

## Unit Four

University of Anbar

جامعة الانبار

College of Education for Humanities

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

Department of Educational

قسم

and Psychological sciences

العلوم التربوية والنفسية

Third Year

المرحلة الثالثة

English Language

اللغة الانكليزية

المحاضرة الرابعة

Unit 4

### Doing the right thing

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# Unit Four

## Doing the right thing

وحدات هذا الكتاب تتضمن مواضيع معينة وهذا الوحدة سوف نتناول الاتي:

### Modal verbs 1 / obligation and permission/ Nationality words Requests and offers

Each unit includes certain subjects. This unit deals with the following subjects: **Modal verbs 1 / obligation and permission / Nationality words Requests and offers**

**TEST YOUR GRAMMAR** Look at the sentences

- |               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| I Can go.     | Write the negatives.             |
| I Should go.  | Write the questions .            |
| I Must go.    | Write the third person singular. |
| I have to go. | Which verb is different ?        |

### TEENAGERS AND PARENTS

have ( got ) to , can , and be allowed to

### Modal Verbs 1: Permission, Prohibition, Obligation, No obligation

When we want to express permission, prohibition (not allowing something), obligation or no obligation we use modal verbs.

#### Permission – can, may, could

'Can' is most often used to ask for or give permission but 'may'

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**and 'could'** are also possible even though they are not used as often as 'can'.

**Can I borrow a pen?**

**You can sit here, the seat is free.**

**Could I open the window?**

**May I ask a question?**

### **Prohibition**

'Can't' and 'mustn't' (must not) are used to show that something is prohibited (not allowed)

- You can't go into that restaurant without a tie.
- You can't drive in this country unless you are over eighteen.
- You mustn't use your phone in class.

'Can't' usually gives the idea of something that is against the rules. Mustn't usually means that it is the speaker who is setting the rule.

### **Obligation**

'**Have to**' and 'must' are both used to express obligation. There is a slight difference in the way that they are both used. 'Have to' shows that the obligation comes from someone else, not the speaker. This is usually referring to a rule or law. We have to be at the airport at least two hours before the flight.

**I have to work on Saturday.**

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They have to wear their uniforms at school.

'Must' shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker.

I must hand in my thesis by tomorrow.

I really must call my parents.

### **The difference between 'have to' and 'must':**

- My doctor said that I have to stop smoking or I'll risk serious problems. (I have no choice)

- I must stop smoking. It's costing me too much money. (it's my decision)

We use 'don't have to' to show that there is no obligation. You can do something if you want but it is not an obligation.

You don't have to wear a tie to go to that restaurant but it would be nice.

You didn't have to call for me. I could have got a taxi.

Students don't have to wear uniforms to school.

### **Nationality words Requests and offers**

**The word 'Nationality'** is not often used in spoken English. It is a formal and official word and it appears more frequently in written English. You will find the word 'Nationality' is used a lot in the travel industry and for immigration.

We almost never say: What is your nationality?

We usually say: Where are you from? OR Where do you come from?

To tell someone your nationality you DON'T say: My nationality is Chilean.

You say: I'm Chilean

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### References

- Soars, L. (2009). *New headway Plus: Intermediate student's book*

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- Quirk, R. Greenbaum, S.; Leech, G. and Svartvik, J. (2010). A comprehensive grammar of the English language. India: Pearson Education India.

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/modal-verbs-1-permission-prohibition-obligation-no-obligation>

[www.vocabulary.cl/Basic/Nationalities.htm](http://www.vocabulary.cl/Basic/Nationalities.htm)