



CONTENTS

- 7-1 The form of modal auxiliaries
- 7-2 Expressing ability: *can* and *could*
- 7-3 Expressing possibility: *may*, *might*, and *maybe* Expressing ...
- 7-4 Using *could* to express possibility
- 7-5 Polite questions: *may I*, *could I*, *can I*
- 7-6 Polite questions: *would you*, *could you*, *will you*, *can you*
- 7-7 Expressing advice: *should* and *ought to*
- 7-8 Expressing advice: *had better*
- 7-9 Expressing necessity: *have to*, *have got to*, *must*
- 7-10 Expressing lack of necessity: *do not have to* Expressing: ...
- 7-11 Making logical conclusions: *must*
- 7-12 Tag questions with modal auxiliaries
- 7-13 Giving instructions: imperative sentences
- 7-14 Making suggestions: *let's* and *why don't*
- 7-15 Stating preferences: *prefer*, *like...better*, *would rather*



Somebody should clean up this mess.





AUXILIARY + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

can (a) Inga *can play* the violin.

could (b) They *couldn't arrive* on time.

may (c) It *may be* a nice day tomorrow.

might (d) It *might be* a nice day
tomorrow.



AUXILIARY + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

should (e) Inga *should go* inside.

had better (f) You *had better go* inside.

must (g) He *must be* gentle with the cat.

will (h) They *will attend* the recital.

would (i) I *would like* to meet her.



AUXILIARY + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

can

could

should

must

would

might

may

had better

will

not followed by *to*

Inga can ~~to~~ play the violin.



AUXILIARY + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

can

could

should

must

would

might

may

had better

will

no final **-s**

Inga can ~~plays~~ the violin.



AUXILIARY + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

can

could

should

must

would

might

may

had better

will

not in past form

Inga can played the violin.



AUXILIARY + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

can

could

should

must

would

might

may

had better

will

not in ***-ing*** form

Inga can playing the violin.



AUXILIARY + **TO** + SIMPLE FORM OF VERB

- have to* (j) You *have to be* on time.
- have got to* (k) He *has got to be* on time.
- be able to* (l) He *is able to be* on
time.
- ought to* (m) He *ought to be* on time.

to + simple form



to

Ø

She has to learn how to skate.





to
Ø

She might Ø learn how to skate.





to

Ø

She should Ø learn how to skate.





I can't believe that!





- (a) Dolphins *can jump* very high.
- (b) They *can swim* long distances.
- (c) They *can be taught* fancy tricks.



can → ability in present
or future



(d) I $\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{can't} \\ \textit{cannot} \\ \textit{can not} \end{array} \right]$ fix this computer.

three negative forms
of *can*





(e) Amy *can play* tennis.

(f) Doug *can't play* tennis.



can

unstressed
sounds like “kən”

can't

stressed
sounds like “kæn”



(g) When we were in college, we *could play* chess for hours.

could = past form of *can*





(h) I ***couldn't play*** chess in graduate school.
I had to study all the time.

couldn't
or
could not = negative form
of ***could***



- (i). Mia ***can use*** a camera.
- (j). Mia ***is able to use*** a camera.
- (k). Mia ***could use*** a camera.
- (l). Mia ***was able to use*** a camera.

same
meaning

same
meaning



be able to → ability



can
can'

t

He is always upset when he can't
remember something.





can
can'
t



A dolphin can't run,
but it can jump.



can
can'
t

You can bring a horse
to water, but you can't
make him drink it.

7-3 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: *MAY, MIGHT AND
MAYBE*; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: *MAY AND CAN*

Maybe Alice heard some bad news.





7-3 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: *MAY*, *MIGHT* AND
MAYBE; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: *MAY* AND *CAN*

(a) It *may snow* this week.

(b) It *might snow* this week.



same
meaning

may, might → possibility



7-3 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: *MAY*, *MIGHT* AND *MAYBE*; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: *MAY* AND *CAN*

(c)

Can we
finish this by
Monday?



I don't know.
We ~~*might be*~~
ready by then.



(d) It *may not snow* this week.

(e) It *might not snow* this week.

**Negative: *may not, might not*
no contractions**



7-3 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: *MAY*, *MIGHT* AND
MAYBE; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: *MAY* AND *CAN*

(f) ***Maybe*** it will snow tomorrow.

COMPARE

(g) ***Maybe*** the test will be hard. *adverb*

maybe → “possibly”
beginning of sentence

(h) The test ***may be*** hard. *verb*

may be = ***may*** + the main verb ***be***



7-3 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: *MAY*, *MIGHT* AND *MAYBE*; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: *MAY* AND *CAN*

(i) Yes, you *may borrow* my pen.

more formal

(j) Sure, you *can borrow* my pen.

less formal

may → permission
can often used, too



7-3 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: *MAY*, *MIGHT* AND
MAYBE; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: *MAY* AND *CAN*

(k) You *may not borrow* my pen.

You *can't borrow* my pen.

may → deny permission
can often used, too



I may be done with
this project tomorrow.



maybe
may
be

7-3 LET'S PRACTICE

Maybe I'll be done
with this project
tomorrow.



maybe
may
be

7-3 LET'S PRACTICE

mayb
e
can



The boss told me
that we can use
the new color
printer.



This could be a long walk.



7-4 USING *COULD* TO EXPRESS POSSIBILITY

(a) *Could* you
understand the
lecture?

Not really. I *could* only
understand the first
few minutes.



could



past ability

7-4 USING *COULD* TO EXPRESS POSSIBILITY

(b)

Why isn't this
working?

I don't think it's serious.
It **could** just **be** a weak
battery.



Could = present
possibility



(c)

This error ***could***
cause problems in
the whole company.



Could = future
possibility



I'd like to visit a beautiful place.

We **could** go to Thailand.



present
OR
future



Oh, no! This **could** be a problem!



present
OR
future



This car doesn't run. The battery **could** be dead.



present
OR
future



May I help you?





POLITE QUESTION

- (a) **May I** please take your picture?
- (b) **Could I** please take your picture?
- (c) **Can I** please take your picture?



POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Yes.

Of course.

Okay.

Yes. Of course.

Sure.

Certainly.

Sorry, not today.

Yes. Certainly.

Uh-huh.





POLITE QUESTION

(d) ***Can I*** take your picture, ***please***?


(e) ***Can I*** take your picture?



please - at the end

no ***please*** - also ok




CORRECT  **YES**
NO

Can I please borrow your car?



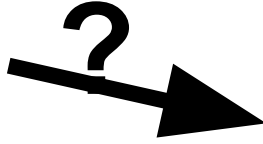


CORRECT  **YES**
NO

May I borrow your car?





CORRECT  **YES**
NO

Could I borrow please your car?





Would you please sit still?






POLITE QUESTION

- (a) ***Would you*** please explain that again?
- (b) ***Could you*** please explain that again?
- (c) ***Will you*** please explain that again?
- (d) ***Can you*** please explain that again?

basically the same meaning



7-6 POLITE QUESTION: *WOULD YOU, COULD YOU, WILL YOU, CAN YOU*

POLITE QUESTION

- (a) ***Would you*** please explain that again?
- (b) ***Could you*** please explain that again?
- (c) ***Will you*** please explain that again?
- (d) ***Can you*** please explain that again?

POLITE ANSWERS

Yes. Sure. Uh-huh.

Yes. Of course.

Certainly. Okay.

Of course. I'd be glad to.

I'm sorry. I don't have time.



POLITE QUESTION

- (a) ***Would you*** please explain that again?
- (b) ***Could you*** please explain that again?
- (c) ***Will you*** please explain that again?
- (d) ***Can you*** please explain that again?

INCORRECT:

~~*May you please explain that again.*~~


can is less formal



CORRECT **?** **YES**
 NO

Could you wash my car yesterday?



CORRECT  **YES**
NO

Will you wash my car, please?



CORRECT **?** **YES**
 → **NO**

May you please wash my car?



They should go home and get some rest.





(a) I have a headache. I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{should} \\ \textit{ought to} \end{array} \right\}$ take a nap.

(b) *INCORRECT*: I ~~should to~~ take a nap.

(c) *INCORRECT*: I ought ~~taking~~ a nap.

should + simple form of verb

ought to + simple form of verb



- (d) You need to study. You ***should not*** go out.
You need to study. You ***shouldn't*** go out.

NEGATIVE: ***should + not = shouldn't***

Ought to → not usually used in negative



(e)



I don't understand
the assignment.
What *should I do*?

QUESTION: *should* + *subject* + *main verb*

Ought to → not usually used in questions



(f)

You ***should***
come in to see
me.





(f)

You ***ought to***
come in to see
me.





(g)

Maybe you
should come
in to see me.





(g) *Maybe* you *ought to* come in to see me.

maybe + *should, ought to* → softens advice



should

I need a book
about geology.

You should go

to the library.





ought to

I need a book
about geology.

You ought to go
to the library.





maybe, should

I need a book
about geology.

Maybe you should go

to the library.





They had better go home and get some rest.





(a) I have a headache. I should
ought to
had better take a nap.

should
ought to
had better } same
meaning
good idea, good advice



(b) He *'d better be* careful. His pan is on fire!

Had better usually = warning





You'd *better quit* watching TV all day.

Possible bad results?

- ✓ eat too much
- ✓ catch a cold
- ✓ hurt your eyes
- ✓ not study enough
- ✓ not exercise enough



He'd *better not walk* there.



Possible bad results?

- ✓ fall
- ✓ get hurt
- get the flu
- ✓ be embarrassed
- fail a test



He'd *better stay awake* in school.

Possible bad results?



- ✓ miss something
- get hurt
- ✓ get in trouble
- ✓ fail a test
- get the flu



7-9 EXPRESSING NECESSITY: *HAVE TO*, *HAVE GOT TO*, *MUST*

This man has to wear ear protection.





7-9 EXPRESSING NECESSITY: *HAVE TO*, *HAVE GOT TO*, *MUST*

(a) I want to become a doctor.

have to
have got to
must } *go* to medical school.

have to
have got to
had better

same
meaning

something is necessary



7-9 EXPRESSING NECESSITY: *HAVE TO*, *HAVE GOT TO*, *MUST*

(b)



I need to hurry.
I **have to go** to
soccer practice.



(c) It's late. We've **got to go** home.





(d) Everyone ***must wear*** a seatbelt on an airplane.

(e) Sally, you ***must clean*** your room every night.



7-9 EXPRESSING NECESSITY: *HAVE TO*, *HAVE GOT TO*, *MUST*

- (b) I ***have to go*** to soccer practice.
- (c) We ***'ve got to go*** home.
- (d) Everyone ***must wear*** a seatbelt on an airplane.
- (e) Sally, you ***must clean*** your room every night.

have to

have got to

must

most common

informal conversation

written instructions

talking to young children



(f) **Do** you *have to wear* seatbelts in your car?

(g) **Did** they all *have to come*?

Questions  *have to*
have got to
must



(f) ***Do*** you ***have to wear*** seatbelts in your car?

(g) ***Did*** they all ***have to come***?

Questions  ***have to***
have got to
must



(f) ***Do*** you ***have to wear*** seatbelts in your car?

(g) ***Did*** they all ***have to come***?

Questions



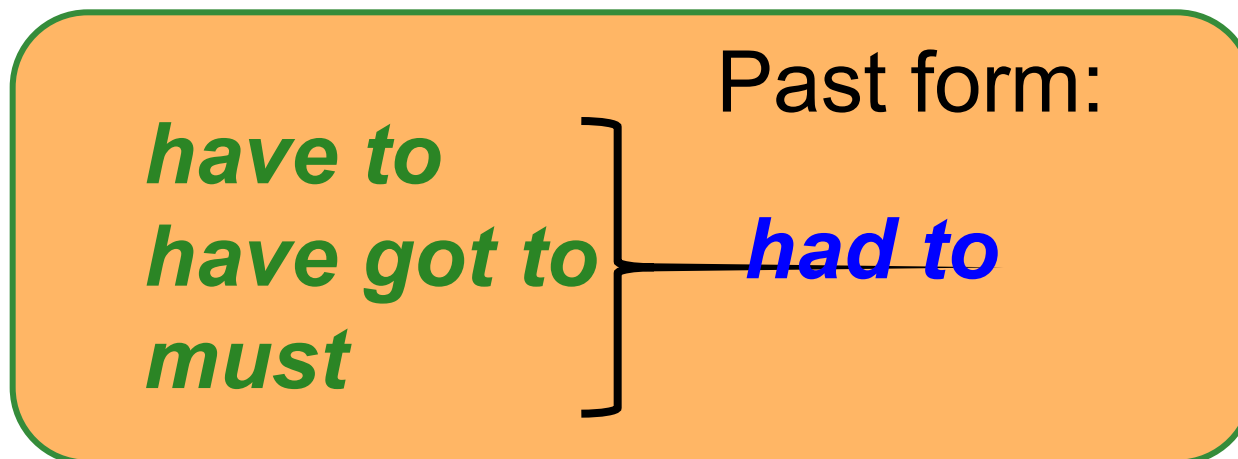
have to

have got to

must



(h) We ***had to clean up*** the mess.





PRONUNCIATION

(i) I **have to** (“hafta”) call my mom.

(j) Jason **has to** (“hasta”) work tomorrow.

(k) I’ve **got to** (“gotta”) cook dinner tonight.

/hæftə/ or /hæftu/

/hæstə/ or /hæstu/

/gadə/ or /gətə/




CORRECT **?** **YES**
 NO

Do I must wash all the dishes?





CORRECT  **YES**
NO

Do I have to wash all the dishes?





CORRECT **?** **YES**
NO

Do I have got to wash all the dishes?



You mustn't talk on the phone
while you are driving.



- (a) I mowed the yard yesterday.
I ***don't have to mow*** it this weekend.

not necessary



(b) Alesha is on vacation.

She ***doesn't have to go*** to work today.

not necessary



(c) You ***must not swim*** here.

(d) You ***must not swim*** in this water.



Prohibition
(Do Not Do This!)

(e) You ***mustn't throw*** trash in the garden.

must + not = mustn't





We cleaned the house this morning.

We don't have to clean the house now.





I cooked dinner this morning.

I don't have to cook dinner
tonight





Swimming is prohibited.

You must not / mustn't swim here.





Mary and Artie are smiling.
They must be happy.



7-11 MAKING LOGICAL CONCLUSIONS: *MUST*

(a)

That woman is
very funny.

She *must*
be a
comedian.



must →

best guess
OR
logical
conclusion



COMPARE

LOGICAL CONCLUSION

(b) My friends went skydiving.
They *must be* brave.

NECESSITY

c) To become a scientist,
you *must go* to college.





COMPARE

NEGATIVE LOGICAL CONCLUSION

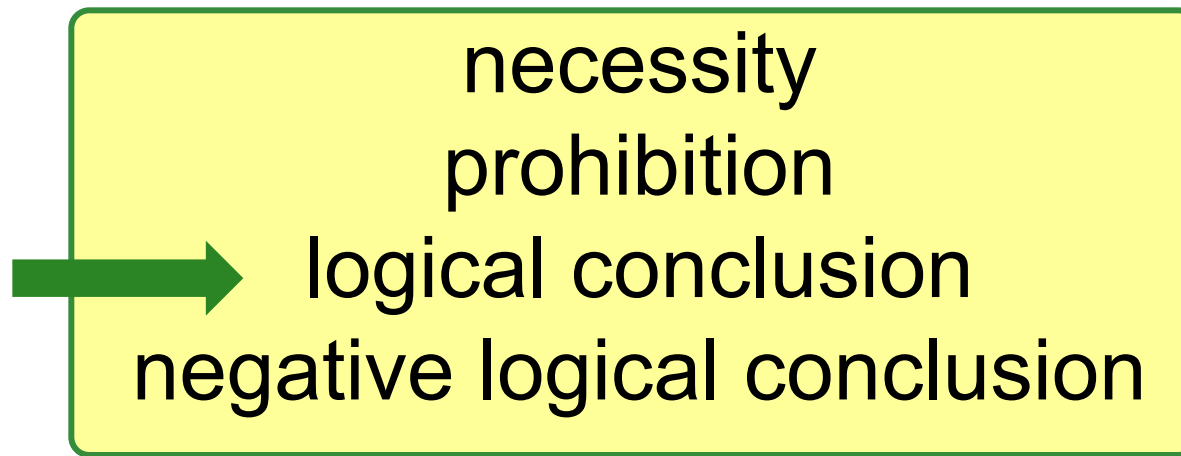
(d) Jed smokes.

He *must not know* that smoking is harmful.

PROHIBITION


(e) We need money for the future.

We *must not spend* it all now.



Jenny swims everyday.
She must love to swim.





necessity
prohibition
logical conclusion
negative logical conclusion

Smoking is not allowed.

You must not smoke.





→ necessity
prohibition
logical conclusion
negative logical conclusion

If you want to graduate,
you must stay in school.





You can keep a secret,
can't you?





- (a) You *can* keep a secret, *can't you*?
- (b) He *won't* say anything, *will he*?
- (c) She *should* try, *shouldn't she*?
- (d) They *couldn't* come, *could they*?
- (e) We *would like* to go, *wouldn't we*?

Tag questions
are common with

can, will,
should, could,
and *would*



- (f) You *have to* go, ***don't you?***
- (g) You *don't have to* go, ***do you?***
- (h) He *has to* leave, ***doesn't he?***
- (i) He *doesn't have to* leave, ***does he?***
- (j) You *had to* try, ***didn't you?***
- (k) You *didn't have to* to try, ***did you?***

Tag questions
also with

have to, has to,
and had to



- (f) You *have to* go, ***don't you?***
- (g) You *don't have to* go, ***do you?***
- (h) He *has to* leave, ***doesn't he?***
- (i) He *doesn't have to* leave, ***does he?***
- (j) You *had to* try, ***didn't you?***
- (k) You *didn't have to* to try, ***did you?***

Tag questions
also with

have to, has to,
and ***had to***



should

They should stop working,
 shouldn't they ?





have to

She doesn't have to work today, _____
does she





would

She _____ would _____ like to ask a
question, wouldn't she _____ ?





7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Listen to me!



7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE
SENTENCES

COMMAND

(a)

Sit down! You
are in trouble.

Yes,
Mom.



7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE
SENTENCES

REQUEST

(b)

Sit down,
please. I want
to talk to you.

Okay,
Mom.





DIRECTIONS

(c) Emma: So, where should I turn?

Adam: In two miles, **turn right**.

Then **drive five miles** to the hotel on the left.





7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

- COMMAND (a) **Sit** down!
- REQUEST (b) **Sit** down, please.
- DIRECTIONS (c) **Turn** right. Then **drive** five miles.

give commands
make polite requests
give directions

} imperative
sentences



7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES





(d) **Slow** down!

(e) Please **slow** down!





7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

(f) **Slow** down!

(e) Please **slow** down!

(f) **Come** on!



subject of sentence = **you** (unspoken)



7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

(g) ***Don't worry.*** I won't fall.





7-13 GIVING INSTRUCTIONS: IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

(g) ***Don't worry.*** I won't fall.

(h) Please ***don't drive*** so fast.



(g) ***Don't worry.*** I won't fall.

(h) Please ***don't drive*** so fast.

(i) ***Don't*** do that again.

Don't + simple form of a verb





?



command
request
directions

Please don't worry about me.



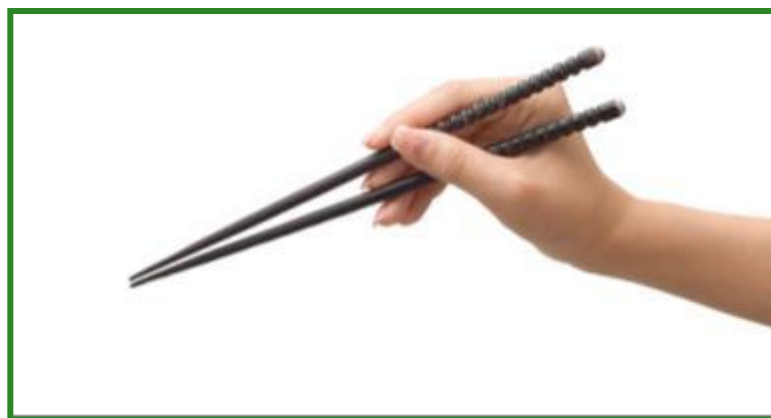


?



command
request
directions

To use chopsticks, keep one finger over the other, and use your thumb to direct the movement.





?

command
request
directions



Don't swing so high!



Let's try this approach.





(b)

*Why don't we
buy* this one? It
looks good.

That's okay
with me.





(a) *Let's buy* this one.

(b) *Why don't we buy* this one?

same

meaning

suggestions about activities



(c)

I don't know
which classes
to take.

*Why don't you
ask* your
advisor?



friendly suggestion



Let's



We have a big test tomorrow.

Let's study together.



Why don't we



We have a big test tomorrow.

Why don't we study together?



I don't
understand
this report.



Why don't you

Why don't you look
at this line?



7-15 STATING PREFERENCES: *PREFER,*
LIKE...BETTER, WOULD RATHER

I would rather have a
motorcycle than a car.





(a) I ***prefer*** motorcycles ***to*** cars.

prefer + *noun* + ***to*** + *noun*

(b) I ***prefer*** riding on a motorcycle ***to*** riding
in a car.

prefer + ***-ing*** verb + ***to*** + ***-ing*** verb



(c) I **like** motorcycles **better than** cars.

like + *noun* + **better than** + *noun*

(d) I **like** riding a motorcycle **better than** driving
in a car.

like + **-ing** *verb* + **better than** + **-ing** *verb*



(e) Ray **would rather have** a cat **than** a dog.

(f) *INCORRECT: Ray would rather has a cat.*

(g) I'd rather buy dinner **than cook**

^{it}
(h) *INCORRECT:*

I'd rather buy dinner than to cook it.

I'd rather buy dinner than cooking it.

would rather

simple form of verb





(i) *I'd/You'd/She'd/He'd/We'd/They'd* rather
have a motorcycle.

Contraction of *would* = *'d*.

(j) *Would you rather* have a car *or* a motorcycle?

would rather *or*

polite situations / offers a choice



than
to

I like to play badminton better than tennis.





than
to

I prefer badminton to tennis.





than
to

I would rather play badminton than
tennis.





Copyright © 2008 Pearson Education and its licensors. All rights reserved.

Images used under license from:

- Shutterstock, Inc.
- Clipart, Inc.