



**University of Tikrit**  
**College of Arts**  
**English Department**

**Subject**

**"Oxford Practice Grammar"**

**Prepared by**

**Assistant Lecturer**

***Hiba Saad Abdul Jabbar***

**Email**

**hiba.saad@tu.edu.iq**

## Unit Three

### Modals

#### 2-1 Modals:

The modal verbs are groups of auxiliary verbs, that we use with other verbs to say what is possible, permitted, and necessary.

The phrasal modals are a group of verb phrases (be able to, be allowed to, be going to, be supposed to, have to, have got to), that can be used instead of models.

#### 1- Subject + will / would + base verb.

Can \ could

May \ might

Must \ have to

should \ ought to

Will, shall \ should

#### 2- Subject + have to + V..... .

#### 3- Subject + dare (to) + V..... .

- **We use the modals as (is) don't change in (present, simple, future)**
  - He can swim.
- **Use base verb after modal, don't use (to)**
  - He might join us.
- **Use (not) after modals, don't use (don't, doesn't, ...etc.)**
  - You should not smoke.

There are only exceptions with the modal (have to), when we make negative we say (don't have to)

- You don't have to smoke.

## **2-2 Modals and phrasal modals:**

The modals are single words that always have the same form.

- We should wait for David.
- -we should clean the garage.
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- **After modal verbs, we should use basic verbs such as:**
  - I can wait for him. (**not** waiting)
  - You must leave.
- **Don't use (do, does) modals in questions and negatives:**
  - Can you fix this car? (not Do you can fix this car)
  - I cannot swim.
- **The modals (shall, will, would) are usually used contracted unless they are being emphasized.**
  - I'll bring you one, shall I?
  - He'll be there, won't he?
- **We usually use the forms (could, might, would) in clauses after past tense verbs, especially in indirect speech.**
  - I didn't know she could speak Spanish.
  - I didn't know she could swim.
  - She asked if she could help. (indirect speech)
- **We don't put two modals together before a verb.**

- We can win this game and we will win it!

## **2-2-1 Phrasal Modals :**

Phrasal modals are phrases beginning with (be to or have) which can be used instead of modals:

have to (must, should)

able to (can)

be allowed to (can, may)

be going to (will)

be supposed to (should)

have got to (must)

- The phrasal modals are a group of the verb phrase (be able to, be allowed to, be going to, be supposed to, have to, have got to)

### **We use phrasal modals instead of modals in five structures :**

1- After a modal:

- We will be able to fix this piano.
- We will be able to win this game!

2- A gerund

- I hate having to repeat everything.

3- Perfect :

- They have had to wait for hours.

4- Continuous Forms:

- She is having to pay extra.
- We can use phrasal modals together

- I'm going to have to go to the shop for more bread.

### 3-3 Complex Modals :

As in all tenses, tenses have four aspects (simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous) models also have four aspects.

- Simple Models: (this type is not a complex model)

S.+ modals+ basic verbs+ C.

- Smith will go to school.
- He must work very hard.
- He must go now.

### Forms of complex models (modals aspects) :

#### 1- Modal continuous :

S. + modals + be + V. (-ing) + C.

- Jack might be reading in his room. (where is Jack?)
- He should be studying. (**not** he should studying)
- Alex shouldn't be acting so confident. لا ينبغي أن يتصرف أليكس بثقة.
- He cannot be sitting in the garden.

#### 2- Modal perfect:

S.+ modals+ have+ P.P+ C.

- Jacob may have taken your book.
- George must have gone mad.

### 3– Modal perfect continuous:

**S. + modals + have+ been + v.ing + C.**

- He must have been sleeping.
- He must have been working very hard.

### 4– Modal passive:

**S. + modals + be + p.p + C.**

- Something can't be explained by reason.
- This shirt should be washed by hand.

**S. + modals + have + been + p.p + C.**

- People could have been injured by falling branches.

## 3–4 Prediction: Will, Would, be going to, Shall

**We use (will) for predictions and to say what we think is most likely:**

- It will be cold tomorrow. (prediction)
- I won't finish this before Friday.

**We use (will) for a predictable situation:**

- He will look awesome without that hat.

We use would for a hypothetical situation:

- He would be better without that scruffy beard.

**We use (will + perfect) for a prediction about an event that has already been appended at some future time:**

- It's no good phoning at midnight. Everyone will have gone to bed.

**We use (be going to) for predictions based on what we feel or think now:**

- He's going to get a headache from drinking all that coffee.

**We use (be going to) for a decision already made:**

- Paul and Angela are going to get married in May.

**We use (be going to) when something is starting to happen:**

- Be careful, you are going to drop it!
- We use (was, were) going to (not would) for past plans:
  - I was going to do law but changed my mind.

**We use shall with (I, we) in question when we make offers and suggestions or when we ask for suggestions:**

- Shall I close the door? (offer)
- Let's try again, shall we?

**We can use shall (or will) to express determination:**

- I shall finish this if it kills me!

### **3-5 Willing: habits and preference: will and would**

#### **3-5-1 willingness: will, would**

We use (will, would) to talk about people who want to do are willing to do something or refuse to do it (won't).

We use (will) to say we are willing now:

- I will give you one more chance.

We use would in three cases:

#### **1- for willingness in the future:**

- I would study in Harford.

#### **2- In the conditional sentence :**

- I would stay longer if they asked me to.

#### **3- We also use "would" we mean "willing" but not able to:**

- I would help you but I have injured my back.

#### **3-5-2 Habits and preferences: will and would**

Will+ infinitive (base verb) without "to" to express the following:

- To talk about typical behavior, habits, or think are true now.

- This summer I will wake up early and go to the gym.

- Her children will break everything they touch.

we can use (**would**) for habitual actions in the past :



- Each summer we would visit my cousin.

We say **(used to)** not (would) for past states:

- I used to have a dog (not I would have a dog)

We use (would) not (will) with verbs expressing preferences (like, love, prefer) <sup>(1)</sup>, especially with offers <sup>(2)</sup>.

- I would prefer an early class.
- I would (I'd) love to go on a cruise.

We use (would) not (will) after the verb wish when we're talking about preferred action:

- I wish she wouldn't smoke.
- **Incorrect:** "I wish I will have more free time."
- **Correct:** "I wish I would have more free time."

We don't use would to describe states:

- I wish I had a car.

### **3–6 Ability: can, could, be able to**

Can, could these two words be like a giant umbrella because they are covered with many different things. We have the ability, permission, suggestions, requests, possibilities, and offers.

Can and could are two modal verbs. The differences are between past and present, formal, informal strong, and weak.

- Can not – can't
- Could not – couldn't
  - You can do it.

Can and could are not only used for a person, we can use them for things as well:

- My old cell phone couldn't take a picture.

**Be able to have** more flexibility, and the same definition of can, could:

- I would like to be able to sing.

We use 'can' when we talk about general ability, and 'could' for general ability in the past.

- Can you play chess?
- Their son could swim before he could walk.

We often use 'can' and 'could' with verbs for mental processes <sup>(1)</sup> (something in the mind not abstract \ verbs don't have action) and sense <sup>(2)</sup> (ex: believe, feel, taste, guess, understand)

- Can you remember her name? (not remembering)
- We could hear a cat, but we couldn't see it. (not hearing)
- Also, we can use present simple (I smell onions), but not in the present continuous.

We can use (couldn't) to say something difficult was not achieved :

- We couldn't fix it.

We use **could** (not can or be able to) plus the perfect to talk about ability or opportunity not used:

Could + P.P

- He could have done very well, but he was lazy. (**not** he can have done very well)