

Verb-Auxiliaries and Modals for Class 8

What are Auxiliary verbs?

Auxiliary verbs are those *verbs* that help different *verbs* to form their view, condition, *tense*. An *auxiliary verb* is further recognized as the **Helping verb**. It is named as a *helping verb* because it *helps* the principle *verb*.

Auxiliary verbs such as *is, are, am, will, were, have, has, do, does*, etc. are applied in *conjunction* with *main verbs* to represent variations of time. The mixture of *helping verbs* with *main verbs* creates phrases that are called *verb phrases*.

List of auxiliary verbs:

1. **Be (is, am, are, was, were, being, been)**
2. **have (had, has)**
3. **Do (did, does)**
4. **May (might)**
5. **Shall (should)**
6. **Can (could)**
7. **Will (would)**
8. **Ought to**
9. **Used to**
10. **Dare**
11. **Must**
12. **Need**

Auxiliary Verbs are divided into two categories:

1. Primary Auxiliaries
2. Modal Auxiliaries

1. Primary Auxiliaries

Primary Auxiliaries help form the *tenses, questions, negative, voice*, etc. when connected with the *main verbs*. These auxiliaries can be used along and function as *main verbs*.

Primary Auxiliaries are the forms of the verb and we can divide them into three groups:

1. The group consists of a form of **(be)**: are, am, is, was, were, being, be, and been.
2. The group consists of a form of **(have)**: have, having, has, and had.
3. The group consists of a form of **(do)**: did, do, doing, and does.



Shall, will, and forms of (do), (have), and (be) connect with main verbs to show time and voice. As *auxiliaries*, the *verb* be, have, and do can *improve* form to show differences in subject and experience.

2. Modal Auxiliaries

Other than the *three primary auxiliary verbs* do, be, and have modal or modal *auxiliary verbs* are *specific verbs* that do not change their *form* for *several subjects*. It is practiced along with the *main verbs*. *Modal auxiliary verbs* are not practiced individually. These *auxiliaries* display the "**manner**" or "**mode**" of actions means by the *verbs*.

You can use modal auxiliary verbs in these patterns-

⇒ *modal + main verb*

⇒ *modal + have + past participle*

⇒ *modal + be + present participle*

Modal auxiliaries are utilized to show roles such as *ability, possibility, permission, probability, lack of necessity, advice, prohibition, obligation, duty*, etc. Common modal *verbs* are; **can, may, could, might, would, will, should, have to, need to, used to, must, dare**, etc.

Properties of modals

1. Modals denote actions such as power, request, permission, possibility, willingness, advice, obligation, etc.
2. Modals never improve their form.
3. The first form of the verb is practiced with modals
4. Modals are not influenced by numbers, gender, or a person of a verb
5. Modals verbs can't merge and they do not have -ing forms.
6. Modals ought and used are supported by to.

Difference between the primary auxiliary and modal auxiliary.

1. **Primary auxiliary** switch form according to the number and person of the subject but modal **auxiliary** does not change form according to the **gender, number**, and a person of the subject.
2. **Primary auxiliary** stand along in a sentence and then it can be used as the main verb but the modal auxiliary does not stand alone in a sentence but always goes with a full verb
3. The first form of the **verb** can be used after a modal **auxiliary**. Primary auxiliary '**do**' also takes the first form of the **verb** after them.
4. **Primary auxiliary** '**be**' and '**have**' are followed by *present participle* and *past participle* and in **modal auxiliary** '**have**' or '**be**' is put after the modal then the **main verb** can be put in its different forms.

Detailed information about the use of modals

1. Can

Can is utilized for all *persons* in the *present tense*. The use of can indicates the right or authority of the subject or the connections are so *informal*. *Can* is utilized to represent: **ability, request, offer, possibility, permission, and suggestion** in the **present**.

Examples of Can

1. We **can** win the dance competition easily.
2. He **can** cook sandwiches.
3. You **can** join any personality development course.
4. She **can** kick you.
5. Mom, **can** I attend my friend's wedding function.

2. Could

'**Could**' is being used for all the people in the *past tense*. *Could* is generally accepted to ask questions. *Could* is managed to express **ability, possibility, request, offer, suggestion, and permission** in the **past**. *Could* signify more *politeness* and *courteousness*. '**Could**' is the past equivalent of '*can*'.

Examples:

1. I **could** dance well when I was younger.
2. If I had the car, I **could** go on a long drive.
3. **Could** you lend me your earphones for one hour?
4. On weekends I **could** go to maths tuition.
5. You **could** succeed if you do smart work.

3. May

The *form may* is used for all persons of the *present tense* and the *future tense*. The use of may usually denotes the permission granted by somebody else. It is used to express *possibility, wish, permission, suggestion, and offer*.

Examples:

1. May I end the meeting now?
2. My parents may visit here tomorrow.
3. I may buy a new dress from here whenever I need it.
4. You may wear my clothes for the party.
5. Jatin may come today.

4. Might

Might is used for *all persons* of the *past tense* and it shows remote *possibility*. *Might* is utilized as the *past equivalent* to *may*. The use of *might* for *requests* expresses more *politeness*, *lack of confidence*, or *hesitation*. *Might* is used in the *perfect tense*.

Examples:

1. He **might** support me in the competition.
2. **Might** I have a chance to sing?
3. The children said that the teacher **might** come.
4. You **might** try this ice cream.
5. My father **might** recover.

5. Should and would

Should is practiced as the past equivalent of shall. '*Should*' is applied to represent; *duty*, *responsibility*, *advice*, *probability*, *expectation*, *obligation*, and *mild command*.

Would is generally utilized for offers it is also related to knowing the choices of the others. It signifies the future *hypothetical conditions*, *polite requests*, *preferences*, *wishes*, and *habitual past* activity.

Examples:

1. You **should** participate in the painting competition.
2. They **should** work hard to clear this examination.
3. **Would** to come to my sister's wedding?
4. He **would** sit for hours playing video games.
5. She **should** attend the dance classes regularly.

6. Will and Shall

'*Will*' is utilized to represent pure *future actions* with the *second* and *third* person. '*Will*' with the front person is applied to show *promise*, *threat*, *determination*, *resolution*, *willingness*, or *offer*. In interrogative sentences '*will*' is managed with the *second* and *third* person.

With the first person "**shall**" is practiced to show pure future action, while the application of *shall* with the *second* and *third* person signifies; *determination*, *threat*, *command*, *promise*. The usage of *shall* with the *first person* in an *interrogative sentence* represents suggestions, the willingness of the other person.

Examples:

1. I **will** start the morning walk now.
2. **Shall** we go to Darjeeling together?



3. We **shall** leave for Mumbai tomorrow.
4. She **shall** get a reward for her kindness.
5. I **will** explain this topic tomorrow.

7. Need and Dare

Need is used as the *main verb* they are followed by *to + first form of the verb* and used only in the **present** tense for all the persons. As an **auxiliary verb** need is used to express *obligation* or *necessity*. Need also used as modal auxiliaries to form *interrogative sentences* and *negative sentences*.

Dare is also called *semi-modals* as it can be used as the *main verbs* and they are followed by *to + first form of the verb*. Dare denote *venture, defiance* or *challenge*, and courage in *negative sentences*. **Dare** can also be used to make *interrogative sentences*.

Examples:

1. She **needs** to speak politely.
2. How **dare** you touch my laptop?
3. I **need** your guidance in a Science project.
4. You do not **dare** to speak about her brother.
5. He **needs** to revise the Social Science chapters again.

8. Used to and Ought to

Used is accompanied by the complete infinitive '**to**'. It has no **present tense**.

Ought is also a *modal verb*. The form of **ought** is applied for the *present, past, or future tense*. it signifies the moral *obligation, strong probability*.

Examples:

1. You **ought to** take time on time.
2. I **used to** read English newspapers daily.
3. She **ought to** love dogs.
4. My mother is **used to** go to the NGO every day.
5. Children **ought to** prepare a dance properly.

Worksheet of Verb-Auxiliaries and Modals for Class 8

Use appropriate models to fill in the blanks.

1. ____ (may/can) you have a long life!
2. He ____ (may/could) speak two languages when he was ten.
3. You ____ (would/ should) watch her latest movies.
4. ____ (shall/will) we go to the long drive today?
5. You ____ (might/may) want to try this recipe.

6. ____ (should/will) you, please stop gossiping.
7. He has lost your watch and he ____ (dare/must) not to tell you.
8. I ____ (used to/need) play cricket daily in the morning.
9. She ____ (may/should) go park whenever she likes.
10. You ____ (ought to/dare) consult a Doctor.

Answers:

1. May
2. Could
3. Should
4. Shall
5. Might
6. Will
7. Dare
8. Used to
9. May
10. Ought to