



JECRC Foundation



**JAIPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
AND RESEARCH CENTRE**

JAIPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Year & Sem. – B. Tech I year, Sem.-I

Subject –Communication Skills

Unit – II

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VISSION OF INSTITUTE

To become a renowned centre of outcome based learning, and work towards academic, professional, cultural and social enrichment of the lives of individuals and communities.

MISSION OF INSTITUTE

- ❖ Focus on evaluation of learning outcomes and motivate students to inculcate research aptitude by project based learning.
- ❖ Identify, based on informed perception of Indian, regional and global needs, the areas of focus and provide platform to gain knowledge and solutions.
- ❖ Offer opportunities for interaction between academia and industry.
- ❖ Develop human potential to its fullest extent so that intellectually capable and imaginatively gifted leaders may emerge.

INTRODUCTION TO SYLLABUS

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MODALS

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Modals

- A modal is a type of verb that is used to express: ability, possibility, permission or obligation.
- Ex: Tom can play football.
- She could teach.
- We ought to obey our parents.
- Some features of Modal Auxiliaries:
 - i) Modal verbs have no -s in the third person singular.
 - Ex: He may go by bus. (Not he mays)
 - ii) Questions, negatives, tags and short answers are made without do.
 - Ex: Can you play chess? (Not do you can play chess?)

Contd...

- iii) After modal verbs, we use the infinitive without to of other verbs. Ought is an exception.
- Ex: You must work hard. (Not you must to work..)
- Progressive, perfect and passive infinitives are also possible.
- He may not be coming next week.
- iv) Modals do not have infinitives or participles (to may, maying, mayed do not exist) they do not normally have past forms.
- v) However, certain past ideas can be expressed by a modal verb followed by a perfect infinitive (have+past participle)
- Ex: You should have informed me.

Uses of modal auxiliaries

- 1) **Can**
- a) It means ‘be able to ‘ and it used to show ability
- He **can** run fast.
- b) Expresses permission
- You **can** go out and play.
- c) To show possibility
- Students **can** commit silly mistakes.

Contd...

- 2) Must:
- a) Used for emphasis. It is a positive way of expressing duty/advice/suggestion in the present or future.
- Ex: We must love our country.
- b) Mustn't is a negative way of expressing obligation/necessity/advice.
- Ex: You mustn't smoke here.
- c) Must have + noun also expresses obligation/necessity.
- Ex: We must have respect for others.
- d) Must+ infinitive or must be + noun/adjective is used to express a deduction or assumption.
- Ex: He is preparing food. He must be a cook.
- you must be hungry.

Contd...

- 3) Dare:
- Means to have the courage. The negative form daren't means 'to lack courage'
- Ex: I dare talk to principal.
- 4) Used to:
- a) To express a past habit or state which has ceased now.
- Ex: I used to play football. (but I don't play now).
- b) Be+used to+ noun/ gerund means 'to be accustomed to'
- Ex: I am used to dust and noise

Contd...

- 5) Ought to
- Used to express duty, or moral or social obligation.
- Ex: Children ought to obey their parents.
- 6) Need
- a) Need to can be used to express obligation or necessity.
- Ex: You need to get a first division.
- b) Need is generally used in the negative form to express absence of obligation.
- Ex: They needn't work hard.
- c) Needn't can be replaced by don't have/ haven't got to/don't need to.
- Ex: He needn't take medicines.
- d) needn't + perfect infinitive expresses the idea that an action which was neither obligatory nor necessary was performed in the past.
- Ex: She needn't have bought another necklace. (but she did)

Practice paper

•Fill in the modals

1. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You _____ buy any.
2. It's a hospital. You _____ smoke.
3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He _____ be tired after such hard work. He _____ prefer to get some rest.
4. I _____ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Morocco. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I _____ just say a few things in the language.
5. The teacher said we _____ read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we _____ read it if we don't want to

Suggested links from NPTEL & other Platforms:

- <https://nptel.ac.in/courses/105/106/105106119/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sa0WfA9UG>



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*Thank
you!*