



Unit Ten/ Introduction to model auxiliary verbs

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Form

There are many different modal auxiliary verbs. They have different meanings but they have certain things in common.

can could might must
shall should will would

Rule	Examples
Modals help the main verb. The main verb form is the infinitive without <i>to</i> .	She can speak French. I must get my hair cut.
There is no <i>do / does</i> in questions using modals.	Can she speak French? Should I get my hair cut?
The form is the same for all persons. There is no <i>-s</i> in the third person singular.	He can sing well. She should try harder. It will rain soon.
To form the negative, add <i>n't</i> to the modal. There is no <i>don't / doesn't</i> . Note: <i>will not = won't</i>	I wouldn't like to be a bus driver. You mustn't steal . It won't rain tomorrow.
Most modal verbs refer to the present and future. Only <i>can</i> has a past tense form – <i>could</i> .	I could swim when I was four.

هناك عدة نماذج او اشكال للأفعال الناقصة المساعدة والتي لديها عدة معاني ولكن لديها خصوصية عمل خاص بها . وهي

can could might must
shall should will would

القواعد العامة:-

- هذه النماذج تساعد الفعل الرئيسية ، والفعل الرئيسي يكون خالي من **TO** اي مصدرى .

Examples :

She **can** speak French.
I **must** get my hair cut.

- لا تستعمل الافعال **DO/DOES** في الجمل السؤالية بل يتم استعمال هذه النماذج .

Can she speak French?
Should I get my hair cut?

- الفعل الناقص له صيغة واحدة مع جميع الأشخاص ولكن له عدة معاني وأشكال زمنية حسب المحتوى الذي تستخدم فيه .

He **can** sing well.
She **should** try harder.
It **will** rain soon.

- في صيغة النفي يتم اضافة **n't** الى النموذج . وليس هناك **don't / doesn't** بل يستعمل مثلا

will not / won't

I **wouldn't like** to be a bus driver.

You **mustn't steal**.

It **won't rain** tomorrow.

جميع نماذج الافعال الناقصة تشير الى الحاضر والمستقبل . فقط الفعل **Can** يمكن ان يأتي في جملة الماضي تحت صيغة **Could** .

Examples : I **could** swim when I was four.

should

Form

should + infinitive without *to*

The form is the same for all persons.

Positive and negative sentences:

I	should eat more vegetables. shouldn't eat a lot of fast food.
You	
He/She	
We	
They	

Questions

What should	I he/she we	study for the exam?
Do you think	you they	should see a doctor?

Yes/No Question and short answer:

Should I ask my teacher for help?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a new phone?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Rule	Examples
<p><i>Should</i> is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation or advice.</p> <p><i>Should</i> is often introduced by <i>I think ...</i> or <i>I don't think....</i></p>	<p>I should study more for my exam. (This is my opinion.) You should do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.) Do you think we should buy a new car? (I'm asking you for your opinion.) I think you should do more exercise. I don't think you should buy a new phone. It's too expensive.</p>
<p><i>Shouldn't</i> expresses negative advice (advice NOT to do something).</p>	<p>You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.</p>

القواعد العامة:-

- يستخدم الفعل الناقص المساعد **Should** للتعبير عن رأي الشخص المتكلم هل هو صحيح او لفعل شيء ما على احسن حال . وتستعمل للتعبير عن ابداء نصيحة او التزام ما .
بعض الاحيان يقدم الفعل **Should** بواسطة ***I think ...*** or ***I don't think***

Examples

I **should** study more for my exam. (This is my opinion.)
You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)
Do you think we **should** buy a new car? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)
I **think** you **should** do more exercise.
I **don't think** you **should** buy a new phone. It's too expensive.

Shouldn't expresses negative advice (advice NOT to do something).

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

القواعد العامة:-

□ يستعمل الفعل **Shouldn't** للتعبير عن نصيحة لحالة سلبية وليس لفعل شيء ما .

must

Form

must + infinitive without *to*

The form is the same for all persons.

Positive and negative sentences:

I	must study harder. mustn't steal.
You	
He/She	
We	
They	

Questions with *must* are possible, but it's more common to use *have to* in questions.

Must I bring my ID card to enter the university?

Yes, you must.

Do I **have to** bring my ID card to enter the university?

Yes, you do.

Use

Rule	Examples
<i>Must</i> expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.	I must get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
Be careful when using <i>You must</i> It sounds very bossy or impolite.	You must help me. (This sounds more like an order.) It's better to say: Could you help me?
<i>You must</i> can express a strong suggestion.	You must come over to my house for dinner some time. (I really want you to visit me some time.)

القواعد العامة:-

- يستعمل الفعل الناقص **Must** للتعبير عن التزام وثيق، عموما هذا الالتزام يكون نابع من صميم الشخص المتكلم
I must get my hair cut.
- الانتباه جيدا عند استعمال العبارة **You must** لأنها تعتبر مقولة غير مؤدبة او متسلطة او متعالية .
فمثلا عندما تقول **You must help me** تكون كأنه أمر بينما الافضل ان تقول **Could you help me?**
- تعتبر العبارة **You must** كأنها تعبير عن اقتراح شديد مثلا

You **must** come over to my house for dinner some time. (I really want you to visit me some time.)

Modals الأفعال الناقصة	Expresses: تعبّر عن:	Example مثال
shall	Promise وعد	You shall take a reward.
	Determination تصميم	He does not want to obey me: but he shall .
	Threat تهديد	You shall be punished if you come late.
should	Duty الواجب	You should obey your teachers.
	Advice or opinion النصيحة أو الرأي	You should stop smoking.
will	The simple future tense. صيغة المستقبل البسيط	He will visit us tomorrow.
	Determination or promise التصميم أو الوعد	I will travel when I like. We will do as you wish.

Modals الأفعال الناقصة	Expresses: تعبر عن:	Example مثال
might	Possibility الإمكانية	I hoped that I might succeed. I thought that the weather might change
can, am/is/are able to	Ability المقدرة	He can do it carefully. He is able to solve the problem.
shall be able, will be able	Ability in the future المقدرة على المستقبل	I shall be able to help you.
could	Past, present or future possibility الإمكانية في الماضي / المضارع / المستقبل	Fahad could drive his car a year ago. Ali is not in class today. He could be sick. Do not leave now. It could rain now.
must	Necessity الضرورة	You must listen to your teachers.
had to	The past form of must :past necessity الضرورة في الماضي	Faisal could not come to our dinner party. He had to stay home to study.

Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي	Question إثبات	Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
			Affirmative	Negative
They should eat now.	They should not eat now.	Should they eat now?	Yes, they should.	No, they should not.
He will leave.	He will not leave.	Will he leave?	Yes, he will.	No, he will not.
He would succeed.	He would not succeed.	Would he leave?	Yes, he would.	No, he would not.
I might succeed.	I might not succeed.	Might I succeed?		
I may sleep.	I may not sleep.	May I sleep?		

Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي	Question إثبات	Short Answers إجابات مختصرة	
			Affirmative	Negative
I can do it.	I can not do it.	Can I do it?	Yes, you can.	No, you can not.
He could talk.	He could not talk.	Could he talk?	Yes, he could.	No, he could not.
We could have a test tomorrow.	We could not have a test tomorrow.	Could we have a test tomorrow?	Yes, you could.	No, he could not.
You must go now.	You must not go now.	Must you go now?	Yes, I must.	No, I must not.

Exercise Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. You _____ go shopping so much. Try to save your money.
a. shouldn't b. don't have c. must d. can
2. My room is getting really untidy. I _____ clean it up today.
a. mustn't b. don't have c. have d. must
3. _____ to use a pencil when I take the English exam?
a. Can I b. Should I c. Must I d. Do I have
4. Mother: Aboodi, you _____ tell lies. You have to tell the truth.
a. mustn't b. must c. have to d. don't have to
5. I don't think you should _____ cola every day. It's not good for you.
a. to drink b. drinks c. drink d. drinking

Exercise 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. c



THANK YOU



Any Questions?