

Auxiliary Verbs

Read the notes and copy them into your classwork book.
Complete the activities on page 100 -101.

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Auxiliary Verb – (helping verb) helps to form the tense of the sentence.

For example

I **was** writing a story. (Past continuous tense).

We **shall be running** in the race. (Future continuous tense).

The verbs – writing and running – are helped by special verbs called auxiliary verbs. The main auxiliary verbs are :-

to be, to have and to do.

Auxiliary verbs help to **form the tense** of the sentence for example:

I **was** writing a story

We **are** running in the race.

Other auxiliary verbs, which are always used with **present tense** verbs, are :

shall, will must, could, should, may, can, might, would.

The Present Perfect Tense

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The present perfect tense is used to talk about an action that happened **sometime in the past**, but has **importance in the present**. It describes actions that span a period of time but have a known end. The present perfect tense refers either to an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past, or to an action that began in the past and continues in the present. It is formed using the **past participle**, preceded by the auxiliary verbs **have or has**.

For example

I **have read** that fable many times.

It is formed by putting **have** or **has** in front of the **past participle**.

The past participle usually ends in –ed, - d, - t, or – en.

For example

Moved, heard, learnt, taken or chosen.

We **never** use the present perfect tense with very **specific time expressions** like yesterday, a year ago, last week, when I was a child, one day.

For example

I have read that fable yesterday. (**incorrect**)

I have read that fable. (**Correct**)