

**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL
ESTADO DE HIDALGO
ESCUELA PREPARATORIA NÚMERO CINCO**

Tema: Modal Verbs for Obligation.

L.E.L.I Alan Jesus Leonardo Almaraz

Julio – Diciembre 2021

Tema: Modal Verbs for Obligation.

Resumen

Con este tema, los alumnos aprenderán a hacer uso de verbos modales, los cuales servirán para dar comandos de obligación y consejos.

Palabras Claves: Must, Have to, Should, Don't have to.



Tema: Modal Verbs for Obligation

Abstract

Along this topic, students will learn to use modal verbs so they can give obligation and advice commands.

Key words: Mismas palabras clave en Ingles. (en este apartado se deja el mismo tamaño de letra(Arial No.20))



Objetivo general: Expresar eventos presentes y pasados en un discurso oral y escrito para llevar a cabo procesos comunicativos simples tales como describir situaciones presentes y sucesos pasados en un contexto familiar e inmediato en inglés, haciendo uso de tiempos simples y del vocabulario correspondiente



Nombre de la unidad: Unidad 2
Unidad I: Actions and possessions.

Objetivo de la unidad: Describir situaciones y acciones actuales y posesiones.



Tema: Modal Verbs.

We use have to / must / should + infinitive to talk about obligation, things that are necessary to do, or to give advice about things that are a good idea to do.

Must and have to are both used for obligation and are often quite similar. They are both followed by the infinitive.

I must go now. / I have to go now.



Are these exactly the same?

- Well, almost. We often use **must** for more personal opinions about what it is necessary to do, and **have to** for what somebody in authority has said it is necessary to do.
- I **must** remember to get a present for Daisy. (my opinion)
- You **have to** look after their hair regularly. (dog experts say so)
- Do you **have to** wear a tie for school? (asking about school rules)



Which verb do people use more?

- *Have to* is more frequent in conversation; *must* is used more in formal writing, for example in written notices.
- *Passengers **must** fasten their seat-belts.*

Do they change in form for I, you, he, she, etc.?

Have to changes in the third person singular (he/she/it has); but must doesn't change. It's a modal verb and modals don't change.



Have to – Has to

- “Have to” shows us that the obligation comes from outside the speaker.
- I **have to** do my self access practice this week.
- He **has to** do his self access practice this week
- I have to save money to repair my car.
- We have to wear a uniform when we're working in reception.
- (Student to teacher) When do we have to deliver our homework?



Must- Must not

- Must expresses a **strong obligation** or necessity. It often shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker (or the authority that wrote the sentence).
- I **must** phone my dad. It's his birthday today.
- (Teacher to student) You **must** deliver your homework on Tuesday or you will lose ten per cent of your mark.
- You **must not** deliver your homework after Tuesday or you will be failed
- (Sign on a plane) Seat belts **must** be worn by all passengers.



Should – Shouldn't

- "Should" is a modal verb most **commonly used to make recommendations or give advice**. It can also be used to express obligation as well as expectation.

Este verbo que se traduce al español como “deber” tiene la idea de una obligación o recomendación. Ejemplos:

You should take your medicine = Debes tomar tu medicina

We should not be in this meeting= Nosotros no deberíamos estar en esta reunión

Should I rest more? = ¿Debería descansar más?



Bibliografía del tema:

Davis P. 2014. “Make it Real Junior A1.2”.

Taken from;

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/have-must-should-obligation-advice>.

<https://www.britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/modal-verbs>.

