

Class - VIII

Teacher-Ms Jaswinder

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 9 Primary and Modal Auxiliaries

Good morning students

Today we will be learning about 'Modal Auxiliaries' as a part of your English Language assignment which will be submitted to you on date 5th May.

All the students are requested to open page number-55, ch-9 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students, keep your practice notebook ready as during this lesson you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students, in your previous classes you have learnt about verbs. They are words that express an action, event or a state of being. There are two main classes of verbs, main verbs and auxiliary verbs. In this lesson you will be learning about modal auxiliaries. They are also a kind of helping or auxiliary verbs, before doing modal auxiliary let us learn about main verbs and auxiliary verbs.

* Main Verbs - main verbs can occur independently or in combination with an auxiliary verb in a sentence.

Example - Neha bought a candle stand.

- Sohan goes to school by car.

In the above sentence 'bought' and 'goes'

Class - VIII

Teacher - Ms Jaswinder

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 6 Modals

are independent main verbs.

- * **Auxiliary Verbs** - auxiliary verbs or helping verbs cannot stand independently and always occur in combination with main verbs.

Example - Neha will buy a candle stand.

Sohan can go to school by car.

In the above sentences 'will' and 'can' are auxiliary verbs or helping verbs.

- * **Primary Auxiliaries**

The most commonly used helping verbs or primary auxiliaries are -

- Be and its forms (is, am, are, was, were)
- Do and its forms (does, did, done)
- Have and its forms (has, had)

- * The verbs 'be', 'do' and 'have' can act as both main verbs and auxiliaries.

Example - I am Sunanda. (as main verb)

- I am painting the wall. (helping verb)

- Please do the cleaning. (main verb)

- I do not like cricket. (helping verb)

- I have a cup of tea daily. (main verb)

- I have written this story. (helping verb)

In the above examples the verbs be, have, and do are used as main verbs as well as auxiliary verbs so these verbs are called 'Primary Auxiliaries'.

Class - VIII

Teacher - Ms Jaswinder

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 9 Modals

★ **Modal Auxiliaries** - Modals are one kind of helping or auxiliary verbs that allow the speaker to express the intended meaning. Modals are used before main verbs. They do not change with the person or number of the subject. The following are the modal verbs - can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must etc.

★ **Uses of Modals**

- **Can** - can is used to express possibility and ability. It is also used to seek and give permission.
Example - I can sing. (ability)
- Don't run you can hurt yourself. (possibility)
- Can I use the telephone, please? (seeking permission)
- You can use my car. (giving permission)

• **Could** -

It is used to make a polite request.
Example -

Could you help me to solve this sum?

- **Could** is the past tense of can. It is used to express past ability.

Example -

I could run a mile in 6 mins when I was young.

• **Will** -

It is used to express future action

Example - I will visit Golden Temple tomorrow.

Class - VIII

Teacher - Ms Jaswinder

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 9 Modals

- It is used to express general truth.

Example -

This bottle will hold up to one litre of milk.

• Would -

- It is used to express a polite request.

Example -

Would you lend me your book?

- It is used to express habitual action in the past.

Example - When I was young I would get up early in the morning.

- It is also used to express future possibility.

Example - If it rains you would need an umbrella.

- Students, let us take a short break in order to check your understanding of the topic. You will be asked a few questions and after listening to the questions you may pause the audio for three minutes to write your answers.

Q1. Rewrite the following sentences using the modals given in brackets.

i. It is possible to buy ticket in advance. (can)

ii. Do you think he is planning his comeback? (could)

iii. She is not able to open the lock. (can)

Class - VIII Teacher - Ms Jaswinder
 Subject - English Language
 Chapter - 6 Modals

iv. They are going to demolish the old theatre next month. (will)

v. You are not allowed to take photographs here. (may)

Students, now break is over we will continue with the topic.

• Shall -

- It is used to express offers of service in the question form.

Example - Shall I open the door for you?

- It is used to express future action.

Example -

I shall go to Mumbai next week.

- It is used to express a promise, command or a threat with second and third person pronouns.

Example -

- You shall get promotion. (promise)

- He shall be punished for his deeds. (threat)

• Should -

- It is used to express advice or suggestion

Example -

- You should keep your surrounding clean.

- It is also used to make an offer.

Example - Should you need any help, just give me a ring.

Class-VIII Subject-English Language
Chapter-9 Primary and Modal Auxiliaries

- Should is used to express obligation.

- Example - You should be properly dressed when you come to the office.

- It is used to seek opinion.

- Example - What should I do to complete this project?

7 May

- It is used to express possibility.

- Example - It is raining. I may come late.

- It is used to express permission.

- Example - May I take photographs here?

8- Might

- It is used to express weak possibility.

- Example - He hasn't worked at all. But he might pass.

- It is used to give suggestion.

- Example - You might visit the palace during your visit.

- Might is also used as past tense of may in the indirect speech.

- Example - She said that she might go to England for studies.

9. Must

- It is used to express strong obligation or compulsion.

- Example - You must stop when the light is red.

- It is used to express a necessity.

- Example - You must wear a swimming tube while swimming.

Class-VIII Subject-English Language
Chapter-9 Modals

Page: 7

* Dare

1 It is used to give a challenge.

Example-

I dare you to invite a debate on this issue.

2 It is used to convey the meaning of bold enough.

Example-

How dare you talk to me like this?

* Need to

It is used to express necessity or obligation.

Example-

You need to get up early to catch the train.

* Ought to

It is used to give advice.

Example-

She ought to take care of her parents.

Alright students we have done with modals. Now you all are required to revise the content carefully and attempt exercises - A to G given in your English Language book as a part of your home assignment. Thank you.

— Last page —