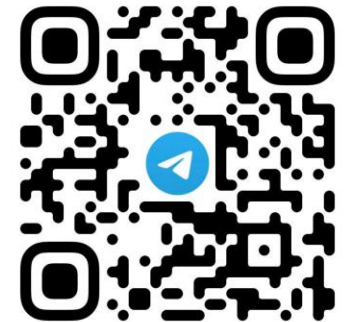




Unit Eight / Obligations

الالتزامات

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Have to

We use “ have to “ to say that it is important or necessary , expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from outside such as law, a rule at school or work ,or someone In authority.

Example:-

- 1 – We have to have a driving licence if we want to drive a car.
- 2 – The lecture has to start at 11:00 .
- 3 – The doctor says I have to do more exercise.

Have to

- **Form:**

- + : S + have/has + to + infinitive
- - : S + have/has + NOT + to + infinitive
- ? : Do/Does + S + have + to + infinitive ?

- **Note:** *past tense of “have” is “had”, with did and didn’t in the question and negative.*

- **Use:**

- “**Have to**” expresses strong obligation (coming from “outside”) e.g.: You have to go to school.
- “**Don’t/Doesn’t**” have to expresses absence of obligation, e.g.: We don’t have to wash the dishes tonight.
- “**Have to**” expresses obligation as a habit, while have got to expresses it on a particular occasion.



Positive and negative

I We You They	Have Don't have	to	Study hard.
She He It	Has Doesn't have		

Question

Do	I We You They	Have to	Study hard.
Does	She He It		

A modal verb is also known as a helping verb.
It gives additional information about the main verb that follows it.

Examples:

They **go** out .

Present simple

They **must** go out .

Must: Obligation

They **should** go out .

Should: Advice

They **can** go out .

Can: permission

They **may** go out .

May: possibility

They **will** go out .

Will: Future tense

II. STRUCTURE

Subject	Modal verb	Main verb	Complement
I We	must	go	to sleep.
They You	can should	drink	some water.
He She	may will	eat	some food.
It		do	some exercise.

Use the basic form or **INFINITIVE** of the main verbs after the modal verbs.

There is no “s” in singular
There is no “do / does” in the question
There is no “don’ t / doesn’t” in the negative

He **can** ski (not) He canski. or He can skis.✗

Would you like to come with me? (not)

Do you would like to come with me?✗

They **can’ t** be serious. (not)

They **don’ t** can be serious.✗

Form:-

- ✧ **Should** + infinitive without to
- ✧ The form of should are the same for all persons.

I	Should do more exercise. Shouldn't tell lies.
She – He – It	
You – We – They	

Questions:-

Should	I She they	See a doctor ? (yes, she should. No, she shouldn't.)
Do you think		Should see a doctor ?

Use:-

1 – Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It is often introduced by

I think... I don't think... :

- a) I should do more work. (**my opinion**)
- b) **I think** people should read more books. (**my opinion**)

2 – It expresses mild obligation, or advice:

- a) You should clean your room. (**obligation**)

b) You should study hard.

3 – Shouldn't used to give negative advice :

You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes

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(**advice**)

Form:-

- ✧ **must** + infinitive without to
- ✧ The form of must are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	must try harder.
He	Mustn't steal.
We	

Questions with **must** possible, but the use of have to is more common.

Must I take exams ?	Yes, you must.
Do I have to take exams ?	No, you do.

Use :-

1 – must expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from inside the speaker.

I must get my hair cut. (it's necessary)

2 – Because must expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using You must ...

You must help me. (I am giving you an order)

3 – You must ... can express a strong suggestion.

You must call me when you're next in town.

Exercise 1:

1. You **must** (coming / come / came) back home early.
2. My mother **can** (cooked / cooking / cook) seafood hotpot.
3. I **may** (finish / finished / finishing) my homework today.
4. **Should** I (turning / turned / turn) off the TV?
5. My daddy **will** (bought / buy / buying) me a robot.

المصطلح	معناه	المصطلح	معناه
atom	ذرة	boiling point	درجة الغليان
alternative	بديل	melting point	درجة الانصهار
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	conductor	موصل
atomic mass	الكتلة الذرية	corrosion	تآكل
characteristics	صفات	distinguishable	قابل للتمييز
chemical bond	رابطة كيميائية	drop	قطرة
dust	غبار	glow	توهج
element	عنصر	interaction	تفاعل
laboratory	مختبر	pressure	ضغط
manipulate	يعالج	nucleus	نواة
purification	تنقية	temperature	حرارة
mass number	عدد الكتلة	condensation	تكثف
molecule	جزيء	evaporation	تبخير
observation	ملاحظات	sublimation	التسامي
phase	طور	freezing	التجمد
compound	مركب	mixer	خليط



Thank You
For Your
Attention