

In this lecture we are going to explain the following material :

1- has /have to + infinitives هنا معناها (مضطرا إلى) أي أن المتحدث مجبور على فعل
شيء معين

I have to study hard .

She has to sleep well before the exam.

Neg : I don't have to study hard.

Yes/no : Do I have to study hard ? → yes, you do. or no, you don't .

Wh.q : Why do you have to study hard ? → because I want to get a high score.

In the past tense → had to + infinitives

She had to wear a uniform last day.

2- have / have got :

I have a new car → I have got a new car. لهما نفس المعنى لكنهما يختلفان في
حالتَي النفي والاستفهام

She has a new flat. or she has got a new flat.

Neg : I don't have a new car. Or I haven't got a new car.

Yes/no : Do you have a new car ? → yes, I do. Or no, I don't .

Have you got a new car ? → yes, I have. Or no, I haven't.

Wh.q : what do you have ? or what have you got ?

3- can / could /might / must / shall / should / will / would :

تعتبر هذه الافعال افعال مساعدة ويجب ان ياتي الفعل الرئيسي بعدها خالي من اي اضافة

I can drive.

It might rain.

She should apologize to her teacher.

He must get his hair cut.

Neg : I can not drive

It might not rain.

She should not apologize to her teacher.

He must not get his hair cut.

Yes/no : can I drive ? → yes, you can. or no, you cannot.

Should she apologize to her teacher? Or Do you think she should apologize to her teacher?

Wh.q : what should she do ?