

THE USE OF “CAN”, “MUST” AND “OUGHT TO” IN STATEMENTS

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Subject

English

Prepared By

[Instructor Name]

Grade Level

3

Overview

This lesson plan covers teaching content for;

1. Learning appropriate words for Obligation, Possibilities and Rightness
2. Making statements with the Auxiliaries

Objectives

- Students should be able to;
- Learn appropriate words for obligation, possibilities and Rightness
 - Use the Auxiliaries Properly in sentences

Activity Starter/Instruction

1. Tell students that today you will be talking about the use of “can”
2. Tell students that today you will be talking the use of “Must”
3. Tell students that today you will be talking about the use of “ought to”

Guided Practice

Day 2/ Lesson 2: 25 Mins

1. On a piece of chart paper write the heading “Must”
2. Tell the students that “Must” is a modal auxiliary verb
3. Tell the students that it is used as an auxiliary to express obligation or compulsion. For Instance: You must pay your dues.

Teacher Guide

Day 1/ Lesson 1: 25 Mins

1. On a piece of chart paper write the heading “Can”.
2. Tell the students that Can is a modal auxiliary verb
3. Tell the students that can is most often used to express a person or thing’s ability to do something.
4. Tell the students that it is also used to express or ask for permission to do something, to describe the possibility that something can happen and to issue requests and offers.
5. Tell the students that it can be used to **Express ability**; Can is used most often and most literally to express when a person or thing is physically, mentally, or functionally able to do something.
6. Tell the students that when it is used with **not** to become negative, it forms a single word, cannot (contracted as can’t).

Materials Required

- Worksheet
- Marker
- Board
- Course Book

Additional Resources

- <https://www.englishgrammar.org/must-and-ought-to/>
- <https://www.englishgrammar.org/must-and-ought-to-should-must-to/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBJvNjg>
- https://www.learn-english-today.com/lessons/lesson_contents/verbs/n
- <http://www.onestopenglish.com/methodology/tips/ask-the-experts/grammar-questions/grammar-questions-ought-to-should-must-to/146365.article>

Teacher Guide

Day 3/Lesson 3: 25mins

1. On a piece of chart paper write the heading “Ought to”
2. Tell the students that it is used to express that something is morally right.

Additional Notes

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| For Instance: I ought to call the police. | 4. Tell the students that “ Must ” does not form a negative they are a kind of special verbs which behave very irregularly in English. | For example: John can run faster than anyone I know.” |
| 3. Tell the students that ought to is used with have and an -ed participle to say that you expect something to have happened already. For Instance: It's ten o'clock, so they ought to have reached the station. | 5. Tell the students that if used with a negative infinitive it indicates obligatory prohibition | 7. Tell the students that Can is used to express Permission . For example: “ Can I go to the bathroom, Ms. Smith?” Tell the students that can is used to express Possibility and likelihood, ability and actions that are possible. For instance: “You can get help on your papers from your teaching assistant Making requests It is common to use can to make a request of someone. For example: “ Can you get that book down from the shelf for me?” |
| 4. Tell the students that ought to is used with have and an -ed participle to say that something was expected to happen, but did not happen. For Instance: The project ought to have finished by now. | 6. Tell the students that “ Must ” is used as an auxiliary to indicate the probable correctness of a statement. For instance: he must be there by now. | |
| 5. Tell the students that ought to is used when you are giving someone advice. For Instance: I think you ought to try a different approach | 7. Tell the students that “ Must ” is used as an auxiliary to indicate inevitability. For instance: All good things must come to an end. | |
| 6. Tell the students that ought to have the negative forms ought not to . For Instance: They ought not to have said anything. | 8. Tell the students that when “ Must ” is used as an auxiliary to express conviction or certainty on the part of the speaker. For instance: he must have reached the town by now, surely; You must be joking. | |
| 7. Tell the students that the not is not usually pronounced in full. For Instance: When you write down what someone says, | 9. Tell the students that “ Must ” is used as an auxiliary to indicate necessity. For instance: I must go to the bank tomorrow. | |
| | Assessment Activity | |
| | 1. Assess the students by giving them series of sentences to construct with the auxiliaries | |
| | 2. Group the students and give them quiz | |

you write oughtn't to.

Summary

- Encourage students to practice more of the Modal Auxiliaries verbs
- Modal Auxiliaries can help them every day in their conversation.
- It is important to learn their correct usage.

Summary

1.
