

UNIT 3

Modal Verbs

Activity 1: Practice the following points about modals with your teacher.

“Must” and “have to” are used to express obligation.

“Must” expresses an imposed (internal) obligation.

You must do what I tell you.

You mustn't leave the class without the teacher's permission.

“Have to” expresses an external obligation.

I have to study hard tonight to get a good grade tomorrow.

You will have to wake up early in the morning if you are employed in the army.

“Must” and “should” are used to express advisability.

“Must” expresses a strong advisability.

Your brother is in need of help. You must give him a hand.

“Should” expresses a weak advisability.

Your brother is ill. You should pay him a visit.

In modern English “should” and “ought to” are interchangeable.

I should / ought to get a taxi to get to work earlier.

“Must” expresses necessity.

One must wash one's hands before any meal.

“Must” also expresses deduction.

She must be a clever girl because she learns the lesson very easily.

“Had better” means: It is better that

You had better give up smoking.

“Would rather” means: prefer

I would rather stay at home than go to the movies.

“Need” expresses necessity as “must” does.

You need (must) brush your teeth every night.

I needn't (mustn't) review the lesson again. I know every part of it well.

Activity 2: Read the following dialogue in depth.

Good management



Manager : Oh, my God ! I'm so nervous about what's going on here.

Clerk: But sir, you should know that we've done our best to run the business well.

Manager : Really? Is that so? Then why is it that our customers are dissatisfied?

Clerk : Well, they ought to understand us, sir. They should be more patient, sir.

Manager : I had better keep a closer eye on the way you work.

Clerk : Then, we need to employ more staff, sir!

Manager : You have to do whatever you can to satisfy your customers.

Clerk : Of course, Sir! It is a must.

Manager : We should always remember that "customers are always right."

2 Group work

Talk about management and mismanagement. Ask each other questions such as:

1. What should a manager be like?
2. What can mismanagement cause a company?

3. How can customers be dissatisfied?

Speaking

Activity 3: Ask some of the students to talk about their preferences.

Ask some of the students to talk about their likes and dislikes.

Vocabulary (Age)

Activity 4: Practice the following words and expressions.

Teenager

My new pen-pal is a teenager.

Young/ middle – aged/ elderly / old

Our physics professor is middle-aged.

In early twenties

He is in his early twenties.

In mid-twenties

He is in his mid-twenties.

In late twenties

He is in his late twenties.

At the age of = at age

In Iran, girls usually marry at the age of (at age) 25.

Activity 5: Learn the following sentences for daily conversation.

Nice to see you.

Nice to see you too.

Nice to see you again.

Nice to meet you.

Happy to meet you.

Glad to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

It was good seeing you.

It was nice seeing you.

It's good to see you.

It's my pleasure to see you.

See you then / see you later / see you / so long / see you soon / see you tomorrow

How do you do?(!)

You're welcome.

It's not worthy (don't mention it) (you are welcome).

Activity 6: Practice the following sentences with your teacher.

- a. You must review your lesson every night.
- b. I would rather stay up late at nights.
- c. To me, you needn't type this letter again.
- d. On Saturdays, I have to leave my workplace a little sooner.
- e. In my opinion, they should find a better solution.
- f. You must finish your homework immediately.

Note: At times, "have got to" is used instead of "have to".

I have to leave home at 10 p.m.

I have got to leave home at 10 p.m.

I 've got to leave home at 10 p.m.

I 've gotta leave home at 10 p.m. (This form is sometimes used in daily conversation.)

I gotta leave home at 10 p.m. (This form is sometimes used in daily conversation.)

UNIT 4

Some Other Modal Verbs

Activity 1: Practice the following points about some other modal verbs with your teacher.

“May” can be used in four different ways:

1 – Expressing probability in both present and future.

He may come home late tonight.

2 – Asking permission.

May I sit beside you?

3 – Giving permission.

You may go wherever you like.

You may not go swimming this weekend.

4 – Expressing a wish or prayer.

May you all live long lives.

May you marry sooner.

“Might” is the past form of “may”.

“Might” can be used in three different ways:

1 – Might could be used to express weak probability in both present and future.

He might win the game tomorrow.

Note: The probability of may is stronger than the probability of might.

2 – Asking permission.

Might we ask you to speak louder?

3 – Giving suggestion.

You might have a look at this composition.

“Can” is used in four different ways:

1 – Expressing probability or possibility.

It can be very cold at the top of the mountain.

2 – Asking permission.

Can I use your pen?

3 – Giving permission.

You can use my pen as long as you like.

4 – Ability (physical or mental ability). I can lift this heavy box. (physical)

I can understand what you say. (mental)

“Could” is the past form of “can” when used to show ability.

At last, I could lift the heavy box.

At last, I could understand the fact.

“Could” is used in some different ways:

1 – Expressing probability or possibility for both preset and future.

The principal could see you tomorrow.

2 – Asking permission.

Could I see my manager?

3 – Making a polite request.

Could you please give it to me?

Could you give it to me, please?

Could you give it to me?

Note: Could is more polite than can for making requests and asking permission.

“Would” the past tense of “will” can also be used for polite requests.

Would you please pass the butter?

Would you pass the butter please?

Would you pass the butter?

Would you do me a favor?

“Would you mind” is the politest way of making a request.

Would you mind giving me a hand with my work?

Would you mind smoking outside?

Note: “Do you mind” is sometimes used in place of “would you mind”.

Do you mind smoking outside?

Note: After “would you mind” and “do you mind” we always use the “ing” form of the verb.

Note: “do you mind” and “would you mind” can also be used for polite requests.

Do you mind if I open the window?

Would you mind if I opened the window?

Do you mind if I take your time for a couple of moments?

Would you mind if I took your time for a couple of moments?

Note: Pay attention to the tense of the verb in the “if clause”.

“Shall” could be used in different ways:

1 – Expressing compulsion

You shall change your choice right now.

He shall clean the table as soon as possible.

2 – Asking permission Shall I come in?

Shall he call you again?

Shall we go out?

Shall we go for a walk?

Activity 2: To understand the modal verbs better, read the following conversation in depth.

**Would you do me a favor?
Is it ok if I ... ?**



Mr. Jackson : Would you do me a favor Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson : My pleasure ! what is it?

Mr. Jackson :Actually, I have a problem.

Mr. Thompson : A problem! May I know what it is?

Mr. Jackson :As a matter of fact, I need some money to change my apartment.

It will be due next week.

Mr. Thompson : Can I ask you something Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson :Sure you can

Mr. Thompson : What happened to the loan you got from the company?

Mr. Jackson : Oh, I didn't get it. Because I was not eligible.

Mr. Thompson : I see ! No problem, sir. I can lend it to you.

Mr. Jackson : Thanks a million . I return it as soon as possible.

Mr. Thompson : Is it ok if I ask you something?

Mr. Jackson : Of course! Go ahead please.

Mr. Thompson : Let it be just between us

Mr. Jackson : Oh, you are a real gentleman and the most benevolent person and
a benefactor I've ever known in my life.

Activity 3: To get quite familiar with modal verbs in practice, practice the following sentences with your teacher.

- a. Do you mind if I leave the class a little sooner today?
- b. Could you please speak a bit louder?
- c. Could you please tell me about yourself?
- d. Would you please introduce yourself briefly?
- e. John may regret.
- f. Does Susan mind if I lend her car to my brother?
- g. Do they mind if my father doesn't attend the meeting?
- h. Would they mind if my father didn't attend the meeting?

Activity 4: Learn the following sentences for daily conversation.

It would be my pleasure. (It would be my pleasure to do it for you).

Thanks a million.

Sure / for sure / surely / certainly

Of course Why not?

No problem

Go ahead (please).

Thank you very much indeed.

Thanks any way.

Actually (in fact) (as a matter of fact)

I feel like a million dollars today.

Thank you for your time.

Thank you for your joining us.