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Grammar-Vocabulary WORKBOOK

*A complementary resource to your online TELL ME MORE Training
Learning Language: English*

Mood, voice and auxiliaries

A1

Forward

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Mood, voice and auxiliaries

Mood and tenses

The simple present

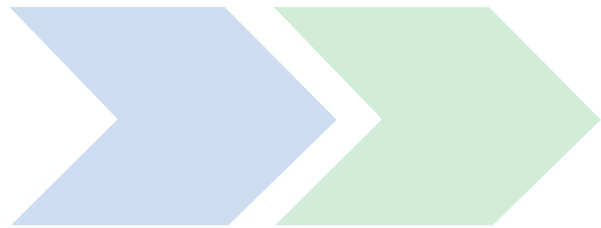
A - Construction

The verb to be conjugated in the **simple present** always takes an **-s** in the **third person singular**. For all other persons it is **identical to the infinitive**.

Example:

To work

I work
you work
he / she / it works
we work
you work
they work



B - Use

The **simple present** is used:

➔ Especially to talk of events more or less permanent and for regular actions .	<u>Example:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We often play tennis.
➔ For narrations in the simple present, to describe an instantaneous and precise action (for example, in reports).	<u>Example:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A policeman knocks at a door and tells a woman...

Note:

In the **third person singular**:

➔ **-es** is added after **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, o** and **-x**.

Example:

• She **passes**, he **catches**...

➔ Verbs ending in **-y** take **-ies** (except when the 'y' is preceded by a vowel).

Example:

- to try = he **tries**
- **but** to play = he **plays**

The simple present – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

it (to work)	it works
He (to wear)	
They (to ask)	
Melanie (to live)	
You (to know)	
Kurt and Kordell (to look)	
We (to like)	

The simple present – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Can you _____ Thursday?
The clock _____ eight thirty!
I _____ spring and summer.
You _____ in the bathroom?

love - work - spell - says

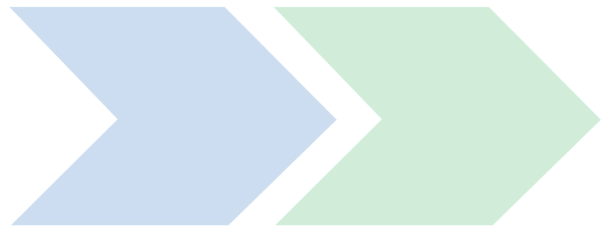
The verb 'to be'

➔ **To be** is at the same time:

- a **stative verb**
- an **auxiliary**

➔ In the present indicative it is conjugated as follows:

To be	I am you are he / she / it is we are you are they are
--------------	--



The verb 'to be' – Exercise – The right word

I _____ an extraterrestrial.

will - were - is - am - are - be

The verb 'to be' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Hello, how _____ you?

I _____ fine, thanks.

Her name _____ Sarah.

am - are - is

Contraction of 'to be'

A - Construction

In the **present indicative**, the verb '**to be**' can be conjugated in two ways:

Non-contracted form	Contracted form
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

B – Use

<p>➔ The non-contracted form is commonly used to emphasize 'to be' and to ask questions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I am old. • My hair is very dark brown. • Are these your glasses? • Yes, they are. • I'm as old as you are.
<p>➔ The contracted form is used when 'to be' is not emphasized, and is more common with pronouns than with nouns.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of course, I'm a man! • She's with our son and daughter. • You're not old, are you?

Note: '**To be**' has no contracted form in the preterite.

Contraction of 'to be' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I (be)	I am
You (be)	
We (be)	
He (be)	
It (be)	
They (be)	
She (be)	

Contraction of 'to be' – Exercise – The right word

_____ 's my grandma

They - He - She - You

Contraction of 'to be' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

They' _____ a fun couple.

He' _____ my best friend.

I' _____ excited to see them.

s - m - re

The present continuous

A – Construction

<p>➔ In the affirmative form, the present continuous is formed as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BE + verb in '-ing' form</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm (I am) washing my hair.
<p>➔ The negative form is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BE + not + verb in '-ing' form</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know you aren't (are not) working.
<p>➔ In the interrogative form, the auxiliary goes before the subject.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are you doing?

B – Use

<p>➔ The present continuous is used to describe an action that is currently taking place.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think he's sleeping in his bedroom. I don't want to go out. It's raining. She's not crying, she's laughing.
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The present continuous – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

he waits	he's waiting
I speak	
you talk	
she meets	
it helps	
we expect	
they wait	

The present continuous – Exercise – The right word

Good morning, I _____ about the conference next month.

am calling - am called - call

The simple present and the present continuous

<p>➔ The simple present is used to talk about facts more or less permanent and regular actions or events.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She works every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
<p>➔ The present continuous is used to describe an action actually taking place at the moment when one is speaking.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm working on the computer right now.

The simple present and the present continuous – Exercise – The right word

We're currently _____ a new scanner.

marketing - directing - promote – market

The simple present and the present continuous – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I usually _____ the office at three in the afternoon.

However, today I _____ on an important project.

I _____ some free time tomorrow morning.

But after lunch, I _____ to a meeting with Mr. Banks.

leave - am working - have - am going

The simple present and the present continuous – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I am learning a lot.	I learn a lot.
Our figures are improving.	
We are marketing a project.	
They are discussing sales figures.	

The verb 'to have'

A - Construction

- ➔ 'To have' is both an **auxiliary** and an ordinary **verb**, and is conjugated in the **present indicative** as follows:

'To have'
I have
You have
He / she / it has
We have
You have
They have



B - Use

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The verb to have expressing possession is often followed by got (past participle of to get) in everyday speech. ➔ The auxiliary have disappears completely sometimes, which results in: I got, he got... 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You've got (or you got) a nice sweater.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ In the interrogative and negative forms, to have (got) is conjugated with the auxiliary do, as with an ordinary verb. In these two forms, got is never used. <p>Note: The questions introduced by the interrogative pronoun 'who' are formed without 'do', but short answers and emphatic structures are formed with 'do'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have a car? • How many children do you have? • Did you have a good time? Yes, we did. • She doesn't have any pets. • I didn't have my credit card with me. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Who has some paper?' 'I do.' • They do have nice daughters.

The verb 'to have' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

He (to have)	He has
I (to have)	
You (to have)	
It (to have)	
She (to have)	
We (to have)	
They (to have)	

The verb 'to have' – Exercise – The right word

You _____ a house.

have - hate - live - has - drink - eat

The verb 'to have' – Exercise – Word order

has - his - a - sister - good - job

The future

A - Construction

<p>➔ Will ('ll in the shortened form) is followed by a verb in the infinitive. It is invariable.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomorrow he will (he'll) play.
<p>➔ In the negative form, will not is shortened to won't.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's too cold outside, they won't go out.
<p>➔ The interrogative form is formed as with the other auxiliaries: will is placed before the subject.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will you help me, please?

B - Use

- ➔ The future is expressed with the auxiliary '**will**'.
- ➔ '**Will**' also expresses the **tendency** of an event to take place on a repeated basis. In that case, repetitive **temporal adverbs** are used (often, sometimes, always...) with '**will**'.

Example: I **will often** have to take the train.

C - Polite Suggestions

- ➔ You can also use '**will**' to make polite offers or suggestions. When used to make polite offers, '**I'll**' is similar to the **more formal** expression '**allow me to**'.

Example:

- **We'll** be happy to take care of your reservations for you.
- Good morning, Ma'am. **I'll** take your coat.
- Hello, Mr. Littel. **Allow me to** get the door for you.

The future– Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I will (to stay) in Boston for 3 days.	I will stay in Boston for 3 days.
You will (to pay) for the reservation at the airport.	
He will (to reserve) some tickets to fly to Boston on July the 1st.	
She will (to rent) a car at the airport.	

The affirmative imperative

<p>➔ In the second persons of the singular and the plural, the affirmative imperative has the same form as the infinitive without 'to.'</p>	<p>Example: Take a seat. Follow me, please.</p>
<p>➔ In the first persons of the singular and the plural, as well as in the third persons of the singular and the plural, the affirmative imperative is formed as follows:</p> <p>let + personal pronoun complement + infinitive without 'to'</p> <p>let + noun phrase + infinitive without 'to'</p>	<p>Example: Let me check in the dictionary. Let Mark sit here. Let's (let us) go to the beach. Let them do what they want!</p>

The affirmative imperative – Exercise – The right word

Go _____ means go to sleep.

the movies - on a hike - to bed - over the moon - shopping – underwater

The affirmative imperative – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

You should forget about it.	Forget about it.
You should eat lunch now.	
You should clean the burners.	
You should buy dishwashing liquid.	

The negative imperative

<p>➔ In the second persons of the singular and the plural, the negative imperative is constructed as follows:</p> <p>do not (or don't) + infinitive without 'to'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't touch that. • Don't be silly!
<p>➔ In polite speech, in the first person of the plural, the negative imperative is formed as follows:</p> <p>let + us + not + infinitive without 'to'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's (let us) not argue.
<p>➔ In everyday speech, in the first and third persons, the negative imperative is formed as follows:</p> <p>do not (or don't) + let + object pronoun + infinitive without 'to'</p> <p>do not (don't) + let + noun phrase + infinitive without 'to'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't let me fall asleep. • Don't let the children do what they want!

The negative imperative – Exercises – The right word

_____! Tomorrow you have a dentist's appointment!

Wash the dishes - Don't forget - Put that knife down - Don't remember - Cry with joy

The negative imperative – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

We shouldn't spend too much.	Let's not spend too much.
You shouldn't leave the tennis courts.	
We shouldn't use the dishwasher.	
You shouldn't take the double bed.	

Verbs: reactions and preferences

Some **verbs** express **thought reactions** and **preferences**. They are followed **only** by the **gerund (-ing)**. **Other** verbs, according to the meaning of the sentence, are followed by the **gerund** or the **infinitive**.

<p>➔ A few verbs are followed only by the gerund: to enjoy, to mind, to resent, to object to, to miss, and cannot stand.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They enjoy dancing very much. • Would you mind holding my jacket for a second?
<p>➔ Some verbs are followed by the gerund or the infinitive: to like, to love, to dislike, to hate, to loathe, to prefer, and cannot bear.</p> <p>➔ They are followed by the gerund (-ing) when they express usual reactions or unchanging tastes.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I love traveling. • She dislikes watching television.
<p>➔ They are followed by the infinitive when they express reactions to precise actions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>I prefer to stay and leave tomorrow.</p>

Verbs: reactions and preferences – Exercise – The right word

I prefer _____ to the movies than to the ballet.

going - to going - gone - go - went

Verbs: reactions and preferences – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I enjoy _____ for all my friends!

Some of them don't like to _____ with the shopping.

We can't stand _____ in line at the butcher shop.

I _____ to make chicken tonight. We had steaks yesterday.

waiting - help - prefer - cooking

'Will' - 'To be going to'

Will	
<p>➔ Will expresses an idea in the future but also a willingness (or refusal in the negative form) and the likelihood of an event happening repeatedly.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will you help me, please? • I will often have to take the train.
<p>➔ One uses will rather than to be going to with verbs that describe a thought process such as to think, to know, to remember...</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is too hard. I won't remember it.

To be going to	
<p>➔ To be going to, followed by the infinitive, expresses a notion of foreseeable future, an intention, or a conviction.</p> <p>➔ The notions of intention and immediate future are expressed more clearly by to be going to than by will.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm at the station. Are you going to pick me up? • Will you pick me up at the station next Tuesday?
<p>➔ To be going to is used to express a conviction while will only expresses a prediction, a fact.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are lots of clouds. • I'm afraid it's going to rain today. (Speaker's conviction) • On Sunday it will rain on the south coast. (Weather forecast)

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Exercise – The right word

How long are you _____ to stay at our hotel?

Will – going - go

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I (to stay) 2 nights.	I am going to stay 2 nights.
You (to reserve) a room.	
He (to take) her name.	
She (to arrive) in June.	

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Exercise – Text transformation

Put the following text into the simple future indicative:

Sharon was at the nine o'clock meeting.

Then, she had a business lunch at one o'clock. After lunch, she received the delivery.

She had a presentation after that. She was still in her office at five.



The near future: BE + ING

<p>▶ The present continuous (BE + ING) may express a planned or expected event in the near future.</p> <p>Note: In such a case, the date is often explicit.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We're having friends over for dinner.• Where are you going?• We're staying in a summer house we rented. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They're coming tonight.
<p>▶ This form can also imply a strongly felt intention or desire. Not may be stressed in negative sentences of this type.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm not seeing anybody today.

The near future: BE + ING – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you _____ right now?

Do you _____ what I'm saying? What color _____ your eyes?

Do you _____ long hair?

What kind of shoes are you _____?

doing - understand - have - are - wearing

Irregular verbs

➔ **Reminder:** A **regular verb's simple preterite** and **past participle** are formed by adding '-ed' or '-d' to the verb's infinitive. If the verb ends with a consonant + '-y,' its **past participle** will end in '-ied'. When it ends in a vowel + consonant and the last syllable is stressed, the consonant is often doubled before adding '-ed.'

Example:

- To look => looked
- To love => loved
- To try => tried
- To stop => stopped

➔ However, there are also **irregular verbs** whose formations follow no such rules. Irregular verbs' various forms must be memorized.

Infinitive	Preterite	Past participle
To arise	Arose	Arisen
To be	Was/were	Been
To bear	Bore	Borne
To beat	Beat	beaten
To become	Became	Become
To begin	Began	begun
To bend	Bent	Bent
To bet	Bet/betted	Bet/betted
To bind	Bound	Bound
To bite	Bit	Bitten
To bleed	Bled	Bled
To blow	Blew	Blown
To break	Broke	Broken
To breed	Bred	Bred
To bring	Brought	Brought
To build	Built	Built
To burst	Burst	Burst
To buy	Bought	Bought
To cast	Cast	Cast
To catch	Caught	Caught

Moods, voice and auxiliaries – A1 level

Infinitive	Preterite	Past participle
To choose	Chose	Chosen
To cling	Clung	Clung
To come	Came	Come
To cost	Cost	Cost
To have a price of – not to be confused with 'to cost' ('costed'/'costed'), to establish the price of		
To creep	Crept	Crept
To cut	Cut	Cut
TO deal	Dealt	Dealt
To dig	Dug	Dug
To dive	Dove/dived	Dived
To do	Did	Done
To draw	Drew	Drawn
To drink	Drank	Drunk
To drive	Drove	Driven
To eat	Ate	Eaten
To fall	Fell	Fallen
To feed	Fed	Fed
To feel	Felt	Felt
To overcome	Overcame	Overcome
To overtake	overtook	overtaken
To pay	Paid	Paid
To plead	Pled/pleaded	Pled/pleaded
To prove	Proved	Proven/proved
To put	Put	Put
To quit	Quit/quitted	Quit/quitted
To read	Read	Read
To ride	Rode	Ridden
To ring	Rang	rung
to (cause to) sound out — not to be confused with 'to ring' ('/ringed'/'ringed'), to encircle		

Moods, voice and auxiliaries – A1 level

Infinitive	Preterite	Past participle
To rise	Rose	Rosen
To run	Ran	Run
To say	Said	Said
To see	Saw	Seen
To seek	Sought	Sought
To sell	Sold	Sold
To send	Sent	Sent
To set	Set	Set
To sew	Sewed	Sewn/sewed
To shake	Shook	Shaken
To shine	Shone/shined	Shone/shined
to shine shone/shined shone/shined to give off or reflect light — not to be confused with 'to shine' ('shined'/'shined'), to polish		
To withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn
To write	Wrote	written

Note:

The past participle of '**to get**' is '**gotten**' in various idioms and whenever '**to get**' expresses obtainment or transformation.

Example:

- Have you **gotten** my e-mail?
- She's **gotten** fat.
- At last you've **gotten over** the first hurdle.
- He's **gotten used to** it.

Construction of the preterite

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The preterite of regular verbs is constructed by adding -ed or -d to the verb in the infinitive. ➔ The verbs that end with -y have a preterite ending of -ied. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yesterday I watched a movie. • The baby cried a lot last night.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The construction of irregular verbs in the preterite does not have a precise rule. They must therefore be learned by heart. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did (t do) you first meet him? • I first met (to meet) him yesterday. • I went (to go) to Spain 15 years ago.

Construction of the preterite – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I work	I worked
You work	
They work	
She works	
It works	
We work	
He works	

Construction of the preterite – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

It starts in April.	It started in April.
I work for a bank.	
She starts as a bank teller.	
They study at a French university.	

Construction of the present perfect

➔ The **present perfect** is formed as follows:

have (conjugated) + **past participle**

Example:

- As I've **seen** this play before,
- I don't want to see it again.
- He's always **been** very kind.

Construction of the present perfect – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

You have _____ going around the small stores.

You will _____ the rest from the supermarket. Take a cart!

Can you _____ this bag while I get a cart, Jamie?

What do we need, Mom?

We _____ to get some milk, some butter... Can I _____ the cart, Mom?

Yes, but don't _____ into everyone.

bump - need - get - push - finished – hold

Construction of the present perfect – Exercise – Word order

Watch – my – stopped - has

Use of the present perfect

The **present perfect** always expresses a **link** between the **past** and the **present**.

One uses the **present perfect** to express:

<p>➔ A life experience</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have been to China before. • I've never smoked. <p>Note: The present perfect is often used with expressions such as 'already', 'yet', 'before' and 'never'.</p>
<p>➔ A consequence in the present of a state or an action in the past.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've tried to learn Chinese but I haven't succeeded.
<p>➔ A state or an action that has begun in the past and continues until the present.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He's always won until now.
<p>➔ A state or an action, of a definite beginning and end, that has begun in the past and that continues into the present. In that case, 'since,' 'for,' 'how long' or 'since when' are used.</p> <p>Note: When since (sense of time) is followed by a clause, the verb of the clause is in the preterite.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I haven't slept since Tuesday!
<p>➔ A state or an action that has just been accomplished.</p> <p>Note: The present perfect is never used with expressions such as 'ago' or 'yesterday' which describe a specific moment in the past. With such terms, the preterite is used instead.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've just finished an excellent book.

Moods, voice and auxiliaries – A1 level

The **present perfect** can be used to express that an action in the **future** takes place before another one. It is frequently used when **describing a process**, and is often introduced by words such as **once**, **the minute**, **as soon as**, **after**, **before**, and **when**.

Example:

- **As soon as we've received** the brochures, we proofread them for accuracy.
- **When you've found out** what the customer needs, we'll meet to discuss deadlines.
- **Once we've measured** the space, we can start designing the lab.
- We can't plan our campaign **before we've agreed on** a budget.



'Would like': expressing wishes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The conditional 'would like' may express a wish or desire. ➔ 'Would like' is contracted '-d like'. ➔ 'Would like' precedes an infinitive or a noun or noun phrase. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd like to go to the movies. • I would like more details.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Used as an interrogative, 'would like' is a more polite synonym of '(do) want'. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kind of gas would you like? • Would you like to have a drink? • Would you like to see the backyard?

'Would like': expressing wishes – Exercise – The right word

Yes, I _____ like a cup of coffee.

need – would - can

'Would like': expressing wishes – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I see Mr. Adams.	I would like to see Mr. Adams.
You speak to Mr. Adams.	
I have an appointment.	
He drinks a cup of coffee.	

Construction of the present conditional

<p>➔ The present conditional is formed with:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">would + infinitive without to</p> <p>➔ Would is invariable. It is shortened to 'd.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be more difficult if you explained it this way. • I'd like to go on holiday.
<p>➔ In the negative form, would and not are usually shortened to wouldn't.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We wouldn't go sailing in such weather conditions.
<p>➔ The present conditional is used to talk about theoretical situations or actions. You may use this form when you wish to talk about what could be or could happen. Compare the theoretical and real situations in the examples below.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be a mistake to cut the budget. (theoretical action) • It's a mistake to cut the budget. (real present action) • We would improve our company's performance. (theoretical situation) • We are improving our company's performance. (real present situation)

Construction of the present conditional – Exercise – Word order

be - a - it- wouldn't - nice - if - robot - all - did - the - cleaning?

Use of the present conditional

The **present conditional** is used:

➔ In a principal clause of which the dependent (often understood) is introduced by if + preterite and expresses a condition or an assumption .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If I had time, I'd (would) do many things.
➔ To express the idea of future in the past .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I thought she wouldn't come.
➔ To offer, ask for or state something with politeness .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would you like a drink?• I'd (would) like to go swimming.• We should say he didn't fit the job.

Use of the present conditional – Exercise – Word order

or - prefer - renting - would - villa - a - you - camping?

Verbs without a continuous form

Some verbs are **often** used in the **simple form**.

These include:

- ➔ The **verbs of involuntary perception: to feel, to hear, to see.**
- ➔ The verbs expressing **appearances, preferences, beliefs...** For example: **to be, to believe, to know, to like, to love, to mean, to prefer, to think, to understand, to want.**
- ➔ **To have and have to.**

Example:

- She **wants** chocolate.
- I **think** you're right about that.

Note: Some of these verbs may be used in the continuous form but their meaning changes.

Verbs without a continuous form – Exercise – Word order

you - hair - have - do - long - ?

Verbs without a continuous form: exceptions

Some **verbs** that **normally** take the **simple form** can be used in the **continuous form** in certain cases.

<p>➡ When the verb to think is used in the continuous form, it has a different meaning with respect to the simple form.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm thinking of my friend who's taking an exam. • We're thinking of going to the cinema tonight. (continuous form) • What do you think of this movie? (simple form)
<p>➡ Verbs of perception can be used in the continuous form when they express a voluntary action.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To see if he has a fever, the mother is feeling the child's head.
<p>➡ The verb to want is often used in the continuous form in the present perfect.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've been wanting to take dance lessons for ages.
<p>➡ The verb to like is used in the continuous form in everyday language: How are you liking... ? with the meaning: 'Are you enjoying... ?'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you liking your stay?
<p>➡ The verb to have can be used in the continuous form in the expression to have something done (in the passive), and in expressions such as to have dinner.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They're having a chimney built. • My friend's having dinner in a nice restaurant tonight.
<p>➡ The verb to be can be used in the continuous form either as an auxiliary in the passive voice or followed by an adjective to insist on the fact that it refers to the present moment.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building is being renovated. • Usually you're quite serious, but right now you're being crazy!

Verbs without a continuous form - exceptions – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

He (to shop) at the moment.	He's shopping at the moment.
They (to eat) stuffed cabbage for dinner.	
We (to have) a party today.	
He (to go) out for brunch every Sunday.	



'To be' and 'to have': preterite

➔ In the **preterite**, '**to be**' is conjugated as follows:

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

Example:

- It **was** probably a forum on environmental issues.
- We **were** lucky to get these seats.

➔ In the **preterite**, '**to have**' is conjugated as follows:

I had	we had
you had	you had
he / she / it had	they had

Example:

- We **had** a very good meal.
- The American pension funds **had** a major effect on prices.

'To be' and 'to have': preterite – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I am	I was
You are	
He is	
She is	
It is	
We are	
They are	

Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries

1- 'Be', 'have', 'do', and 'let'

Some tenses are formed using the auxiliaries 'be', 'have', 'do', and 'let'.

Conjugation of 'be', 'have', and 'do' follows that of 'to be', 'to have' and 'to do' (see **conjugation tables** in TELL ME MORE).

<p>➔ The auxiliary 'be,' followed by a present participle, is used for conjugating continuous tenses.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am eating. • She's been driving nonstop.
<p>➔ The auxiliary 'have,' followed by a past participle, is used for conjugating past compound tenses.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have been waiting for two hours. • It hasn't arrived yet.
<p>➔ The auxiliary 'do' is used in interrogative and negative sentences, in tags, and for emphasis in affirmative sentences.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long does it take? • I don't have any change. • Do you have honey? - Yes, we do.
<p>➔ The auxiliary 'let,' which is invariable, is used in the imperative.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let me see. • Let's go and get sandwiches. • Let them wait a little.

2- 'Will'

➔ 'Will,' which is contracted as '-ll,' is the **future** auxiliary. The contracted form of 'will not' is 'won't.'

Example:

- She'll stay till eight.
- I **won't** need the duvets.

Note: Although rare, 'shall' may replace 'will' in the first persons singular and plural.

Example: We **shall** come with you.

3- 'Would'

➡ 'Would,' whose contracted form is '-d,' is the **conditional** auxiliary. 'Would not' is contracted to 'wouldn't.'

Example:

- I'd like to believe you!
- **Would** you sign here, please?
- If I were you, I **wouldn't** do it.

Auxiliaries – Exercise – Grammar practice

Make the following sentences negative:

I have	I do not have
I drink	
I wait	
I like	
I speak	
I see	
I help	

Auxiliaries – Exercise – Word order

like - do - What - look - you - ?

Modal auxiliaries

Some tenses are formed using **modal auxiliaries**. With the exception of 'ought,' these are followed by **infinitives without 'to.'**

Modal auxiliaries are invariable, i.e., they take no '-s' in the third person singular.

Modal auxiliaries may precede continuous tenses ('be' + '-ing' verb).

'Can'	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The auxiliary 'can' expresses ability, permission, or likelihood. ➔ Its past is 'could' and its future is generally 'will be able to'. The negative of 'can' is 'cannot' or 'can't'. 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you count? • They can't make it tonight. • I can't hear you.
'Could'	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The auxiliary 'could', not to be confused with the identical preterite of 'can', is used for forming the preterite modal. 'Could' may express a conditional or hypothetical present, a dubious possibility, or a politely-phrased request. ➔ 'Could have' + past participle may express the theoretical likelihood of events that have not taken place, or the likelihood of past events whose status is unknown. 'Could not' is contracted to 'couldn't'. 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well, we could have two desserts. • I wish I could play the piano. • It could have been worse.
'May'	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The auxiliary 'may' expresses uncertainty or possibility in both the present and future. ➔ Its past is 'may have' + past participle. For referring to eventualities in questions, various turns of phrase are used to replace 'may' (e.g. 'Do you think . . .'). ➔ 'May' is also a somewhat formal way of expressing permission, an idea expressed in the past and future by 'to be allowed to' or 'to be permitted to.' 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That may be true. • It may have happened. • May I have your room number? - No, you may not.

Moods, voice and auxiliaries – A1 level

'Might'	
<p>➔ The auxiliary 'might', which is identical to the preterite of 'may' (used to respect the sequence of tenses), commonly replaces 'may' in all tenses.</p> <p>➔ In the past, 'might have' + past participle is used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There might be a few showers. • I thought I might come back by car. • The flight might have been delayed.
'Will'	
<p>➔ 'Will' is both a future and a modal auxiliary.</p> <p>➔ The modal auxiliary 'will' may express a wish or (in the negative) refusal or, alternatively, repetition or continuity.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen, will you? • This envelope won't close!
'Shall'	
<p>➔ 'Shall' is usually used in first-person questions that express offers or ask opinions.</p> <p>Note: 'Should' is more common in such cases.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>Shall I help you? Shall we take my car?</p> <p>Example: How should we proceed?</p>
'Must'	
<p>➔ The auxiliary 'must' expresses an obligation determined by the speaker or writer. In this sense, 'must' exists only in the present, and 'have to' and 'be to' are used in the past and future. 'Must not' (or 'mustn't') expresses a prohibition; 'shouldn't', however, is more common.</p> <p>➔ 'Must' may also express near-certainty. When it expresses near-certainty, 'must' may be followed by a continuous form.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We must find a solution. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must have put the wrong address. • You must be kidding.

'Should'	
<p>➔ The auxiliary 'should' may express a suggestion or piece of advice or, alternatively, a desirable probability. 'Should' + infinitive refers to the present; in the past, 'should have' + past participle expresses a regret, a reproach, or the likelihood of a past event having taken place. 'Should not' is contracted as 'shouldn't'.</p> <p>➔ Like 'shall', 'should' may also be used to make offers or ask opinions in first-person questions.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should always have an umbrella with you. I shouldn't eat so much. We should be landing at 12:25. <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should I call his family?
'Ought to'	
<p>➔ 'Ought to', a less common synonym of 'should', often expresses a strong probability, one whose failure to take place would be surprising. The rare negative 'ought not to' can be used before short, very common verbs.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You ought to try some of the discussion groups. She ought to be back now. You ought not to do that.

Modal auxiliaries – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ there are four of us, we can get a bigger room.
 _____ you see the ocean from here?
 We _____ leave until everyone is ready. Will we be _____ to pay the rent?

able - can - can't - since

Modal auxiliaries – Exercise – Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

Millie knows how to count.	Millie can count.
Frank knows how to spell.	
Do you know how to swim?	
She knows how to use a computer.	

Mood, voice and auxiliaries - Solutions

Mood and tenses – Solution(s)

The simple present – Solution(s)

The simple present – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

it (to work)	it works
He (to wear)	He wears
They (to ask)	They ask
Melanie (to live)	Melanie lives She lives
You (to know)	You know
Kurt and Kordell (to look)	Kurt and Kordell look They look
We (to like)	We like

The simple present – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Can you **spell** Thursday?
 The clock **says** eight thirty!
 I **love** spring and summer. You **work** in the bathroom?

.....

The verb 'to be' – Solution(s)

The verb 'to be' – Exercise – The right word

I **am** an extraterrestrial.

The verb 'to be' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Hello, how **are** you?
 I **am** fine, thanks.
 Her name **is** Sarah.

.....

Contraction of 'to be' – Solution(s)

Contraction of 'to be' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I (be)	I am
You (be)	You are You're
We (be)	We are We're
He (be)	He is He's
It (be)	It is It's
They (be)	They are They're
She (be)	She is She's



Contraction of 'to be' – Exercise – The right word

She's my grandma.

Contraction of 'to be' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

They're a fun couple.

He's my best friend.

I'm excited to see.

.....

The present continuous – Solution(s)

The present continuous – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

He waits	He's waiting
I speak	I'm speaking I am speaking
You talk	You're talking You are talking
She meets	She's meeting She is meeting
It helps	It's helping It is helping
We expect	We're expecting We are expecting
They wait	They're waiting They are waiting

The present continuous – Exercise – The right word

Good morning, I **am calling** about the conference next month.

The simple present and the present continuous – Solution(s)

The simple present and the present continuous – Exercise – The right word

We're currently **marketing** a new scanner.

The simple present and the present continuous – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I usually **leave** the office at three in the afternoon.
 However, today I **am working** on an important project.
 I **have** some free time tomorrow morning.
 But after lunch, I **am going** to a meeting with Mr. Banks.

The simple present and the present continuous – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I am learning a lot.	I learn a lot.
Our figures are improving.	Our figures improve.
We are marketing a project.	We market a project.
They are discussing sales figures.	They discuss sales figures.

The verb 'to have' – Solution(s)

The verb 'to have' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

He (to have)	He has
I (to have)	I have I've
You (to have)	You have You've
It (to have)	It has It's
She (to have)	She has She's
We (to have)	We have We've
They (to have)	They have They've

The verb 'to have' – Exercise – The right word

You **have** a house.

The verb 'to have' – Exercise – Word order

His sister has a good job.

.....

The future – Solution(s)

The future– Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I will (to stay) in Boston for 3 days.	I will stay in Boston for 3 days.
You will (to pay) for the reservation at the airport.	You will pay for the reservation at the airport. You'll pay for the reservation at the airport.
He will (to reserve) some tickets to fly to Boston on July the 1st.	He will reserve some tickets to fly to Boston on July the 1st. He'll reserve some tickets to fly to Boston on July the 1st.
She will (to rent) a car at the airport.	She will rent a car at the airport. She'll rent a car at the airport.

The affirmative imperative – Solution(s)

The affirmative imperative – Exercise – The right word

Go **to bed** means go to sleep.

The affirmative imperative – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

You should forget about it.	Forget about it.
You should eat lunch now.	Eat lunch now.
You should clean the burners.	Clean the burners.
You should buy dishwashing liquid.	Buy dishwashing liquid.

The negative imperative – Solution(s)

The negative imperative – Exercises – The right word

Don't forget! Tomorrow you have a dentist's appointment!

The negative imperative – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

We shouldn't spend too much.	Let's not spend too much.
You shouldn't leave the tennis courts.	Don't leave the tennis courts. Do not leave the tennis courts.
We shouldn't use the dishwasher.	Let's not use the dishwasher.
You shouldn't take the double bed.	Don't take the double bed. Do not take the double bed.

Verbs: reactions and preferences – Solution(s)

Verbs: reactions and preferences – Exercise – The right word

I prefer **going** to the movies than to the ballet.

Verbs: reactions and preferences – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I enjoy **cooking** for all my friends!
Some of them don't like to **help** with the shopping.
We can't stand **waiting** in line at the butcher shop.
I **prefer** to make chicken tonight. We had steaks yesterday.

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Solution(s)

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Exercise – The right word

How long are you **going** to stay at our hotel?

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I (to stay) 2 nights.	I am going to stay 2 nights.
You (to reserve) a room.	You are going to reserve a room. You're going to reserve a room.
He (to take) her name.	He is going to take her name. He's going to take her name.
She (to arrive) in June.	She is going to arrive in June. She's going to arrive in June.

'Will' - 'To be going to' – Exercise – Text transformation

Put the following text into the simple future indicative:

Sharon was at the nine o'clock meeting.
Then, she had a business lunch at one o'clock. After lunch, she received the delivery.
She had a presentation after that. She was still in her office at five.

Sharon will be at the nine o'clock meeting.
Then, she will have a business lunch at one o'clock. After lunch, she will receive the delivery.
She will have a presentation after that. She will still be in her office at five.

The near future: BE + ING – Solution(s)

The near future: BE + ING – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you **doing** right now?
Do you **understand** what I'm saying?
What color **are** your eyes? Do you **have** long hair?
What kind of shoes are you **wearing**?

.....

Construction of the preterite – Solution(s)

Construction of the preterite – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I work	I worked
You work	You worked
They work	They worked
She works	She worked
It works	It worked
We work	We worked
He works	He worked



Construction of the preterite – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

It starts in April.	It started in April.
I work for a bank.	I worked for a bank.
She starts as a bank teller.	She started as a bank teller.
They study at a French university.	They studied at a French university.

Construction of the present perfect – Solution(s)

Construction of the present perfect – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

You have **finished** going around the small stores.
 You will **get** the rest from the supermarket. Take a cart!
 Can you **hold** this bag while I get a cart, Jamie? What do we need, Mom?
 We **need** to get some milk, some butter... Can I **push** the cart, Mom?
 Yes, but don't **bump** into everyone.

Construction of the present perfect – Exercise – Word order

My watch has stopped.

.....

'Would like': expressing wishes – Solution(s)

'Would like': expressing wishes – Exercise – The right word

Yes, I **would** like a cup of coffee.

'Would like': expressing wishes – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I see Mr. Adams.	I would like to see Mr. Adams.
You speak to Mr. Adams.	You would like to speak to Mr. Adams. You'd like to speak to Mr. Adams.
I have an appointment.	I would like to have an appointment. I'd like to have an appointment.
He drinks a cup of coffee.	He would like to drink a cup of coffee. He'd like to drink a cup of coffee.

Construction of the present conditional – Solution(s)

Construction of the present conditional – Exercise – Word order

Wouldn't it be nice if a robot did all the cleaning?

Use of the present conditional – Solution(s)

Use of the present conditional – Exercise – Word order

Would you prefer renting a villa or camping?

Verbs without a continuous form – Solution(s)

Verbs without a continuous form – Exercise – Word order

Do you have long hair?

Verbs without a continuous form: exceptions- Solution(s)

Verbs without a continuous form - exceptions – Exercise – Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

He (to shop) at the moment.	He's shopping at the moment.
They (to eat) stuffed cabbage for dinner.	They are eating stuffed cabbage for dinner. They're eating stuffed cabbage for dinner.
We (to have) a party today.	We're having a party today. We are having a party today.
He (to go) out for brunch every Sunday.	He goes out for brunch every Sunday.

'To be' and 'to have': preterite – Solution(s)

'To be' and 'to have': preterite – Exercise – Grammar practice

Conjugate as in the example:

I am	I was
You are	You were
He is	He was
She is	She was
It is	It was
We are	We were
They are	They were

Auxiliaries - Solution(s)

Auxiliaries – Solution(s)

Auxiliaries – Exercise – Grammar practice

Make the following sentences negative:

I have	I do not have
I drink	I do not drink I don't drink
I wait	I do not wait I don't wait
I like	I do not like I don't like
I speak	I do not speak I don't speak
I see	I do not see I don't see
I help	I do not help I don't help

Auxiliaries – Exercise – Word order

What do you look like?

.....

Modal auxiliaries – Solution(s)

Modal auxiliaries – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Since there are four of us, we can get a bigger room.

Can you see the ocean from here?

We **can't** leave until everyone is ready. Will we be **able** to pay the rent?

Modal auxiliaries – Exercise – Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

Millie knows how to count.	Millie can count.
Frank knows how to spell.	Frank can spell.
Do you know how to swim?	Can you swim?
She knows how to use a computer.	She can use a computer.

.....



ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

