

MODAL AUXILIARIES 3

GENERAL REMARKS

When the three auxiliary verbs *be*, *have* and *do* are used to make tenses, passives and questions, they have important grammatical functions but no real "dictionary meaning". There is another group of auxiliary verbs which generally have more "dictionary meaning". They are *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*, *must*, *will*, *would*, *shall*, *should*, *ought* and *need*. These verbs are often called *modal auxiliaries*. They have several points in common which make them quite different from other verbs.

1. They are not used (except sometimes in the negative) to talk about things which are definitely happening, or have definitely happened.

*I **can't** swim.*

*She **could be** ill in London or Paris or Tokio -nobody knows.*

*I **may come** tomorrow if I have time.*

*You **might have told** me Frances was ill.*

*What **would** you **do** if you had a free year?*

*I think they **should have consulted** a doctor earlier.*

2. Modal verbs have no *-s* on the third person singular; questions and negatives are made without *do*; they are followed by the *infinitive without to* of other verbs (except *ought*).

*You **needn't look** at me like that.*

***Can** your mother **drive**?*

*He **must be** here by nine o'clock.*

*That **ought to be** enough.*

3. Modal verbs have no infinitives, and other expressions are used instead, when necessary.

*I'd like to be able to skate. (Not *...to can skate.).*

*You're going to have to work harder. (Not *...to must work harder.).*

4. Modal verbs have no past forms. *Could* and *would* are used with past meanings in some cases (but never to say that particular events actually happened on definite occasions).

*After climbing for six hours, we **managed to** reach the top. (not could)*

*I **had to** go to Chester yesterday.*

5. Modal verbs can be used with perfect infinitives to talk about things which did not happen, or which we are not sure about, in the past.

*You **should have told** me at once.*

*Her car **may have broken** down.*

Some modal verbs have weak pronunciations. *Will, shall, would* and *should* have contracted forms, and all modal verbs can have contracted negative forms.

*I'd **keep** quiet if I were you.*

*You **can't help** liking her.*

*You **shouldn't be** so pessimistic.*

*It **won't make** much difference if we're late.*

MUST/HAVE TO/NEED

Obligation.

	Obligation	Absence oblig.	Negat. obligat.
	MUST WILL HAVE TO	NEED NOT WON'T HAVE TO WON'T NEED TO	MUST NOT
PRESENT	MUST HAVE TO	NEED NOT DON'T HAVE TO DON'T NEED TO	MUST NOT
PAST	HAD TO	DIDN'T HAVE TO DIDN'T NEED TO HADN'T (GOT) TO	

1. Must, must not and need not compared to the other forms.

- a. Must, must not and need not express the speaker's authority:
*You **must do** your homework before you watch tv.*
*You **must not turn** the tv till you have done your homework.*

You needn't do your homework tonight. You can leave it till tomorrow.

- b. The other forms have to/will have to/had to and won't/don't/didn't need to express external obligation:

TOM'S SISTER: Tom is starting work next week. He'll have to get up early. He'll hate that.

Sometimes MUST and NEED NOT can be used for external obligation also. NEED NOT is quite often used in this way, especially in the first person.

2. Must not and need not compared.

- a. MUST NOT expresses negative obligation or the speaker's emphatic advice:

You must not tell anyone

ZOO NOTICE: Visitors mustn't feed the giraffes.

RAILWAY NOTICE: Passengers must not walk on the railway line.

- a. Obligation.

AFFIRMATIVE

Must can be used to give strong advice or orders to oneself or other people.

I really must stop smoking.

You must be here by eight o'clock at the latest.

When must is used the obligation comes from the speaker. If the obligation comes from outside must is possible but HAVE TO is more common.

I have to work from 9.00 a.m. till 5.00 p.m.

INTERROGATIVE

In questions, must is used to ask about the wishes or intentions of the person one is speaking to.

Must I clean all the rooms?

Why must you always leave your dirty clothes in the bathroom?

NEGATIVE

In negative sentences, **DON'T NEED TO**, **NEEDN'T** or **DON'T HAVE TO**, is used to say that there is no obligation; **MUSTN'T** is used to tell people not to do things:

*You needn't work tomorrow if you don't want to.
You mustn't move any of the papers on my desk.*

Must can only be used to refer to present and future obligation. To talk about the past, **had to** is used.

I had to leave early because I wasn't feeling well.

b. Deduction.

Must can be used to say that we are sure about something (because it is logically necessary)

*Mary must have some problem: she keeps crying.
I'm in love. That must be nice.
There's the doorbell. It must be Roger.*

Must is only used in this way in affirmative sentences. In questions and negatives we use **can** or **can't** instead.

*That can't be the postman. It's only seven o'clock.
What do you think this letter can mean?*

Must is used with the perfect infinitive for deductions about the past. (**can** and **can't** for questions and negatives)

*We went to Majorca. That must have been nice.
The lights have gone out. A fuse must have blown.
I don't think he can have heard you. Call again.
Where can John have put the matches?
He can't have thrown them away.*

In reported speech, **must** can be used after a past reporting verb as if it were a past tense. (Only in that case, **must** refers to the past).

*I decided that I must stop smoking.
I felt there must be something wrong.*

HAVE TO

Have to is used, with a following infinitive, to express the idea of obligation.

*How often do you have to travel on business?
Sorry I have to go now.*

We make a distinction between habitual or repeated obligation, and non-habitual obligation. When there is the idea of repetition we use ordinary verb-forms, with do in questions and negatives.

*I don't usually have to work on Sundays.
Do you often have to speak French in your job?*

When we are talking about one thing that we are obliged to do, it is more usual to use got-forms.

*I haven't got to work tomorrow.
Have you got to do any interpreting this week?*

Got-forms are unusual in the past, and are replaced by ordinary verb-forms of infinitive and participles.

Did you have to go to Church on Sundays when you were a child?

To talk about the future, both have to and will have to are common.

I've got to get up early tomorrow. We're going to Devon.

HAVE TO AND MUST

1. Both of these verbs are used to talk about obligation.

Must is most often used to talk about an obligation that depends on the person speaking or listening: if I say that you or I must do something, I probably mean that I feel it is necessary.

Have to is generally used to talk about obligations that come from "outside".

*I must stop smoking (I want to).
You must try to get to work on time (I want you to)
I must make an appointment with the dentist (I've got toothache)*

*This is an awful party, we really must go (I want us to go).
 You've got to go and see the boss (he wants you to).
 Catholics have to go to Church on Sundays (their religion tells)
 I've got to see the dentist tomorrow (I have an appointment).
 This is a lovely party, but we've got to go because of the baby-sitter.*

2. Must, in questions, asks about the wishes of the person one is speaking to.

Do your homework. Oh, must I?

3. Must has no past form; past obligation is usually expressed by using had to (except in reported speech)

*When I was your age I had to get at 5 every morning.
 I told him he mustn't make a decision.*

4. The negative forms mustn't and don't have to have quite different meanings. Compare:

*You mustn't tell George (Don't tell him)
 You don't have to tell George (You can if you want but it isn't necessary)*

5. Instead of don't have to and haven't got to, needn't is often used in British English.

You needn't tell George.

NEED.

Use.

- a. The ordinary forms of need are much more common than the modal auxiliary forms. The only modal form which is often used is needn't.

*You needn't try to explain.
 Do you need to stay this evening?*

When the modal forms are used, they usually refer to immediate necessity; they are often used to ask for or give permission -usually permission not to do something. Ordinary verb forms are more common when we talk about habitual, "general" necessity. Compare:

*(1) We needn't book a table. The restaurant won't be full.
 Need I do the washing up? I'm in a hurry.*

(2) *Do you need to get a visa if you go to Mexico?*

- b. Present tense forms of need can be used to talk about the future, but will need to is often used to give advice. Compare:

(1) *Need I come in early tomorrow? (Or, Do I need to come in...)*

I need to get the car service soon.

(2) *You'll need to start work soon if you want to pass your exams*

- c. Affirmative modal forms are possible after negative verbs, and in sentences which express doubt or negative ideas.

I wonder if we need take sleeping-bags.

I don't think he need go just yet.

The only thing you need do is fill in this form.

(You don't need to do anything else)

Note that these affirmative modal forms are mainly used in a formal style. In informal usage we would probably use the ordinary forms.

I wonder if we need to take sleeping-bags.

I don't think he needs to go just yet.

The only thing you need to do is fill in this form.

- d. Note the difference between needn't and mustn't. Needn't is used to say that there is no obligation; mustn't expresses an obligation not to do something. Compare:

You needn't tell Jennifer. She already knows.

You mustn't tell Margaret. I don't want her to know.

NEEDN'T + perfect infinitive.

If you say that somebody needn't have done something, it means that he did, but that it was unnecessary:

You needn't have woken me up: I don't have to go to work today.

I needn't have bought all that wine. Only three people came.

The ordinary past (didn't need to) is not quite the same. Compare:

She needn't have hurried (It wasn't necessary but she did)

She didn't need to hurry (It wasn't necessary. We don't know if she did).

EXERCISES**1. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by inserting must or the present, future, or past form of have to.**

1. She _____ leave home at eight o'clock every morning at present.
2. Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas _____ be left at the desk.
3. He sees very badly; he _____ wear glasses all the time.
4. I _____ do all the typing at my office.
5. You _____ read this book. It's really excellent.
6. The children _____ play in the streets till their mothers get home from work.
7. She felt ill and _____ leave early.
8. Mr Pitt _____ cook his own meals. His wife is away.
9. I hadn't enough money and I _____ pay by cheque.
10. I never remember his address; I always _____ look it up.
11. Employer: You _____ come to work in time.
12. If you go to a dentist with a private practice you _____ pay him quite a lot of money.
13. Father to small son: You _____ do what mummy says.
14. My neighbour's child _____ practise the piano for three hours a day.
15. Doctor: I can't come now. Caller: You _____ come; he's terribly ill.

2. Use must not or need not to fill the spaces in the following sentences.

1. You _____ ring the bell; I have a key.
2. Notice in the cinema: Exit doors _____ be locked during performances.
3. You _____ drink this: it is poison.
4. We _____ drive fast; we have plenty of time.
5. You _____ drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
6. Candidates _____ bring books into the examination room.
7. You _____ write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
8. We _____ make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
9. You _____ bring an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
10. You _____ do all the exercise. Ten sentences will be enough.

11. We _____ reheat the pie. We can eat it cold.
 12. Mother to child: You _____ tell lies.
 13. You _____ strike a match; the room is full of gas.
 14. You _____ turn the light; I can see quite well.
 15. You _____ talk to other candidates during the exam.

3. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using MUST/CAN'T/COULDN'T or NEEDN'T + the perfect infinitive of the verb in brackets.

1. Did you hear me come in last night? No, I _____ (be) asleep.
2. I wonder who broke the wineglass; it _____ (be) the cat for she was out all day.
3. You _____ (help) him. (You helped him but he didn't need help)
4. I had my umbrella when I came out but I haven't got it now. You _____ (leave) it on the bus.
5. He _____ (escape) by this window because it is barred.
6. I _____ (give) 10p. 5p would have been enough.
7. I saw a rattlesnake near the river yesterday. You _____ (see) it. There aren't any rattlesnakes in this country.
8. He is back already. He _____ (start) very early.
9. He returned home with a tiger cub. His wife _____ (be) very pleased about that.
10. I bought two bottles of milk. You _____ (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house.
11. I phoned at nine this morning but got no answer. I'm sorry. I _____ (be) in the garden.
12. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone. Someone _____ (borrow) it.
13. She went to sleep in the park and when she woke up her watch had vanished. Someone _____ (steal) it while she slept.
14. I've opened another bottle. You _____ (do) that, We've only just started this one.
15. The machine said, "you weigh 65 kilos", and I said "Thank you". You _____ (say) anything.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

I'll fly for you.

Passion take the wind,
 and break me from this tie.
 We're mortals on the Earth,
 but God's up in the sky.
 I haven't got a clue.,
 I haven't got a thing,
 but what I give to you,
 is all that I could bring.

I'll give you all my time,
 that's everything to me.
 You know my only crime,
 is this flight of fantasy.

Because there's nothing else here for you,
 and just because it's easier than the truth,
 oh, if there's nothing else that I can do,
 I'll fly for you.
 Because there's nothing else here for you,
 and just because it's easier than the truth,
 oh, if there's nothing else that I can do,
 I'll fly for you.

I'm just an average boy,
 you're more than average girl,
 and when you sing to me
 the shoo-bee-doo you sing so well.
 Oh, don't you know that when I'm under you
 I'm over-joyed.

Main features.

Comparatives.
 Vocabulary.

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

The present perfect in English denotes a period of time in the past which reaches up to and includes the present. This tense is particularly difficult for Spanish students because sometimes English coincides with Spanish usage but at other times it does not.

Mary has lived in London for two years (and still lives there).

The simple past tense in this context would indicate that Mary no longer lives there.

Mary lived in London for two years (but now lives in Bath).

Notice that English uses *for* in both cases whereas Spanish requires *desde hace* and *durante*. This is sometimes called the *continuative perfect*.

The present perfect is often used with certain adverbials which denote a period which comes up to and includes the present. The most common are: *up to now, hitherto, lately, since last year, so far*, etc.

I haven't heard from her since last Monday.

I haven't heard from her so far.

Compare these with the adverbials used with the simple past to indicate a period of time now gone: *yesterday, a week ago, two days ago, last Saturday, at ten o'clock earlier this week*.

I heard from her a week ago.

I heard from her last night.

Some adverbials may be used with either the simple past or the present perfect. These include: *today, this year, this month, recently*.

I heard from her recently.

I have heard from her recently.

Sometimes the choice of the simple past or the present perfect depends on whether one refers to a definite event in the past (simple past) or an indefinite one present perfect.

Did you visit the Louvre (when you went to Paris last year)?

Have you (ever) visited the Louvre?

Three kinds of present perfect are usually distinguished:

1. The Continuative Perfect. This is the kind of present perfect we have already referred to and which is usually translated by the present tense in Spanish.

He has lived in London since 1960.

2. The Resultative Perfect. This indicates an event or happening (either on one occasion or on several occasions) which the speaker or writer has experienced. Sometimes an adjunct expressing repetition is added (*frequently, often*, etc.)

They have often gone to France for their holidays.

The present perfect is also used in subordinate clauses when the main clause refers to future time.

I'll make some coffee as soon as I have finished washing up.

The Present Perfect Progressive.

Verbs such as hit, knock, jump, etc. may be used in the present perfect progressive to suggest repetition. Adverbials such as *for a long time*, *all day*, *continually*, etc. may or may not accompany the verb.

I have been knocking at the door (for a long time).

However, repetition of a momentary action can be conveyed also without the progressive.

I knocked at the door for a long time.

The progressive indicates the duration of the deed whereas the non-progressive merely reports what happened.

The perfect progressive may be used to express a situation which leads up to and includes the present. Although the difference between the simple perfect and the perfect progressive is often slight, the progressive lends emotional overtones and a sense of incompleteness.

Who has eaten my porridge? (It is all gone)

Who has been eating my porridge? (Some is left)

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense, and fill the spaces by repeating the auxiliary.

1. Where you (be) _____? I (be) _____ to the dentist.
2. You (have) _____ breakfast? Yes, I...
3. The post (come) _____? Yes, it...
4. You (see) _____ my watch anywhere? No, I'm afraid I...
5. Someone (wind) _____ the clock? Yes, Tom...
6. He just (go) _____ out.
7. I (not finish) _____ my letter yet.
8. Someone (take) _____ my bicycle.
9. The phone (stop) _____ ringing.
10. You (hear) _____ from her lately? No, I...
11. I just (wash) _____ that floor.
12. The cat (steal) _____ the fish.
13. You (explain) _____ the exercise? Yes, I...
14. There aren't any buses because the drivers (go) _____ on strike.
15. You (have) _____ enough to eat? Yes, I (have) _____ plenty, thank you.
16. Charles (pass) _____ his exam? Yes, he...
17. How many bottles the milkman (leave) _____? He (leave) _____ six.

18. I (live) _____ here for ten years.
19. How long you (know) _____ Mr Pitt? I (know) _____ him for ten years.
20. Would you like some coffee? I just (make) _____ some.
21. Mary (water) _____ the tomatoes? Yes, I think she...
22. You (not make) _____ a mistake? No, I'm sure I...
23. Why you (not mend) _____ the fuse? I (not have) _____ time.
24. You (dive) _____ from the ten-metre board yet? No, I...
25. You ever (leave) _____ a restaurant without paying the bill? No, I...
26. I (ask) _____ him to dinner several times.
27. He always (refuse) _____.
28. You ever (ride) _____ a camel?
29. I (buy) _____ a new carpet. Come and look at it.
30. Why he (not finish) _____? He (have) _____ plenty of time.

Among living masters of the art of Oriental porcelain, there are few as distinguished as Chien-Ying May. His work -highly acclaimed and honoured both in China and in the West- has long been sought by museums around the world. And in his homeland his award-winning works of art have been exhibited at the prestigious China National Art Exhibition.

And now, you have the opportunity to commission a work by this eminent artist. A work of rare beauty, designed and crafted exclusively for you in China, which has been world famous for its extraordinary porcelain for over a thousand years.

In this inspired new work, "The Dance of Celestial Dragon", Chien-Ying May has created a masterpiece. His mysterious dragon is a spectacular creature. Head reared high... claws outspread... he is possessed of a wild and awesome power, conveying all the grandeur of the mythical beast that is China's timeless symbol of spring... of renewal... and of life itself.



Surrounding the dragon are elegant designs of fascinating Oriental symbolism. An elaborate spray of spring flowers grace the top of the vase. An encircling chain of red, green and blue "ruyi" symbols foretell good fortune, while a deep border rich with symbols of prosperity adorns the base. And as a final touch of elegance, three bands of 22 carat gold are painstakingly applied by hand.

QUESTIONS.

1. What's the artist's name?
2. Where have his works been exhibited?
3. What's the Dragon in the vase like?
4. What other designs are there in the vase?
5. Vocabulary. Explain the meaning of:
Homeland, outspread, painstakingly, awesome.
6. Summarise the text in about 80 words.

HENRY MOORE

The massive sculptures of the British artist are internationally known and his huge works decorate many buildings in Europe and the United States. Moore has been fortunate because his work has been accepted and appreciated within a very short time. At first the enormous round figures with the elongated heads and the holes which penetrated nearly all his sculpture aroused protest. But his deep interest in the human figure and the monumental quality of his sculpture soon found admirers. Moore finds his inspiration in natural forms and he spends many hours walking lonely beaches and after selecting shells and pebbles and pieces of driftwood worn smooth by the action of the waves, he ponders over these in his studio and begins to carve in stone. The use of holes and empty spaces in the stone carvings is the distinguishing mark of his unique style. The puzzled public asked for an explanation and the artist wrote: "The first hole made through a piece of stone is a revelation. The hole connects one side to another, making it immediately more three dimensional. A hole can itself have as much shape-meaning as a solid mass. Sculpture in the air is possible where the stone contains only the hole, which is intended or considered form."

I. Respon les preguntes següents:

- a) Where did Henry Moore find inspiration?
- b) Why was Moore a lucky artist?

II. Escriu un resum de la teoria d'Henry Moore sobre els forats de les seves obres. (25-30 paraules)**III. Subratlla la resposta correcta:**

- a) **massive** means: electric, wooden, huge, icy.
- b) **hole** means: holy, cavity, sole, pole.
- c) **pebble** means: little girl, little stone, little crab, little star.
- d) **ponders** means: rides, paints, thinks, puts away.

IV. Subratlla la resposta correcta:

- a) **within** is: a verb, a conjunction, a preposition, an adjective.
- b) **worn** is a past participle from: wire worm, warn, wear.
- c) **asked for** is: a phrasal verb, a modal verb, an auxiliary verb, a prepositional verb.
- d) **through** is: an adjective, a preposition, an adverb, a conjunction.

V. Redacció:

Modern art and Myself. (60-80 paraules)

Dear Sir,

I was surprised to read your recent editorial on the question of student's part-time jobs. You appear to be making a lot of generalisations on the basis of just one unfortunate incident (I assure you that not all young people who deliver newspapers are as foolish and dishonest as the two youths mentioned in your article).

The first point I would like to make is that there are many jobs teenagers can do which gave them useful experience of the working world. They are brought into contact with a variety of people, often older, and are given experience of expressing themselves clearly and coherently. I am thinking here of jobs such as travel guides and shop assistants.

Another argument for schoolchildren and college students having holiday or weekend jobs is that many parents need the financial assistance. If we take, for example, a family in which the father is unemployed or perhaps a single-parent family on a low income, it seems logical and fair that a son or daughter should try to bring money into the household.

One further thing I want to say is that a lot of jobs for the young can be fun for the people who do them and also useful to the community. Youngsters who help in schools, hospitals and with the elderly often derive a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction as well as contributing something valuable to local society.

In conclusion, I would add that when I was a girl, my father said my teens were a time for books, hobbies and academic studies. Thinking back, I feel I would have learnt much more -about myself, other people and life in general- if he had allowed me to do a limited amount of real work. Certainly, when she is old enough, I shall encourage my own daughter to do so, rather than waste her time with soap operas, computer games and discotheques, like so many people today.

Yours faithfully,

Margaret Williams (Mrs)

QUESTIONS

1. Answer according to the text:
 - a) Give two advantages of working while still at school.
 - b) Give two cases in which financial assistance would be helpful.
2. Are the statements True or False. Write the evidence from the text.
 - a) This letter was written to a newspaper.

- b) All young people that work are intelligent and honest.
 c) Children in one-parent families should not work.
 d) The authoress worked when she was at school.
3. Insert the right word(s) in the blanks. Use the right form of the word(s) in brackets.
- a) A son or daughter (ought) _____ work to bring money into the household.
 b) A lot of generalizations (make) _____ in your article.
 c) If he had let me (do) _____ a limited amount of real work I would have learnt a lot.
 d) She enjoys (waste) _____ her time with soap operas, computers, games.
4. Fill the blanks with the best words from the list below: fair, teens, job, work.
- a) I had a good _____ at the Ford factory.
 b) Boys should also do housework. If only girls do things in the house, it isn't _____.

Match the following words with the correct meaning on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Financial Assistance | a) money we spend. |
| Income | b) lack of money. |
| | c) money we earn. |
| | d) money to help someone. |