

# Auxiliary Verbs

## Chapter 1

### 01 Auxiliary Verbs

- ✓ Auxiliary + present or past participle (-ing, -ed)
- ✓ Auxiliary + basic form of verb
- ✓ Meanings of modal auxiliary verbs

02 Tenses

03 Infinitives and Gerunds

04 Participles and Participle Clauses

05 Negation and Parallel Structure

06 Comparisons

07 Agreement

08 Relative Clauses

09 Modification and Word Order

10 Indefinite Pronouns

11 Voice

12 Conjunctions and Prepositions

## What Follows Auxiliary Verbs?

### A. Auxiliary verbs followed by a verb ending in *-ing* or *-ed*:

- The boy is flying a kite.
- The book was listed as a best seller.
- The boy has closed the window.

### B. Auxiliary verbs followed by the basic form of the verb:

Modal auxiliaries, *do* in question/negative sentences, or emphatic *do* + infinitive

- Paul may arrive tomorrow.
- I do believe that he is right.
- Do you like fish?
- He does not like playing cards.

## Meaning of Key Auxiliary Verbs

### A. **Will**: be willing to; intend to

- I will open the door for you.
- I will be there at 8:00.

### B. **Shall**: intend to (*formal*); have decided to

- Where shall we sit?
- We shall ask the committee.

### C. **May / Can**: be possible to do

- Can fish live in the river?
- It may rain tomorrow.

### D. **Can / Could / May**: be allowed to do

- May I have one?
- You can take both of them.

### E. **Must**: be necessary; be logically certain

**Note** negative = cannot/can't, must not

- This step must be next.
- It must be her purse.

### F. **Must / Have to**: be required to do

- Everyone must be on time.
- They have to work late.

### G. **Should / Ought to / Had better**: be obliged to do

- You should call her.
- We ought to get there early.

### H. **Should have / Could have + p.p.**: was not true; did not happen

- She should have read the book.
- They could have won, but they didn't.

### I. **Used to / Would**: did in the past

- We used to talk every day.
- In the spring, I would plant flowers.

## Exercises

### A. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. He ----- a better job.  
(A) may (B) mays get (C) may gets (D) may get
2. If he had had time, he ----- joined us.  
(A) can have (B) had (C) could have (D) certainly had
3. He asked her, "----- you like some more coffee?"  
(A) Will (B) Shall (C) Would (D) Do
4. The baby ----- be hungry, because he just had milk.  
(A) cannot (B) must (C) isn't (D) wasn't

### B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Important: Please keep this medicine refrigerated. Do not ----- in

1. (A) remain (B) store (C) having (D) take  
temperatures above 15 degrees Celsius. Keep out of the reach of children and do not ----- to children under 6 years of age. In the
2. (A) giving (B) give (C) have given (D) gave  
case of an overdose, take the patient to the emergency room immediately. Consult your doctor if you are already taking other medications.

### C. Fill the blank with the appropriate word.

1. The government wants to accelerate the ----- of Internet commerce.  
(A) grow (B) grows (C) growing (D) growth
2. Take the time to fully prepare yourself for interview -----.  
(A) succeed (B) succeeding (C) success (D) succession
3. -----, America depends on Africa for 40% of its oil imports.  
(A) Interest (B) Interested (C) Interesting (D) Interestingly
4. Sustainable ----- is a key indicator of the long-term health of the economy.  
(A) produce (B) to produce (C) product (D) productivity

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|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |        |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| D | 4 | D | 3 | C | Z | D | 1 | C | Answer |
|   |   |   |   | B | Z | B | 1 | B |        |
| A | 4 | C | 3 | C | Z | D | 1 | A |        |

## Chapter 1

01 Auxiliary Verbs

## 02 Tenses

- ✓ Differences between present tenses
- ✓ Differences between past tenses
- ✓ Usage of WILL
- ✓ Usage of BE GOING TO
- ✓ Present simple in adverbial clauses

03 Infinitives and Gerunds

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## Present: Simple, Perfect, and Progressive

- A. Use **present simple** for routines, habits, or things that are always true.
- He takes the subway. (every day)
- B. Use **present progressive** (*is/are -ing*) for a temporary routine or situation.
- He is taking the subway. (now)
- C. Use **present perfect** (*have/has -ed*) for a situation where things that happened in the past have a result in the present.
- **Present perfect** often goes with *just, yet, for, since, ever, never, first time, second time, this week*.
  - He has just cut himself. (We can see the direct immediate result of this action — the blood.)

## Past: Simple, Perfect, and Progressive

- A. Use **past simple** for something that was finished in the past.
- She traveled in Europe. (at some time in the past)
- B. Use **past progressive** (*was/were -ing*) for a temporary routine or situation that happened in the past.
- She was traveling in Europe. (last summer; for one month)
- C. Use **past perfect** (*had -ed*) for something that happened before a certain point in time in the past.
- She had traveled in Europe before she decided to study there.

Future: Use of *Will* and Other Words with Future Meaning

- A. Use **will** for instant decisions.
- OK. I will accept your offer.
- B. Use **be going to** for established plans.
- They are going to buy drinks for the party.
- C. Use **present simple** instead of future tense in adverbial clauses led by *if, the moment, when, etc.*
- We will start the moment he arrives.

## Exercises

### A. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- We'll start when he ----- ready.  
(A) will (B) will is (C) will be (D) is
- We ----- at a party two months ago.  
(A) meet (B) met (C) have met (D) meeting
- So far, there ----- no word from them.  
(A) is (B) was (C) has (D) has been
- When I called on her, Mary ----- her room.  
(A) clean (B) cleans (C) cleaning (D) was cleaning

### B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

From: The Principal  
To: All teachers

I have recently received several ----- from parents about teachers

1. (A) complaints (B) complains (C) complain (D) complaining  
being late for class. As you know, school policy is for all teachers to be in their classroom five minutes before the ----- of a lesson. This

2. (A) end (B) start (C) finish (D) introduction  
sets a good example for our students. We cannot expect our students to be punctual if we are late ourselves. All teachers must observe school policy.

### C. Fill the blank with the appropriate word.

- All things -----, Professor Kim is the best instructor I've ever had.  
(A) considered (B) to consider (C) considering (D) considerable
- I'm quite sure this business will -----.  
(A) paying (B) pay for (C) pay off (D) paid
- I'm sort of ----- with his flattery.  
(A) disgust (B) to disgust (C) disgusting (D) disgusted
- These pills will surely ----- your pain.  
(A) ease (B) easy (C) easily (D) easiness

