



Auxiliary Verbs:

Identifying Auxiliary Verbs: Be, Do & Have

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

1. _____ you like coffee?
a) Do
b) Are
c) Have
d) Does
2. They _____ playing football right now.
a) is
b) are
c) do
d) have
3. She _____ finished her homework already.
a) is
b) does
c) has
d) have
4. We _____ see the movie last night.
a) don't
b) aren't
c) weren't
d) didn't
5. I _____ a new bicycle.
a) have
b) am
c) do
d) has
6. He _____ reading a book when I arrived.
a) is
b) was
c) did
d) has
7. _____ she speak French?
a) Do
b) Is
c) Does
d) Has
8. She _____ a doctor at the hospital.
a) does
b) has
c) are
d) is
9. The children _____ watching TV in the living room.
a) are
b) is
c) do
d) have
10. We _____ already eaten lunch.
a) are
b) have
c) did
d) do
11. _____ they go to the park yesterday?
a) Do
b) Have
c) Did
d) Were

12. It _____ raining all morning, but it stopped after lunch.
a) is
b) did
c) has
d) was
13. He _____ his homework every evening.
a) does
b) is
c) has
d) was
14. I _____ learning English this year.
a) do
b) am
c) have
d) was
15. This _____ my favourite book.
a) does
b) has
c) is
d) are
16. They _____ lived here for ten years.
a) are
b) did
c) were
d) have
17. The students _____ studying when the bell rang.
a) were
b) are
c) did
d) have
18. She _____ like spicy food.
a) isn't
b) doesn't
c) hasn't
d) wasn't
19. We _____ two cats and a dog.
a) are
b) do
c) have
d) does
20. Look! The baby _____ walking!
a) does
b) has
c) are
d) is



Answers

1. a) Do
2. b) are
3. c) has
4. d) didn't
5. a) have
6. b) was
7. c) Does
8. d) is
9. a) are
10. b) have
11. c) Did
12. d) was
13. a) does
14. b) am
15. c) is
16. d) have
17. a) were
18. b) doesn't
19. c) have
20. d) is



Explanations

1. “Do” (a)

'Do' is the auxiliary verb used to form present simple questions with 'you'. We say 'Do you like...?' 'Are' would need a verb ending in -ing (continuous). 'Have' would need a past participle (perfect). 'Does' is for third-person singular (he/she/it), not 'you'.

2. “are” (b)

'Are' is the auxiliary verb for the present continuous with the plural subject 'they'. We say 'They are playing'. 'Is' is for singular subjects. 'Do' and 'have' cannot be used before a verb ending in -ing to form the continuous tense.

3. “has” (c)

'Has' is the auxiliary verb for the present perfect with the third-person subject 'she'. We say 'She has finished'. 'Have' doesn't agree with 'she'. 'Is' and 'does' cannot be used before a past participle to form the present perfect.

4. “didn't” (d)

'Didn't' is the auxiliary for past simple negatives. 'Last night' tells us this is past tense, so we need 'did not' (didn't). 'Don't' is present tense. 'Aren't' and 'weren't' need a verb ending in -ing, not the base form 'see'.

5. “have” (a)

'Have' is a MAIN verb here meaning 'own' or 'possess'. It is NOT an auxiliary because there is no other verb it is helping. Compare: 'I have bought a bicycle' (auxiliary + past participle) vs 'I have a bicycle' (main verb). 'Has' doesn't agree with 'I'.

6. “was” (b)

'Was' is the auxiliary verb for the past continuous with 'he'. The past continuous ('was reading') describes an action in progress when another past action ('arrived') happened. 'Is' is present tense. 'Did' and 'has' cannot be used before -ing forms.

7. “Does” (c)

'Does' is the auxiliary for present simple questions with third-person singular subjects (he/she/it). We say 'Does she speak...?' 'Do' is for I/you/we/they. 'Is' would need -ing ('Is she speaking?'). 'Has' would need a past participle ('Has she spoken?').

8. “is” (d)

'Is' is a MAIN verb (linking verb) here, NOT an auxiliary. It links the subject 'she' to the description 'a doctor'. There is no other verb being helped. 'Does' needs another verb. 'Has' would mean possession. 'Are' doesn't agree with 'she'.

9. “are” (a)

'Are' is the auxiliary verb for the present continuous with the plural subject 'the children'. We say 'The children are watching'. 'Is' is for singular subjects. 'Do' and 'have' cannot form the continuous tense with -ing.

10. “have” (b)

'Have' is the auxiliary verb for the present perfect with 'we'. 'Already eaten' signals the present perfect tense. We say 'We have eaten'. 'Are' and 'do' cannot be used before a past participle. 'Did' would need the base form ('did eat'), not 'eaten'.

11. “Did” (c)

'Did' is the auxiliary for past simple questions. 'Yesterday' tells us this is past tense. We say 'Did they go...?' 'Do' is present tense. 'Have' would form the present perfect ('Have they gone?'). 'Were' would need -ing ('Were they going?').

12. “was” (d)

'Was' is the auxiliary for the past continuous with 'it'. 'It stopped after lunch' tells us the rain is finished, so we use past continuous: 'It was raining'. 'Is' is present tense. 'Did' and 'has' cannot be used before -ing forms.

13. “does” (a)

'Does' is a MAIN verb here meaning 'performs' or 'completes'. It is NOT an auxiliary because there is no other verb it is helping. Compare: 'He does finish his homework' (auxiliary + main verb) vs 'He does his homework' (main verb only). 'Every evening' shows this is a regular action.

14. “am” (b)

'Am' is the auxiliary verb for the present continuous with 'I'. We say 'I am learning'. 'This year' with a present continuous meaning suggests an action in progress around now. 'Do' and 'have' cannot form the continuous tense. 'Was' is past tense.

15. “is” (c)

'Is' is a MAIN verb (linking verb) here, NOT an auxiliary. It links 'this' to the description 'my favourite book'. There is no other verb being helped. 'Does' and 'has' don't make sense without another verb or with this meaning. 'Are' doesn't agree with 'this'.

16. “have” (d)

'Have' is the auxiliary verb for the present perfect with 'they'. 'For ten years' indicates a duration continuing to the present, which is typical of the present perfect. We say 'They have lived'. 'Did' would need the base form. 'Are' and 'were' would need -ing.

17. “were” (a)

'Were' is the auxiliary for the past continuous with the plural subject 'the students'. The past continuous ('were studying') describes an action in progress when another past event ('the bell rang') interrupted it. 'Are' is present. 'Did' and 'have' cannot form the continuous tense.

18. “doesn't” (b)

'Doesn't' is the auxiliary for present simple negatives with third-person singular (she). We say 'She doesn't like'. 'Like' is a base form verb needing do-support for negation. 'Isn't' would need -ing. 'Hasn't' would need a past participle. 'Wasn't' is past tense.

19. “have” (c)

'Have' is a MAIN verb here meaning 'own' or 'possess'. It is NOT an auxiliary because there is no other verb it is helping. Compare: 'We have adopted two cats' (auxiliary + past participle) vs 'We have two cats' (main verb). 'Are' and 'do' don't fit this meaning. 'Does' doesn't agree with 'we'.

20. “is” (d)

'Is' is the auxiliary verb for the present continuous with singular subject 'the baby'. 'Look!' signals something happening right now. We say 'The baby is walking'. 'Does' and 'has' cannot be used with -ing forms. 'Are' doesn't agree with the singular subject 'the baby'.