

Modal verbs II

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Inglês

Modal Verbs II

Os verbos modais são verbos distintos dos demais por possuírem características próprias como: não necessitam de auxiliares, os verbos que os seguem sempre estão na forma de infinitivo sem o *to*, além de não sofrerem alterações nas terceiras pessoas (*he, she, it*) e tampouco sofrem inflexões relativas a tempo verbal.

Should

ought to

have to

MUST

Trump administration says ACLU – not government – should find hundreds of deported parents



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Updated: 7:38 AM PDT Aug 3, 2018

(CNN) — The Trump administration says immigrant advocacy groups should be responsible for tracking down more than 500 parents who were separated from their children and deported without them.

In a court document filed Thursday as part of the ongoing lawsuit over separated families, the Justice Department suggested the American Civil Liberties Union should use its "network of law firms, NGOs, volunteers and others" to find the parents with information provided by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Modal Verbs II

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The Guardian view on who governs Britain: amid Brexit chaos, we ought to know

Editorial

Among,
Between,
In the middle of...

Politics in Britain is in crisis just as the great issue at the heart of British life, withdrawal from the European Union, is in flux. We risk damaging our economy and our politics - irreparably



▲ Jacob Rees-Mogg: is he really "running the country". Photograph: Henry Nicholls/Reuters

The political chaos in Britain is characterised by delusion. The prime minister's blueprint for Britain to leave the European Union is apparently exactly as she **wanted** it, despite having been rewritten in the Commons by hard Brexiters. Emboldened aspirants to replace her - old Etonians Boris Johnson and Jacob Rees-Mogg - are outbidding each other to promise ever more "**glorious visions**" of Brexit to voters. Ten ministers have **resigned** over Theresa May's plans. Apparently she had not noticed all this. She told MPs she had been busy fixing Nato with Donald Trump. If this was meant to be a joke, it was at her own **expense**.

Should

- **Should** e *ought to*:

Expressam conselho. Muito se fala sobre a carga enfática de *ought to* em relação ao *should*, afirmando que este aconselha independentemente da decisão do interlocutor e aquele enfatiza os malefícios de se continuar a agir de determinada maneira, não acatando o conselho dado.

*You **should** try it once more.* (Você deveria tentar mais uma vez.)

ought to

You **ought to** quit smoking. (Você deveria parar de fumar.)

You **should not** talk loudly to your mother. (Você não deveria falar alto com a sua mãe.)

Should they be here when you get home? (Eles devem estar aqui quando você chegar em casa?)

Modal Verbs II

YOU OUGHT TO QUIT SMOKING.

Advertisement
**STOP SMOKING
START REPAIRING**



In 1 week
your sense of taste and smell improves

In 1 month
skin appearance is likely to improve

In 3 months
your lung function begins to improve

In 5 days
most nicotine is out of your body

In 8 hours
excess carbon monoxide is out of your blood

In 12 months
your risk of heart disease has halved

Today
quit before getting pregnant and your risk of having a pre-term baby is reduced to that of a non-smoker

In 1 year
a pack-a-day smoker will save over \$4,000

SHOULD VERSUS OUGHT TO

Should is more commonly used than ought to

Used in both spoken and written language

Expresses a subjective opinion

Ought to is less commonly used

More used in written language

Expresses an objective view

SHOULD

is used when we want to express our subjective opinion.
In other words, '***what I think is best for you to do***'.

- *You **should** call your mother more often.*
- *He **should** apologise before she stops talking to him.*

OUGHT TO

is used when we want to express an objective truth.

In other words, '***what is necessary, and cannot be avoided***'

That's why we usually use OUGHT TO when we are talking about laws, duties and regulations.

- *They **ought to** follow the school's policy, or they will get expelled.*
- *According to this road sign, they **ought to** stop here.*



OPINION

Asylum seekers must be invited to use Canada's front door

CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER
CONTRIBUTED TO THE GLOBE AND MAIL

Chris Alexander is a diplomat and politician who was Canada's minister of citizenship and Immigration from 2013 to 2015.

In Canada, immigrants and refugees use the front door.

Since U.S. President Donald Trump's arrival, thousands of people have found new reasons to walk across our borders. The solution is simple: Asylum seekers, immigrants and refugees coming to Canada should be invited – indeed, obliged – to use the front door.

Why not close the border? We cannot and must not. On the contrary, we're obliged by international and Canadian law to give asylum seekers the chance to be heard.

must vs. have to



Have to is not a modal verb

must vs. have to



must: authority comes from the **speaker**



have to: authority comes from **outside** the speaker

Have to is not a modal verb

Must / Have to



MUST

subject + must + main verb

The speaker thinks
it is necessary.

I must buy flowers for my mother.
(It's her birthday and I decide
to do that.)

I must stop smoking.



HAVE TO

subject + auxiliary verb + have +
infinitive (with to)

Someone else thinks
it is necessary.

I have to buy flowers for my
mother-in-law.
(It is not my decision -
my husband asked me to do it.)

If you're in the army,
you have to get your hair cut.



MUST

- **Must:**

expressa obrigação ou dedução.

Pode ser substituído por *have to* em determinados casos. Alguns autores afirmam que 'must' tem maior força expressiva quanto à obrigatoriedade.

*You **must** study every day, son.* (Você deve estudar todos os dias, filho.)

*The teacher is late. She **must** have had some problem.* (A professora está atrasada. Ela deve ter tido algum problema.)

*Students don't **have to** take tests during their vacation.* (Estudantes não têm que fazer provas durante as férias.)

have to

Modal Verbs II



FORMA NEGATIVA:

- **SHOULD:** should not / shouldn't
- **OUGHT TO:** ought not to / oughtn't to
- **MUST:** must not / mustn't

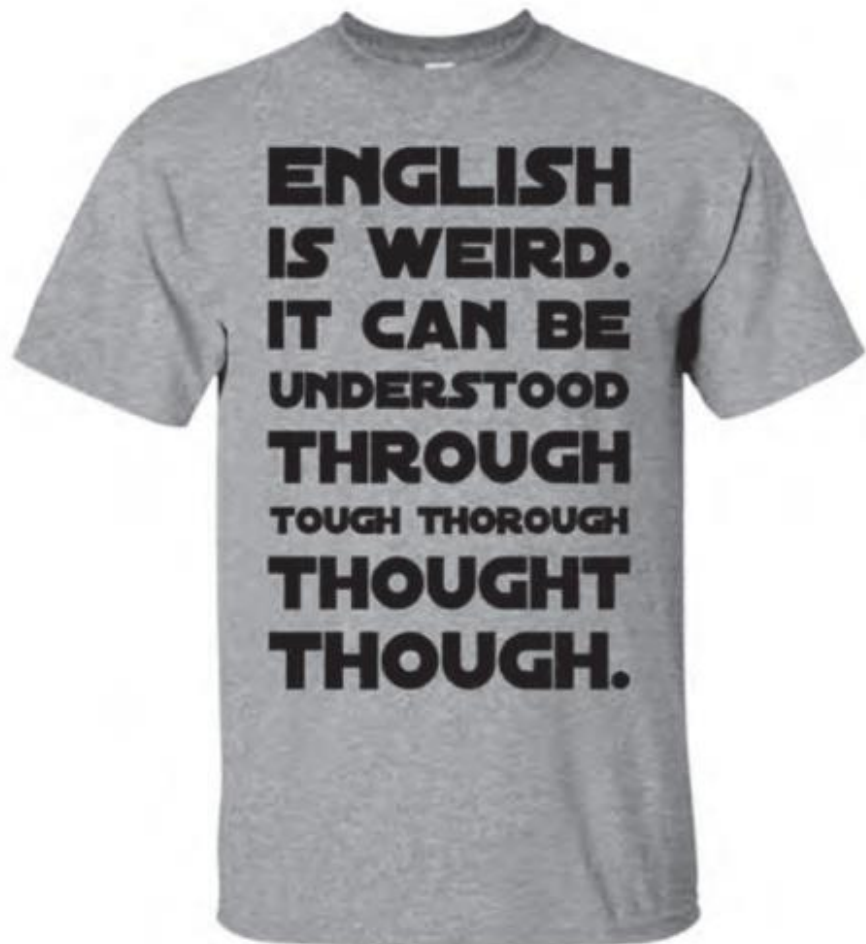
Importante!

Importante

- *Must* na forma negativa indica proibição.
You **mustn't** smoke indoors in the state of Sao Paulo.
(É proibido fumar em lugares fechados no estado de São Paulo.)
You **mustn't** sell alcoholic drinks to underages. (É proibido vender bebida alcóolica para menores de idade.)
Passengers **must not** use their cell phones on board airplane. (Os passageiros não podem usar seus celulares a bordo do avião.)
- *Have to* na forma negativa indica ausência de obrigação.
You can clean those shelves, but you **don't have to** do it.
Members *don't have to* pay to get a ticket to the event.

Modal Verbs II

Leia os dizeres da camiseta e responda à questão.



Disponível em: <www.teachersloungeshop.com>.
Acesso em: abr. 2018. Adaptado.

Os dizeres da camiseta

- a. brincam com palavras do inglês que têm grafias e pronúncias semelhantes.
- b. criam um efeito de humor explorando a ambiguidade de certas palavras do inglês.
- c. brincam com o fato de o inglês ser uma língua irracional e incompreensível.
- d. criam um efeito de humor a partir da complexidade do sistema ortográfico do inglês.

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Exercícios propostos:

PAGE 60 (147 A 150)

PAGE 62 (154 E 155)

PAGE 62 (156 A 160)

PAGE 115 (03 A 05)

THANK YOU!