

BASIC English Grammar

FOURTH EDITION

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CHAPTER 13

Modals, Part 2: Advice,
Necessity, Requests, Suggestions

CONTENTS

- 13-1 Using *Should*
- 13-2 Using *Have* + Infinitive (*Have To/Has To/Had To*)
- 13-3 Using *Must*, *Have To/Has To*, and *Should*
- 13-4 Polite Questions: *May I*, *Could I*, and *Can I*
- 13-5 Polite Questions: *Could You* and *Would You*
- 13-6 Imperative Sentences
- 13-7 Modal Auxiliaries
- 13-8 Summary Chart: Modal Auxiliaries and Similar Expressions
- 13-9 Using *Let's*



My hair is very long.
I should cut it.



- (a) My hair is very long. I *should cut* it.
- (b) Allen is hungry. He *should eat* lunch.
- (c) You are tired. You *should go* home.

should = This is a good idea.
(advice)



(d)

I

You

She

He

It

We

They

should go.

should + simple form of verb



(d) He *should go*.

He *should goes*. ?

He *should to go*. ?

should + simple form of verb



(e) You *should not go* out in the rain.
You will get wet.

(f) You *shouldn't go* out in the rain.

NEGATIVE: *should not*

CONTRACTION: *should + not = shouldn't*



wash them

call your mother

go to the library

try harder

learn to drive

stop smoking

Your books are due.

You should _____.



wash them

call your mother

go to the library

try harder

learn to drive

stop smoking

Your clothes are dirty.

You should _____.



wash them

call your mother

go to the library

try harder

learn to drive

stop smoking

Smoking is not healthy.

You should _____.



People need to drink water.

People have to drink water.





13-2 USING *HAVE* + INFINITIVE (*HAVE TO/HAS TO/HAD TO*)

- (a) People ***need to drink*** water. }
(b) People ***have to drink*** water. } same meaning
- (c) Lance ***needs to work***. }
(d) Lance ***has to work***. } same meaning

have + *infinitive* = ***need***



13-2 USING *HAVE* + INFINITIVE (*HAVE TO/HAS TO/HAD TO*)

(e) I ***had to work*** yesterday.

PAST FORM: ***had*** + ***infinitive***



13-2 USING *HAVE* + INFINITIVE (*HAVE TO/HAS TO/HAD TO*)

- (f) **Does** she **have to** work tonight?
- (g) What time **do** you **have to** work?
- (h) Why **did** you **have to** work today?

QUESTION FORM:

do, does, did used with **have to**



13-2 USING *HAVE* + INFINITIVE (*HAVE TO/HAS TO/HAD TO*)

- (i) I ***don't have to*** work today.
He ***doesn't have to*** go home.
- (j) The bus was early.
We ***didn't have to*** wait.

NEGATIVE FORM:

don't, doesn't, didn't
used with ***have to***



What do you have to do next week?

(click and type)



What did you have to do
for homework yesterday?

(click and type)



People must sleep.



13-3 USING *MUST*, *HAVE TO/HAS TO*, AND *SHOULD*

People need sleep.

(a) People **have to** sleep.

(b) People **must** sleep.

} same
meaning

must sleep = **have to** sleep

13-3 USING *MUST*, *HAVE TO/HAS TO*, AND *SHOULD*

(c) I
You
She
He
It
We
They

They must studies. ?

must *study.*

They must to study. ?

must + simple form of a verb



(d) You ***must not drink*** coffee
if you want to fall asleep.

must not = *no choice*



13-3 USING *MUST*, *HAVE TO/HAS TO*, AND *SHOULD*

(e) You ***don't have to come***
to my party if you don't
have time.



don't have to = you have a choice

13-3 USING *MUST*, *HAVE TO/HAS TO*, AND *SHOULD****MUST***

very important
necessary
no choice

- (f) I ***must sleep*** tonight.
I have a test tomorrow.

SHOULD

good idea
not necessary
choice

- (g) I ***should sleep*** tonight,
but I want to watch TV.

- (h) He ***must get*** a passport.
He is going abroad.

- (i) He ***should get*** a passport.
He may go abroad.

13-3 USING *MUST*, *HAVE TO/HAS TO*, AND *SHOULD****MUST***

very important
necessary
no choice

SHOULD

good idea
not necessary
choice

(j) You ***must take*** an umbrella.
It is raining very hard.

(k) You ***should take*** an
umbrella. It might rain.



must +

go to the zoo

practice every day

✓ *take this medicine*

go to medical school

study mathematics

speak English

My doctor says I must take this medicine.



must +

go to the zoo

take this medicine

study mathematics



practice every day

go to medical school

wash your clothes

To become a doctor you must go to
medical school .



should +

go to the zoo

take this medicine

study mathematics



practice every day

go to medical school

wash it

Your car is dirty. You should wash it.



May I borrow your eraser?





- (a) ***May I borrow*** your eraser?
 - (b) ***Could I borrow*** your eraser?
 - (c) ***Can I borrow*** your eraser?
- } same meaning
(asking nicely)



- (d) May I ***please*** borrow your eraser?
- (e) Could I ***please*** borrow your eraser?
- (f) Can I ***please*** borrow your eraser?

please → polite questions

13-4 Let's Practice

May I borrow
your pencil ?

I need to
borrow a
pencil.

May I
Can I
Could I

Sure.



13-4 Let's Practice

Can I borrow
some paper?

I need to
borrow some
paper.

May I
Can I
Could I

Sure.



13-4 Let's Practice

Could I use
your dictionary?

I need to use
her dictionary.

May I
Can I
Could I

Sure.





Could you please come with us?





(a) *Could you (please) come* with us?

(b) *Would you (please) come* with us?

Could you (please)

Would you (please)

} same
meaning



TYPICAL RESPONSES

(c) ***Yes, of course.***

(d) ***Certainly.***

(e) ***I'd be glad to.***

(f) ***I'd be happy to.***

(g) ***Sure.***  **informal**

(h) ***No problem.*** 



Could you
turn down
that music ?

I wish she
would turn
down that
music.

→ **Could you**
Would you

Sure.





Would you
turn down
that music ?

I wish she
would turn
down that
music.

Could you
Would you

Yes, of
course.





Please go
outside and talk
on your cell
phone.
I'm working.



(a) ***Please be quiet.*** I'm working.

an imperative sentence

I want you
to be quiet.





(b) *Stand* up.

(c) *Close* the gate.

Imperative uses simple form of verb.



(d) **Don't** **drive** so fast.

(e) **Don't** **go** out tonight.



don't + simple form of verb



- (f) ORDERS: ***Come here***, Jan.
- (g) DIRECTIONS: ***Add*** two cups of flour.
- (h) ADVICE: ***Don't be*** upset.
- (i) REQUESTS: ***Please give me*** the rake.

please



polite
request



Imperative verbs

Jenna: Please go to the store.

Scott: Okay, what do we need?

Jenna: Buy some milk and bread.

Scott: Okay, but don't start the
movie without me.



Imperative verbs

Alex: Close the gate.

Tara: Don't worry, I will.

Alex: Please do it now.

Tara: Why?

Alex: The horse is trying to get out.



Yazid can make bread.





(a) Yazid { *can*
could
may
might
must
should
will } make bread.

modal auxiliary = a helping verb



(b) Ben $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{is able to} \\ \textit{is going to} \\ \textit{has to} \end{array} \right\} \textit{make bread.}$

similar to **modal auxiliaries**



to or **X**

?

He is not going to the dance.





to or **X** ?

Can she **x** sing very well?





to or X

?



Ruth is able to help.



13-8 SUMMARY CHART: MODAL AUXILIARIES AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

She can cook.





13-8 SUMMARY CHART: MODAL AUXILIARIES AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

AUXILIARY	MEANING	EXAMPLE
(a) can	ability	She <i>can</i> cook.
	polite question	<i>Can</i> you please make me dinner?
(b) could	past ability	I <i>couldn't</i> see it.
	polite question	<i>Could</i> you please show me?



13-8 SUMMARY CHART: MODAL AUXILIARIES AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

AUXILIARY	MEANING	EXAMPLE
(c) <i>may</i>	possibility	It <i>may</i> snow.
	polite question	<i>May</i> we see the menu?
(d) <i>might</i>	possibility	It <i>might</i> snow.
(e) <i>must</i>	necessity	You <i>must</i> leave now.



13-8 SUMMARY CHART: MODAL AUXILIARIES AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

AUXILIARY	MEANING	EXAMPLE
(f) <i>should</i>	advisability (good idea)	You <i>should</i> read this book.
(g) <i>will</i>	future happening	You <i>will</i> enjoy this book.
(h) <i>would</i>	polite question	<i>Would</i> you please call me?



13-8 SUMMARY CHART: MODAL AUXILIARIES AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

AUXILIARY	MEANING	EXAMPLE
(i) <i>be able to</i>	ability	I'm <i>not able to</i> finish this work.
(j) <i>be going to</i>	future happening	I <i>am going to</i> study more.
(k) <i>have to/has</i>	necessity	You <i>have to</i> work harder.
(l) <i>had to</i>	past necessity	I <i>had to</i> study so much!



Name something you **will** do today.

A large, empty gray rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to type their answer.

(click and type)



You need to borrow something from
your teacher.

Ask a polite question with *may*.

(click and type)



What
should we
do this
weekend?



Let's go
skiing!



(a) Andy: What should we do this weekend?

Beth: ***Let's go on a picnic.***

Andy: Great idea.

(b) Claire: I love to swim.

Sophie: Okay, ***let's go swimming.***

Claire: Yes, ***let's go!***

let's = *let us* (I think we should)



let's +

go to France

go to the gym

take a rest

talk about this

do our homework



go out for dinner

Don: I don't feel like cooking.

Beth: Let's go out for dinner.



let's +

✓ *go to France*

take a rest

do our homework

go to the gym

talk about this

go out for dinner

Edith: I have never been to Europe.

Roberto: **Let's go to France.**



let's +

take a rest

go to the gym

do our homework

✓ *talk about it*

go to France

go out for dinner

Megumi: I don't understand the lesson.

Nashir: **Let's talk about it.**



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