

## **Structure**



**Modals: Introduction** 

What are modal verbs?

**Time Vocabulary** 

Useful Vocabulary

**Modals: Obligation** 

Must, have to, mustn't

**Time Phrasal Verbs** 

Speeding up or slowing down?

**Modals: Suggestion** 

Should, ought to, had better

**Time Idioms** 

Fun expressions to use







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**

# **// eclap**



#### 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 much 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



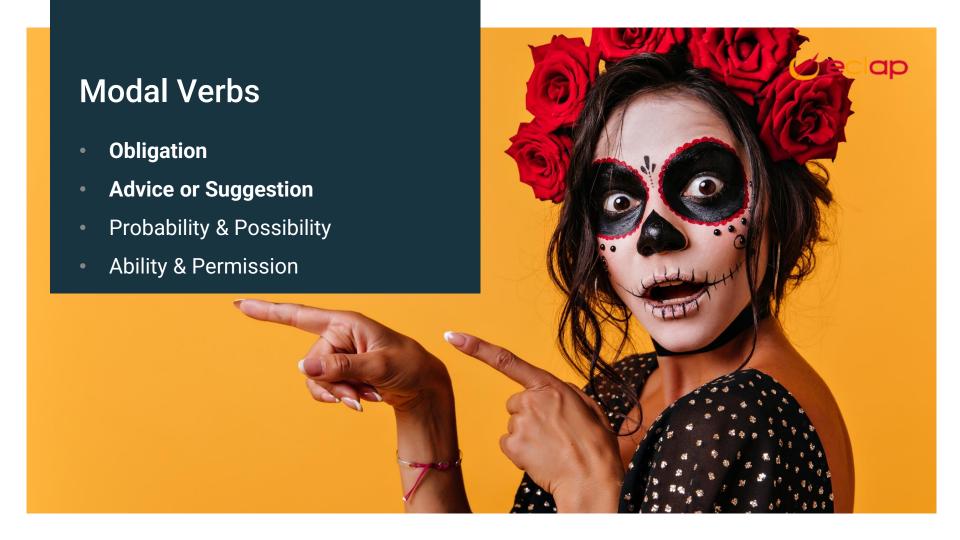


Similar to modals verbs, quasi-modal verbs are common auxiliary verbs in the English language that express modality, which is the expression of subjective attitudes and opinions including possibility, necessity, and contingency. Also referred to as semi-modal verbs, the four quasi-modal verbs in English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

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

**Quasi-Modals** 

**Explained** 



# **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 use 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**

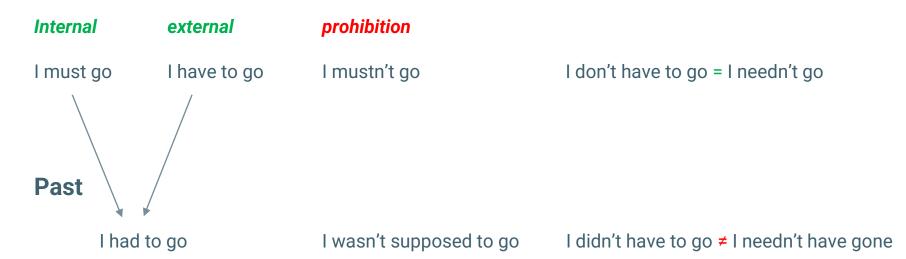




**Obligation** 

No obligation

#### **Present**



# **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	She	should have done	her homework
You	ought to	call your mother	You	should have called	your mother
I	had better	finish the report.	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...





### **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



### 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





#### **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



#### 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

#### Run over

To go longer than expected

#### Put off

To postpone, to procrastinate

#### **Get through**

To finish something

#### Hold up

To prevent from moving forward

#### 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

