

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light gray, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 4 lesson 1

helping verbs

helping verbs

- assist / support the main verb in a sentence
- providing additional information about the action or
 - indicate tense, mood, etc.

helping verbs

- The cat **had** **slept** peacefully.
 - (The helping verb "**had**" supports the main verb "slept.")
- She **is** **running** every morning.
 - (The helping verb "**is**" is supporting the main verb "running.")
- They **have** **been** **happy**.
 - (The helping verbs "**have**" and "**been**" support the main verb "happy.")

verb phrases

We have

1. Main verb
2. Helping (auxiliary) verbs
 - some helping verbs are called modal verbs

Helping verbs come before the main verb

Modal verbs come before any helping verbs and the main verb

[modal verb(s)] + [other helping verb(s)] + main verb(s)

helping or linking verb

- If the verb comes before an action verb,
 - then it is a **helping verb**
- If it comes before words that are describing the subject
 - then it is a **linking verb**

Modals

grammar

same or different?

Helping verbs are auxiliary verbs

Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb

modal verbs

- can
- could
- may
- might
- shall
- should
- will
- would
- must

Helping Verbs

modal verbs

can
could
may
might
shall
should
will
would
must

Helping verbs help the main verb to describe action. That action happened in the past or is happening in the present or will happen in the future.

am	do	might
are	does	must
be	going to	need
be able to	had	ought to
been	had better	shall
being	has	should
can	have	was
could	have to	were
dare	is	will
did	may	would

Examples

Chance

It may rain

Permission

You may enter

Ability

you can carry a lot.

Possibility

I would do it, but I'm too lazy

Advice

you shouldn't

Future

he will win

25 Can I? Could I? May I? Can you? Could you?

- 1** We form questions with **can**, **may** and **could** like this:

QUESTIONS

Can	}	I/he/she/it/we (etc.)	wait?
May			
Could			

- 2** We use **can**, **may** and **could** to ask for things:

Can etc. + I/we + have ...?

Can I have a coffee?

May we have the menu, please?



Could we have two tickets, please?

Can I have some sugar?

- 3** We use **can**, **may** or **could** to ask for permission:

Can etc. + I/we + INFINITIVE ...?

May I use your phone?

Can I borrow your bicycle, please?



Could we look at your map, please?

Can I borrow your tennis racquet, please?

- 4** We use **can** or **could** (but not ~~may~~) to ask people to do things:

Can/Could + you + INFINITIVE ...?

Could you help me?

Could you buy me a newspaper?



A: I'm cold. Can you close the window?

B: Yes, of course.

helping verb exercises

Exercise #1: Read the conversation and choose the helping verbs from the list below to complete each blank.

can can haven't may must have should should

1. A: Hi, I heard you're planning a trip to Paris.
B: Yes, I'm excited! I _____ book the flights yet, but I'm thinking of going next month.
2. A: I can't find my keys anywhere.
B: You _____ left them in the car. I remember you had them when we parked.
3. A: I have an important job interview tomorrow.
B: You _____ wear something professional and be well-prepared. Confidence is key.
4. A: I'm not sure if I _____ make it to the party on time.
B: Don't worry. If you're running late, you _____ always call and let them know.
5. A: The weather forecast says it _____ rain later.

D Ask people to do things. Use the words in brackets () and the phrases in the box.

buy me a magazine	tell me the time	make me a sandwich
tell me the way to Buckingham Palace		carry one of these cases

0 PROBLEM: You're sick. You're in bed. You're bored.

(can you ...please) Can you buy me a magazine, please?

1 PROBLEM: Your suitcases are very heavy.

(could you) _____

2 PROBLEM: You're lost in London.

(could you...please) _____

3 PROBLEM: You've forgotten to put your watch on.

(can you) _____

4 PROBLEM: You're hungry. You're very tired.

(can you...please) _____

A Put the words in brackets () in the right order to make questions.

0 (have – a return ticket to York – could – please – I)

Could I have a return ticket to York, please?

1 (please – I – may – a glass of orange juice – have)

2 (we – listen to your new CD – can)

3 (your phone – please – use – I – can)

4 (may – borrow – your camera tomorrow – I)

5 (please – the menu – pass – you – could)

6 (can – this letter for me – you – post)

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a plain, light gray, providing a high-contrast space for the text.

graded listening

instructions

1. Listen,
2. Listen again
3. Listen parts (1/3, 2/3, 3/3) - write what you hear
4. See questions
5. Listen again
6. Read text
7. confirm answers

questions

1. How much milk is the person trying to buy?
2. What milk is not available?
3. What preposition is missed in speech?

speaking / pronunciation practice

/k/ - as in "cat"

1. Cup
2. Kit
3. Key
4. Can
5. Cut
6. Cake
7. Car
8. Coat
9. King
10. Kite

/h/ - as in "hat"

1. Hen
2. Hot
3. Home
4. Hill
5. Hair
6. Hand
7. Hug
8. High
9. Hose
10. Hike

/f/ - as in "fun"

1. Fan
2. Fish
3. Fog
4. Fox
5. Fun
6. Feet
7. Fall
8. Five
9. Fork
10. Felt

/b/ - as in "bat"

1. Bat
2. Bag
3. Bell
4. Bird
5. Box
6. Bake
7. Bed
8. Buck
9. Boat
10. Bear

/d/ - as in "dog"

1. Dog
2. Dot
3. Duck
4. Doll
5. Door
6. Dad
7. Desk
8. Dive
9. Dry
10. Drum

/g/ - as in "go"

1. Go
2. Get
3. Girl
4. Gas
5. Golf
6. Give
7. Grin
8. Glad
9. Goal
10. Gaze

/j/ - as in "yes"

1. Yes
2. Yellow
3. You
4. Yarn
5. Yell
6. Year
7. Yawn
8. Yield
9. Yolk
10. Yacht

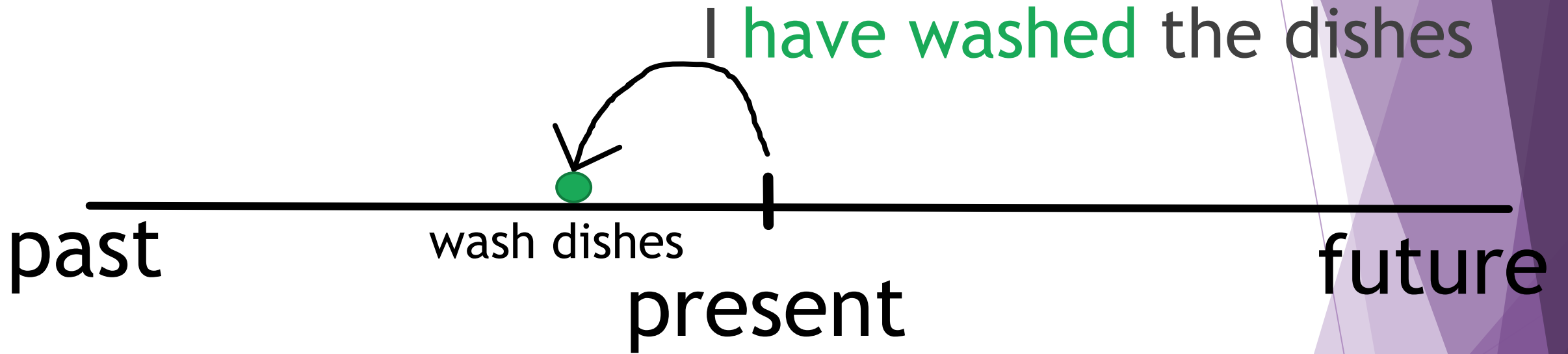
listening practice

U2 - I still haven't found what I am looking for

Past Perfect & Future Perfect

grammar

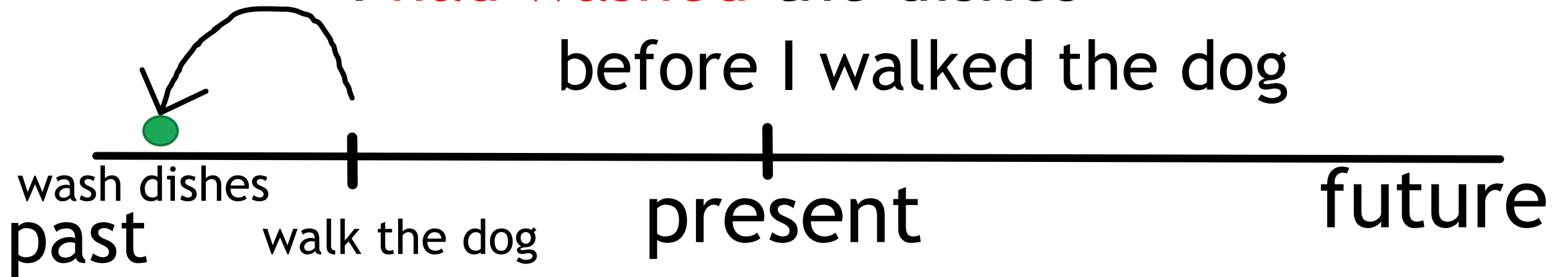
Present Perfect



Past Perfect

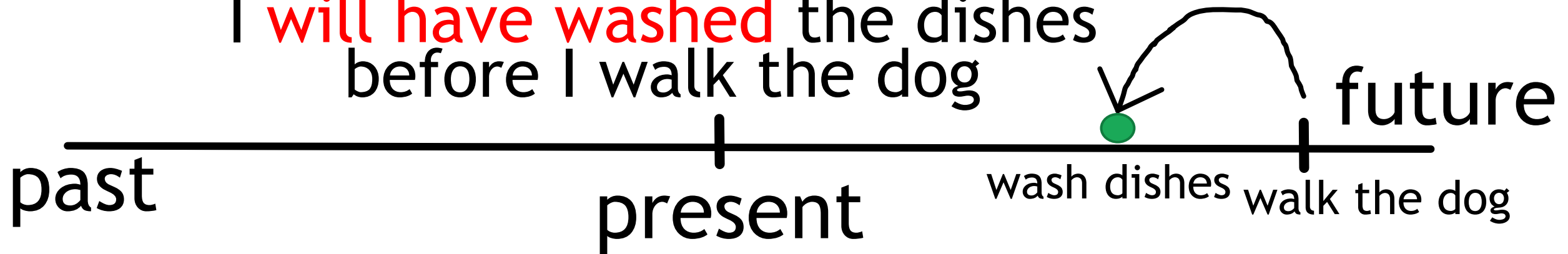
I **had washed** the dishes

before I walked the dog



Future Perfect

I **will have washed** the dishes
before I walk the dog



Perfect Progressive / Continuous

grammar

Perfect continuous

Have + been + V + ing

I have been working at home

I have been walking all day

I have been eating my dinner

I have been teaching for 10 minutes

I have been watching you

I have been working at home

I have been walking all day

I have been eating my dinner

I have been teaching for 10 minutes

I have been watching you

I **had** been working at home

I **had** been walking all day

I **had** been eating my dinner

I **had** been teaching for 10 minutes

I **had** been watching you

I will have been working at home

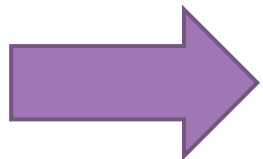
I will have been walking all day

I will have been eating my dinner

I will have been teaching for 10 minutes

I will have been watching you

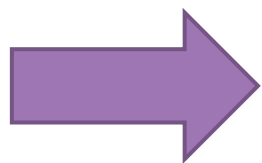
past



had been working

I had been working at home

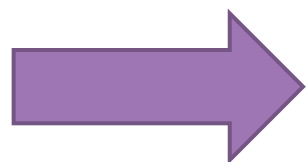
present



have been working

I have been working at home

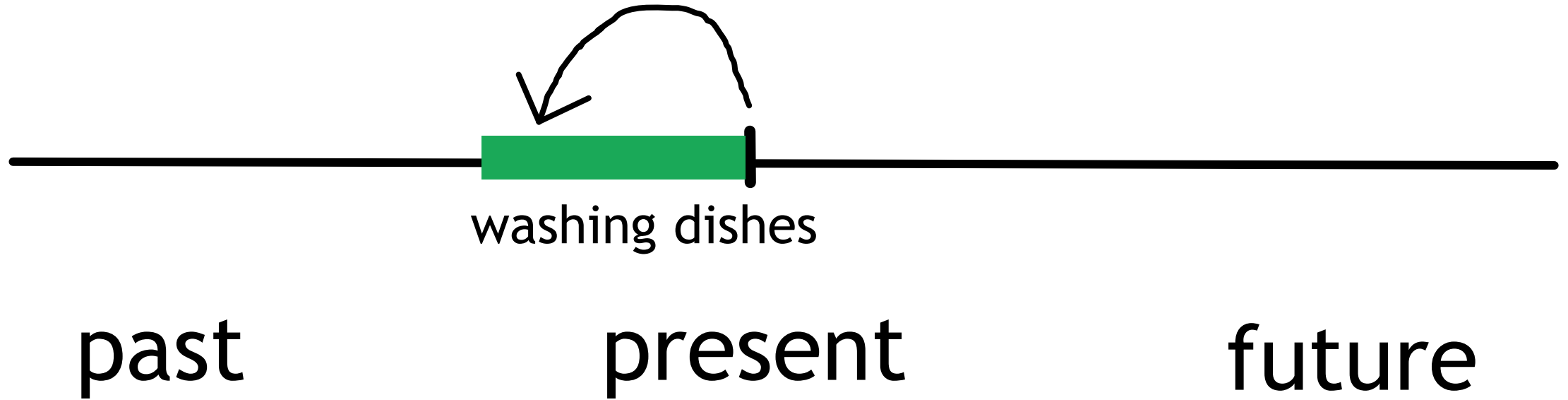
future



will have been working

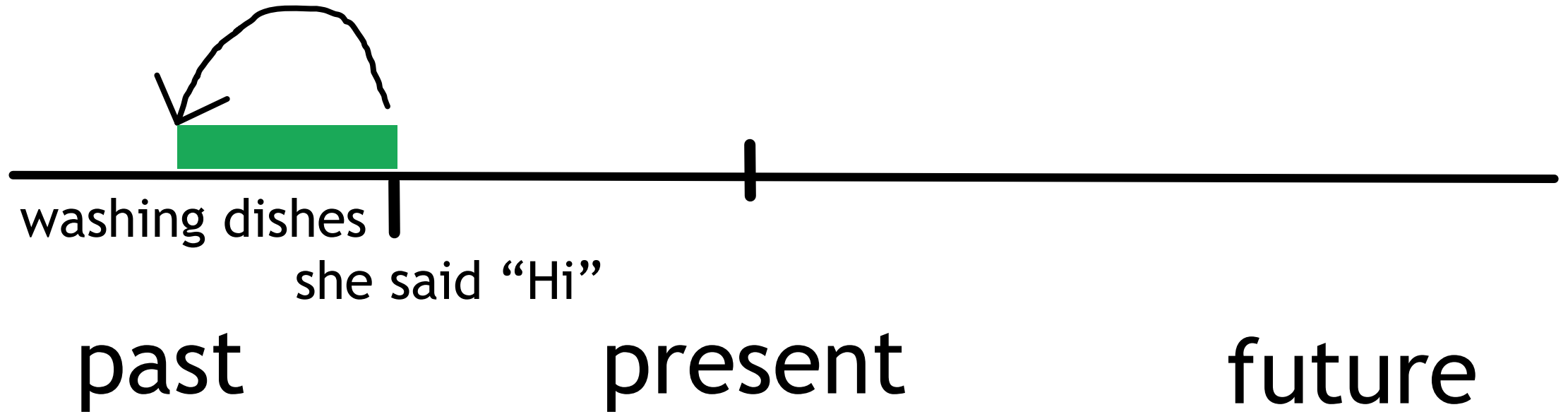
I will have been working at home

Present Perfect Continuous



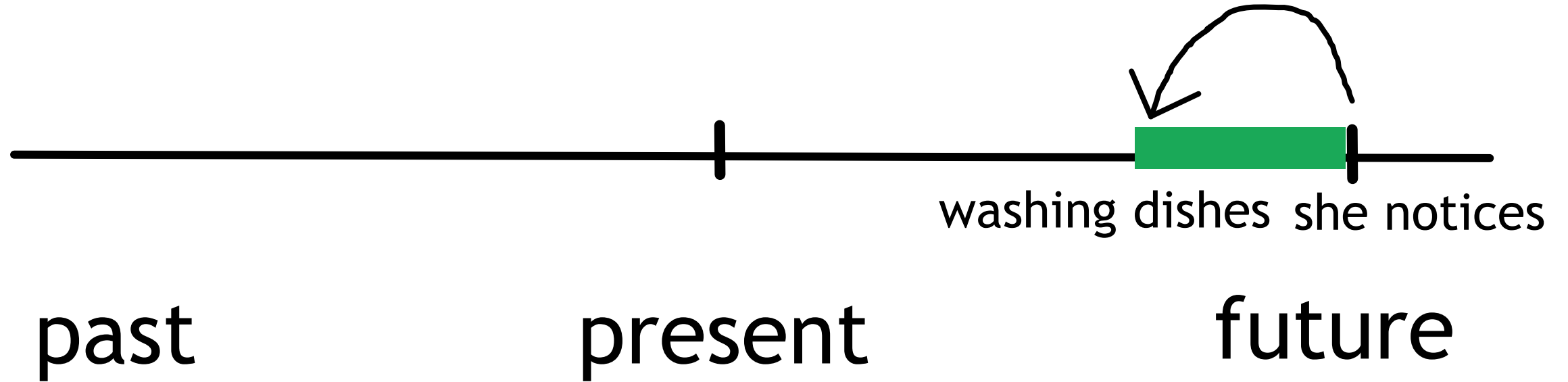
I **have been washing** the dishes

Past Perfect Continuous



I **had been washing** the dishes
before she said "Hi"

Future Perfect



I **will have been washing** the dishes
for 10 minutes before she notices

11 Present Perfect (1) (I have gone, I haven't gone)

1 We form the Present Perfect like this:

have + PAST PARTICIPLE	
<i>She has finished.</i>	
POSITIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I/you have arrived	I've arrived
He/she/it has arrived	he's arrived
We/you/they have arrived	we've arrived
NEGATIVE	
<i>Full form</i>	<i>Short form</i>
I/you have not arrived	haven't
He/ she/it has not arrived	hasn't
We/you/	
they have not arrived	haven't

2 The past participle can be regular or irregular:

	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
<i>regular (+ -ed)</i>		
play	I played	I have played
travel	I travelled	I have travelled
<i>irregular</i>		
meet	I met	I have met
go	I went	I have gone

(Regular past participles: see Table D, page 95.)
(Irregular past participles: see Table E, page 96.)

3 We use the Present Perfect:

► to talk about recent actions:

At 18.00, Anne arrived home.

At 18.01, we can say:

*Anne **has arrived** home.*

From 18.10 to 18.20, Anne had a shower.

At 18.21, we can say:

*She's **had** a shower.*

From 18.30 to 19.00, Anne ate her dinner.

At 19.01, we can say:

*She's **eaten** her dinner.*

► to talk about our lives:



*I've **sailed** across the Atlantic.*

*I've **seen** gorillas in Africa.*

*I **haven't danced** the Flamenco.*

B Complete these dialogues, using the words in the box in the Present Perfect.
Use short forms.

open	not eat	leave	not drink	have
not come	lose	not finish	go	

0 A: Can I speak to Paula, please?

B: I'm sorry. She's left _____.

1 A: Where's Mike?

B: He _____ to the bank.

2 A: Would you like to come for a walk?

B: No, thanks. We're tired and we _____ any lunch.

3 A: Have you seen Mary and Philip?

B: No, they _____ home from work.

4 A: Is the cat in the garden?

B: Yes, she is. I _____ the door, but she doesn't want to come into the house.

5 A: Are you coming home now?

B: No, I'm going to be late. I _____ my work.

6 A: You _____ your coffee!

B: No. It's too hot and you've put sugar in it.

7 A: I _____ my camera!

B: Oh no! Was it very expensive?

8 A: Are you feeling better?

B: Yes, thanks. I _____ a cup of tea and a bath.

16 Have and have got

- 1 Look at this example with **have**:
*They always **have** breakfast at seven o'clock.*

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they **have**

He/she/it **has**

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **don't have**

He/she/it **doesn't have**

QUESTIONS

Do I/you/we/they } **have ...?**

Does he/she/it }

- 2 Look at this example with **have got**:
*I've **got** three brothers.*

POSITIVE

I/you/we/they **have got/'ve got**

He/she/it **has got/'s got**

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **haven't got**

He/she/it **hasn't got**

QUESTIONS

Have I/you/we/they } **got ...?**

Has he/she/it }

- 3 We can use **have** or **have got**:

- to talk about the things we possess:

*We **have** a house in Spain.*

*We've **got** a house in Spain.*

*Paul **doesn't have** a car.*

*Paul **hasn't got** a car.*

***Do** you **have** any money?*

***Have** you **got** any money?*

- to talk about our families:

*Jane **has** a brother and a sister.*

*Jane's **got** a brother and a sister.*

- to describe people:

*She **has** blue eyes.*

*She's **got** blue eyes.*

***Does** your brother **have** long hair or short hair?*

***Has** your brother **got** long hair or short hair?*

- to say that we are not feeling well:

*I **have** a headache.*

*I've **got** a headache.*

- 4 We use **have** (not **have got**) to talk about meals, and holidays, and with a **bath**, a **shower**, a **wash**:

*Do you normally **have** a big breakfast?*

***Have** a good holiday!*

*She's **having** a shower at the moment.*

*I always **have** a wash before I go out.*

Some of the sentences are wrong. Rewrite the wrong sentences and tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 0 | We've got a holiday in Mexico every year. | <u>We have a holiday in Mexico every year.</u> |
| 0 | Paul's got a sister in Scotland. | <u>✓</u> |
| 1 | She is tired, but she doesn't have a cold. | <u></u> |
| 2 | I haven't got lunch every day. | <u></u> |
| 3 | Have you got a shower every day? | <u></u> |
| 4 | Have you got an English dictionary? | <u></u> |
| 5 | Do you have a headache? | <u></u> |
| 6 | I have got a holiday in Spain every year. | <u></u> |
| 7 | We've got a large garden. | <u></u> |
| 8 | I've got a bath at ten and I go to bed at eleven. | <u></u> |
| 9 | They're having got dinner at the moment. | <u></u> |
| 10 | They've got two dogs. | <u></u> |
| 11 | Have got a good weekend! | <u></u> |
| 12 | Have you got a motorbike? | <u></u> |

Write positive or negative sentences or questions, using *have got* and the words in brackets ().

0 (she/not/brown eyes)

She hasn't got brown eyes.

1 (he/a flat/in the town centre)

2 (you/a car?)

3 (I/not/a brother)

4 (she/a headache)

5 (Steve/brown hair?)

Now write sentences or questions using *have* in the Present Simple (*have, has, don't have* etc).

0 (we/always/eggs/for breakfast)

We always have eggs for breakfast.

6 (John/always/a holiday in August)

7 (she/a bath/every Friday)

8 (you/a shower/in the morning?)

9 (I/always/lunch/in the park)

10 (They/not/a swimming pool)

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Thank you!
any questions?