

Modals– Part 2

Cómo atender una llamada en inglés

Structure



Modals: Introduction

What are modal verbs?

Modals: Obligation

Must, have to, mustn't

Modals: Suggestion

Should, ought to, had better

Time Vocabulary

Useful Vocabulary

Time Phrasal Verbs

Speeding up or slowing down?

Time Idioms

Fun expressions to use

A collection of Halloween-themed decorations including pumpkins, bats, spiders, and jack-o'-lanterns scattered across the left side of the page.

Modal Verbs

Scary verbs to English learners



Modals (also called modal verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, modal auxiliaries) are special verbs that behave irregularly in English.

They are different from normal verbs like for example: work, play, visit..

They give additional information about the **function** of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of **communicative functions**.

Modal verbs

What?

Modal Verbs

When?



Probability:	His parents must be so proud.
Possibility:	Judging by the weather, it might rain today.
Ability:	She can speak 3 languages fluently.
Permission:	Could I go to the bathroom?
Request:	Would you close the window?
Suggestion:	You should try Spanish ham.
Obligation:	You must wash your hands before cutting the vegetables.

These are the most common.



Using modal verbs in a sentence is simple. For the present simple we use these rules

1. Modal verbs go before the main verb (except for questions)
2. Modal verbs always go with the bare infinitive.

e.g. I can speak English well!

Can she speak English well?

Modal Verbs

How?

Modal Verbs

There are 9 accepted modal verbs in English. Remember that some modal verbs can have a double meaning.



1. Shall
2. Should
3. Can
4. Could
5. May
6. Might
7. Must
8. Will
9. Would



Similar to modals verbs, quasi-modal verbs are common auxiliary verbs in the English language that express modality, which is the expression of subjective attitudes and opinions including possibility, necessity, and contingency. Also referred to as semi-modal verbs, the four quasi-modal verbs in English are:

- Ought to
- Need to
- Has to
- Had better

Quasi-Modals

Explained

Modal Verbs

- **Obligation**
- **Advice or Suggestion**
- **Probability & Possibility**
- **Ability & Permission**



Obligations



Obligation

Must – Internal

Have to – External

Mustn't – Negative (prohibition)

No Obligation

Don't have to

Needn't

Must

Must means that there is an **internal** obligation. We use it to express an obligation that we impose on ourselves.

I must remember to buy candy for the kids.

It's my responsibility to do it.





Have to



Have to is used to express an external obligation. This could refer to regulations, orders, rules or laws.

I have to drive on the correct side of the street.

You have to pay your taxes.

Be careful with the “to”. Have is with “to” but must is without “to”

Mustn't

We use mustn't (always contracted) when we talk about a negative obligation: a prohibition.





Don't have to & needn't

To indicate the absence of an obligation we use “Don't have to” or “needn't”.

You **don't have to** work on Sunday

You **needn't** work on Sunday

Obligations Overview



Obligation

No obligation

Present

Internal

external

prohibition

I must go

I have to go

I mustn't go

I don't have to go = I needn't go

Past

I had to go

I wasn't supposed to go

I didn't have to go ≠ I needn't have gone

Obligations

Translations



PHRASE	SIGNIFICADO
I must exercise more.	Debo hacer más ejercicio.
You mustn't wear shorts to the office.	No debes llevar pantalones cortos a la oficina.
The students don't have to worry.	Los alumnos no tienen que preocuparse.
Carlos has to improve his performance.	Carlos tiene que mejorar su rendimiento.
You needn't translate the text.	No es necesario que traduzcas el texto.
We needn't have brought our boots.	No necesitábamos haber traído las botas
Brian wasn't supposed to touch the paintings.	Brian no debió tocar los cuadros
Did you have to study English in school?	¿Tuviste que estudiar inglés en el colegio?

Suggestions



Should

Should I stay or **should** I go?

I **should** study more

I **shouldn't** go to bed late

Ought to

You **ought to** know basic maths.

You **ought not to** speak with your mouth full*

Ought to = never in a question



Had better

I **had better** be careful when I drive in the rain.

I **had better** remember the rules.

I **had better** not go into the haunted house

Strong Suggestion:

Had better





The modal verb of suggestion in the past is relatively easy

She **should** do her homework

You **ought to** call your mother

I **had better** finish the report.

She **should have done** her homework

You **should have called** your mother

I **should have finished** the report

Pointless?

Suggestions in the past

Suggestion

Translations



PHRASE	SIGNIFICADO
The accountant had better attend the meeting.	Más vale que el contable asista a la reunion.
We should be ashamed.	Nos debería dar vergüenza.
Why should I go alone?	¿Por qué debería ir yo solo?
She had better study, otherwise she will fail.	Más vale que estudie porque si no suspenderá.
They ought to pay a deposit.	Deberían pagar una fianza
They should go fishing before it gets too late.	Deberían ir a pescar antes de que se haga tarde.
You should have attended your English class.	Deberías haber asistido a tu clase de inglés.
Who should have done it?	¿Quién lo debería haber hecho?

Time

Vocabulary, Phrasal Verbs & Idioms



Halloween!

Do ghosts, witches and spirits haunt us
from dusk till dawn?

Is Halloween going to become part of the
Spanish traditions **in the long run?**

Only time will tell...



Time Vocabulary



Forthcoming

Imminent, future

E.g. The forthcoming meeting promises to be very difficult

Advent

The arrival of something

E.g. Brian remembers the advent of the home computer

Time Vocabulary



Lifelong

Something that lasts a lifetime

E.g. The secret to lifelong success is lifelong learning

Outlast

To last longer than something else

E.g. The pyramids outlasted the civilisation that built them

Time Vocabulary



Fleeting

Something that lasts only a moment

E.g. Their summer love was intense but fleeting

Protracted

Something that is prolonged, or drawn out

E.g. The protracted negotiation lasted longer than expected



Time Vocabulary



Linger

To stay, procrastinate, survive

E.g. The bar closed at 2 am but several guiris lingered outside for a while.

Infancy

The start of something

E.g. The company is still in its infancy and it has been valued at 10 million.

Time Phrasal Verbs



Speed up

To move more quickly

Put off

To postpone, to procrastinate

Hold up

To prevent from moving forward

Run over

To go longer than expected

Get through

To finish something

Make up

To compensate for

Idiomatic Expressions

Time



- 1. It's about time:** If someone should have done something a long time ago
- 2. All in good time:** If you are telling someone that what they want will happen eventually
- 3. For the time being:** For now.
- 4. Miss the boat:** If you missed an opportunity
- 5. Have some time to kill:** If you have some extra free time between 2 other events



Idiomatic Expressions

- A. Every job requires working overtime the odd day here and there.
- B. At the beginning of a project, you may feel like there is time to spare.
- C. It's essential to set objectives from the outset
- D. I have a bit of time on my hands, now that the kids are at school
- E. If my boss asked me to work in the Bahamas, I would go at the drop of a hat _____

A festive Halloween-themed background featuring several orange pumpkins, some carved into jack-o'-lanterns, scattered black spiders, and orange confetti. The items are arranged on a white surface with black sticks or straws crisscrossing. In the top right corner, there is a faint logo that reads "Yeap" in a stylized font with a yellow and red color scheme.

Thanks!

Does anyone have any questions?