 talk about the influence of American culture in your country, and say what you think about it
- 4 talk about an exam you took that went really well, or didn't go well at all

be, do, and have: auxiliary and main verbs

be – main verb and auxiliary

- 1 **A** Where's my bag? **B** It's over there. 🔊 10.2
I **was** very sensitive when I **was** a child.
They haven't **been** here before.
- 2 I'm sitting on the bus.
They **aren't** coming to the party.
I **was** cycling to work when I saw him.
Were they waiting for you when you arrived?
She's **been** learning Japanese for two years.
They **haven't been** working here for very long.
A new concert hall **is being** built – it will open next year.
My car **has been** stolen!

- We can use *be* as the main verb in a sentence.
- be* is also an auxiliary verb.
 - We use *am / is / are* as auxiliaries in the present continuous.
 - We use *was / were* as auxiliaries in the past continuous.
 - We use *has been / have been* as auxiliaries in the present perfect continuous.
 - We use all tenses of *be* as auxiliaries in passives.

do – main verb and auxiliary

- 1 What are you **doing**? 🔊 10.3
I **did** my homework last night.
- 2 She **doesn't** speak English. Where **do** they live?
They **didn't** go to the theatre. **Did** you enjoy the film?

- We can use *do* as the main verb in a sentence.
- We use *do / don't / does / doesn't* as auxiliaries in the present simple, and *did / didn't* as auxiliaries in the past simple.

have – main verb and auxiliary

- 1 I **have** two brothers and a sister. 🔊 10.4
He's **having** a shower at the moment.
What did you **have** for dinner?
- 2 I **have to** be at the airport at 11.00.
We **had** our computer repaired last week.
- 3 They've bought a new car.
I **haven't** seen him recently.
Has he ever been to Spain?
- 4 I was sure I'd seen him before.
We were hungry because we **hadn't** had breakfast.
Had she tried to phone you before she arrived?

- We can use *have* as the main verb in a sentence. It can be an action or non-action verb. See **2A** p.134.
- With *have to* and *have something done*, *have* is a main verb.
- We use *have / haven't / has / hasn't* as auxiliaries in the present perfect.
- We use *had / hadn't* as auxiliaries in the past perfect.

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the auxiliary verb *be*, *do*, or *have*.

Does he like living in the UK, or *is* he feeling homesick?

- A** _____ you ever been to the USA?
B No, my husband _____ like flying.
- A** _____ you miss the beginning of the film?
B No, luckily it _____ started yet.
- _____ he know we _____ coming, or do we need to give him a ring?
- I'm sorry I _____ answer the phone when you called, but I _____ having a meeting.
- We _____ often travel outside Europe, but we _____ been to Chile twice.
- He _____ been working since 7.00 this morning, but now he _____ gone home.
- A** Where _____ Melanie going on holiday this year?
B Rome, I think. She _____ never been there before.
- They're in New York, but they _____ have much time for sightseeing – they _____ only staying for two days.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the main verb *be*, *do*, or *have*.

What *have* you *been doing* since I last saw you? (do)

- I would have finished the exercise if I _____ more time. (have)
- She _____ to Africa before, so she's really looking forward to our trip to Namibia. (not be)
- I _____ steak for lunch and it was delicious. (have)
- Nothing _____ at the moment to solve the problem. (do)
- Where _____ you at 10 o'clock this morning? (be)
- I _____ a shower when the hot water stopped working! (have)
- I _____ really annoyed if you'd repeated what I told you. (be)
- The reception was a great success, and a good time _____ by all. (have)
- I _____ the washing-up as soon as I finish my homework. (do)

revision of verb forms

- a Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets.



- Tina** Hi Roger, how are (be) you?
Roger Hi Tina. I'm exhausted – I ¹ _____ (work) really hard all week.
Tina Is that why you ² _____ (not come) out with us last night?
Roger Yes, I ³ _____ (not can) come because I ⁴ _____ (study). My last exam ⁵ _____ (start) at 9.00 tomorrow morning.
Tina Really? I ⁶ _____ (finish) all my exams!
Roger Lucky you! What ⁷ _____ you _____ (plan) to do now they're over?
Tina I ⁸ _____ (fly) to Australia in three days. I ⁹ _____ (always / want) to go there, ever since my aunt and uncle ¹⁰ _____ (move) there five years ago, but I ¹¹ _____ (not have) time until now.
Roger Fantastic – I'm sure you ¹² _____ (love) it.
Tina I hope so! What about you? I ¹³ _____ (see) Mary yesterday and she ¹⁴ _____ (say) you ¹⁵ _____ (invite) her to go to France.
Roger Yes, but unfortunately she ¹⁶ _____ (already / make) other plans.
Tina And what about tomorrow evening? ¹⁷ _____ you _____ (celebrate)?
Roger Yes, I ¹⁸ _____ (think) of going to that new pizzeria with some friends. ¹⁹ _____ you _____ (want) to come along?
Tina Yes, that would be great – I ²⁰ _____ (see) you tomorrow. And good luck with the exam!

- b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- He cleaned the windows and earned £20. (pay)
 He was paid £20 for cleaning the windows.
- She first met him 20 years ago. (know)
 She _____ him for 20 years.
 - It's not necessary for you to bring any money. (need)
 You _____ to bring any money.
 - I can't repair the chair because I don't have any glue. (have)
 If I _____ some glue, I could repair the chair.
 - I learnt to swim when I was five. (be able, swim)
 I _____ since I was five.
 - What are your plans after you graduate? (go)
 What _____ to do after you graduate?
 - He says it would be good to include a covering letter. (suggest, include)
 He _____ a covering letter.
 - The President opened the concert hall in 2019. (open)
 The concert hall _____ in 2019.
 - I had much longer hair when I was younger. (used, have)
 I _____ much longer hair when I was younger.
 - You can pay me back tomorrow. (not have to)
 You _____ pay me back until tomorrow.
 - She started learning Russian two months ago. (learn)
 She _____ Russian for two months.
 - Somebody had stolen his car so he phoned the police. (steal)
 He phoned the police because his car _____.
 - My boss said I could leave work early. (let, leave)
 My boss _____ me _____ work early.
 - She accepted the wedding invitation. (say, can)
 She _____ come to the wedding.
 - The photo was out of focus because I moved the camera. (move)
 The photo would have been in focus if I _____ the camera.
 - They shouldn't be so careless. (ought, be)
 They _____ more careful.