

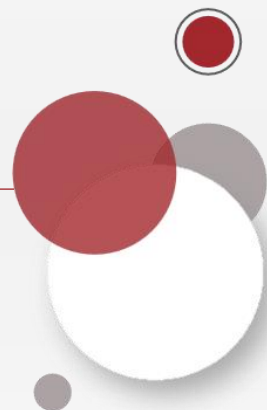


UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TORINO

# SET English Module

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## Lesson 3

- A) Have/Has Something Done
- B) Must/Have to/Mustn't/Don't have to
- C) Present Simple Tense



## A) Have/Has Something Done

The structure is formed:

Have/has (in any tense) + something + participle

Eg:

They **have** their house **painted** every year.

They **have had** their house **painted** recently.

They **had** their house **painted** yellow last year.

He **has** his hair **cut** once a month.

He **hasn't had** his hair **cut** yet.

He **had** his hair **cut** very short.



Here's a sample question:

Ann didn't make her dress. She .... made.

- 1) had made it 2) made it make 3) made it 4) did it make  
5) had it made



## Corrections:

- 1) is incorrect because it is verb + verb + noun
- 2) is incorrect because it uses the verb to make. Remember to use the verb to have/has
- 3) is incorrect because it means Ann made the dress herself
- 4) is incorrect because do/did is used with the negative and the  
5) interrogative
- 5) is correct



## Exercise:

- 1) I'll dictate the exercise.
- 2) You'll check your dictation.
- 3) You'll do the exercise.



Now use the word in parentheses to complete the exercise.

- 1) Have you seen Charles? He looks really handsome since he...his hair ...(cut)
- 2) She...her car....every fortnight. (wash)
- 3) They .....their house .....last year. (rewired)
- 4) She....her wedding dress...by a famous stylist. (design)
- 5) They...the house...before selling it. (renovate)
- 6) A: "Ouch! My tooth hurts!"  
B: "...you...the dentist check it?" (have)



# Answers:

- 1) had cut
- 2) has/washed
- 3) had rewired
- 4) had/designed
- 5) had renovated
- 6) have/had





## B) Must/Have to/Mustn't/Don't have to

Must and Have to are very similar. The terms imply obligation.

Eg.

You must have a passport to travel to Canada.

He must take this medicine twice a day.

They have to take a written exam in order to complete the course.



Must and Have to are very similar in meaning.

Mustn't is the negative of Must and means obligatory **to not do**.

For example:

You mustn't wear sandals when working in the lab.

He mustn't take the medicine on an empty stomach.



# BUT:

**Mustn't** in the negative is **NOT** similar in meaning to **Don't have to** in the negative.

**Mustn't** = obligatory not to.

**Don't have to** = it is not obligatory.

Eg:

Come to my house for dinner. You **don't have to** bring anything.

You **don't have to** carry a passport to travel to France, but you **must** carry a passport in order to travel to Canada.



Here is a sample question:

This medicine makes you sleepy. You...drive after taking it.

1) should 2) needn't 3) mustn't 4) don't have 5) may



## Corrections:

1), 2), 4), 5) are incorrect as they do not express obligation  
3) is the correct answer as it expresses obligation



- 1) I'll dictate the exercise
- 2) Check your dictation
- 3) Complete the exercise



## Complete the exercise.

- 1) He .... wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
- 2) I can stay in bed tomorrow because I .... go to work.
- 3) Whatever you do, you .... touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
- 4) Jim gave me a letter to post. I .... remember to post it.
- 5) Jim gave me a letter to post. I .... forget to post it.
- 6) There's plenty of time to think about it. You .... decide now.
- 7) This is a valuable book. You ... look after it carefully and you ... lose it.
- 8) You .... wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.



# Answers:

1) doesn't have to

2) don't

3) mustn't

4) must

5) mustn't

6) don't have to

7) must/mustn't

8) don't have to





## C) Present Simple Tense **TO BE**

Affirmative:

Full form:

I **am**

we/you/they **are**

he/she/it **is**

Contracted form (conversations):

I'm

we're/you're/they're

he's/she's/it's

Note that **I** is capitalized

you = both singular and plural

he = man / she = woman / it = thing



Negative:

Full form:

I am not

We/you/they are not

He/she/ it is not

Contracted form (conversations):

I'm not

We aren't/ you aren't/ they aren't

He's not/she's not/ it's not



Interrogative: **NOTE** the verb and subject invert !

**Am** I?

**Are** we/you/they?

**Is** he/she/it?

Eg:

He isn't **I**talian, he's **F**rench.

Is his mother **I**talian?

No, she isn't. She's from Canada.



**N.B.** Present Simple is used for:

- Routine, habits and regular activity.
- Nationalities which are capitalized.
- Age: He's 25 years old. That building is several centuries old.
- Personal Info: address, phone, job
- Emotions: hungry, happy, sad, angry
- Weather: rainy, windy, hot, cold, warm



## Exercise:

- 1) I *am* Italian.
- 2) My surname ..... Rossi.
- 3) We ..... from Turin.
- 4) I ..... Maria.
- 5) Sara and Pia ..... in room 15.
- 6) You ..... level B1.
- 7) She ..... a student. Her parents ..... doctors.



## Answers:



1) am

2) is

3) are

4) am

5) are

6) are

7) is

8) are



## Do/Does

If the verb is not TO BE, an auxiliary is required for the interrogative and negative.

Eg:

**Does** he speak English?

She **doesn't** play tennis.

**Do** they go to the sea every weekend?

No, they **don't**.

Note that the auxiliary takes the singular “s” while the verb is in the infinitive.



QUASI:

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
Where	do	I, we, you, they	play, live, work?
When			
What	does	he, she, it	
Who			
How much			
How many			





## Exercise:



Order the words to make questions:

- 1) drink you tea do?
- 2) your does friend tennis play?
- 3) study where you do?
- 4) music like do they what?
- 5) do TV sports watch you on?
- 6) wear glasses teacher does your?
- 7) when class go to do you?



## Answers:



- 1) Do you drink tea?
- 2) Does your friend play tennis?
- 3) Where do you study?
- 4) What music do they like?
- 5) Do you watch sports on TV?
- 6) Does your teacher wear glasses?
- 7) When do you go to class?



That is the end of lesson 3.

Next lesson:

A) Adverbs of frequency, -ly, exceptions

B) Present Continuous

C) Prepositions

- Time and place

- Phrasal verbs

- Verb + preposition

