

10 Be, Have, Do

10.1 'Be' as a full verb (1)

10.1 A Some uses of the imperative of 'be': 'Be careful!' ▶ LEG 10.1, 10.5, App 41]

- Study:** *WB*
- 1 Be is a 'helping' (or auxiliary) verb when it 'helps' other verbs, for example to form the present or past progressive [> 9.2B, 9.4B]: *He is reading. He was sleeping.*
 - 2 Be is a full verb when we use it with nouns (*She's a teacher*) or adjectives (*She's tall*).
 - 3 *Be* + noun or adjective in the imperative has limited uses.
We use *be* with nouns to mean 'act like': **Be a dear and answer the phone!**
or to mean 'become': **Be a better cook!** or 'pretend to be': **Be a monster, granddad!**
Don't be is more common: **Don't be silly! Don't be a fool!**
 - 4 We use *be* only with adjectives that describe 'passing behaviour':
Be + careful, patient, quiet, etc. Don't be + careless, impatient, silly, etc.
But not with adjectives which describe 'states', like *hungry, thirsty, pretty*.

Write 1: Rephrase the words in italics using *be*.

- 1 *Act like* an angel and fetch my newspaper, please.
- 2 *Don't act like* a silly idiot!
- 3 The advertisement said: '*Become* the proud owner of a new sports car!'
- 4 *Don't become* a writer. You'll regret it
- 5 You *play the part* of Batman and I'll *pretend to be* Robin

Write 2: Using (*Do*) *be...* or *Don't be...*, what would you say to these people? Write two sentences for each, choosing from: *afraid, brave, careful, careless, critical, friendly, generous, mean, noisy, quiet*.

- 1 Some children who are making a lot of noise.
- 2 Someone who has just broken a cup
- 3 A friend who refuses to give any money to charity
- 4 A friend who is always criticizing other people
- 5 Someone who is afraid of going to the dentist

10.1 B The use of 'aren't' [> LEG 1 0.7п.3]

Study: *E3* The full form *Am I not* is rare. We use *Aren't I... ?* (Not "*Amn't I!*") in:

- negative questions: **Am I not late? Aren't I late?**
- negative Wh-questions: **Why am I not invited? -> Why aren't I invited?**
- negative question tag: **I'm late, am I not? I'm late, aren't I?** [> 13.3]

We use *aren't I* only in negative questions and negative question tags, never in negative statements: **I am not late. -> I'm not late.** (Not *I aren't late*)

Write: Supply negative forms of *be*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 You cold, are you? | 5 We're late again.....we? |
| 2 I'm right.....I? | 6 They're French,.....they? |
| 3 You're American,.....you? | 7 He.....angry, was he? |
| 4 She's here already.....she? | 8 You were early,.....you? |

10.1C 'Be' in the simple present and simple past ▶ LEG 10.6-9]

Study: In the **simple present** and **simple past** we use *be* as a full verb with nouns and adjectives. Be careful of instances when English makes use of *be* where other languages sometimes don't. For example: ***I am* hungry** (Not **I have hunger*), ***It's* cold** (Not **It makes cold*)

B

Write: Supply *am, is, are, was, were* or *weren't*.

- 1 Her family name is now Jones, but it .H&D.. Smith before she got married.
- 2 The name of the country.....previously Rhodesia, but it.....now Zimbabwe.
- 3 I.....hungry. - You can't be. We only had breakfast an hour ago.
- 4 It.....very cold and windy today, so wear a coat.
- 5 She.....a very nice woman, but her late husband.....a very unpleasant man.
- 6 This.....a beautiful blue dress. Buy it.
- 7 Today.....23rd March; yesterday.....the 22nd.
- 8 I'm sure the twins.....18 today; they.....17 last year.
- 9 Whose.....these? - They.....Sue's, but she gave them to me, so they.....mine now.
- 10 Here, this book.....yours, and that one.....Jim's. They were both on the floor.
- 11 The other students.....here already. They.....all downstairs in the canteen.
- 12 The party.....next Saturday evening at Petra's house.
- 13 Mr James in? - No, I'm sorry, he.....here not long ago, but now he.....out.
- 14 Fred and Carmen at home when you called? - No, they.....but they.....home now.
- 15 It.....quite foggy tonight, but it.....far worse last night.
- 16 It.....only 2 miles to the shops now. It.....20 miles to any shops from our old house.
- 17 My ambition.....to start my own window-cleaning business, but it didn't work out.
- 18 Her dream.....to dance with the Royal Ballet Company.

10.1 D Context

Write: Put in the correct forms of the verb *be*. Use contracted forms (e.g. *I'm*) where you can.



her class of five-year-olds

YOU TRY TEACHING FIVE-YEAR-OLDS!

Yesterday, it Mrs Ray's first day at school with her class of five-year-olds.

MRS RAY: Now, you².....Liz,³.....you?

LIZ 1: Yes, I⁴.....Liz

LIZ 2: I'm Liz, too,⁵.....!?

MRS RAY: Yes. You⁶.....Liz, too. You⁷.....another Liz.

LIZ 2: I⁸.....not Another Liz. I⁹.....Liz.

MRS RAY: Of course. Well, Liz,¹⁰.....a good girl and fetch some chalk from the cupboard.

BOY: I¹¹.....careful! Don't drop it!

MRS RAY: What¹².....your name?

BOY: I¹³.....Don.

MRS RAY: Don¹⁴.....a nice name. What do you want to¹⁵.....when you grow up, Don?

DON: A racing driver. Brrrrm, brrrrm, brrrrm ...!

MRS RAY: Stop it, Don,¹⁶.....yourself again! (Brrrrm! Brrrrm!) Stop it, Don, or I'll tickle you.¹⁷.....you ticklish?

MRS RAY: No, I¹⁸.....Scottish!

DON:

10.2 'Be' as a full verb (2)

10.2A Progressive forms of 'be' for 'temporary behaviour' ▶ LEG 10.10-11, App 41]

Study: We use the progressive forms (*he is being/he was being*) with adjectives that describe 'passing behaviour' like *naughty* and *silly* [> 10.1A], not states, like *hungry* and *thirsty*. We often imply that this behaviour is deliberate: *He is being naughty*. We can use the progressive of *be* with a few nouns as well: *He's being a (silly) fool*.

EH

Write: Tick the temporary behaviour in these sentences.

- 1 They're both being very greedy.
- 2 They aren't normally greedy.
- 3 You're being a nuisance.
- 4 You aren't generally a nuisance.
- 5 He was being very childish at the party.
- 6 He isn't often childish at parties.

10.2B 'Has been', 'have been', 'had been' + adjectives and nouns ▶ LEG 10.12-13]

Study: The rules for the **present** and **past perfect** apply to *have been* and *had been* [> 9.5-6]. The actions or states begin in the past and continue into the present (*have been*) or they refer to an earlier past (*had been*). We use *was/were* when we have a time reference:

- behaviour/states/moods: *She's been very quiet. I said she had been very quiet.*
- the weather: *It's been very cold lately. I said it had been very cold lately.*
- professions, behaviour: *Have you ever been a teacher? She has been a real angel.*

Compare: *The baby was very quiet while you were out.* (the past + exact time reference)

Write: Supply *has*, *have* or *had*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Your brother-^??? been very annoying. | 5 Itbeen a beautiful day, hasn't it? |
| 2 How long.....you been a bus conductor? | 6 She.....been so good. She.....been an angel! |
| 3 I.....been terribly tired lately. | 7 You said you.....been a teacher. |
| 4 She said she.....never been seasick before. | 8 I.....been a real fool. |

10.2C 'Have been' and 'have gone' ▶ LEG 10.13.4]

Study:

- 1 *Have been* and *has been* have the sense of 'visit a place and come back':
Where have you been?- I've been home. (= and now I'm back)
- 2 *Have gone* and *has gone* have the sense of 'be at a place or on the way to a place':
Where's John?- He's gone home. (= he's either there now or on his way there)
- 3 *Have been* and *have gone* combine with *to* + noun [> 8.2A]:
I've been to a party. (= and I'm back) *John's gone to a party.* (= he's there/on his way)
Have been combines with *at* and *in* [> 8.2A]: *I've been at a meeting. I've been in Paris.*
- 4 *Have been* and *have gone* combine with adverbs like *out* and *away*.
I've been out/away. (= and I'm back) *John's gone out/away.* (= he's not here)
and with *home*. (Not **gone/been to home** and not **to the** to mean 'my own home').
Compare: *He's been/He's gone home*, (his own place) *He's been to the home of a friend*.

Write: Supply *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Isn't Jack here? - No, he _____ home. | 5 It's nice to see you. I hear you _____ away. |
| 2 Where have you been? - I _____ home. | 6 He doesn't live here. He _____ away. |
| 3 The Smiths _____ to Paris for the weekend and have just returned. | 7 The boss won't be in the office till tomorrow. He _____ to a meeting. |
| 4 The Smiths _____ to Paris for the weekend and are coming back on Monday. | 8 The boss wasn't here earlier, but he's back now. He _____ at a meeting. |

10.2D 'Have been' with 'since' and 'for' ▶ LEG 10.13.5]

Study: We often use *How long... ?* with *have been* in questions and we use *since/for* in answers:

□**

- How long have you been a nurse ? - I've been a nurse for nearly a year.**
I've been a nurse since January. [> 7.3A, 9.5A]
- Have been* can have the following meanings [> 9.5B]:
 - *have lived/have been living:* **I've been in this flat for five years.**
 - *have worked/have been working:* **Jane's been in the civil service since she was 23.**
 - *have waited/have been waiting:* **We've been outside the bank since 9.15.**

Write: What do *have been* and *has been* mean in these sentences?

- She's been in the waiting-room for over an hour
- I have been with this company for most of my life
- We have been in this district since 1982
- How long have we been under this clock?
- How long has Silvia been with this publishing company?
- How long has your brother been in Australia?

10.2E Context

Write: Put in *have been*, *have gone*, *has been*, *is being* or *were*.



IT'S BEEN A WONDERFUL EVENING!

This is what Angela wrote in her diary last night:

Mr and Mrs Lucas _____ to the theatre. They
 2 _____ away for two hours now and 1³ _____ with
 Jenny. This is the first time 1⁴ (ever) _____ a baby-sitter and
 I'm not finding it easy. Jenny is seven years old. She is very nice, but she
 5 _____ a real nuisance. She won't stay in bed and she won't sit
 still. I really don't know what to do.'

This is what happened next:

Mr and Mrs Lucas⁶ _____ home at 11.30. The house was very
 quiet and all the lights⁷ _____ on. Jenny was sitting on the
 floor, playing with her toys. Her mother rushed up to her. 'Hullo, Jenny,' she
 said. 'Are you all right? I hope you⁸ (not) _____ naughty.
 Where's Angela?' 'She's sitting at the kitchen table,' Jenny answered. 'She
 9 _____ asleep for the last two hours. She¹⁰ _____ a
 very good girl. I've had a lovely time. It¹¹ _____ a wonderful
 evening!'

'I've had a lovely time'

10.3 There' + 'be'

10.3A 'There' + 'be' as a 'natural choice' ▶ LEG 10.19]

Study: 1 We use *there is*, etc. (Not **it has** or **it is**) when we are talking about or asking about the existence of people, things, etc. It is more 'natural' to say:
B *There's a man at the door*, than to say: *A man is at the door*.

- 2 We use *there is*, *there was*, *there will be*, *there has been/had been* when we want to:
- announce or report events: *There'll be a meeting tomorrow. There's been an accident.*
 - set a scene for story-telling: *There had been no rain for months. The earth was bare.*

Write: a Tick the sentences which sound more idiomatic or 'natural',
b Rephrase the unticked sentences using *There*.

- 1 There are two men at the door.
- 2 A good clothes shop is not far from here.
- 3 There was an interesting article about that in yesterday's paper.
- 4 A photograph of that girl was in last week's magazine.
- 5 A new security system will be in operation from next week.
- 6 There'll be a lot of supporters at the match.
- 7 A public holiday is on May 1st.
- 8 A meeting between the two world leaders will be in Helsinki.

10.3B 'There is', etc. compared with 'it is', etc. ▶ LEG 10.20]

First we show existence with *There is*, then we use personal pronouns (*he*, *she*, *it* or *they*) to give more details:

There was a concert in our village last night, ('existence')
It (= The concert) *was in the village hall*, ('more details')

Note how this happens in the following sentences:

There's a bus coming, but it's full.
There's a man at the door. It's the postman, [compare > 3.4A, 4.1 A]
There's a man at the door. He wants to speak to you.
There are some children at the door. They want to see Jimmy.
There's a van stopping outside. It's someone delivering something.

Write: Supply *there* and a personal pronoun (*it*, *he*, *she* or *they*) in the blanks.

- 1 ...h*™... were a lot of people at the concert, and _____ all enjoyed it.
- 2 _____ 's a policewoman waiting to see you.....'s in your office.
- 3 _____ 's a parcel here for you. I think.....'s that book you've been waiting for.
- 4 _____ 'll be a new boy in your class today.....'s just arrived from Hong Kong.
- 5 _____ has been a lot of argument about the plan.....has all centred on traffic problems.
- 6 _____ have been serious riots in this country.....have all been about the price of food.
- 7 _____ 's a review in today's paper of the film we saw last night.....'s very favourable.
- 8 _____ 's a dog in our garden.....'s our next door neighbour's.
- 9 Is.....a route to the town centre from here and is.....more direct?
- 10 Are.....any applicants for the job and are.....suitable?

10.3C Combinations with 'there' + 'be' ▶ LEG 10.17,10.21-2,11.76]

- 1 *There is, there are, there was and there were* are the most common combinations:
There's a phone call for you. ***There was*** a phone call for you this morning.
- 2 We also use herewith different tenses, for example [compare > 11.13D]:
perfect tenses: ***There has (there's) been*** an accident.
*He said **there had (there'd) been** an accident.*
There haven't been many earthquakes in England.
future tenses: ***There will (there'll) be*** a letter for me tomorrow.
There'll have been an answer by Friday.
- 3 *There* also combines with *seem to be* and *appear to be*:
There seems to be a mistake in our bill. ***There appears to be*** no one in.

Write: Complete these sentences with the correct forms of *there + be* or *seem*.

- 1 an exhibition of Venetian glass last month.
- 2 days when I don't feel like going to work.
- 3 any letters for me today? - No.....none. Oh, yes, sorry.....some here.
- 4 anything I can do to help? - Yes,.....something. You can file those reports.
- 5 We'll have to rearrange the room.....a lot more people here than we thought.
- 6 I've just driven down South Street.....a terrible accident on the corner.
- 7 more jobs for everybody if more money is invested by large companies.
- 8 Where can I put these cherries? -.....my shopping bag. You can put them in there.
- 9 What did he say? - He said.....no news from Fred for months.
- 10 There's a big match on TV tonight.....?
- 11 to be fewer teaspoons in the drawer than there should be.
- 12 to be less money in my pay packet than I had expected.

10.3D Context

Write: Put in the correct combinations with *there* and *it*.



'I've never seen anything like this before'

WHERE TIME STOOD STILL

Miss Margaret White shut down her chemist's shop in the West of England in 1970, never to open it again. _____ a chemist's shop in her family since the 19th century when ² (*first*) opened by her grandfather William. After Miss White's death, the auctioneers moved in. They couldn't believe their eyes. ³an old-fashioned cash-register and ⁴ still old pennies in it. At the back of the shop ⁵ old medicine bottles covered with dust, and 127 little drawers. ⁶ full of herbal remedies. ⁷ unusual products like 'Allcocks Powder - Guaranteed Not to Contain Opium or Any Poison Whatsoever'. ⁸ a copy of a newspaper for April 16, 1912. ⁹ the issue that described the sinking of the Titanic. ¹⁰ (*never*) anything like this before and ¹¹ (*never*) again.' one of the auctioneers said.

10.4 Verbs related in meaning to 'be'

10.4A Certainty and uncertainty with 'be', 'seem', etc. [▶ LEG 10.23-24]

- Study:**
- 1 These verbs have nearly the same meaning as *be*:
appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste, and also chance/happen/prove to be.
- 2 When we are certain about something, we use *be* or an ordinary verb:
He is ill. He knows the answer.
- 3 When we are uncertain about something, we can use 'modal verbs' [▶ 11.1C, 11.4]:
He may/might/could be ill. He may/might/could know the answer.
 or we can use verbs related to *be*:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>He is ill.</i> | <i>He seems/appears (to be) ill.</i> |
| <i>He knows the answer.</i> | <i>He seems/appears to know the answer.</i> |
| <i>He was rich.</i> | <i>He seemed/appeared (to be) rich.</i> |
| <i>He is working hard.</i> | <i>He seems/appears to be working hard.</i> |
| <i>He was working hard.</i> | <i>He seemed/appeared to be working hard.</i> |
| <i>He has been hurt.</i> | <i>He seems to have been/appears to have been hurt.</i> |

Write: Rewrite these sentences using appropriate forms of *seem*.

- 1 They are very happy....
- 2 He was a genius at maths
- 3 She's finding the job difficult
- 4 They were looking for something
- 5 He's been knocked out
- 6 It's very dark outside
- 7 It's raining very hard outside
- 8 My watch has stopped

10.4B 'To be' or not 'to be'? [▶ LEG 10.25]

- Study:**
- 1 We can leave out *to be* after *appear* and *seem* in the simple present and simple past:
He appears/seems (to be) ill. He seemed (to be) a fool.
- 2 We usually include *to be* before adjectives like *afraid, asleep* and *awake*:
They seem to be asleep. He seems to be afraid.
- 3 We cannot use *to be* after *feel, look, smell, sound* or *taste*:
He feels hot. You look cold. (Not **He feels to be hot. * *You look to be cold. **)

Write: Add *to be* where necessary in these sentences. Where you can't use *to be*, put a dash (-). Where *to be* is optional, put brackets (*to be*).

- 1 It seemed9.....a good idea at the time.
- 2 These things often appear.....a little strange.
- 3 All the old people seem.....asleep.
- 4 Doesn't he look.....stupid in that hat?
- 5 I think it feels.....quite hot in here.
- 6 That goulash smells.....good, doesn't it?
- 7 The choir sounded.....very good to me.
- 8 She seemed to me.....too young for the job.

10.4C 'Process verbs' related to 'be' and 'become' ▶ LEG 10.26]

- Study:** 1 Process verbs describe a change in state: *When I asked him about it, he grew angry.*
 (**) Typical process verbs are: *become, come, fall, go, get, grow, run, turn, wear.*
- 2 The most common process verbs are *get, become* and *grow*.
I'm getting tired. You're becoming lazy. It's growing dark.
 We often use other verbs in fixed phrases: e.g. *come true, fall ill, go bad, run dry, turn sour.*
- 3 We often use *get* + adjective: *get annoyed, get bored, get depressed, get ill, get wet.*
- 4 Nouns are not so common after process verbs, but note *become* and *make*:
The ugly frog became a handsome prince. Cynthia will make a good nurse one day.

Write: Supply suitable forms of verbs other than *be* in these sentences.

When I gsvut old, I hope I'll have lots of grandchildren.
 You must be very careful you don't ill when you're travelling.
 I think this milk sour.
 Food bad very quickly in hot weather.
 It hasn't rained for months and our local river dry.
 It's no good impatient every time I ask you a question. [> 16.7C]
 She always wanted to retire before the age of 40 and her dream true.
 I had to cut my trip short because I ill.
 I must get these shoes repaired. The soles rather thin.

10.4D Context

Write: Put in *appeared, became, feel, got, looked, looks, proves, seemed, seems* or *smelt*.



NOT AS INNOCENT AS IT SEEMS TO BE!

It was Katy's birthday last Thursday. Her husband, Paul, bought her a beautiful bouquet with what to be an unusual flower as the centre piece. Katy was delighted with the flowers. They
 2 wonderful and 3 wonderful, too. Katy
 4 very excited when she saw the beautiful flower in the centre of the bouquet. She bent over to smell it when it 5
 to punch her in the nose! Paul was amazed. He 6 so interested in the flower that he took it to the botanical gardens at Kew to find out about it. An expert examined the flower and told him that it was a kind of orchid called a Cymbidium. This flower seizes anything that
 7 like an insect so that it will carry its pollen. If you try to smell it, the Cymbidium will try to grab your nose! So next time you
 8 like sniffing a rare orchid, hold your nose - just in case it 9
 to be a Cymbidium. It's not as innocent as it
 10 to be!

This flower seizes anything

10.5 'Have' as a full verb = 'possess'; 'have got' = 'possess'

10.5A 'Have got' = 'own' and 'have got' = 'obtain' [> LEG 1030]

- Study:** 1 In British English, we often use *have* or *have got* to mean 'possess':
 1*3 *I have a new car. I have got a new car.* (= I own, I possess a new car)
- 2 In British English, we also use *have (just) got* (American English *have gotten*) as the normal present perfect form of the verb *get* to mean 'have obtained' or 'have received':
I've just got(ten) a letter from Pam. (= I have just received)

Write: What does *have got* mean in these sentences? Tick the columns.

| | 'have received/obtained' | 'possess/own' |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 I've just got a letter from Pam. | / | |
| 2 I've got a black sweater. | | |
| 3 They've got a villa near the beach. | | |
| 4 They've just got a puppy. | | |
| 5 Don't come near me. I've got a bad cold. | | |
| 6 I think I've just got a cold! | | |

10.5B Uses of 'have' and 'have got' to mean 'possess' [> LEG 1030]

- Study:** 1 We often use *have got* in place of *have* in the present:
 1*3 *I've got a good job. Have you got a good job? I haven't got a good job.*
- 2 *Do you have?* and *I don't have* are also common especially in American English:
Do you have a good job? I don't have a good job.
- 3 We use the correct forms of *have*, not *have got*, in other tenses to mean 'possess':
I have had this car for three years. By June, I will have had this car for three years.
- 4 In other tenses, *have got* means 'obtained':
When I saw him, he had just got a new car. By May I will have got a new car.

Write: Replace the phrases in italics by a phrase with *have* or *have got*.
 If you think it is possible to use *have* and *have got*, give two versions.

- 1 *They own* an apartment near the beach . . . Т.Бщ.
- 2 *I don't possess* a party dress
- 3 *Do you possess* a motorbike?
- 4 *My uncle owned* a Rolls Royce once
- 5 *I've owned* this bike for five years
- 6 *We'll possess* a new apartment soon
- 7 *I will have owned* this suit for ten years by my next birthday
- 8 She said *she had possessed* the car for some time
- 9 That's a marvellous little invention. *I must own* one
- 10 If he can't hear very well, *he should own* a hearing-aid
- 11 *Does your brother possess* a bicycle?
- 12 *Will you own* this house one day?
- 13 *Have you owned* this house for a long time?
- 14 *Do you own* a car?

10.5C Common uses of 'have' and 'have got' [LEG 10.31]

Study: We can use *have* and *have got* to say we own or possess something (*I have/I've got a car*).
 0 But note how we can extend this idea of 'possession':
I have/I've got a good dentist. I have/I've got an appointment at 4.30. etc.

Write: Supply correct forms of *have* and *have got*. Give alternatives where possible.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 HcutC. you .tyffi.... a new car yet? Oo.^.Ham | 13 I..... a good accountant. |
| 2 They..... a nice apartment | 14 We..... a very good butcher |
| 3 , you , any spare pencils?..... | 15 That's a smart suit he..... on |
| 4 you . today's newspaper?..... | 16 What..... she..... on last night? .. |
| 5 She..... ten dresses | 17 I..... a temperature, I think |
| 6 He..... plenty of money | 18 When..... you last..... a cold? |
| 7 He..... long black hair | 19 I..... a meeting in town today |
| 8 This tree..... red leaves in autumn. | 20 She..... a date tonight |
| 9 I (not)..... any faith in him | 21 I..... no idea what to do |
| 10 She (not)..... much patience | 22 you..... a better suggestion? , |
| 11 How many sisters..... you.....? , | 23 You..... mud on your shoes |
| 12 They..... three sons | 24 She..... something in her eye |

10.5D Context

Write: Put in the correct forms of *have* or *have got*.



Ole Ez

OLE EZ

I work as a journalist and today I was lucky ¹.... Ax>.JuW6... an interview with Ezra Pryme, the famous English eccentric. I say 'lucky', because Ole Ez (as the locals know him)²..... (not) much time for the human race and he rarely³..... visitors. Ole Ez is very rich and he⁴..... an immense country house with a large garden. He⁵..... a large family, but he never sees any of his children or grandchildren. 'I⁶..... (not) any time for them,' he says. Ole Ez⁷..... the largest collection of Art Deco objects in the world, but he is the only one who ever sees them. I knocked at the door of the mansion at exactly 3 p.m. Ez's butler opened the door for me. I was led through a large hall which⁸..... all sorts of paintings on the walls and then into a library. I waited for a while and at last a very short man appeared. He⁹..... white hair and twinkling grey eyes. He¹⁰..... a beautiful green velvet suit on and a pink bow tie. He also¹¹..... a smile on his face, which surprised me. As soon as he saw me, he held out his hand. Not expecting this, I hesitated for a moment. 'You can shake hands,' he said, 'I¹²..... (not) any diseases! Mind the steps!' he cried, leading me down some steep steps. 'I don't say that to all my visitors, you know!'

10.6 'Have' as a full verb meaning 'eat', 'enjoy', etc.

10.6A 'Have' (= 'eat', 'enjoy', etc.) compared with 'have' (= 'possess')

[> LEG 10.32-36, App 42.1]

- Study:** 1 *Have* can mean 'eat, enjoy, experience, drink, take', etc. In these senses, we use *have* like any other verb, in all tenses, including the progressive:
I'm having a drink. (= I'm drinking something at the moment)
By comparison, *have* meaning 'possess' does not have progressive forms [> 9.1C]:
I have a drink. I have got a drink. (= e.g. I have one in my hand)
I have a car. I have got a car. (Not **I'm having a car.* *)
- 2 In the simple present and simple past of *have* (= eat, etc.), we use *do*, *does* and *did to* form questions and negatives:
Do you have milk in your tea? (= Do you take ...?)
Compare: *Have you/Do you have/Have you got any milk in your tea?* (= Is there any?)
- 3 Note how *have* can be both an auxiliary and a full verb in:
I have had my lunch. (= I have eaten)
He said he had had his lunch. (= He said he had eaten)

Write 1 : Replace the words in brackets by a suitable phrase with *have got* or *have*.

- 1 (Do you take) sugar in your coffee?0о..1фш..1ши&
- 2 (There are) some beautiful fir trees in their garden
- 3 (We own) a new apartment
- 4 (She takes) a hot bath the moment she comes home from work
- 5 Would you like a coffee? - No, thanks. (I've just drunk) one
- 6 (We enjoyed) a very pleasant evening with them
- 7 (She's suffering from) a very bad cold
- 8 (I receive) a letter from them about once a year
- 9 (I don't often eat) breakfast
- 10 (Are there) any large envelopes in your drawer?
- 11 They told me (they had enjoyed) a pleasant holiday
- 12 What (did you eat) for breakfast this morning?

Write 2: Supply the correct forms of *have* in these sentences.

- 1 Please help yourself.....*ti*.(*WS*>.....another sandwich.
- 2 She never.....milk in her coffee.
- 3 Where's John? - Oh, he.....a long talk with Simon in the garden.
- 4 I.....a lovely cycle ride in the country last Sunday.
- 5 We.....dinner when a salesman came to the door.
- 6 I.....a lot of bad luck recently.
- 7 She.....German lessons for about two years now.
- 8 He.....already.....interviews for two other jobs before he came to see me.
- 9 She.....trouble with her back before she went to see a specialist.
- 10 Don't phone between 6 and 7.1.....a rest then.
- 11 They.....supper if you don't get there before eight o'clock.
- 12 By August he.....25 years with this company.

10.7 'Do' as a full verb

10.7A Forms and uses of 'do' as an auxiliary and as a full verb [▶ LEG 10.40-44]

- Study:** (**)
- 1 We use *do* as an auxiliary verb to form questions and negatives in the simple present and simple past tenses: **Do you like Italian opera?** etc. [▶ 13.1]
 - 2 *Do* is also a full verb meaning 'perform an activity or task'. We use it like any other verb in all tenses. This means *do* can be auxiliary verb and full verb at the same time:
*What **did** (auxiliary) you **do** (full verb) this morning? - I **wrote** a lot of letters.*
 - 3 We often use *do* to avoid repeating a previous verb:
*The washing machine often **stops** suddenly. I don't know why it **does** that.*
 - 4 *Do* can also mean 'be in the wrong place' in: *What are these clothes **doing** on the floor?*
 - 5 We often use *do* + *-ing* for 'named tasks': *I've just **done the ironing**.*

Write 1: Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B.

- | A | B |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 Do J _ | a) the same job for thirty years! |
| 2 She always does _ | b) the job by the time I get back? |
| 3 Are you still doing | c) 140 kilometres an hour. |
| 4 I did | d) a great favour for me. |
| 5 They were still doing | e) this time tomorrow? |
| 6 He's just done | f) all the ironing by the time Sue came home. |
| 7 He's been doing | g) the cleaning on Thursday. |
| 8 John had done | h) quite a few little jobs yesterday. |
| 9 She had been doing | i) the same job for ten years by next month, |
| 10 This car will do | j) the same job? |
| 11 What will you be doing | k) the housework when their guests arrived. |
| 12 Will you have done | l) this exercise now, please, |
| 13 I will have been doing | m) the gardening for an hour when she remembered she should have been at the bank. |

Write 2: Supply the correct forms of *do* in the sentences below.

- 1 What? - What does it look like? I'm reading the paper.
- 2 She loves cooking, but she (never washes up)
- 3 Shall I make the beds? - No.....that. Dust the furniture first.
- 4 What (that flowerpot/do).....in the kitchen sink?
- 5 A lot of people in Britain (wash their clothes).....on Mondays.
- 6 Cut the grass first. Then, when.....that, start weeding the flower beds.
- 7 Whatever business he's in, he always makes a success of it. How.....it?
- 8 It's a shame (he doesn't read)
- 9 What.....? - I've just reversed the car into the garage door!
- 10 What (those suitcases/do).....in the entrance hall?
- 11 What have you been doing all afternoon? - I (do/a bit of gardening)
- 12 What (that car/do).....in the middle of the motorway?
- 13 Phone your mother. - I (already/so)

10.7B 'Do' and 'make' compared [LEG 10.45, App 43]

- Study:** 1 *Do* often means 'be engaged in an activity'; *make* has the sense of 'create':
 Та What are you **doing?**- I'm **making** a cake. What are you **making?** - A cake.
- 2 We often use *do* and *make* in 'fixed phrases'. *Do* and *make* go with particular nouns:
do + : (me) a favour, damage, good, no good, harm, the housework, a lesson, justice, one's teeth (= clean).
make + : an accusation, an agreement, a demand, a loss, a mess, a mistake, a promise, a proposal.
- 3 Sometimes both *make* and *do* are possible:
 I'll **make**/I'll **do** the beds this morning, if you like.

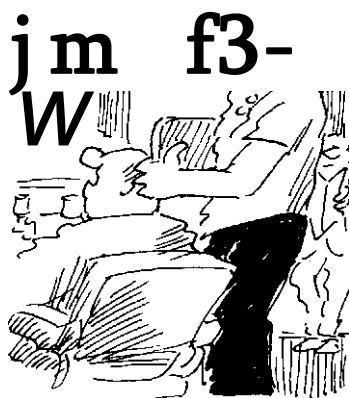
- Write:** a Put *do* or *make* in front of these words,
 b Then write sentences using these phrases with correct tenses.

..Do... one's best;..... an appointment;.....business with someone;an experiment:
 an arrangement;.....research;.....one's hair;..... an attempt;
 a noise;..... something for a living;..... progress; an impression;
 somebody a service; a journey; a fortune; war.

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | У<т. Аһттет. яЛшяф. Ёщ. изе.. цшг.Жаб• | 9 |
| 2 | | 10 |
| 3 | | 11 |
| 4 | | 12 |
| 5 | | 13 |
| 6 | | 14 |
| 7 | | 15 |
| 8 | | 16 |

10.7C Context

Write: Put in the correct forms of *do* or *make*.



Meet the wolfman!

JUST HAIR-RAISING!

Last Saturday I¹..... (I&..... a few jobs round the house and then decided to go into the town. 'Shall I take the dog for a walk?' I asked my wife. 'No, I².....,' she answered. 'I'll³.....that. You can⁴ some shopping for me.' I got the shopping⁵.....quickly and then I⁶.....a sudden decision to have a haircut. My barber was as cheerful as ever. 'The usual?' he asked. 'I don't have much choice,' I said. 'Do you know,' my barber said, 'that scientists have been⁷ experiments with a new kind of product which will⁸.....miracles? It will even grow hair on a head as bald as yours. It's called minoxidil.' 'You'll⁹ a lot of money,' I said. He ignored me. 'All you have to¹⁰ is rub it into your scalp.' 'That's hair-raising news!' I said. 'But what happens if hair grows on my fingertips instead?' 'Meet the wolfman!' my barber said.