Week 2: Class 1
ESL Level 6 Week 2: Class 1

• Unit 1, 2 & 3 Quiz practice review
• Unit 4 Modals
• Tomorrow CASAS Test
• Thursday Sub
Practice Quiz

• In general, the quiz demonstrated the need to move through sections at a slower pace.

• Let's use the handout and review answers
Unit 4 Modals
Degrees of Necessity
Unit 4 Modals to Express Degrees of Necessity

• Learning Outcomes
• Express necessity or lack of necessity
• Identify suggestions made in a conversation
• Recognize an author's attitude in an article about cultural differences
• Discuss cultural differences and correct behavior in different cultures
Think. Pair. Share

• Write down answers to these questions:
  – What is polite in your culture?
  – What is impolite?
  – How is it different in the United States?

• Discuss your answers with your partner.
Read the article: What We Should and Shouldn’t Have Done

With your group, discuss the words in blue. What kind of words or phrases are they?
Exercises A, B & C

• Complete section A & B

• Discuss your answers with your table.
  – What is the evidence for your answer?
Modals of Necessity

1. In your groups, create sentences about cultural rules in your culture using the five categories →
2. Write sentences onto post-its
3. Place your post-its on the appropriate sheet for the degree of necessity category

Example: You don’t have to take off your shoes in someone’s house in the United States (no obligation)
Modals Of Necessity

• Modals are auxiliary verbs
  – Auxiliary-helping another verb by expressing obligations, advice, expectations, and suggestions.

• Simple modals (modal + base form) ex. I could take, we should get

• Perfect modals (modal + have + past participle) ex. We could have brought

• Modal-like:
  – Have to, have got to (similar to must)
  – Ought to, be supposed to (similar to should)
  – Be allowed to (similar to may, can)
Strong Necessity

• Must (more formal)
• Have to (all situations)
• Have got to (informal)
  – Past necessity: don’t use must have + past participle
  – Ex. We must have left. We had to leave
  – Have got to is rarely used in the negative, use don’t have to
  – Ex. We haven’t got to leave yet We don’t have to leave yet
Lack of Necessity or Prohibition

• Must not
• Don’t/doesn’t have to
• Past: didn’t have to
• Must = have to
• Must not $\neq$ don’t have to
  – Ex. We mustn’t go back to that place
  – Not the same as We don’t have to go back to that place
Advice

• Both mean “it would be a good idea to” or “It’s the right thing to do”

• Should
  – Used more often in questions and negatives
  – Should we go?
  – No, you shouldn’t.

• Ought to

• We ought to bring flowers.

• Past:
  – Should have/ought to have indicates advice about something that did not happen (we should have brought flowers)
  – Should have done/ought not to have indicates advice about that something did happen (We should have done that last time)
Warnings

• Had better
  – Warning that something bad or negative will happen if advice isn’t followed
  – You had better slow down (stronger than should or ought to)
  – Hadn’t you better stop talking about this? (questions use the negative usually)
Expectations

• Be supposed to (present and past) ex. You are supposed to
  – Past affirmative suggests that it didn’t happen Past negative suggests that it did happen (you were supposed to bring your book, you weren’t supposed to bring your book)

• Be to
  – You are not to ask any questions.
  – More formal/strong expectation
Suggestions

• Polite, not too strong suggestions
  – Could (more common)
  – Might

• Suggestions about the Past (make a guess about the past)
  – Could have
  – Might have
Pronunciation Notes: Shoulda, Coulda, Woulda

• Listen to how words are often reduced in rapid speech

Exercises 1 & 2