

Gerunds and Infinitives

Infinitive : to+ verb / **Gerund** : Verb+ing

Verbs used gerunds :

Admit – Avoid –
Consider – Enjoy
Finish – Regret – detest
– Suggest – Deny
Keep – Imagine –
Practice – Miss
Discuss – Give up – Feel
like – Mind – apologize
for – think about

Verbs used infinitives:

Accept – Refuse – Agree –
Ask – Expect
Learn – Promise – Need –
Neglect – Hope
Intend – Plan – Seem –
Want – Have – Offer
Decide – Manage –
Attempt – Afford – Advise

Expressions used with Gerunds :

✓ I am interested in
✓ Would you mind ...?
✓ be worth
✓ be fond of
✓ be afraid of
✓ can't help / can't bear
✓ look forward to
✓ be used to
✓ be tired of
✓ How about
✓ Can't stand
✓ Be good at
✓ Angry about
✓ Proud of
✓ Responsible for
✓ Sick of
✓ Sorry about
✓ Worried about
✓ Apologize for
✓ Complain about
✓ Concentrate on
✓ Look forward to

Verbs used infinitives and gerunds :

Begin – Continue –
Intend – Like – Love –
Try – Start – Prefer –
Stop – Hate

Verbs used infinitives and gerunds (different meanings) :

Remember – forget – need
– regret – try

1. I can't imagine **living** (live) in the countryside.
2. We've decided **to go** (go) to the beach.
3. I promised **to take** (take) the children to the zoo.
4. Jack refused **to help** (help) us.
5. He gave up **smoking** (smoke) two years ago.
6. Although I asked him not **to do** (do) that again, he kept **doing** (do) it.
7. He can't afford **to live** (live) in London. It's very expensive.
8. She thought about **studying** (study) English in the university.

Past Perfect

Subject:
Ahmed

2- Move/ to Bouarfa

1- Live / in Fes

Past

Present

2011

2013

Use :

We used **Past Perfect** to show that the action « **Living in Fes** » comes **before** a given action (**Moving to Bouarfa**)

Ahmed **moved** to Bouarfa. He **had lived** in Fes.
(happened **before** moving to Bouarfa)

Form :

Subject + had + Past Participle

Tourists/ arrive / to train station

Train /leave

Past (Yesterday)

Present

9h

9h15

The **tourists arrived**. The train **had left**.

Linkers : **Before / After / When**

Before the **tourists arrived**, the train **had left**.
The train **had left** **before** the **tourists arrived**

After the train **had left**, the **tourists arrived**
The **tourists arrived** **after** the train **had left**

When the **tourists arrived**, the train **had left**
The train **had left** **when** the **tourists arrived**

Notice : **Before**+Simple Past / **After**+ Past perfect

Linkers : **Until / till**

They **had stayed** in the class room **until/till** the bell rang .

Until/till + Simple Past

Linkers : **Because /so (cause and effect)**

They **didn't travel** **because** the train **had left**.

Forms :

1. The train **had left**. (+)
2. They **had not** lived in this house. (-)
3. Ahmed **had joined** the party. (+)
4. **Had** the bus left? (?)
5. I **had not** seen before. (-)

Affirmative (+)

Subject + **had** + past participle

Negative (-)

Subject + **had not** + past participle.
(had not = hadn't)

Interrogative (?)

Had + subject + past participle .

Exercise 1: Write the verbs between brackets in Simple Past or Past perfect

1. When she (arrive) **arrived** the match (start) **had started**
2. I (be) **was** very tired because I (study) **had studied** too much
3. After Eric (make) **had made** breakfast he (phone) **phoned** his friend.
4. After Fred (spend) **had spent** his holiday in France he (want) **wanted** to learn French.

Exercise 2 : Circle the right linker

1. He had worked in a supermarket **before** / after / because he worked as a postman.
2. My sister moved to England **after** / before / until she had moved to Belgium
3. **So** / before / after she went to bed, she had listened to her favourite CD.
4. **After** / when / till he had lost his money, he became poor again.
5. **Then** the writer had lived in Tetouan **until** / after he died.

Past Perfect Continuous



- ☐ How long did Mark wait for the bus?
☐ -- 1 hour (period of time)

He **had been waiting** for 1 hour before he got on bus .

Use:

When a long action (waiting) happened for a period of time (1 hour) before another action (Get on bus) in past.

Exercise 3 : Write the verbs in Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous

1. Last night, the baby (cry) had been crying for hours until he fell asleep.
2. The kids (wait) had been waiting outside till their mother came back from work
3. When you phoned yesterday, we (leave) had left the office already.
4. Sarah was so tired. She (wash) had been washing the dishes for 2 hours.
5. We (walk) had been walking for several hours before we reached the summit of the mountain

Phrasal Verbs

1. The new book is **coming out** next month. (**come out : to be published/announced ..**)
2. They were talking for 2 hours, yet they couldn't come up with with a solution .
(**come up with : think of an idea/solution ...**)
3. When I was working on my computer, I **came across** with an old picture of me.
(**come across : find by chance**)
4. The street child **went through** a difficult time at home. (**go through : experience**)
5. I am thinking to **set up** a company after receiving my diploma.
(**set up: start a business ...**)
6. **Look** the word **up**, if you don't understand it.
(**Look up : find information or a meaning in dictionary...**)
7. I will **apply for** a job after I graduate. (**apply for: make request for**)
8. They **made up** an excuse for being absent. (**make up : invent a story or lie**)
9. Chemical materials **bring about** pollution. (**bring about : make happen /cause**)
10. John **picked up** some Arabic words when he was in Morocco.
(**pick up: Learn something without defficulty**)
11. He **got into** the stadium without a ticket. (**get into : enter**)
12. She **looks down** anyone who hasn't had a university education.
(**look down: to think you are better or more important than others**)
13. I'm sorry, I can't come. I should **look after** my little brother. (**look after : take care of**)
14. He **takes after** his father. He looks like him. (**take after: look like**)
15. Could you **put me up** when I come to Bouarfa. (**Allow someone to stay in your house**)

B- look down – look after – turn down – take after – come back

Leila will be late for the party this afternoon because she needs to Look after . her little sister. She says she will join us when her parents . . . Come back . . from the dentist's.

C-look after - calm down - call for - turn up - look up

1. When you are reading a text, it isn't necessary to . . . Look up every new word in the dictionary.

2. Many NGOs often Call for laws to protect children from violence.

D- took up – gave up – made up

Amine was afraid of being punished; so he made up a story to justify his absence.

E- look up - calm down - apply for - bring about - write down

1. My teachers encouraged me to apply for a scholarship to study in France.

2. "Just calm down . . . ; I'll call your parents to take you home," the police officer told the boy.

| Phrasal Verbs | Explanation | Examples |
|---------------|---|--|
| apply for | ask for, demand (job / grant / license) | To <u>apply for</u> the job, you need to write an application letter. |
| break down | cease to work correctly (physical / mental) | My computer <u>broke down</u> yesterday. |
| break into | enter by force | Some burglars <u>broke into</u> the bank last night. |
| bring about | cause to happen | Laziness <u>brings about</u> failure. |
| calm down | relax | Try to <u>calm down</u> before the interview. |
| carry on | continue | You should <u>carry on</u> with your project. |
| check on | look at, inspect | He sent someone to <u>check on</u> the children. |
| come in | enter | The door is open; <u>come in</u> ! |
| come back | return | They will have <u>come back</u> from Fes by this afternoon. |
| come across | meet by chance | I <u>came across</u> an old photo of mine. |
| cut down | reduce | You'd better <u>cut down</u> on your fat intake. |
| eat out | eat outside the house (at a restaurant) | On Sundays, they always <u>eat out</u> . |
| fall for | fall in love | She <u>falls for</u> him. |
| fill in | complete (a form) | You have to <u>fill in</u> the form before e-mailing it. |
| find out | discover | Nobody has <u>found out</u> who changed my password yet. |
| give in | surrender, stop trying | She shouldn't <u>give in</u> now that she has almost achieved success. |
| give up | stop / surrender | He must <u>give up</u> smoking before it is too late. |
| go on | continue | When you finish this exercise <u>go on</u> to the next. |
| go through | experience / endure | I <u>went through</u> hard times when I was abroad. |
| grow up | become older / mature | Girls <u>grow up</u> faster than boys. |
| hand in | give back (papers) | When I had finished the test, I <u>handed in</u> my paper and left. |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| hand out | distribute | The teacher <u>handed</u> out the test sheets at 8:00 sharp |
| jot down | write down (ideas) | He advised us to jot down ideas before writing. |
| keep up with | cope with | It is hard to <u>keep up with</u> the rapid change of technology. |
| let down | disappoint | Be sure that your parents will never <u>let</u> you <u>down</u> . |
| lie down | relax, rest | It is normal to <u>lie down</u> after hard work. |
| look after | take care of | Leila is <u>looking after</u> her grand mother pretty well. |
| look at | examine | The doctors are <u>looking at</u> the patient right now. |
| look down on | despise, see as inferior | Don't <u>look down on</u> anyone, they may be better than you are. |
| look for | search | I <u>looked for</u> my keys in the drawer but they weren't there. |
| look forward to | long for | I'm <u>looking forward to</u> hearing from you soon. |
| look into | examine, investigate | They are <u>looking into</u> the matter. |
| look out | be careful, pay attention | <u>Look out!</u> our dog has got 42 teeth. |
| look up | search in a dictionary/list/phonebook | I was <u>looking up</u> your phone number when you phoned me. |
| make up | invent (pretext/story) | Don't believe her; she likes to <u>make up</u> stories. |
| pass away | die | My mother <u>passed away</u> in February 2003. |
| pick up | collect | Children can <u>pick up</u> foreign languages easier than adults. |
| put on | wear | She <u>put</u> her jacket <u>on</u> and went out hurriedly. |
| put off | postpone | I was informed that the meeting was <u>put off</u> until next week. |
| put up | accomodate | They needn't book a room at the hotel; we can <u>put them up</u> . |
| put up with | tolerate | She can't <u>put up with</u> those nosy children. |
| run into | meet by chance | Our project may <u>run into</u> financial problems sooner or later. |
| set off | depart | He didn't wait to <u>st off</u> for France when he got a visa. |
| stand by | wait | Please, <u>stand by</u> we are checking your password. |
| stand for | represent | U.N. <u>stands for</u> United Nations. |
| set up | build, establish | They are trying to <u>set up</u> their own business. |
| take after | resemble | She greatly <u>takes after</u> her aunt. |
| take care of | look after | They <u>took care of</u> the children when we were out. |
| take off | leave the ground (plane) | When your plane landed, ours <u>took off</u> . |
| take off | # put on (clothes) | Due to the hot weather, all the boys <u>took off</u> their jackets. |
| take up | begin a new (a hobby / lessons) | My grandmother <u>takes up</u> Karate. |
| tell off | criticize severely | He <u>told</u> his sister <u>off</u> as he knew she meddled with his affairs. |
| turn down | refuse, reject | She was <u>turned down</u> because of age. |
| turn off | stop the function of (TV, Radio) | Don't forget to <u>turn off</u> the TV before you go to bed. |
| write down | record | The students <u>wrote down</u> all the teacher's instructions. |

Passive Voice

| Tenses | Active Voice | | | Passive Voice | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Present Simple | Americans | Speak | English | English | is spoken | by Americans |
| Present continuous | The chef | is preparing | the dinner | The dinner | is being prepared | by the chef |
| Simple Past | Da vinci | painted | Mona Lisa | Mona Lisa | was painted | by Da vinci |
| Past Continuous | He | was driving | the car | The car | was being driven | by him |
| Present perfect | The government | has built | a new hospital | A new hospital | has been built | by the government |
| RULES | Subject doing the action | The action (verb) | Object receiving the action | Subject receiving action | Action | Subject doing the action |
| | Subject | Verb | object | Object (passive subject) | To be (given tense) + verb in past participle | By+ Subject |
| Will | Muslims | will regain | Palestine | Palestine | Will be + regained | by Muslims |
| Must/should/can | Students | must do | homework | The dinner | Must be + done | by students |
| Going to | Some friends | are going to visit | you | You | Are going to be + visited | by some friends |

Exercise 1: Write the following sentences in the **Passive** voice:

- People admired YOUR LAST BOOK.
Your last book was admired .
- Someone is knocking at THE DOOR.
The door is being knocked **at**
- Someone has stolen MY CAR.
My car has been stolen
- They bought **US** sandwiches.
we were bought sandwiches

Passive voice with the verbs :

Say / Think / Believe / Know /perceiev / assume / show / consider / expect/ report /

For example : Passive voice of this sentence : “People **say** that mobile phones are harmful to children” Can be in two forms

| Active | Passive |
|---|--|
| People say that mobile phones are harmful to children. | 1.Mobile phones are said to be harmful to children / 2.it is said that mobile phone are harmful to children . |

Future Perfect

My dream is to become a doctor in the future inshallah. I want to help the poor people. Before I fulfil this ultimate dream, I have to achieve these goals:

- By July 2017, **I'll have got** my baccaluareate degree with distinction.
- By 2024, **I'll have finished** my studies at Medical school.
- By 2026, **I'll have finished** my intership.

- So, in 9 years time **I'll have become** a certified doctor and practice my dream job.

Form: Subject + will + have + Past participle .

Use : We use Future Perfect to show that an action will be completed at or before a specific time in the future.

Adverbials used with Future perfect:

By Sunday – by the end of the year - By 2017 - By 6 p.m.
- By this evening - Before Monday - In ten years time/in
two months time ...

Exercise :

write the verbs in Future Perfect

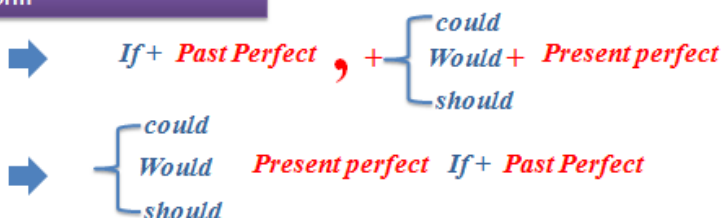
1. By half-past seven we (have) **will have had** dinner.

2. The baker's shop (close) **will have closed** by 9 p.m. time.
3. By the end of the year I (read) **will have read** three of Shakespeare's plays.

Conditional type 3

1. Ahmed **didn't invite** his friend, because he **didn't have** his phone number.
→ **If he had had** his friend's phone number, **he would have invited** him.
2. I **didn't send** her an invitation, because I **didn't find** her address.
→ **I would have sent** her an invitation **If I had had found** her address.
3. You **were not serious** in your studies, so you **failed** the exams.
If they had been serious, **you wouldn't have failed** the exams.

Form



Form

We use **conditional type 3** with conditions (unreal situations) in the past that did not happen, to express **regret** or **criticism**.

More examples

1. I didn't **send** her an invitation, because I didn't **find** her address.
→ **If I had found** her address, **I would have sent** her an invitation.
2. They didn't **prepare** well, so they **failed** the exams.
→ **If they had prepared** well, **They wouldn't have failed** the exams
3. He didn't buy the house, because he didn't have enough money .
→ **He would have bought** the house **if he had had** enough money

Conditional type 2

I **don't** have enough money, so I can't buy a laptop

If I **had** enough money, I **would** **buy** a laptop.

Form

If+ **simple past** ,+ **would** + **infinitive**

Use

Conditions which doesn't happen at the present
Imagine different situation in the present.

Reported Speech

| Direct Speech | Reporting Verb | Indirect/Reported Speech |
|--|------------------------|---|
| "I am going to the cinema" Present Continuous | <i>He said/told me</i> | he was going to the cinema Past Continuous |
| "I am going to watch Saw V" Be (Present)+ going to | <i>He said/told me</i> | he was going to watch Saw V Be (Past)+ going to |
| "Saw VI will be out very soon" Simple Future: will | <i>He said/told me</i> | Saw VI would be out very soon Would |
| "I like horror movies" Simple Present | <i>He said/told me</i> | he liked them Simple Past |
| "Saw IV was the best movie I ve ever seen " Simple Past/Present Perfect/Past perfect | <i>He said/told me</i> | Saw IV had been the best movie he had ever seen Past Perfect |
| "I ve been waiting since 7 a.m" Present perfect continuous | <i>He said/told me</i> | He had been waiting since 7 a.m Past perfect continuous |
| "I had been walking for 2 hours before I found her." Past perfect continuous | <i>He said/told me</i> | He had been walking for 2 hours before I found her. Past perfect continuous |

| Direct Speech | Reporting Verb | Indirect/Reported Speech |
|---|------------------|--|
| "I can't come to work <u>today</u> ," | She said | She couldn't come to work <u>the other day</u> . |
| "She must speak to the police <u>tomorrow</u> " | They Said | She had to speak to the police <u>the following day</u> . |
| "You have to submit your homework <u>next week</u> " | He Said | I had to submit my homework <u>the following week</u> . |
| "You may take my car <u>now</u> " | She Said | I might take her car <u>then</u> . |

| Direct Speech | Reporting Verb | Indirect/Reported Speech |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Now | She said | Then |
| Today | They Said | The other day/That day |
| Yesterday | He Said | The previous day /the day before |
| Last year | She Said | The previous year /the year before |
| Tomorrow | She said | The following day |
| Next year | They Said | The following year |
| Here | He Said | There |
| This/These | She Said | That/Those |

1. "I'm **going** to the cinema" - **Direct Speech** –
→ Mike said that he **was going** to the cinema - **Reported Speech** –
2. "I **like** horror movies" - **Direct Speech** –
→ Mike told me he **liked** horror movies - **Reported Speech** –
3. "Saw 5 **was** the best movie"
→ Mike said that Saw 5 **had been** the best movie.

Tense changes:

| Direct Speech | Reported Speech |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Present simple | 1. Past Simple |
| 2. Past Simple/Present Perfect / Past Perfect | 2. Past Perfect |
| 3. Present Continuous | 3. Past Continuous |
| 4. Present Perfect Continuous | 4. Past Perfect Continuous |
| 5. Past Perfect Continuous | 5. Past Perfect continuous |

Exercise 1:

1. "I'm visiting a friend". → He said he was visiting a friend.
2. "I'm going to a conference". → She told the police officer she was going to a conference.
3. "I have lost my passport". → He said he had lost his passport.
4. "I don't understand". → She said she didn't understand.

Reporting Functions:

| Direct Speech | Reporting Verb | Indirect/Reported Speech |
|---|--|---|
| "I'm <u>going</u> to the cinema" <u>statements</u> | He <u>said/told</u> me | he <u>was going</u> to the cinema |
| « You <u>should have rest</u> » <u>Advice</u> | The doctor <u>advised</u> me | <u>to have rest</u> |
| "I'm sorry! I <u>come</u> late." <u>Apology</u> | The student <u>apologized</u> <u>for</u> | <u>coming late.</u> |
| "My brother took my car without permission" <u>Complaint</u> <u>Functions</u> | He <u>complained</u> <u>that</u> | his brother had taken his car without his permission. |

The doctor advised me to
The student apologized for
He complained that

Advise + object + infinitive
Apologize + preposition (for)
Complain + that

Reporting Functions (Verbs)

| verb + object + (not) Infinitive | verb + infinitive | Verb+ (that) | Verb + gerund | verb + object + preposition + gerund | Verb + preposition + gerund |
|---|---|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| advise encourage invite remind warn | agree decide offer promise refuse threaten | admit agree decide deny explain insist promise recommend Suggest complain | deny recommend suggest | accuse blame congratulate | apologize insist |

- "Don't eat any more fast food".
- The doctor advised me not to eat any more fast food.

"I didn't steal your money".
She denied stealing my money.

"I'll help you".
He offered to help me.

"Congratulations on having successfully passed this exam".
The teacher congratulated me on having successfully passed that exam.

"My brother took my car without permission"
He complained that his brother had taken his car without his permission.

"I'm sorry! I'm late."
She apologized for being late.

Exercise : Report the sentences below using the right reporting verb and make the necessary changes.

warn order refuse apologize
promise ask offer admit

1. "I'll buy you a new scooter if your school results are better."

The father **promised** his son **to buy him a new scooter if his school results were better.**

2. "I'll teach you how to create a web page."

Salah **offered** **to teach me how to create a web page.**

3. "Where have you been?"

My mother **asked** **me where I had been.**

4. "go out!"

He **ordered** **me to go out.**

5. "Don't touch the wire"

She **warned** **me not to touch the wire.**

6. "I'm sorry! I'm late".

She **apologized** **for being late.**

7. "I stole the money."

He **admitted** **that he stole the money the money.**

8. "I won't help you"

She **refused** **to help me**

Reporting Questions:

1. "Is she Moroccan?"

She asked me **if** she was Moroccan?

2. "Are you my English teacher?"

She asked me **whether/if** I was her English teacher.

3. "Where do you live?"

She asked him **where** he lived

4. "What's your name?"

They asked her **what** her name was.

5. "Can you help me?"

He **asked** me **to help** him.

Exercise

1. "What are you doing?"

He asked me what I was doing.

2. "When will you leave?"

They asked me when I would leave.

3. "Is this your book?"

She asked me if that was my book.

4. "Are they home?"

He asked me if they were home.

5. "Can you open the door, please?"

She asked me to open the door.

Relative Clauses

1. My sister who was born overseas likes to travel.
2. The window which is on the right is open.

Relative pronoun

Relative Clause

Main Clause

3. This is George, whom you met at our house last year.
4. This is the house that Jack built
5. The book which I bought is very interesting.
6. Dienzel Washington is the actor who I like most.
7. Antonio is the boy whose father is a teacher.

Study the
examples
and fill in
the table

| Relative pronoun | Words they refer to | Type of reference |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1- <u>Who</u> | <u>My sister</u> | <u>Subject</u> |
| 2- <u>Which</u> | <u>The window</u> | <u>subject</u> |
| 3- <u>Whom</u> | <u>George</u> | <u>object</u> |
| 4- <u>that</u> | <u>the house</u> | <u>object</u> |
| 5- <u>which</u> | <u>The book</u> | <u>object</u> |
| 6- <u>who</u> | <u>Dienzel Washington</u> | <u>object</u> |
| 7- <u>whose</u> | <u>The boy</u> | <u>possessive</u> |

Exercise1 : fill in the gaps with the right relative pronoun (Who / whom / which / whose)

1. The festival, which lasted all day, ended with a banquet.
2. I am looking for someone who can lend me a computer.
3. The police needed details which could help identify the robber.
4. The man whose name I can't remember is a talented comedian
5. I'd like to take you to a café which serves excellent coffee.
6. My uncle has a factory which employs a large number of people.
7. Gad Elmaleh, whose sense of humour is great, is a famous Moroccan comedian
who lives in France.

1. All the students **who** have got bad marks won't succeed.
2. The man **who** founded Fes was Moulay Idriss 1st.
3. My grandfather, **who** is 75 years old, still goes jogging.
4. My car, **which** is 25 years old, often breaks down.

A – Identify the relative and main clauses of each sentence using the table :

| Sentence | Relative clause | Main clause |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | who have got bad marks | All the students won't succeed |
| 2 | who founded Fes | The man was Moulay Idriss 1 st |
| 3 | who is 75 years old | My grandfather still goes jogging |
| 4 | which is 25 years old | My car often breaks down |

B – Which Main Clauses have clear meaning without the relative clauses:

1. All the students won't succeed → **Unclear Meaning**
2. The man was Moulay Idriss 1st → **Unclear Meaning**
3. My grandfather still goes jogging → **Clear Meaning**
4. My car often breaks down. → **Clear Meaning**

C – So, What are the relative clauses which give necessary information to make the sentence clear to understand

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Restrictive Clause | 1. who have got bad marks 2. who founded Fes | Gives necessary information Gives necessary information |
| Non-Restrictive Clause | 3. who is 75 years old 4. which is 25 years old | Gives extra information Gives extra information |

Exercise 2: Decide whether the following relative clauses are restrictive or non-restrictive

1- I have three brothers.

- a. My brother **who lives in Sidney** came to see me last month.
- b. My brother, ~~who lives in Sidney~~, came to see me last month.

2- I have one sister.

- a. My sister ~~who is 25 years old~~ spent her holiday in France.
- b. My sister, **who is 25 years old**, spent her holiday in France.

3- Ahmed's father has lost her keys.

- a. Ahmed's father ~~who is a musician~~ has lost her car keys.
- b. Ahmed's father, **who is a teacher**, has lost her car keys.

4- We are on holiday. We have visited a monument.

- a. The monument **which we visited** is very old.
- b. The monument, ~~which we visited~~, is very old.

5- We are on holiday. We have visited a monument.

- a. Hassan Tower monument ~~which we visited~~ is very old.
- b. Hassan Tower monument, **which we visited**, is very old.

Modals: Can – May – Might – shall – should – must – have to – ...

Modals are used to express different **functions** like:

Possibility – **Permission** – **Obligation** – **Request** – **Necessity** – **Ability** – **Certainty** – **Prohibition** - ...

I – **Can** : **Possibility** – **Permission** – **Request** - **Ability**

1. We **can** go to cinema together. → Function : **Possibility**
2. We **can** use dictionaries in the classroom. → Function : **Permission**
3. **Can** you help me with my homework? → Function : **Request**.

II – **May/Might** : **Possibility** – **Permission**

1. She didn't come to school today. She **might** be sick. → Function : **Possibility**
2. I **haven't** seen him. I think he **may** be in the library → Function : **Possibility**
3. **May** I use your phone? → Function : **Permission**.

Exercise : What do these sentences express?

1. May I go out please? → Function : **Permission**
2. I can speak English very well. Function : **Ability**
3. Can I open the window? Function : **Permission**
4. John might come for dinner this evening. Function : **Possibility**
5. Can you do me a favour? Function : **Request**

III – **Must** : **Obligation** – **Certainty**

1. You **must** obey the law or you'll go to jail. → Function : **Obligation**
2. Look! He is driving a Ferrari. He **must** be rich → Function : **Certainty**

IV – **Mustn't** : **Prohibition**

1. You **mustn't** smoke in this place → Function : **Prohibition**

V – **Have to** : **Obligation** / **Necessity**

1. If you want to get a good grade, you **have to** work hard.

VI – **Don't have to** / **Needn't**: **Lack of Necessity**

1. You **don't have to/needn't** buy more clothes. I think you have enough.

VII – **Shall** : **offer**

1. Shall I bring you some water?

Exercise 2 : What do these sentences express?

1. You **mustn't** drive beyond the speed limit. → Function : **Prohibition**
2. I'm so tired. I **have to** go home now. → Function : **Necessity**
3. Shall I carry your bag? → Function : **Offer**
4. You **must** come to school on time. → Function : **Obligation**
5. If you are sick, you **don't have to** come to the party. → Function : **Lack of necessity**
6. It is snowing in Tandra. It **must** be very cold in there. → Function : **Certainty**

Modals in the Past

A- « Must » for Certainty

- 1- Look! He is driving a Ferrari. He must be rich. (present)
2- Asma's grandfather **bought** her a big house in Oujda. He must have **been** rich (Past)

B- "May" for Possibility

- 1- John is not at home now. He may be in the library. (present)
2- I don't know where John **was** last night. I think, He may have **gone** to the gym. (Past)

C- "Can't" for Impossibility:

- 1- John can't fail. He **is** always serious in his studies. (present)
2- John **was** the best student. He can't have **failed** the exams. (Past)

D- Should for Advice (present) and Regret (Past):

- 1- You should stop smoking **now** before you get a lung disease. (present)
2- I should have **prepared** well for the exams, **last year**. (past)

Rule

Modals in the past

Modal

+

have

+

Past Participle

Exception

E - « Must » for Obligation :

- 1- You **must** respect the law. (Present)
2- You **had to** bring your homework yesterday. (Past)