

MODAL AUXILIARIES 4

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.*

OUGHT/DARE/USED

OUGHT TO

Expresses the subject's obligations or duty. But here there is neither the speaker's authority (must), nor an outside authority (have to). The speaker is only reminding the subject of his duty, or giving advice or indicating a correct or sensible action.

Should can be used in exactly the same way and questions or remarks with ought to can be answered with should.

Compared with have to and must.

You have to obey Mr Pitt. (Mr Pitt insists on it)

You must obey Mr Pitt (The speaker insists on, or approves of Mr Pitt's authority.)

Tom, you ought to obey Mr Pitt. (Neither the speaker's authority, nor Mr Pitt's is involved here, but the speaker thinks that obeying Mr Pitt is advisable or part of Tom's duty).

You have to take these pills (the doctor insists on it)

You mustn't drink this; it's poison.

You oughtn't to smoke so much; You are wasting your money.

Like must, ought to can also be used in giving guidance, but is much less forceful than

must:

You ought to go to Paris is much less emphatic than You must go to Paris.

Ought to and the perfect infinitive.

This construction is used to express an unfulfilled duty or sensible action that was neglected:

You ought to have taken those books back to the library. Now they are overdue and I shall have to pay a fine.

You ought to have told him that the paint on that seat is wet.

You ought to have waited till the lights were green before crossing the road.

You oughtn't to have crossed the road when the lights were red.

Should with the perfect infinitive is used exactly in the same way.

DARE.

In the affirmative, dare is conjugated like an ordinary verb. But in the negative and interrogative it can be conjugated either like an ordinary verb or like an auxiliary:

Negative present past	do/does not dare did not dare	dare not dared not
Interrogat present past	do you/does he dare? did you/did he dare?	dare you/he? dared you/he?

Infinitives after dare.

Negative and interrogative forms with do/did are in theory followed by the infinitive with to, but in practice the to is often omitted:

He doesn't dare (to) say anything.

Did he dare (to) criticize my arrangements?

Dare I/he/you, etc and dare not forms take the infinitive without to:

Dare we interrupt?

They dared not move.

When dare is preceded by nobody, anybody, etc. the to is optional.

Nobody dared (to) speak.

dare is not much used in the affirmative except in the expression I daresay. It has two idiomatic meanings:

1. I SUPPOSE:

I daresay (dare say) there'll be a restaurant car on the train.

2. I accept what you say (but it doesn't make any difference)

English tourist: But I drive on the left in England.

Swiss policeman: I daresay you do, but you must drive on the right here.

daresay is used in this way with the first person singular only.

How dare(d) you?, how dare(d) he/they? can express indignation:

How dare you open my letters? (I'm angry with you for opening them)

How dared he complain? (I am indignant because he complained).

dare is also an ordinary transitive verb meaning challenge (but only to deeds requiring courage). It is followed by object+infinitive with to:

Mother: Why did you throw that stone through the window?

Son: Another boy dared me (to throw it).

USED TO

Used to is used to

A) express a discontinued habit or a past situation which contrasts with the present:

I used to smoke cigarettes; now I smoke a pipe.

He used to drink beer; now he drinks wine.

She usedn't to like Tom but she quite likes him now

Used is not normally stressed if the speaker wishes to emphasize the contrast between past and present.

B) To express a past routine or pattern. Here we are not making a contrast between past and present; we are merely describing someone's routine during a certain period of time. Very often there is a succession of actions. Used to here is replaceable by would. Used to is here unstressed.

EXERCISES

Put SHOULD, OUGHT TO, MUST or HAVE TO in the sentences below, using negatives or questions if necessary. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. They _____ be arriving in a few hours.
2. We _____ to go home at twelve because my mother wants the car.
3. They insisted that we _____ have a meal.
4. There are no trains today, so we _____ to go by car.
5. I think you _____ tell your parents you're going to be late. They'll be worried.
6. You _____ never do that again!
7. The manager suggested that we _____ try to find another hotel.
8. You _____ see that film if you get the chance.
9. According to our information, the President _____ be re-elected.
10. Do you think we _____ ask before we borrow the car?
11. You _____ come if you don't want to.
12. You _____ be smoking at your age.
13. He asked me anxiously what he _____ do next.
14. Do you think I _____ tell the teacher what happened?
15. My boss told me that I _____ be late.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Papa don't preach.

Papa I know you're going to be upset
 'cause I was always your little girl
 but you should know by now
 I'm not a baby.
 You always taught me right from wrong

I need your help, daddy please be strong
 I may be young at heart
 but I know what I'm saying.
 The one you warned me all about,
 the one you said I could do without.
 We're in an awful mess
 and I don't mean maybe -please

Chorus.

Papa don't preach. I'm in trouble deep
 papa don't preach, I've been losing sleep
 but I made up my mind, I'm keeping
 my baby
 I'm gonna keep my baby, mm... ...

He says he's going to marry me
 we can raise a little family
 Maybe we'll be all right
 it's a sacrifice
 But my friends keep telling me to give it up
 saying I'm too young I ought to live it up
 what I need right now it's some good advice, please

Chorus.

Daddy, daddy if you could only see
 just how good he's been treating me,
 you'd give us your blessing right now
 'cause we are in love,
 we are in love, so please...

Chorus.

Main features

Auxiliaries.
 Relatives.
 Vocabulary.

Flying began with the balloon, which dates from the eighteenth century, and achieved a marked advance by the invention, in 1900, of the large German airships by Count Zeppelin. Experiments with heavier than air machines were first made successfully by the American brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright who gave demonstrations of aeroplane flying in 1903. In 1909 Blériot made the first cross-Channel flight from France to England. The first flight across the Atlantic was made ten years later, in 1919 -following the development of flying during the First World war- by Sir John Alcock and Sir A.W. Brown. The first regular flying service, between London and Paris, was initiated in the same year. In 1926 Sir Alan Cobham flew to Australia and back. In 1924 Imperial Airways began operations as a government-subsidized venture and soon linked all parts of the Commonwealth to London. It was transformed in 1940 into the British Overseas Airways Corporation. A similar body, British European Airways, was set up by the Civil Aviation Act of 1946, which nationalized commercial air transport. By mid-century jet aircraft were considerably reducing the times of journeys, while safety has also increased, owing to the near perfection of instrument flying with the aid of wireless and radar, under conditions of limited visibility.



QUESTIONS

1. Who invented the aeroplane?
2. Why wasn't there any regular flying services between London and Paris?
3. Why does the author think the modern aeroplanes are safer?
4. Why have the times of journeys been considerably reduced?
5. Rewrite the story in about 90 words.
6. Write a composition about the different means of transport (90 words)
7. Vocabulary: Link, journey, wireless.

RUSSIA TODAY.

RIVALS CLASH AT BARRIERS.

Tens of thousands of people waved Russian tricolour flags and chanted, "Yeltsin, Russia! Freedom!" in a weekend rally near the Kremlin to condemn the Congress of People's Deputies - Russia's highest parliamentary body- which marchers claimed was seeking to curb president Boris Yeltsin's powers.

Uniformed police and metal barriers separated the demonstrators from a communist rally in adjacent Red Square. The sides met at the barriers to shout and argue with each other.

MEDICS WALK OUT.

Medical workers went on strike, threatening to suspend ambulance services in Moscow unless their demands were met.

There union is calling for salaries to be raised to at least 840-900 roubles a month and for better insurance benefits.

ROSTOV RIPPER.

A former schoolteacher who admitted killing and eating at least 55 women and children told a packet court in Rostov-on-Don that he was a committed communist who carried pictures of the Politburo with his murder weapons.

Andrei Chikatilo, 55, described how he had become "a mad beast" who was unaware even of how many people he had killed. He claimed that his morbid obsession with cannibalism began as a child when his brother was eaten by starving Ukrainian peasants during the 1930s famine.

I. Respon a les preguntes següents:

- a) Who is Andrei Chikatilo?
- b) Why did medical workers decide to go on strike?

II. Escriu un resum sobre els esdeveniments de la Plaça Roja. (25-30 p.)

III. Subratlla la resposta correcta:

- a) **curb** means: emphasize, brake, steal, spoil.
- b) **starving** means: people on strike, hungry, revolutionary, bachelor.
- c) **rally** means: car race, royal, meeting, sidecar.
- d) **demonstrator** means: mathematician, democrat, protester, actor on strike.
- e) **weapons** means: reports, flags, tools, freaks.

IV. Subratlla la resposta correcta:

- a) **walk out** is: a phrasal verb, a prepositional verb, a modal verb, an auxiliary verb.
- b) **ripper** is: a name, a noun, an adjective, a present participle.
- c) **clash** is: an adverb, a noun, a verb, a pronoun.
- d) **unless** is: a preposition, an adverb, a conjunction, a determiner.

V. Redacció:

The map of Europe, a Moving Reality.
(60-80 paraules)

SIMPLE PAST AND PAST PERFECT, SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS.

The past perfect expresses a period of time further back than the present perfect. Sometimes it is possible to use either the past perfect or the simple past.

I made the coffee after the guests arrived/had arrived.

The conjunction *after* indicates that the guests arrived before the coffee was made so that the past perfect is not really necessary.

The past perfect is used in conditional clauses after *if* where Spanish uses the subjunctive.

If I had known you were coming, I would have baked a cake.

The **past perfect progressive** may be used to contrast two actions.

I had been working there for two years when I met him.

Like the other perfect tenses it may suggest duration or repeated action.

I had been listening to the radio.

She had been jumping up and down.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

He (give)_____ me back the book, (thank)_____ me for lending it to him and (say)_____ that he (enjoy)_____ it very much; 2) but I (know)_____ that he (not read) _____ it because most of the pages (be)_____ still uncut.

3) When he (see)_____ his wife off at the station, he (return)_____ home as he (not have)_____ to be at the airport till 9.30. 4) He (not have)_____ to pack, for his wife already (do)_____ that for him and his case (be)_____ ready in the hall. 5) He (not have)_____ to check the doors and windows either, for his wife always (do)_____ that before she (leave)_____ the house. 6) All he (have)_____ to do (be)_____ to decide whether or not to take his overcoat with him. 7) In the end he (decide)_____ not to. 8) At 8.30 he (pick)_____ up his case, (go)_____ out of the house and (slam)_____ the door behind him. 9) Then he (feel)_____ in his pockets for the key, for his wife (remind) _____ him to double-lock the front door. 10) When he (search)_____ all his pockets and (find)_____ no key he (remember)_____ where it (be)_____. 11) He (leave)_____ it in his overcoat pocket. 12) Then he (remember)_____ something else; 13) his passport and tickets (be)_____ in his overcoat pocket as well.

14) I (arrive) _____ in England in the middle of July. 15) I (be

told) _____ that England (be) _____ shrouded in fog all year round, so I (be) _____ quite surprised to find that it was merely raining. 16) I (ask) _____ another passenger, an Englishman, about the fog and he (say) _____ that there (not be) _____ any since the previous February. 17) If I (want) _____ fog, he said, I (come) _____ at quite the wrong time. 18) However, he (tell) _____ me that I could buy tinned fog at a shop in Shaftesbury Avenue. 19) He (admit) _____ that he never (buy) _____ fog there himself but (assure) _____ me that they (sell) _____ good quality fog and that it (not be) _____ expensive.

20) When the old lady (return) _____ to her flat she (see) _____ at once that burglars (break) _____ in during her absence, because the front door (be) _____ open and everything in the flat (be) _____ upside down. 21) The burglars themselves (be) _____ no longer there, but they probably only just (leave) _____ because a cigarette was still burning on an ornamental table. 22) Probably they (hear) _____ the lift coming up and (run) _____ down the fire escape. 23) They (help) _____ themselves to her whisky too but there (be) _____ a little left, so she (pour) _____ herself out a drink. 24) She (wonder) _____ if they (find) _____ her jewellery and rather (hope) _____ that they had. 25) The jewellery (be given) _____ her by her husband, who (die) _____ some years before. 26) Since his death she (not have) _____ the heart to wear it, yet she (not like) _____ to sell it. 27) Now it (seem) _____ the fate (take) _____ the matter out of her hands; and certainly the insurance money would come in handy.

PREPOSITIONS

Fill the gaps with the following prepositions: FOR(5), OF(3), ON(3), TO(2), WITH(2).

1. What's the reason _____ that?
2. We must get rid _____ this old chair.
3. There are many cars _____ the road today.
4. We shall have to be satisfied _____ that.
5. What do you say _____ a drink?
6. We arrived an hour ahead _____ the scheduled time.
7. Bobby did it _____ purpose.
8. Who's responsible _____ this mess?
9. Please take the children _____ the circus.
10. I can't put up _____ this noise any longer.
11. What have you to say _____ yourself?
12. Will you ring _____ some hot water?

13. What's the rate _____ exchange?
14. We'd better be _____ the safe side.
15. Would you like to go _____ a ride?

Choose the appropriate preposition.

1. The woman abandoned herself _____ despair. (at/to/with)
2. He filled the bottle _____ wine. (of/from/with)
3. The Ebro flows _____ the Mediterranean. (to/into/on)
4. We have added ten books _____ the library. (to/at/in)
5. The horse jumped _____ the wall. (on/over/above)
6. They walked _____ a quick pace. (with/at/in)
7. Look _____ this vase; isn't it beautiful? (to/at/on)
8. I'm thinking _____ going to Venice. (at/of/for)
9. I've lost my pen and I'm looking _____ it. (for/to/at)
10. This suit is made _____ measure. (at/for/to)
11. I'll draw the map _____ scale. (at/to/on)
12. The house was reduced _____ ashes. (at/in/to).

Choose between AT or WITH.

1. The little girl looked pleased _____ herself.
2. Mrs. Wilson was annoyed _____ the maid.
3. I kept the children amused _____ the toys.
4. I was annoyed _____ her mistakes.
5. He was very pleased _____ what I said.
6. Ann was displeased _____ her charwoman.
7. I'm displeased _____ his behaviour.
8. My uncle is afflicted _____ arthritis.

Use ten of the following prepositions: ABOUT, FROM, UNDER, FOR, ABOVE, AT, WITH, AFTER, OF, INTO, IN, TO, OVER, ON, AGAINST.

1. I bet you my pen _____ your watch.
2. They have come to Spain _____ business.
3. People drink coffee all _____ the world.
4. Let me introduce you _____ the other guests.
5. The boy fell _____ the river.
6. I dreamt _____ Jean last night.
7. Patrick is in love _____ Pam.

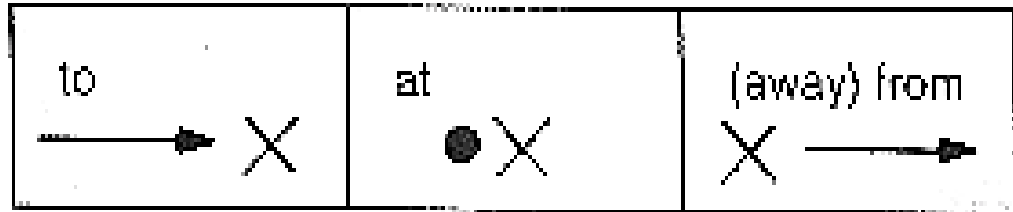
OUGHT TO/DARE/USED TO

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8. I waited _____ the bus stop.
9. I bought this novel _____ the bookseller's.
10. I don't know anything _____ them.

Prepositions of movement

- **to, at, or away from** a place

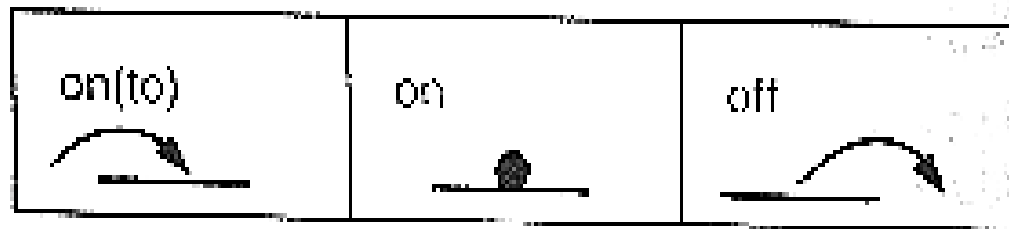


*She ran **to** the gate.*

*She stood **at** the gate.*

*She walked **away from** the gate.*

- **on, onto, or off** a line or surface (a wall, table, floor, etc)

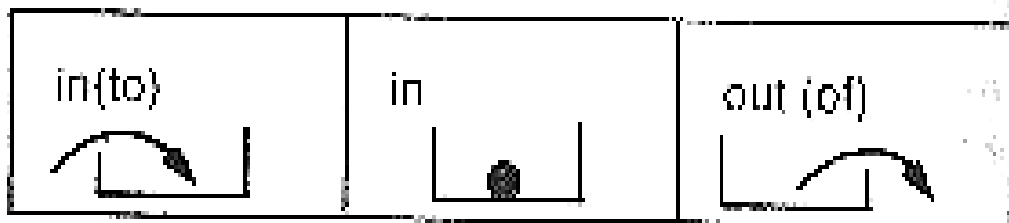


*I put the money **onto** the table.*

*The money's **on** the table.*

*The money fell **off** the table.*

- **in, into, or out of** a box, car, or anything with volume

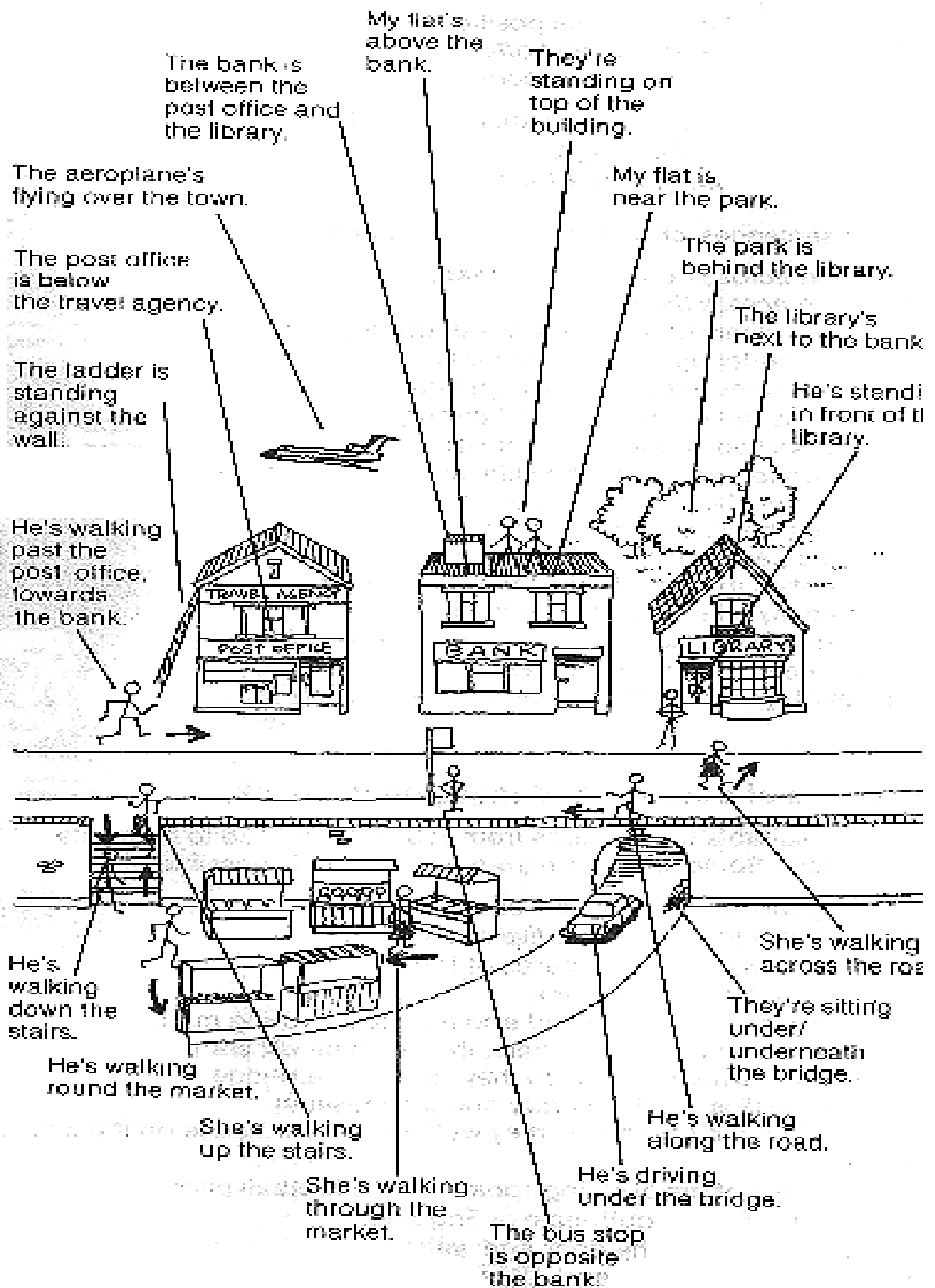


*The dog jumped **into** the car.*

*The dog's **in** the car.*

*Take the dog **out of** the car.*

Prepositions of position and movement



Put in the correct prepositions or adverbs.

1. I don't care _____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
2. I can't account _____ the disappearance of the pictures; they were all there yesterday.
3. If passports were done _____ (abolished), travel would be much simpler.
4. You will have to allow _____ some extra expenses on the train.
5. They set _____ on their camping trip with great enthusiasm.
6. When you have thought _____ what I have said, you will understand.
7. He doesn't care _____ continental cookery. He thinks it's too rich.
8. The car pulled _____ beside me and the driver asked me the way to Piccadilly.
9. You can throw _____ the packet; it's empty.
10. They set _____ at six and reached their destination before dark.
11. The doctor thinks he'll pull _____ now. His temperature has gone down.
12. I don't know how she manages to care _____ ten children without help.
13. My children are picking _____ English very quickly but I find it more difficult.
14. She fainted but they brought her _____ by throwing cold water on her face.
15. The teacher pointed _____ several mistakes that the student had not corrected.
16. You need capital before you can set _____ on your own in any kind of business.
17. He suddenly threw _____ his job and went to Australia.
18. Don't make up your mind at once; talk it _____ with your lawyer first.
19. The room needs doing _____; it's very shabby.
20. The factory will have to close down if production is not stepped _____.
21. His final argument brought me _____ to his point of view.
22. We must get the roof mended before the wet weather sets _____.
23. I don't like the look of these men hanging _____ outside my gate.
24. He picked _____ all the biggest ones for himself.
25. You must carry _____ the instructions on the packet exactly.
26. After the music had died _____ there was a storm of applause.
27. The mob burnt _____ several important buildings in the riots.
28. The wearing of national costume has largely died _____ in Europe.
29. These children are very polite; they have obviously been well brought _____.
30. She carried _____ with her work in spite of all interruptions.

Combinations with *clear, cut, fall, hold, let and hand*. Put the correct prepositions or adverbs.

1. Clear _____ your books. I want to set the table for lunch.
2. The army fell _____ when the enemy attacked.
3. You should cut _____ this tree. It is too near the house.
4. The examination was so easy that all the candidates handed _____ their answer papers after the first hour.
5. My plans for starting a restaurant fell _____ for lack of capital.
6. Our water supply was cut _____ because the pipe burst.
7. At the end of term attendance at these classes usually falls _____.
8. Mary has cut _____ all the pictures in this magazine; her mother will be very angry.
9. I hope the rain holds _____ until my washing is dry.
10. They won't let you _____ if you aren't a member of the club.
11. The mounted police cleared _____ the crowds.
12. A heavy snowfall held _____ the trains from the north.
13. If you really want to slim you must cut _____ on sweets.
14. The two brothers fell _____ over their father's will.
15. You would recover your sense of taste if you cut _____ smoking altogether.
16. If you will hold _____ I'll put you through to Enquiries.
17. If he refuses to fall _____ my plans I can probably find someone more co-operative.
18. These folk songs have been handed _____ from generation to generation.
19. She has grown so much that her mother will have to let _____ all her dresses.
20. Children, you must clear _____ this mess before going to bed.
21. I was cut _____ in the middle of my call because I had no more money to put in the box.
22. The burglar cleared _____ when he heard me coming downstairs.
23. The retiring general handed _____ to his successor.
24. I should feel very cut _____ if I lived more than twenty kilometres from the town.
25. The soldiers fell _____ and marched off.
26. In the film the train, the train was held _____ and robbed by four armed men.
27. The mystery of his sudden disappearance was never cleared _____.
28. He didn't dismiss the man; he let him _____ with a warning.
29. I hope the weather will clear _____ soon. I want to go out.
30. He let the rest of the team _____ by not turning up for the match.
31. Deaf people often feel very cut _____ from others by their disability.

32. When she got fatter her clothes were too tight and she had to let them all _____.
33. I'd like Jones to have the job, but if he doesn't accept we'll have to fall _____ a less experienced man.
34. The survivors of the plane crash were able to hold _____ till help came.
35. Could you hand _____ the photographs so that everyone can see them?
36. You'll need somewhere to keep your books. I'll clear _____ this cupboard for you.

Victoria College
 Women's Residence
 University of Toronto.
 Toronto, Ontario

December 7th., 1983

Dear mother and dad,

It has been three month since I left for college. I have been remiss in writing, and I very sorry for my thoughtlessness in not having written before. I will bring you up to date now. But, before you read, please sit down. OK?

Well then, I am getting along pretty well now. The skull fracture and the concussion I got when I jumped out of the window of my dormitory when it caught fire shortly after my arrival are pretty well healed now. I only spent two weeks in the hospital, and now I can see almost normally and get those sickly headaches only once in a while.

Fortunately, the fire in the dormitory and my jump were witnessed by an attendant at the gas station near the dorm, and he was the one who called the fire department and the ambulance. He also visited me at the hospital, and since I had nowhere to live because of the burned out dorm, he was kind enough to invite me to share his apartment with him. It is really a basement room, but it's kind of cute. He is a very fine boy and we have fallen deeply in love and are planning to get married. We haven't set the date yet, but it will be before my pregnancy begins to show.

Yes, mother and dad, I am pregnant. I know how much you are looking forward to being grandparents, and I know you will welcome the baby and give it the same love and devotion and



tender care that you gave me when I was a child. The reason for the delay in our marriage is that my boyfriend has some minor infection which prevents us from passing our premarital blood tests, and I carelessly caught it from him. This will soon clear up with the penicillin injections I am now taking daily.

I know you will welcome him into our family with open arms. He is kind, and although not well-educated, he is ambitious. Although he is of a different race and religion than ours, I know your often expressed tolerance will not permit you to be bothered by these facts.

Now that I have brought you up to date, I want to tell you that there was no dormitory fire, I did not have a concussion or a skull fracture, I was not in hospital, I am not pregnant, I am not engaged, I do not have syphilis, and there is no one in my life. However, I am getting a D in History and an F in Science, and I wanted you to see these marks in their proper perspective.

Your loving daughter,

Edna.

QUESTIONS

1. Tell the letter in about 80 words.
2. Where is the girl from?
3. Where does she study?
4. What marks has she got in History and Science?
5. Why does she tell lies to her family?
6. Would you do the same? Why?
7. Vocabulary:

Skull:

Concussion:

Blood test:

Dormitory:

Snow White and the Seven Vertically challenged Folk HER 'DWARFS' MAY UPSET SHORTIES SAYS DAFT COUNCIL

Roll up, roll up, for a fun-filled, production of Snow White. But don't care mention the word dwarf.

It's so much nicer to say seven "vertically challenged" chums.

Dopey councillors, you see, think the word dwarf could make the little people a bit grumpy.

They want the Christmas panto at Hull's New Theatre changed from Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs to just plain snow White.

Killjoys

Liberal Democrat Andrew Meadowcroft

insisted: "This would ensure that those suffering from the disease are not offended."

But Hull comedian Norman Collier described councillors on the cultural committee as a "bunch of killjoys."

He said: "Whatever will they do next? Will

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the giant in Jack And The Beanstalk be the next to go because he is too tall? And then they will be saying Snow White is racist and Humpty Dumpy too fat.

our sense of humour.

"Kids will have nothing to laugh at soon."

"I really don't know what is happening to

QUESTIONS

1. Where did the event happen?
2. Who wanted to omit the word *dwarf*?
3. What season was it?
4. What is your opinion about this fact? (60 words)
5. Vocabulary:

Disease:

Committee:

Suffer:

Bunch:

Killjoy: