

Normal Verbs

Simple Present			Simple Past		
I play you play he/she/it plays	do I play? do you play? <i>does he etc.</i> play?	I do not (don't) play you do not (don't) play he <i>etc.</i> does not (doesn't) play	I stopped you stopped he/she/it stopped	did I stop? did you stop? did she <i>etc.</i> stop?	I did not (didn't) stop you did not stop she <i>etc.</i> did not stop
we play you play they play	do we play? do you play? do they play?	we do not (don't) play you do not (don't) play they do not (don't) play	we stopped you stopped they stopped	did we stop? did you stop? did they stop?	we did not stop you did not stop they did not stop

Do is used here as an auxiliary verb to form questions, negatives and short answers.

We use the **simple present** to talk about

– things that are always true:

Water boils at 100 degrees.

– things that happen more than once:

Helen often wears red.

Did is an auxiliary verb which is used to form questions, negatives and short answers.

The contracted form of **did not** is **didn't**.

We use the **simple past** when we mention a finished time:

I saw Carmen three years ago.

Present Progressive		
I am (I'm) eating you are (you're) eating he/she/it is (he's/she's/it's) eating	am I eating? are you eating? is he/she/it eating?	I am (I'm not) eating you are not (aren't) eating he/she/it is not (isn't) eating
we are (we're) eating you are (you're) eating they are (they're) eating	are we eating? are you eating? are they eating?	we are not (aren't) eating you are not (aren't) eating they are not (aren't) eating

We use the **Present Progressive** for:

– temporary events that are happening just now, or around now:

Helen's wearing a lovely green dress today.

– plans for the future:

We're leaving on Monday.

The Present Perfect		
I have (I've) seen you have (you've) seen he <i>etc.</i> has (he's) seen we have (we've) seen you have (you've) seen they have (they've) seen	have I seen? have you seen? has he <i>etc.</i> seen? have we seen? have you seen? have they seen?	I have not (haven't) seen you have not (haven't) seen he <i>etc.</i> has not (hasn't) seen we have not (haven't) seen you have not (haven't) seen they have not (haven't) seen

We use the **Present Perfect**

– When we are talking about an unfinished time period:

I haven't seen him since last Friday.

– When we mean 'at any time up to now':

*'Have you ever been to Paris?'
'Yes, I have.' / 'No, I haven't.'*

Note the difference between *since* and *for*:

Since + the beginning of the period: *I've known Paul since he was 15.* (since 1984; since Christmas, etc.)

For + the whole period: *I've had my car for 5 years.* (for two months; for a long time, etc.)

Talking about the future

Present Progressive (plans/appointments)	
Are you doing anything this evening? I'm meeting Jane tomorrow.	I'm working (I work/I will work) on Thursday We're leaving on Monday.
Be going + infinitive (intentions)	(predictions)
I'm going to learn Chinese. This is going to be the kitchen.	It's going to rain. She's going to have a baby.
Predictions with <i>going to</i> + verb when we can 'see things coming' – when it is clear what is going to happen.	
Will (predictions)	
I think Manchester will beat Liverpool 2-0.	Tomorrow will be warm and sunny.
I/you/he/ etc. will ('ll) go will I/ etc. go? I etc will not (won't) go	

Special Verbs

Be

Present			Past		
I am (I'm) you are (you're) he/she/it is (he's/she's/it's) we are (we're) you are (you're) they are (they're)	am I? are you? is he/she/it? are we? are you? are they?	I am (I'm) not you are not (aren't) he/she/it is not (isn't) we are not (aren't) you are not (aren't) they are not (aren't)	I was you were he/she/it was we were you were they were	was I? were you? was he/she/it? were we? were you? were they?	I was not (wasn't) you were not (weren't) he/she/it was not (wasn't) we were not (weren't) you were not (weren't) they were not (weren't)

Are you English? Yes, *I am*.

When you *were* a small child, *were* you happy?

Future	Present Perfect
Tomorrow will be cold and wet. I'll be back home at about six o'clock. Next year he'll be 60 years old.	I have been (I've been) a teacher for ten years. Where has (Where's) John been all day?

There is/There are

Present			Past		
there is (there's) there are	is there? are there?	there is not (isn't) there are not (aren't)	there was there were	was there? were there?	there was not (wasn't) there were not (weren't)

There *is/was* is used with singulars.

There is a swimming pool in the garden.
There aren't any cookies left.

There *are/were* is used with plurals.

There was a cat in the kitchen.
There were three cups on the table.

Have (got)

Present of Have got		
I have (I've) got you have (you've) got he, etc. has (he's) got we have (we've) got you have (you've) got they have (they've) got	have I got? have you got? has he got? have we got? have you got? have they got?	I have not (haven't) got you have not (haven't) got he, etc. has not (hasn't) got we have not (haven't) got you have not (haven't) got they have not (haven't) got

The form *have got* ('have', 'possess') is common in British English and is mostly used in the present; in American English *have* is more common.

You've got beautiful eyes.
Have you got a brother?
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
We've got a new car.
I haven't got any money.

Have (= eat, take, etc.)

Present		
I/you have he/she/it has we/you/they have	do I/you have? does he/she/it have? do we/you/they have?	I/you do not (don't) have he/she/it does not (doesn't) have we/you/they do not (don't) have

Have (without got) is often used in the sense of 'eat', 'drink', 'take'. In this case, questions and negatives are made with *do*.

Have another sandwich!
What time do you have lunch?

Past
I, you, he/she/it/we/you/they had did I, you, he/she/it/we/you/they have ? I, you, he/she/it/we/you/they did not (didn't) have

Future	Present Perfect
I think I'll have a bath now. I don't know if we will have enough time.	I have had a lot of problems this year. How long have you had the car?

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