

Using 'Must' in English Grammar

Uses of Auxiliary Verb "MUST"

'Must' is modal verb.

Most often used to express:

1. necessity and certainty,
2. to indicate a strong intention or recommendation,
3. to emphasize an opinion,
4. advise or sentiment and for prohibition (when used negatively).
5. to show Compulsion or Obligations.

Examples:

- 1) We **must** obey the rules.
- 2) We **must** pay the tax.
- 3) You **must** not copy in the examination hall.
- 4) A judge **must** be impartial.
- 5) Soldiers **must** obey orders without questions.

- (i) आवश्यकता/नैतिक बंधन —
- We must obey the rules.
 - We must pay the tax.
 - You must not copy in the examination hall.
- (ii) नकार/करू नये / मनाई/प्रतिबंध अशा अर्थी —
- You must not play on the road.
- (iii) आज्ञा —
- You must read and write at home.
- (iv) संभव/शक्यता/दाट शक्यता गृहीत धरून —
- Somebody must have informed him.
 - He must be made to behave like this.
 - You must have met Birbal.
- (v) कर्तव्य —
- A judge must be impartial.
 - Soldiers must obey orders without questions.
- (vi) अप्रत्यक्ष कथन —
- He said that he must have played for the team.
- (vii) निश्चितता/अनुमान —
- If they have not taken their food, they must be feeling hungry.
 - The bus must have gone.
- (viii) Must चा नामासारखाही उपयोग केला जातो.
- This book is must for you.
- (xi) must not = musn't

Rewrite the following sentences using a modal auxiliary verb showing obligation. OR Rewrite the following sentences using 'must'.

1. It is necessary for you to take a break from the job.

Ans: You **must** take a break from the job.

2. It is necessary for you to keep it a secret.

Ans: You **must** keep it a secret.

3. It is necessary to study hard if we want to be successful in the examination.

Ans: We **must** study hard if we want to be successful in the examination.

4. It is necessary to obey the laws.

Ans: The laws **must** be obeyed.

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5. For our healthy living, it is necessary to balance our diet with all required nutrients.

Ans: For our healthy living our diet **must** be balanced with all required nutrients.

For Practice:

1. It is necessary for children to respect elders.

2. It is necessary for soldiers to obey orders without questions.

3. It is necessary for players to play for the team.

4. It is necessary to practice hard if you want to win the match.

5. It is necessary to prefer fresh food to keep our health good.

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Use - Must/ Mustn't

1. It is necessary for him to go for a morning walk.
2. It is not necessary for them to waste their money.
3. It is not necessary for you to watch the continuously TV.
4. It will be necessary for her to book the tickets in advance.
5. It is not necessary for you to waste your time.
6. It is necessary for us to be friendly with the animals.
7. It is necessary for you to eat two or four dates every day.
8. It is not necessary for you to use a very hot iron for this shirt.
9. It is necessary for us to avoid smoking.

Modal Auxiliary Verb 'Should' In English Grammar

Modal Auxiliary Verbs - Should

Definition

The modal verb should be used to politely express **obligations or duties**; to ask for or issue **advice, suggestions, and recommendations**; to describe an **expectation**; to create conditional sentences; and to express surprise.

7. **Should** : हे shall या साहाय्यकारी क्रियापदाचे भूतकाळी रूप आहे. याच्या वापराने क्रिया घडण्याची अपेक्षा असते, क्रिया करणे भाग आहे अशा अर्थाने वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ —

(i) कर्तव्य/नैतिक बंधन —

- We should always tell the truth.
- The rich should help the poor.
- Children should obey their parents and teachers.

(ii) परवानगी —

- Should we take the luggage with us ?

(iii) नम्रतापूर्वक औपचारिक विनंती —

- I should be glad if you could help me.

- I should be glad if you could help me.
- (iv) माहिती/मत/सूचना —
 - I should be glad to know the amount of pending bills.
- (v) इतर काही उपयोग —
 - He should have been more careful.
 - I should be glad to meet your teacher.
- Should it rain today, they will not come.
- It is important that you should pass the examination. Entrance
- Which one should I take?

Rewrite the following sentences using should / should not:

1. It will be good for our health, if we eat an apple every day. \

Ans: We should eat an apple every day for. our health.

2. It is not good to watch TV while eating.

Ans: TV should not be watched while eating.

3. It is not good for you to get wet in the rains.

Ans: You should not get wet in the rains.

4. Wise people say that it is good for us to compare ourselves with our own selves.

Ans: Wise people say that we should compare ourselves with our own selves.

5. It is not good for us to find faults with food while it is being eaten.

6. It is better not to eat the food we do not like.

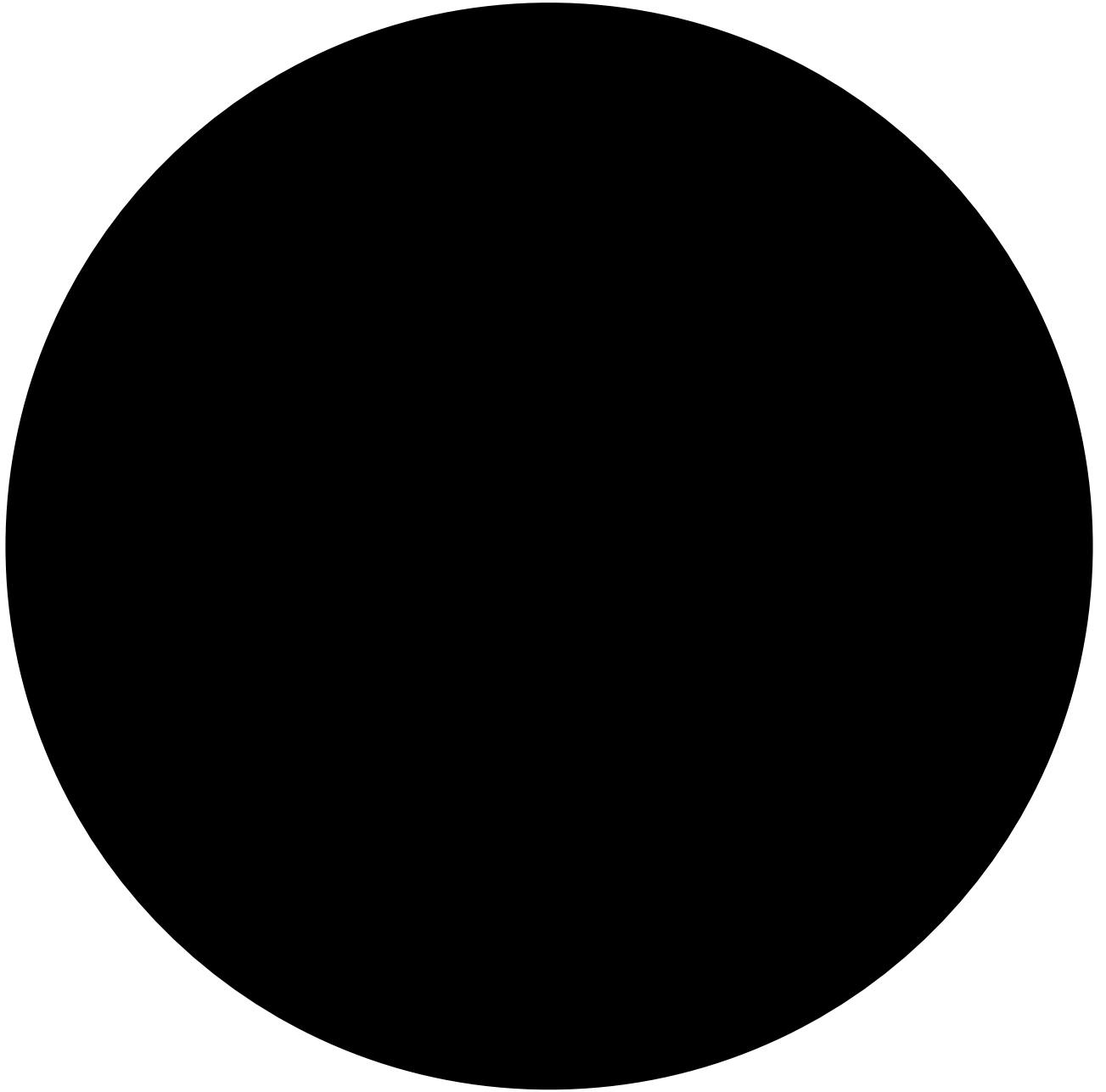
Ans: We should not eat the food if we do not like.

7. It is not good to eat food in a state of anger.

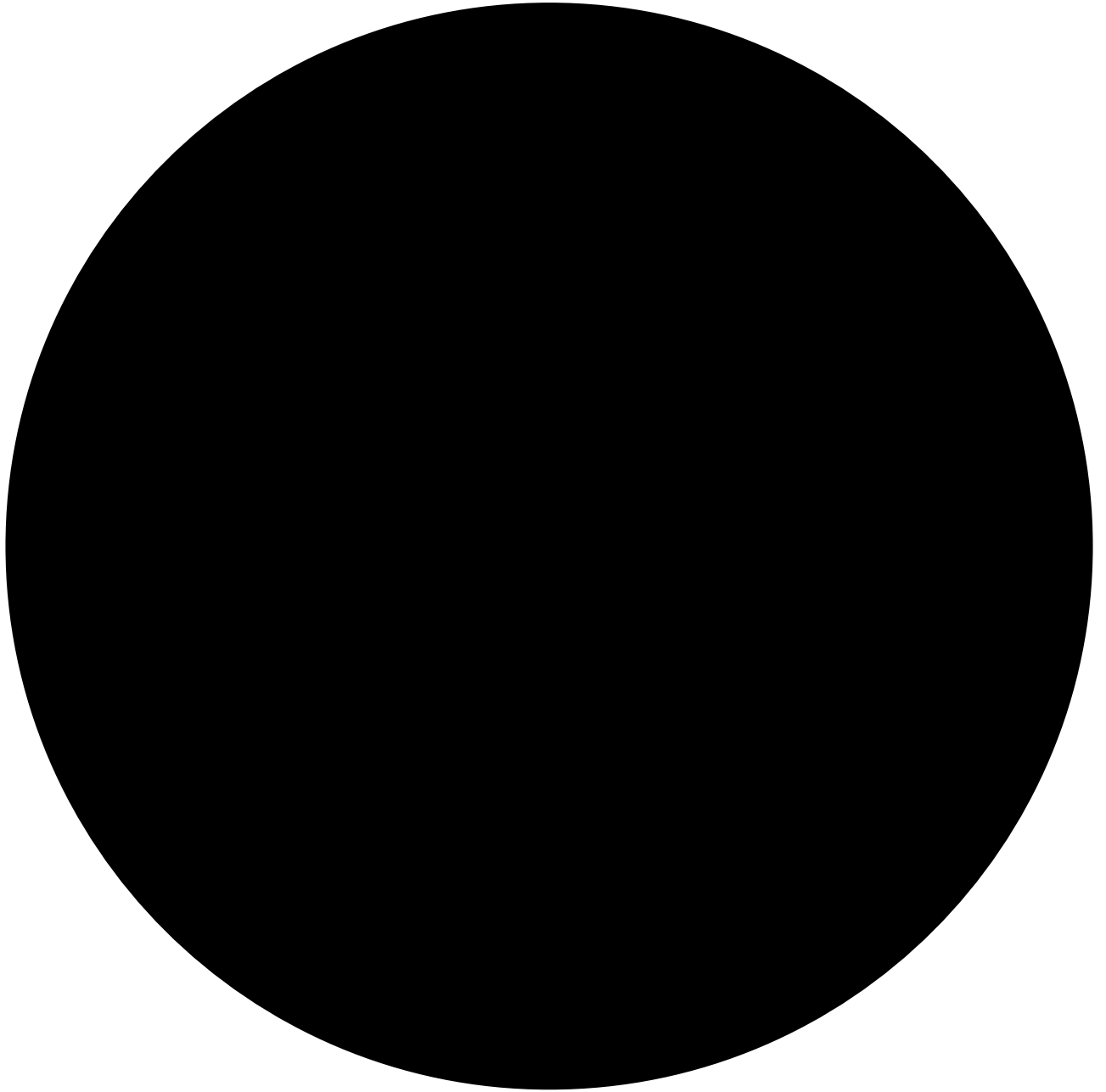
Ans: Food should not be eaten in a state of anger.

For Practice:

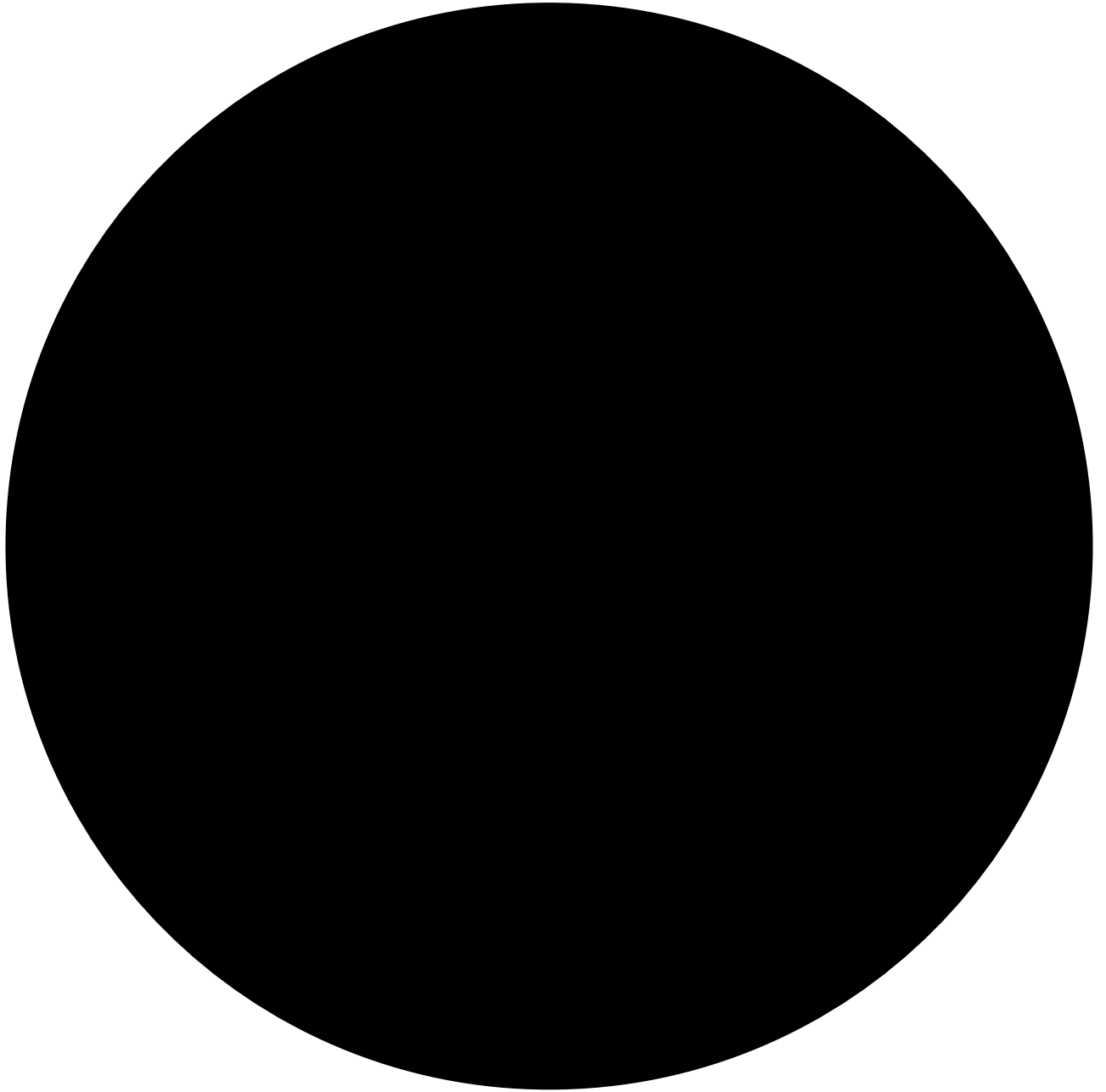
- 1. It is not good for us to eat too much spicy food, if we want to keep fit.**
- 2. It will be good if we enjoy our work.**
- 3. It will be useful for you to wear warm clothes in winter.**
- 4. It is not good to expose vegetables to atmospheric air.**
- 5. It is advisable to steam or boil vegetables in their own juices.**



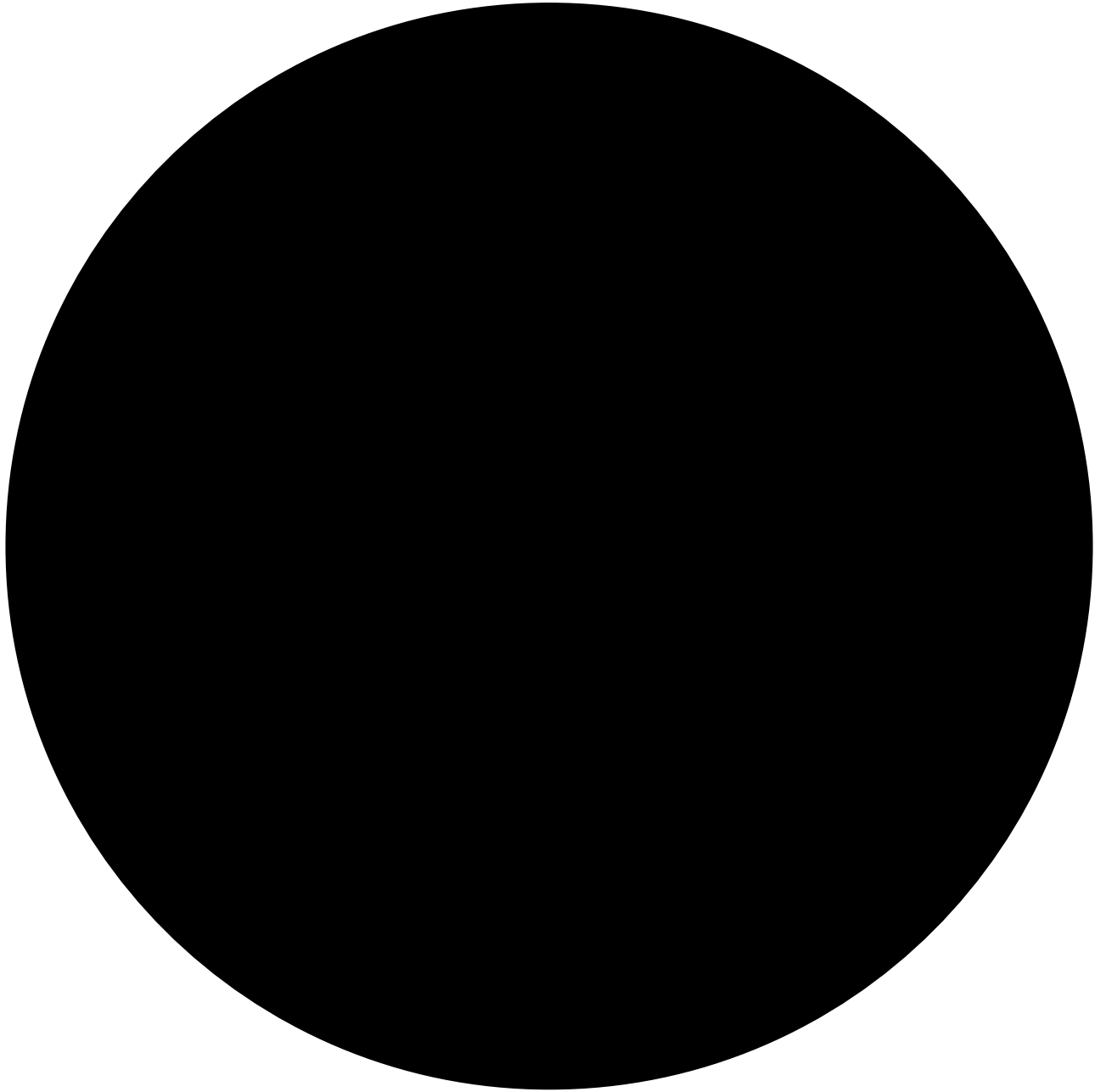
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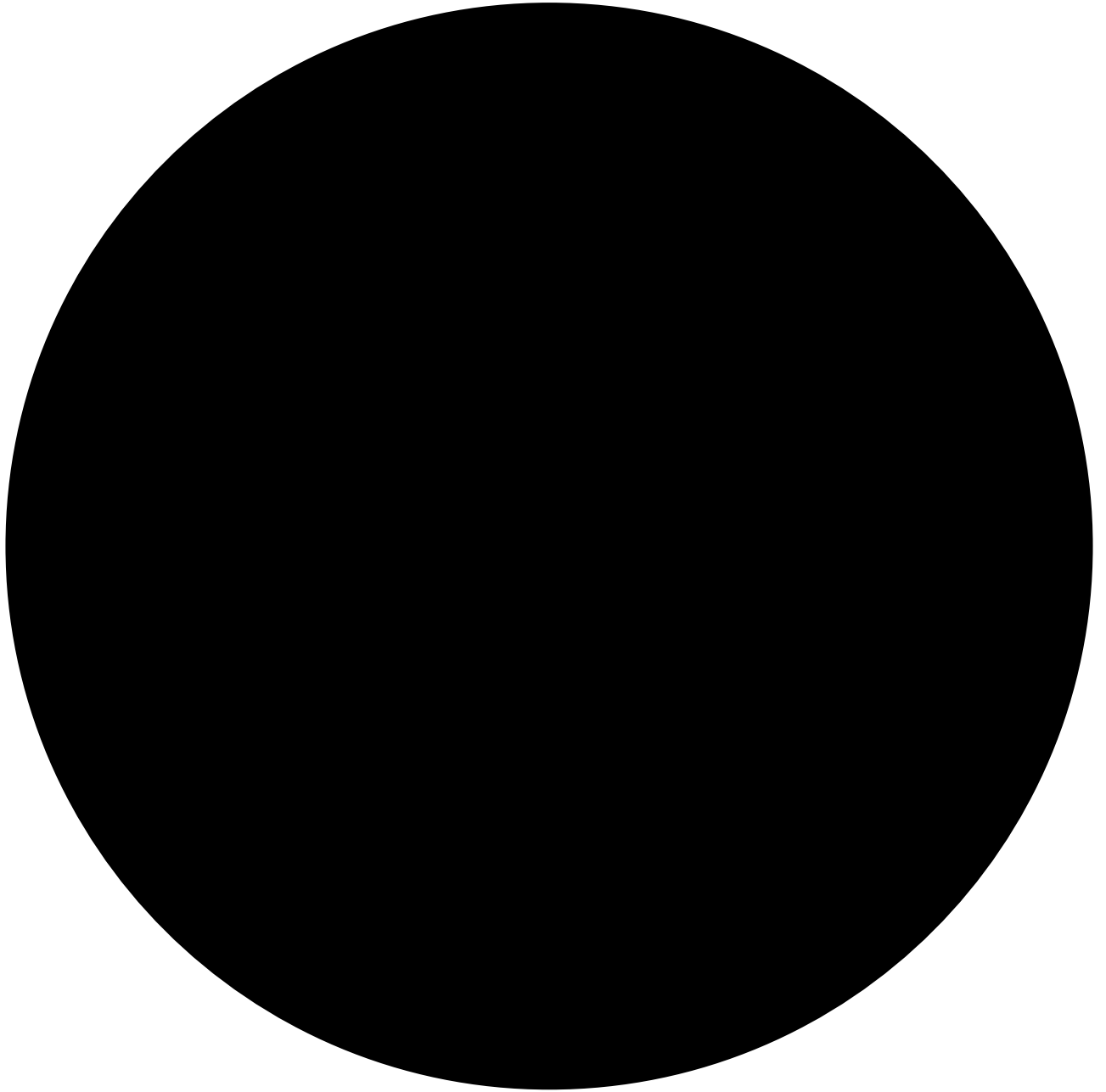
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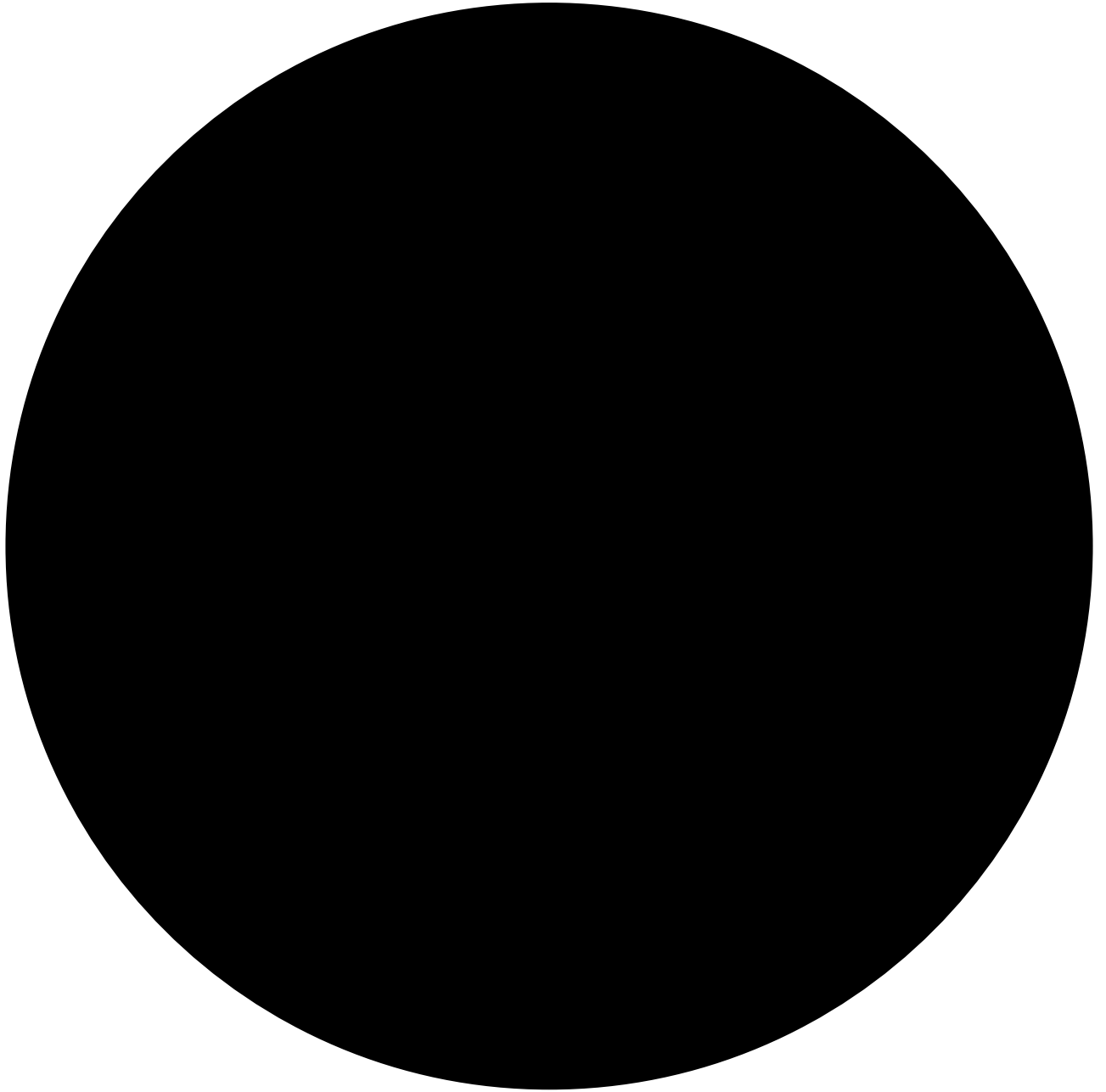
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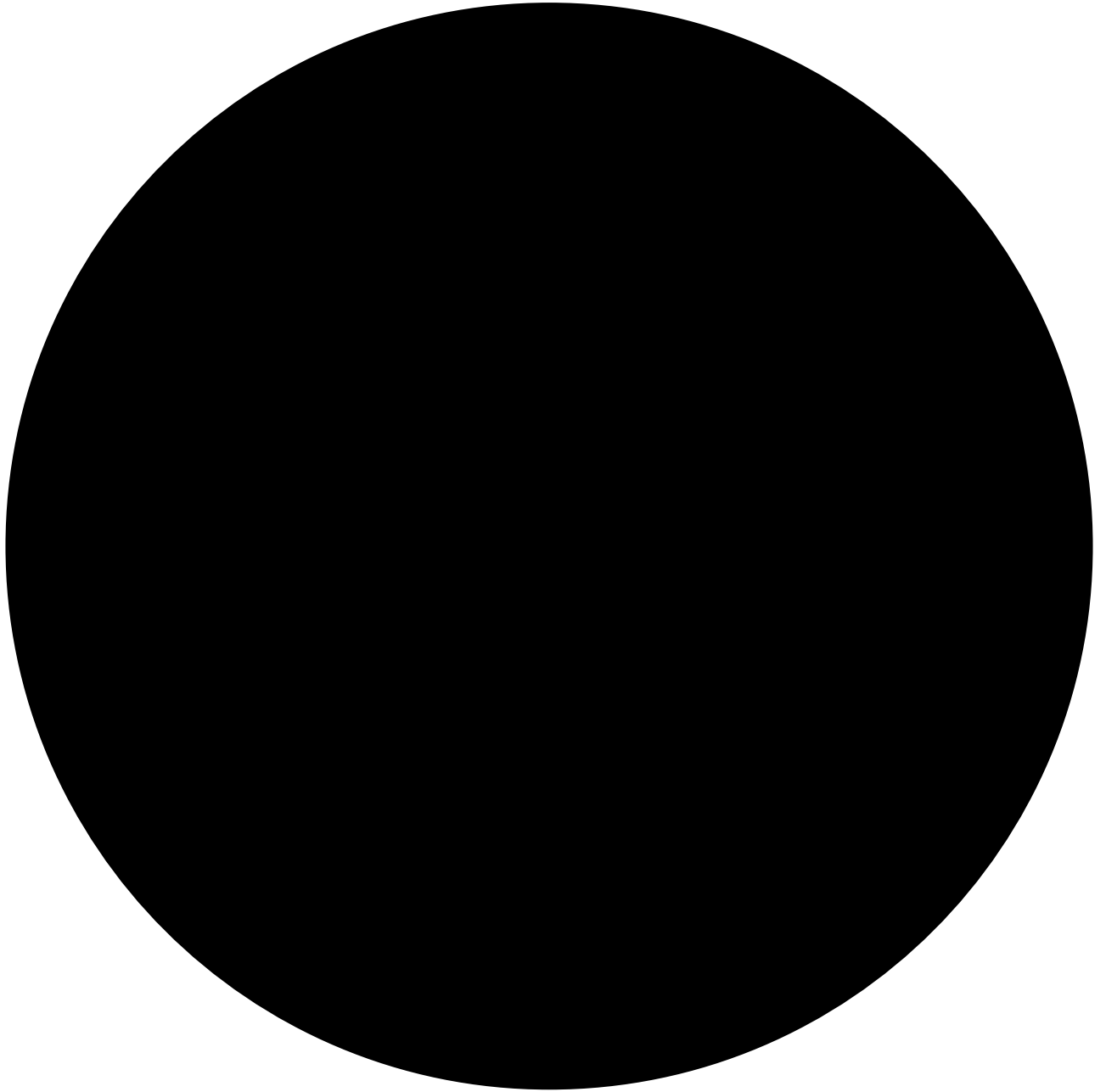
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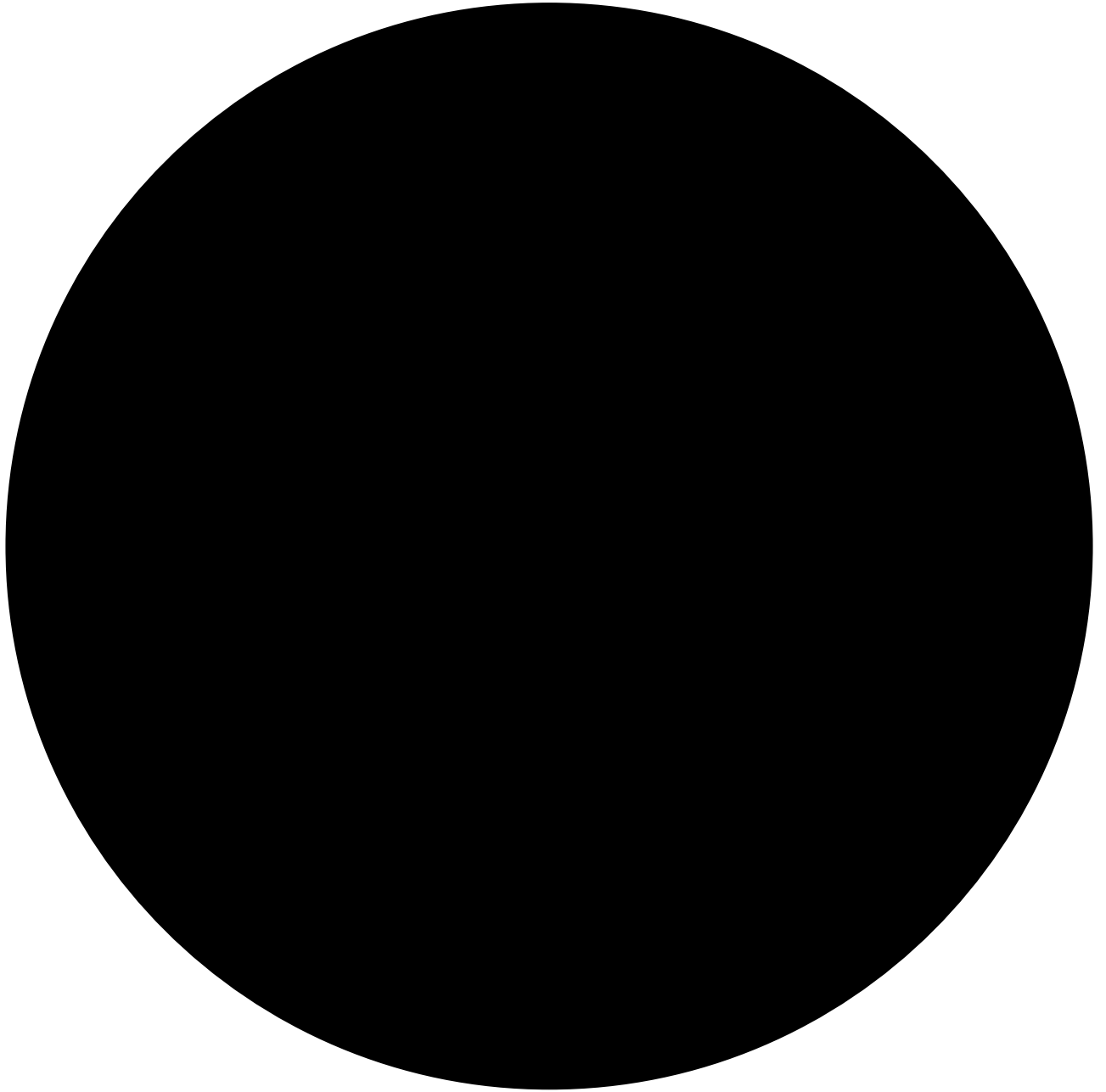
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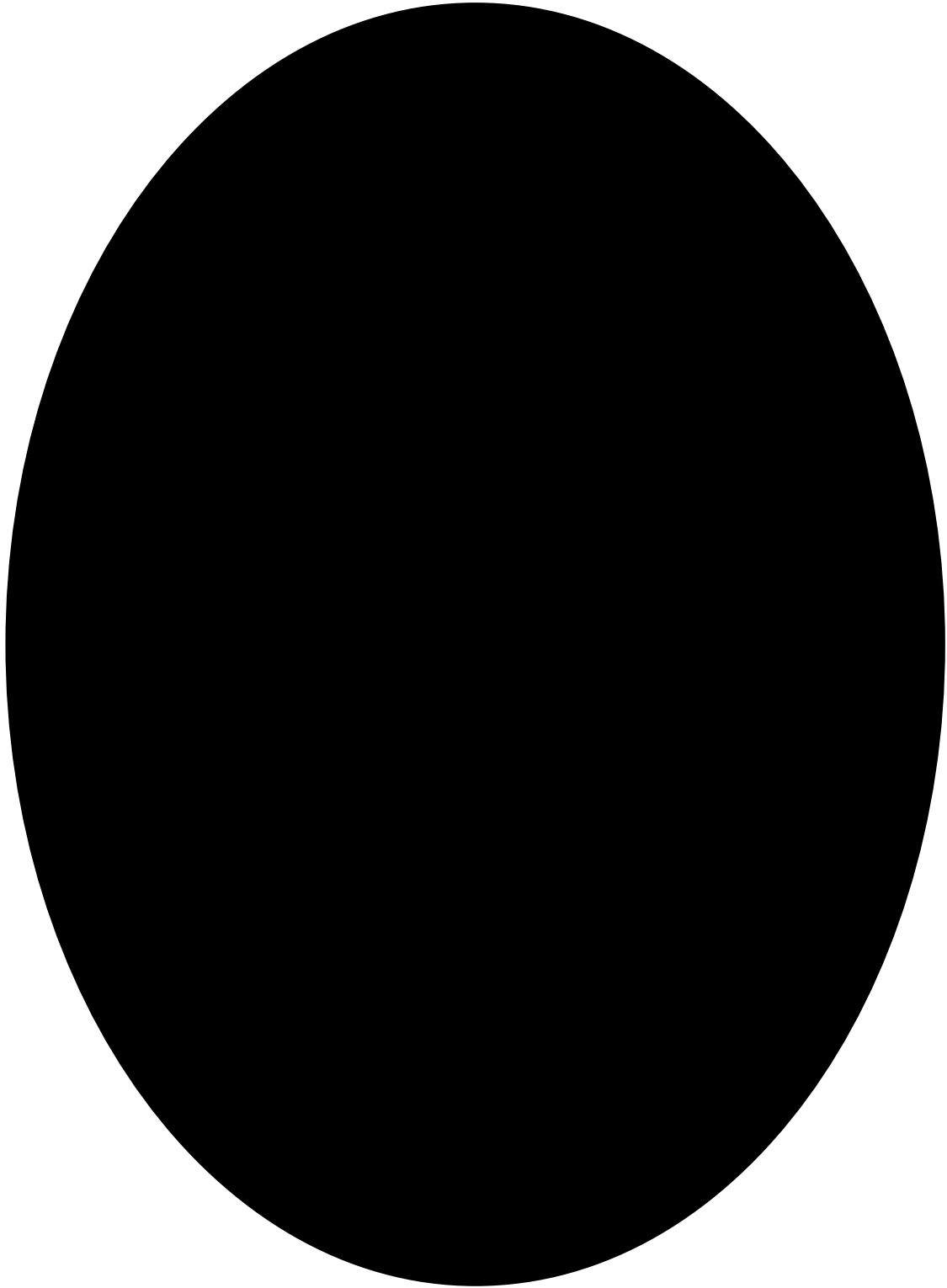
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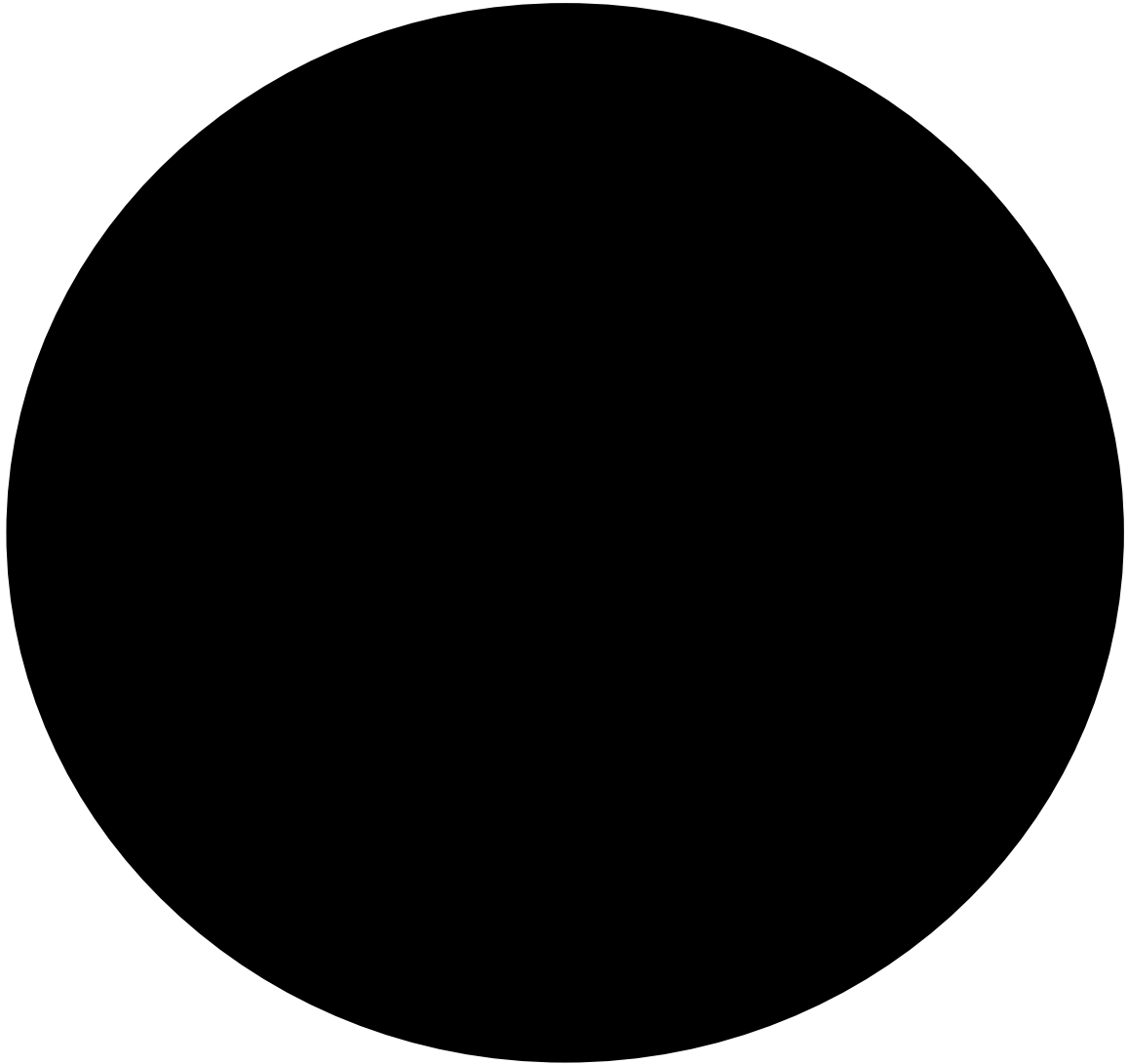
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Auxiliary, or helping verbs, are used before infinitives to add a different meaning.

For example, you use auxiliary verbs to say:

- * that someone is able to do something,
- * that someone is allowed to do something, or
- * that someone has to do something.

The helping verbs are **can, could, would, should, ought to, will, shall, may, might and must.**

can and could

Use **can** and **could** to say that someone is **able to do something.**

- * She **can draw** really good pictures.
- * Philip **can run** faster than Matt.
- * **Can** you **ride** a bike?
- * **Can** you **help** me with my homework?
- * She **could** already **read** before she started school.
- * Our teacher said we **could go** home early.
- * I ran as fast as I **could.**
- * Sarah **could not come** to the party because she was ill.

You may also use can and could to say that someone is allowed to do something.

- * My mom says you **can come** to our house for dinner.
- * Dad says I **can't walk** to school on my own.
- * You **can't go** in there without a ticket.
- * Mom said I **could have** ice cream after my dinner.
- * The big sign on the gate said PRIVATE, so we **couldn't** go in.

Can and could are also used for asking for information or help, for offering something, and for suggesting something.

- * **Can you tell** me if this train goes to Topeka?

- * **Could you show** me where the accident happened?
- * **Could you open** that window, please?
- * **You can borrow** my pen, if you like.
- * **Your sister could come** with us, if she wanted to.
- * **I could lend** you my football.
- * **We can go** to the library instead.
- * **You could ask** your dad to help us.* **John can borrow** his brother's skates.

will and would

Use will and would when you are asking someone to do something.

- ***Will you** please stop making that noise?
- * **Would you** pass me that book, please?
- * Please, **will you** close the door?

You can also use **will** and **would** to **offer something** or to **suggest something**.

- * **Will I** hold this end of the rope?
- * **Will I** carry the bag for you?
- * **Would you** like another drink?
- * Which cake **would you** like?