

What do you think happened?



Probably not...but maybe



➤ Maybe a thief broke into the office.



➤ Maybe a bird flew in through the window.



➤ Maybe Emily made a mess while she was sleeping and then forgot about it.



Probably not...but maybe



➤ Maybe a thief broke into the office.



➤ Maybe a bird flew in through the window.



➤ Maybe Emily made a mess while she was sleeping and then forgot about it.



➤ A thief might have broke into the office.

➤ A bird may have flown in through the window.

➤ Emily could have made a mess while she was sleeping and then forgot about it.

Impossibility & (Almost) Certainty

Impossible

- It **couldn't** have been the wind. The window has been closed.
- It **couldn't** have been the cleaners. They never come on Mondays.
- Matt **couldn't** have done it. He doesn't work here.



Impossibility & (Almost) Certainty

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- It **had to** have been you.
- You **must** have made this mess!

99%
certain

AFFIRMATIVE

50% certain

NEGATIVE

- The wind **might**'ve blown it.
- The cleaners **may** have done it.
- Matt **could**'ve moved

- It **might not** have been me.
- I **may not** have done it.

99% certain

- You **must**'ve made this mess.
- It **had to** have been you.

- Jake **must not** have known Emily was coming back.
- Matt **couldn't** have done it.

Impossible

should
ought to
had better

Giving Advice

Modal Verbs


Advice Modals



1. She should buy a gift at the mall.
2. She ought to buy a gift at the mall.
3. She'd better buy a gift at the mall.

Advice Modals



1. She should buy a gift at the mall.
 - most common
2. She ought to buy a gift at the mall.
 - conversation style
 - "otta" pronunciation
3. She'd better buy a gift at the mall  before it closes.
 - 'd = had
 - sense of danger

Advice Modals



1. should + (not) + verb

2. ought to + verb

3. had better + (not) + verb

Advice Modals with "Not"



1. She **should not** spend too much time.

- She shouldn't spend too much time.

~~✘ She **ought not to** spend too much time.~~

3. She **had better not** spend too much time.

- She'd better not spend too much time.

Modal of Preference



**Modal of Preference: “Would Rather”
&
Other Expressions of Preference**





You see, I would love to visit Hawaii some day, but I think I would rather play in the snow, rent a nice little cabin, and drink hot chocolate by the fire. Doesn't that sound nice!?!?

Oh, never mind! I'd rather go to Hawaii than Colorado!



HI!

Expressions of Preference

I **prefer** snowboarding **to** surfing.



I **like** the snow **better than** the water.

I **like** warm weather **better than** cold weather.



I **would rather** play in the snow.

I'd **rather** go to Hawaii **than** Colorado!

Would you **rather** go to Colorado or Hawaii?



OR



I **prefer** snowboarding **to** surfing.

(-ing verb) (-ing verb)

Do you prefer singing
or dancing?



I **prefer** singing **to** dancing.



I **prefer** dancing **to** singing.

Would rather + (base form of main verb)

I would rather play in the snow.

I'd rather go to Hawaii **than Colorado!**

Shortened Forms = Contractions →

I would rather...

You would rather...

He would rather...

She would rather...

We would rather...

They would rather...

I'd rather...

You'd rather...

He'd rather...

She'd rather...

We'd rather

They'd rather...





Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?

**WOULD
RATHER**

???

Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?

1. travel alone or with friends
2. cook at home or eat out

1. **Would** you **rather** travel alone or with friends?
2. **Would** you **rather** cook at home or eat out?

**WOULD
RATHER**

???

Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?

1. travel alone or with friends
2. cook at home or eat out

1. **Would** you **rather** travel alone or with friends?
2. **Would** you **rather** cook at home or eat out?

1. I'd rather travel with friends than travel alone.

...would rather **NOT** (main verb)...



1. I would rather
travel with friends =
than travel alone.

A. I would rather not travel
with friends.

B. I would rather not travel
alone.

...would rather **NOT** (main verb)...



1. I would rather
travel with friends =
than travel alone.

A. I would rather travel
with friends.

B. I would rather not travel
alone.

Reflecting on the Past:

Expressing Regret and Disappointment
with *should have*

should have + p.p.

regret

disappointment

past

It was a
beautiful day...

...so I
decided to
go for a
hike.





I got lost! I forgot my map!
I didn't bring my phone!

Reality

I forgot my map.
.....

I didn't bring my phone.
.....

I was not prepared!
.....

It was a mistake.

Reality

I forgot my map.
.....

I didn't bring my phone.
.....

I was not prepared!
.....

It was a mistake.

In Retrospect...

I should not have forgotten
my map.

I should have brought my phone.

I should have been prepared!

I regret it.



I twisted my ankle.

I wore the
wrong shoes.

I twisted my ankle.

I wore the
wrong shoes.

What was
I thinking?

Reality

I twisted my ankle.
.....

I wore the wrong shoes.
.....

It was a mistake.

My sister had advised me
to wear hiking boots.

In Retrospect...

I should have been
more careful.

I should have worn
hiking boots.

I regret it.

I ought to have followed
her advice.

should (not) have + p.p.

PAST ADVICE



What did I do?

I tried to hike down the mountain and I fell.

What should I have done?

I should have been more careful.

I should not have gone down that mountain.

What did I do?

I tried to hike down the mountain and I fell.

Past

What should I have done?

I should have been more careful.

I should not have gone down that mountain.

What should I do next time?

Present

I should probably be more prepared for the possible dangers of hiking.

must have + past
should have + participle

had to + base form

Past

must have + past
should have + participle

had to + base form

**Different
Meanings**



I _____ step away
for a moment because
I _____ take a
private phone call.

a. should have

b. had to

c. must have



I **had to** **step** away
for a moment because
I **had to** **take** a
private phone call.

b. had to

fulfilled obligation in the past

She _____ left
her wallet unattended!

a. must not
have

b. didn't
have to

c. should
not have

She should not have **left**
her wallet unattended!


to show regret-
something happened
that was not a good idea



The thief _____
really hungry.

a. should have
been

b. must have
been

A photograph of two women sitting at a table in what appears to be a cafe or office setting. On the table are a white mug, a plate with a slice of butter, and a black notebook with a pen. The woman on the left is wearing a black tank top, and the woman on the right is wearing a white top with a pink scarf. The background is a light-colored wall with vertical panels.

The thief must have been
really hungry.

deduction/ inference about the past



She must have left in a hurry.

deduction about the past

must (not) have + past participle

make a deduction



The thief lost her shoe.

(EVIDENCE)

She must have left in a hurry.

(deduction)



must (not) have + past participle

make a deduction



The thief lost her shoe.

(EVIDENCE)

She must have left in a hurry.

(deduction)



Must + base form = necessity in the present

You must catch the thief! (It is necessary!)

must + have + p.p. DOES NOT show necessity!

had to + base form

didn't have to + base form

had to + have + p.p.

had to + base form
fulfilled obligation in the past

Jake had to take a private phone call.

didn't have to + base form
lack of necessity in the past

The detective didn't have to look
very hard to find clues.

had to + have + p.p.
strong deduction about the past- almost 100%

That thief had to have been hungry!



Semi-modal Verbs

- 'Semi-modals' (also called **pseudo-modals** or **quasi-modals**) are **verbs** that share some characteristics of *modal verbs* and some characteristics of *main verbs*.

All of them have particular functions. Some are:

1.to express **obligation**

2.to express **necessity**

3.to express **advice**

4.to express **challenges**

5.to express **things in the past**

Some semi-modals are:

- **Ought to**
- **Had better**
- **Dare**
- **Need**
- **Used to**
- **Have to**

ought to

- They ought to be very angry about this discord.
- You ought to be vomiting after drinking nine bottles of water.
- Unlike modal verbs, '**ought to**' is followed by to, but like modal verbs, it has the same form for all the persons.

had better

- He had better be gone by now.
- You had better talk to the principal.
- **'Had better'** is an expression of the verb 'had' and is treated as a modal verb or as some would classify a 'semi-modal verb.'
- **'Had better'** is used to say what is the best thing to do in a situation that is happening now.

"He had better go by now."

- This suggests that it would be advisable or preferable for him to leave right now or by a certain time.

"He had better be gone by now."

- This implies that he should already have left by the present time and that there might be consequences or problems if he hasn't.

Dare

- **Dare** can be used in the following ways:
- as an **intransitive verb** (followed by an infinitive with 'to'):
 - He doesn't dare to complain.
- as a **transitive verb** (with an object usually followed by an infinitive with 'to'):
 - Someone dared him to climb the tree.

Dare as a **modal verb** (followed by an infinitive without 'to')

- *No one dared speak.*
- When **dare** is a modal verb, the third person singular of the present tense does not end in '-s'.
- When **dare** is a modal verb, negatives and questions are formed without 'do', and the negative **dare not** can be shortened to **daren't** in conversation and in informal writing:
 - *Dare he tell her the truth? He dare not/daren't lie.*

Dare Not

- We can add 'not' to the semi-modal 'dare' and make it negative.
 - You daren't fight back because you know you'll lose.
 - She daren't go back home.

Need

- **'Need'** is another verb in English which can be both a main verb and a semi-modal verb. **'Need'** as a main verb means to require something and think something is important to have or to have to or to be obliged to do something.

- Alex needs to paint the walls.
- She needs to go to the hospital.

- In negative sentences, we use semi-modal '**need**' to indicate that there is no obligation or necessity to do something. Semi-modal '**need**' is used mostly in **negative** sentences. The term 'not' is directly added to need as a semi-modal.

- You needn't stay in a relationship just because you cannot break his heart.
- They needn't be here for the ceremony.

- **Need, Dare** : কোনো প্রয়োজন নেই বুঝাতে না-বোধক বাক্যে need এবং সাহস/ধৃষ্টতা দেখানো বুঝাতে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যে Dare বসে। অতীতে করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না কিন্তু করা হয়েছে বুঝাতে need not have + V₃ ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- **You need not go to school.** তোমার স্কুলে যাবার দরকার নেই
- **How dare you say so?** তুমি কোন সাহসে এমন কথা বললে?
- **You need not have gone there.** তোমার সেখানে যাবার দরকার ছিল না।

'used to'

- We use '**used to**' to say that an action happened continuously, habitually, or frequently during a period in the past, but no longer occurs. When '**used to**' is accompanied by the verb '**be**,' it talks about an action that you are accustomed to doing it and it is no longer strange.

- Salma used to have long hair.
- We used to walk in the morning.

- Salma is used to working hard.
- Be used to = অভ্যস্ত

'Have to'

- **'Have to'** are used in the present to say that something is necessary or should be done. **'Have to'** is more common in American English. **'Have to'** is used to talk about *certainty, giving advice, annoying events, or obligations*.

- We have to clean dishes as soon as possible.
- You have to sleep well to be ready for the exam.

Thank You