**Third-Year Students- Fifth Lecture-Part One- Modal Verbs**

**الافعال المساعده (افعال الشرط)**

Modal Verbs such as “can, could, may, might, must, need, have to, ought to, etc.” are used to show modality. They can express Permission, ability, and obligation, lack of necessity, advice, possibility, certainty, willingness, and probability. Before dealing with their various meanings, modal verbs have the following criteria:

الافعال المساعده او افعال الشرط عديدة وتستخدم لبيان (السماح او الرخصه، القدرة، الاجبار، عدم الحاجة ، النصحية، التاكد، الرغبة والاحتمالية). ولهذه الافعال عدة خصائص منها:

1-لا يمكن ان نستخدمها مع الاشياء الحقيقية:

1-They can’t be used for things that happen definitely as in:

a-The sun rises in the east.

\*-The sun can rise in the east.

2-They have no “-s of third person singular:

2-لا يمكن اضافة علامة الشخص الثالث لها عندما يكون الفاعل اسم او ضمير مفرد

-He can finish it.

\*-He cans finish it.

3-Questions are formed without “do, does, or did”:

3-عند بناء السؤال نقدم الفعل المساعد (الفعل المشروط) على الفاعل:

-He eats fish.

-What does he eat?

-She can speak English.

-Can she speak English?

\*-Does she can speak English?

4-The main verb that follows them should be in its Infinitive form:

4-الفعل الرئيسي بعدها يكون مصدر مجرد:

-He might stay here.

5- When you use the **past participle** you tell about things which **did not happen in the past**:

5-عندما تكون هذه الافعال بصيغة الماضي فانها تعبر عن اشياء لم تحصل في زمن الماضي وتكون صيغتها كما يلي:

**S. +could, should, might +have +PP**

-You should have called (phoned) me. (means he didn’t call you)

- They should have answered this question. (Actually, they didn’t)

-He should have looked at both sides. (he didn’t look at both sides)

Now pay attention to the following:

**A-Ability:**

We use “can” to describe an ability and “cannot” a lack of ability in the present:

-نستخدمها لبيان القدره على فعل شيء او بحالة النفي عدم القدره

1-She can speak French but can’t speak Italian.

2-We can lift this box.

3-He could speak five languages.

NOTE: if you want to say that somebody did something in a specific situation, you have to use “was/were able to” or “managed to” as in:

-ملاحظة مهمه: عند حدوث كسر في قدرة شخص او شيء معين فيجب ان نستخدم تركيبة:

(was/were able to) or (manage to) +Infinitive

-Mohammed **can/could** eat three eggs. But this time he was able to eat five.

-This bridge can endure ten tons. But this time it was able to endure 20.

4-We didn’t know where John was, but we were able to find him.

\*-We use (could +have +pp) to talk about the past. Compare:

5-I’m so tired. I could sleep for a week. (now)-present

6-I was so tired. I could have slept for a week. (past)

a-She is very hungry. She could eat four sandwiches.

b-She was very hungry. She could, should, might have eaten four sandwiches.

7-His car broke down but fortunately he was able to repair it.(in the past)

The use of (could/might +have +pp) indicates that we describe a past opportunity, which was not taken as in:

-She could have paid by credit card but she preferred to use cash. (means that she had the ability to pay by credit card but she didn’t use it)

-I could have written this exercise. ( means I didn’t write it)

-كان باستطاعتي ان اكتب هذا التمرين.(تعني انك لم تكتب التمرين)

-You should have asked the teacher. (you didn’t ask him)

-كان يتوجب عليك سؤال الاستاذ

NOTE: To describe a future ability we use “**will be able to**” NOT “can” as in:

8-Will I be able to speak fluently at the end of the course?

-At the end of this lecture, the students will be able to use Modal Verbs.

**B-Possibility:**

We use (can) to describe things which are generally possible (they **sometimes** happen) as in:

-Drinks in restaurants can be expensive. (sometimes expensive).

-Some places in summer can be cold.

But in talking about **specific possibilities**, we use (**may, might, could**) which have a meaning similar to (perhaps, may be):

-There may be life on Mars.(may or may not)

-Why isn’t she here yet? The train may be running late.

-There can be a Yes/ No question in exams. (Correct)

-In English exam there (can/ may) be a Yes/ No question.

**C-Arrangements:المواعيد**

We use (can, could, be able to) to describe **possible arrangements** for a time in the future:

-The doctor could see you at six; he can’t see you before then as he is too busy.

**\***But if the arrangement is uncertain, we use (may, might):

-I’m not sure if I’m available. I may be working that weekend.

-The dentist might be free to see you immediately after lunch.

a-You **could, can, are able to** call me at 8. (**possible arrangement**).

b-You may/might call me at 8. (**uncertain arrangement**)

1-You may / might have a quiz on Sunday.

**D-Suggestions, offers and requests:**

**-الاقتراحات والعروض والطلبات:**

**نعتمد في اختيار الفعل المساعد في تقديم اقتراح او عرض او طلب على طبيعة الموقف (شكله) هل هو رسمي جدا ام لا**

The choice of a modal verb for making a suggestion, an offer or a request depends on the **Formality of the situation**. (may, might) tend to be more formal and tentative than (can and could):

**Less Formal:**

1-Can I help you? (Offer)

2-Can you close the window? (Request)

3-We can try that new café. (Suggestion)

**More Formal:**

1-May I help you? (Offer)

2-You might get me some milk while you are there. (Request)

3-You might give Mike a ring. (Suggestion)

**E- Asking for and giving/refusing Permission:طلب او اعطاء او رفض اعطاء اجازة او سماح**

-Can I use your pen?

-You can’t smoke here.

-May I interrupt? (**more Formal**)

-What, please?

-Would you repeat this, please?

The use of (could/ might) is for asking for permission in a more tentative way:

-Excuse me, could I leave my coat here?

**F-Obligation: must, have to:الاجبار**

-You must study hard.

-You have to study hard.

1-You must all attend the lectures of English. (I’m the responsible man)

-Manar: Husham you have to attend the lectures of English.

-She must arrive in good time for the meeting.

-Everyone has to register their name and address in order to be able to vote.

-Students have to wear uniforms.

-Minister: You must wear uniforms.

The lack of obligation is expressed by (don’t have to/ don’t need to):

-You don’t have to/ don’t need to pay to visit most museums in Britain. (entrance is free)