Objectives:

• Distinguish between the modal verbs of obligation, prohibition, advice & permission in usage.
• Complete the sentences using the correct form of the modal verbs correctly.

Strategies:

• Collaborative Learning
• Mind Mapping using Popplet App.
Must:

* I **must** study today. I have an exam tomorrow.

* He **must** stop smoking.

* They **must** get a gift for Layla. It is her graduation day.

* generally refers to internal obligation (the speaker feels something is necessary. "must" is used to talk about obligations. Often, it is used when the authority for the obligation comes from the person who is speaking.

*is not very common in questions
Mustn’t:

* You **mustn’t** smoke here.

*I must hurry. I **mustn’t** be late.

*You **mustn’t** play here. It is dangerous.

-Usually used to talk about Prohibitions. It is a strong negative obligation.
Have To:

* Children **have to** go to school.
* You **have to** wear uniform at school.
* We **have to** check everybody’s ID.

- is used with external obligation; to describe obligations imposed on us by other people and authorities. The authority for the obligation doesn’t come from the person who is speaking. Perhaps the rule is a general law or obligation.
Don’t have To:

* Children under 5 years **don’t have to** go to school.
* Teachers **don’t have to** wear uniform at school.
* At school, We **don’t have to** check everybody’s ID.

-means it is not necessary to do something but you can do it if you wish.
Should:

*You failed the exam. You **should** study harder.
* She feels dizzy all the day. She **should** get more vitamins.
* My brother is always late. He **should** get up earlier.

-is used when we want to give a strong opinion, telling someone the best thing to do.
- is common used to give an advice.
Shouldn’t:

* You **shouldn’t** run with scissors.
* Students **shouldn’t** interrupt their teachers.
* You **shouldn’t** tease your classmates.

- is common used to give an advice. It is the negative form of (SHOULD)
Ought to:

* You **ought to** read a chapter from a book every night.
* You **ought to** do your homework right after school.
* It’s really cold outside. You **ought to** wear a warm jacket.

- is used to give an advice just like (should) but it is more formal.
Had better:

*You **had better** read the catalogue before you use that machine.

* You **had better** ask the doctor about that.

* Drivers **had better** obey the speed limit.

It often expresses threat or warning and it’s stronger than should. It refers to the present or future, not the past. It is also implies more strongly that there will be a problem if you don’t follow this advice. Its negative form is had better not. In spoken English the short form is commonly used (I’d better, you’d better, etc.).
Can:

* He **can** swim very well.

* Never Mind. There is a plenty of time. You **can** reach on time.

* Tom **can** play the piano.

* We **can't** enter this street because it's blocked.

-is used to convey the idea of possibility and ability

-It is also used to give permission

- (can't) is used to refuse permission
Rule:

S+ Modal verb + bare infinitive (base form of the verb)