



Class 9 Notes

What do you already know?

Can you find the helping verbs in these sentences?

- Priya doesn't know the answer.
- Do you speak English?
- Have you eaten breakfast today?
- I am going to the store this afternoon.
- He was told to be quiet.
- We had been waiting for an answer, but didn't get one.

What do you already know?

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- Priya **doesn't** know the answer.
- **Do** you speak English?
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The 3 Basic Helping Verbs

Be, Do, Have

	be		do		have	
	present	past	present	past	present	past
I	am	was	do	did	have	had
You / They / We	are	were	do	did	have	had
He/She/It	is	was	does	did	has	had
past participle	been		done		had	

Why are they called ‘helping verbs?’

They help the main verb to make other tenses.

- ‘Be’ helps to create continuous / progressive tenses
 - I am walking. (*present continuous*)
 - He was singing. (*past continuous*)
- ‘Be’ is used for the passive voice
 - The photos were taken yesterday.
- ‘Be’ is used for questions
 - Are you happy?
 - Are you walking?

	be	
	present	past
I	am	was
You / They / We	are	were
He/She/It	is	was
past participle	been	

Why are they called ‘helping verbs?’

They help the main verb to make other tenses.

- ‘Have’ helps to create perfect tenses
 - We have seen that movie. (*present perfect*)
 - She had written the email before she heard the news. (*past perfect*)
- ‘Have’ is used for questions
 - Have you seen that movie?
 - Had she written the email?

	have	
	present	past
I	have	had
You / They / We	have	had
He/She/It	has	had
past participle	had	

Why are they called ‘helping verbs?’

They help the main verb to make other tenses.

- ‘Do’ helps to make questions without other helping verbs
 - Do you know that man?
 - Did the children go to sleep?
- ‘Do’ helps to make negatives without other helping verbs
 - I don’t want any bread.
- And more...later... *(comparisons, emphasis)*

	do	
	present	past
I	do	did
You / They / We	do	did
He/She/It	does	did
past participle	done	

Use the helping verbs for questions

Answering questions

Q: **Are** you going to the doctor?

A: Yes, I **am**.

Q: **Do** your friends know me?

A: Yes, they **do**.

Q: **Have** you heard from them?

A: Yes, we **have**.

Q: **Is** she a teacher?

A: Yes, she _____.

Q: **Did** they enjoy the movie?

A: Yes, they _____.

Q: **Have** you been to Mexico?

A: Yes, I _____.

To make 'be' negative...

Put '**not**' after the 'be' verb

Positive: I am hungry.

Negative: I **am not** hungry.

Positive: Kelly was here yesterday.

Negative: Kelly **was not** here yesterday.

Positive: They are my friends.

Negative: They **are not** my friends.

Positive: You are going to laugh.

Negative: You _____ going to laugh.

Positive: He is very friendly.

Negative: He _____ very friendly.

Positive: We are ready to go.

Negative: We _____ ready to go.

Negatives often use contractions

Contractions put two words together

Full Form	Contract Subject + Verb	Contract Verb + Not
I am not	I'm not	
You / We /They are not	You're not We're not They're not	You aren't We aren't They aren't
She / He / It is not	She's not He's not It's not	She isn't He isn't It isn't
I / She /He / It was not		wasn't
You / We / They were not		weren't

Let's practice with contractions

Make these sentences negative using contractions

Positive: Mark is doing his homework.

Negative:

Positive: They are at the beach.

Negative:

Positive: I am tired.

Negative:

Positive: She was sick last week.

Negative:

Positive: We were too busy to talk.

Negative:

Positive: You were very helpful!

Negative:

Let's practice with contractions

Make these sentences negative using contractions

Positive: Mark is doing his homework.

Negative: Mark **isn't** / **Mark's not** doing

Positive: She was sick last week.

Negative: She **wasn't** sick

Positive: They are at the beach.

Negative: They **aren't** / **They're not**

Positive: We were too busy to talk.

Negative: We **weren't** too busy

Positive: I am tired.

Negative: **I'm not** tired.

Positive: You were very helpful!

Negative: You **weren't** very helpful!

To make 'have' negative...

Put '**not**' after the 'have' verb

Positive: I have been to Canada.

Negative: I **have not** been to Canada.

Positive: Mae has called her father.

Negative: Mae **has not** called her father.

Positive: They had tried to help.

Negative: They **had not** tried to help.

Positive: You have lost the game.

Negative: You _____ lost the game.

Positive: He has gone to bed.

Negative: He _____ gone to bed.

Positive: We had missed our flight.

Negative: We _____ missed our flight.

Contractions with 'have'

Contractions put two words together

Full Form	Contract Subject + Verb (more common in British English)	Contract Verb + Not
I have not	I've not	I haven't
You / We /They have not	You've not We've not They've not	You haven't We haven't They haven't
She / He / It has not	She's not He's not It's not	She hasn't He hasn't It hasn't
I / She /He / It / You / We / They had not	I'd not She'd not He'd not You'd not We'd not They'd not	hadn't

Let's practice with contractions

Make these sentences negative using contractions

Positive: Mark has done his homework.

Negative:

Positive: She had been sick.

Negative:

Positive: They have gone to the beach.

Negative:

Positive: We have been too busy to talk.

Negative:

Positive: I have been tired.

Negative:

Positive: You have been very helpful!

Negative:

Let's practice with contractions

Make these sentences negative using contractions

Positive: Mark has done his homework.

Negative: Mark **hasn't** done his homework.

Mark's not done his homework.

Positive: They have gone to the beach.

Negative: They **haven't** gone to the beach.

They've not gone to the beach.

Positive: I have been tired.

Negative: I **haven't** been tired.

I've not been tired.

Positive: She had been sick.

Negative: She **hadn't** been sick.

She'd not been sick.

Positive: We have been too busy to talk.

Negative: We **haven't** been too busy to talk.

We've not been too busy to talk.

Positive: You have been very helpful!

Negative: You **haven't** been very helpful!

You've not been very helpful!

Use the helping verbs to make negatives

Put '**do/does not**' (or *don't/doesn't/didn't*) in front of the general form of the main verb

Positive: I like doughnuts.

Negative: I **do not like** doughnuts.

Positive: Shea wants a dog.

Negative: Shea **does not want** a dog.

Positive: They ate lunch.

Negative: They **did not eat** lunch.

Positive: Chinua needs a new car.

Negative: Chinua _____ a new car.

Positive: He plays the piano.

Negative: He _____ the piano.

Positive: They went to school.

Negative: They _____ to school.

Contractions with 'do'

Contractions put two words together

Full Form	Contract Verb + Not
I do not	don't
You / We /They do not	don't
She / He / It does not	doesn't
I / She /He / It / You / We / They did not	didn't

Let's practice with contractions

Make these sentences negative using contractions

Positive: Mark works very hard.

Negative:

Positive: They swim on Tuesdays.

Negative:

Positive: I take naps in the afternoon.

Negative:

Positive: She got sick last week.

Negative:

Positive: We talked all night.

Negative:

Positive: You helped me a lot!

Negative:

Let's practice with contractions

Make these sentences negative using contractions

Positive: Mark works very hard.

Negative: Mark **doesn't work** very hard.

Positive: They swim on Tuesdays.

Negative: They **don't swim** on Tuesdays.

Positive: I take naps in the afternoon.

Negative: I **don't take** naps in the afternoon.

Positive: She got sick last week.

Negative: She **didn't get** sick last week.

Positive: We talked all night.

Negative: We **didn't talk** all night.

Positive: You helped me a lot!

Negative: You **didn't help** me a lot!

Ideas to Listen for

Basic comprehension

1. What do we know about Joe Biden?
2. According to the passage, what is a key difference between Republicans and Democrats?
3. What do we know about Kamala Harris?
4. How many branches of government are there in the U.S.? What are they called?

This week, America welcomed its 46th President, Joe Biden. Biden takes 1) _____ from Donald Trump, who was defeated in the November 2020 elections.

The United States holds presidential 2) _____ every four years. Presidential candidates must be at least 35 years old, and U.S.-born citizens (as opposed to naturalized citizens, who 3) _____ citizens after being born abroad).

There are several political parties, but only members of the Democratic and Republican 4) _____ have won the presidency since 1853. While there are many differences between these two parties, the core difference concerns the role of government in people's lives. Republicans believe that the federal 5) _____ role should be small, and that the majority of 6) _____ be made at the state, local, or individual level. Democrats, on the other hand, believe that the national government should take a 7) _____ role in everything from human rights and public 8) _____ to taxation and business regulation.

Born in 1942, Joseph R. Biden, Jr. is the oldest person to ever be elected president of the United States. Biden is a Democrat who has been 9) _____ in politics since becoming a U.S. senator for the state of Delaware in 1973. He held this position until 2009, when he assumed the office of the Vice-President of the United States alongside President Barack Obama. Politically, Joe Biden is known for his centrist 10) _____ and his willingness to work with Democrats and Republicans alike.

11) _____, Biden is known for his 12) _____ to empathize with others, having lived 13) _____ several tragedies: the loss of his first wife and baby daughter in a car accident in 1972, and the loss of his oldest son to cancer in 2015.

The new Vice-President, Kamala Harris, the first woman to be elected Vice-President, is now the highest-ranking female politician in the 14)_____ of the country. Before becoming VP, she served as a U.S. senator for the 15)_____ of California, as well as Attorney General for the state and District Attorney for the city of San Francisco. In her various 16)_____, she has been tasked with protecting the interests of private citizens and pursuing appropriate 17)_____ for illegal behavior. Harris's parents were of Jamaican and Indian descent, and she is only the second person of 18)_____ to be elected to the White House (the first, of course, was Barack Obama).

19) _____, the President and Vice-President steer the country by playing leading roles in the nation's 20) _____ branches of government. The **legislative branch** refers to the bodies of government that create laws. This 21) _____ includes the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives. The **judicial branch**, which helps to regulate these laws, is made 22) _____ of the U.S. court system, including the Supreme Court. The **executive branch** ensures that the 23) _____ are followed; this branch includes the military and local law enforcement. With the help of countless staff and cabinet 24) _____, Biden and Harris will oversee developments in all three of these branches over the next four years.

This Lesson

Vocabulary Set 9

defeat

election

politics

core

role

majority

tax

regulation

position

empathize

tragedy

task

protect

interest

pursue

legal

steer

oversee

phrasal verbs

take over

live through

make up

defeat

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
defeat (c, nc) (loss)	defeat (vt)	undefeated		

meaning: win over someone

Biden takes over from Donald Trump, who was defeated in the November 2020 elections.

The team suffered a terrible defeat. They didn't score a single goal.

She is the undefeated champion. She's never lost a match.

election

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
election (c)	elect (vt)	elective		

meaning: the process of choosing someone / something

Biden takes over from Donald Trump, who was defeated in the November 2020 elections.

The students elected a new class treasurer.

Many people canceled elective surgeries during the pandemic.

politics

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
politics (plural) politician (person)	politicize (vt)	political	politically	politics as usual

meaning: the actions of members of government

Politically, Joe Biden is known for his centrist politics and his willingness to work with Democrats and Republicans alike.

Politicians work hard to earn the public's trust.

Many people think it's impolite to talk about politics with people they don't know very well.

core

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
core (c)		core		core principle core value core mission

meaning: important, central

While there are many differences between these two parties, the core difference concerns the role of government in people's lives.

Honesty is one of his core values.

At his core, he is hard-working and ambitious.

role

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
role (c)				role model play a role RPG = role-playing game

meaning: specific function, use, position

While there are many differences between these two parties, the core difference concerns the role of government in people's lives.

Parental support plays a large role in children's success.

Artists are not always the best role models for children.

majority

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
majority (c)		major	majorly	opposite: minority

meaning: the larger part or number of a group

Republicans believe that the federal government's role should be small, and that the majority of decisions be made at the state, local, or individual level.

They are discussing major changes to the plan.

The minority of people do not own passports.

tax

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
tax (c) taxation (nc)	tax (vt)			sales tax income tax property tax

meaning: money paid to the government

Democrats believe that the national government should take a larger role in everything from human rights and public health to taxation and business regulation.

Many Americans think that taxes are too high, even though they pay lower taxes than people in other developed countries.

regulation

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
regulation (c, nc)	regulate (vt, vi)	regulatory		rules and regulations

meaning: control, rule

Democrats believe that the national government should take a larger role in everything from human rights and public health to taxation and business regulation.

It's important to regulate pollution.

The FDA is a regulatory agency that ensures food and drugs are safe for the public.

position

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
position (c)	position (vt)			

meaning: role, job, placement

Biden held the position of U.S. senator for the state of Delaware until 2009.

Since I discovered that my friend is cheating on his girlfriend, I've been in a bad position. Should I tell her? I'm also friends with her, but we're not as close.

You should position your back well in your chair so you don't get back pain.

empathize

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
empathy (nc)	empathize (vi)	empathetic	empathetically	empathize with
sympathy (nc)	sympathize (vi)	sympathetic	sympathetically	sympathize with

meaning: to feel someone else's feelings

(sympathize = to understand someone else's feelings)

Biden is known for his ability to empathize with others, having lived through several tragedies.

I feel empathy for animals, but not for insects.

She is not very empathetic. It's hard for her to understand other people's situations.

tragedy

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
tragedy (c, nc)		tragic	tragically	

meaning: a very sad or terrible event

Biden is known for his ability to empathize with others, having lived through several tragedies: the loss of his first wife and baby daughter in a car accident in 1972, and the loss of his oldest son to cancer in 2015.

The tragic fire claimed hundreds of lives.

The shared tragedy brought people closer together.

task

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
task (c)	task (vt)			

meaning: give someone a duty to complete

In her various roles, she has been tasked with protecting the interests of private citizens and pursuing appropriate punishment for illegal behavior.

I have many tasks to do in order to complete my work.

My boss tasked me with calling these clients.

protect

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
protection (nc)	protect (vt)	protective	protectively	

meaning: ensure safety for

She has been tasked with protecting the interests of private citizens.

Face masks offer protection from the coronavirus.

Sunglasses are protective against UV rays.

interest

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
interest (c)				interest = hobby interest = money earned in a bank

meaning: benefit, good

She has been tasked with protecting the interests of private citizens.

It's in your best interest to study. If you fail this exam, you will have to take the class again.

It's not in the interest of this country to go to war. This will not help our own citizens.

pursue

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
pursuit (c)	pursue (vt)			the pursuit of happiness pursue a goal pursue a dream

meaning: chase, try to get

She has been tasked with protecting the interests of private citizens and pursuing appropriate punishment for illegal behavior

The police pursued the thief on foot for nearly a mile before finally catching him.

The pursuit of a college degree can be very expensive.

legal

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
legality (nc)	legalize (vt)	legal	legally	opposite: illegal

meaning: allowed by law

She has been tasked with protecting the interests of private citizens and pursuing appropriate punishment for illegal behavior

Many states have recently legalized marijuana.

I received a ticket for illegally parking on the sidewalk .

steer

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
	steer (vt, vi)			steering wheel

meaning: ensure movement in a direction

Together, the President and Vice-President steer the country by playing leading roles in the nation's three branches of government.

The CEO steered the company for twenty years.

He nearly steered the car off the road when he was illegally texting and driving.

oversee

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
	oversee (vt) (oversaw, overseen)			

meaning: manage, supervise

With the help of countless staff and cabinet members, Biden and Harris will oversee developments in all three of these branches over the next four years.

How did this mistake happen? Who oversaw this project?

take over

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
takeover (c)	take over (vi, vt) <i>separable</i> (took, taken)			hostile takeover

meaning: take control

Biden takes over from Donald Trump, who was defeated in the November 2020 elections.

Giorgio took over the business when he purchased it from his uncle.

The nanny watches the children until their parents come home and take over.

separable phrasal verbs

with pronouns

pick up

pick **me** up

~~pick up me~~

point out

point **them** out

~~point out them~~

with nouns

pick up

pick **Sam** up

pick up **Sam**

point out

point **the birds** out

point out **the birds**

live through

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
	live through (vt) <i>inseparable</i>			go through (similar meaning)

meaning: experience something difficult

Biden is known for his ability to empathize with others, having lived through several tragedies

My grandmother lived through World War II.

He lived through two bad marriages before finally meeting Sylvia.

make up

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	other
makeup (c)	make up (vt) <i>inseparable</i> (made, made)			make up = many other meanings as well

meaning: to form parts of something

The judicial branch, which helps to regulate these laws, is made up of the U.S. court system, including the Supreme Court.

These four classes make up the core economics program.

Water is made up of hydrogen and oxygen.

separable phrasal verbs

with pronouns

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