Modal Verbs

English modal verbs are often challenging for many reasons, including both grammar and meaning. Here are some important general guidelines on the use of modal verbs:

- 1) English modal verbs are auxiliary verbs they are always combined with other verbs to show complete meanings.
- 2) There are both single-word modal verbs and phrasal modal verbs.

The single-word modal verbs are:

can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would

Phrasal modal verbs include the following:

be able to, be going to, be supposed to, had better, have to, have got to, ought to, used to

3) All the single-word modal verbs above are followed by the simple form of verbs:

NOT this:

He may knows the answer.

He may knowing the answer.

NOR this:

He may know the answer.

He may known the answer.

He may know the answer.

He may know the answer.

4) Most of the phrasal modal verbs include to:

be able to, be going to, be supposed to, have to, have got to, ought to, used to

With these phrasal modal verbs, the simple form of a verb follows to:

He's able to help us.

He's going to help us.

He has to help us.

He ought to help us.

He used to help us.

5) One of the phrasal modal verbs, 'had better', does not include 'to'.

Use the simple form of a verb after 'had better':

He'd better help us. (NOT: He'd better to help us.)

- 6) All of the modal verbs show meaning. When they are used with a verb, they show someone's feeling or attitude toward the action or situation that the verb shows.
- 7) Every modal verb has more than one use and/or meaning.

Special Note: In some grammar books, 'dare' and 'need' are included in lists of modals because their "behavior," in some situations, is similar to the "behavior" of modals:

'Dare' can be used with or without 'to' and a simple verb in negative statements and in questions:

He didn't dare (to) leave early. / Do I dare (to) leave early?

'Need' can be used with not and a simple verb:

He need not leave early.

SUPPLEMENT: 'Need' as a modal

As a modal verb, 'need' is most typically used in negative sentences or in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning. It expresses absence of necessity or obligation, and it is followed by a bare infinitive:

Nobody **need** think that we are rich.

She **need** not arrive (needn't arrive) so early.

If you want good results, you will **need** to work harder.

'Need' as a modal verb also occurs in interrogative sentences, but this use is much more formal:

Need you make so much noise? (MORE COMMON = Do you need to make so much noise?)

If used in statements, 'need to' is often used in the same context as 'have to' meaning necessity, but many times, 'need to' is used to express something that is less urgent, something in which you have a choice:

I have to work late tonight.

I need to work late tonight.

MORE on Modal Verbs [Page 2]

"CAN" is one of the most commonly used modal verbs in English. It can be used to express ability or opportunity, to request or offer permission, and to show possibility or impossibility.

EXAMPLES:

I can ride a horse.
We can stay with my brother when we are in Paris.
She cannot stay out after 10 PM.
Can you hand me the stapler?
Any child can grow up to be president.

ABILITY
OPPORTUNITY
PERMISSION
REQUEST
POSSIBILITY

• It cannot be done. IMPOSSIBILITY / INABILITY

"COULD" is a modal verb used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make suggestions and requests. "Could" is also commonly used in conditional sentences as the conditional form of "can."

EXAMPLES:

Extreme rain could cause the river to flood the city.
Nancy could ski like a pro by the age of 11.
You could see a movie or go out to dinner.
Could I use your computer to email my boss?
We could go on the trip, if I didn't have to work this weekend.
CONDITIONAL

"HAD BETTER" is most commonly used to make recommendations. It can also be used to express desperate hope as well as warn people.

EXAMPLES:

You had better take your umbrella with you today.
 RECOMMENDATION / ADVICE

• That bus **had better** get here soon! DESPERATE HOPE

• You had better watch the way you talk to me in the future! WARNING

"HAVE TO" is used to express certainty, necessity, and obligation.

EXAMPLES:

This answer has to be correct.
The soup has to be stirred continuously to prevent burning.
They have to leave early.

CERTAINTY
NECESSITY
OBLIGATION

"HAVE GOT TO" is used to express necessity and obligation.

EXAMPLES:

Drivers have got to get a license to drive a car in the US.
I have got to be at work by 8:30 AM.
DRIGATION
OBLIGATION

"MAY" is a modal verb most commonly used to express possibility. It can also be used to give or request permission, although this usage is becoming less common.

EXAMPLES:

Cheryl may be at home, or perhaps at work.
 POSSIBILITY
 Johnny, you may leave the table when you have finished your dinner.
 May I use your bathroom?
 REQUEST PERMISSION

"MIGHT" is a modal verb most commonly used to express possibility. It is also often used in conditional sentences. English speakers can also use "might" to make suggestions or requests (this is generally less common in American English). EXAMPLES:

Your purse might be in the living room.
 If I didn't have to work, I might go with you.
 You might visit the botanical gardens during your visit.
 Might I borrow your pen?

POSSIBILITY
CONDITIONAL
SUGGESTION
REQUEST

"MUST" is a modal verb most commonly used to express certainty. It can also be used to express necessity or strong recommendation, although native speakers prefer the more flexible form "have to." "Must not" can be used to prohibit actions, but this sounds very severe; speakers prefer to use softer modal verbs such as "should not" or "ought not" to dissuade rather than prohibit.

EXAMPLES:

This must be the right address!
 Students must pass an entrance examination to study at this school.

NECESSITY

• You **must** take some medicine for that cough. STRONG RECOMMENDATION

Jenny, you must not play in the street!
 It must not be very hard to do.

PROHIBITION

PROBABILITY

"NEED" is most typically used in negative sentences or in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning. It expresses absence of necessity or obligation, and it is followed by a bare infinitive. EXAMPLES:

Nobody need think that we are rich.
 She need not arrive (needn't arrive) so early.
 ABSENCE OF NECESSITY

• If you want good results, you will **need** to work harder. OBLIGATION

If used in statements, 'need to' is often used in the same context as 'have to' meaning necessity, but many times, 'need to' is used to express something that is less urgent, something in which you have a choice:

• I need to work late tonight. = I have to work late tonight. NECESSITY

"OUGHT TO" is used to advise or make recommendations. "Ought to" also expresses assumption or expectation as well as strong probability, often with the idea that something is deserved. "Ought not" (without "to") is used to advise against doing something, although American English may tend to prefer the less formal forms "should not" or "had better not." EXAMPLES:

• You **ought to** stop smoking. RECOMMENDATION

• Jim **ought to** get the promotion. IT IS EXPECTED BECAUSE HE DESERVES IT.

• This stock **ought to** increase in value. PROBABILITY

Mark ought not drink so much.
 ADVICE AGAINST SOMETHING (NOTICE THERE IS NO "TO")

"SHALL" is a modal verb used to indicate future action. It is most commonly used in sentences with "I" or "we," and is often found in suggestions, such as "Shall we go?" "Shall" is also frequently used in promises or voluntary actions. In formal English, the use of "shall" to describe future events often expresses inevitability or predestination. "Shall" is much more commonly heard in British English than in American English; American English tends to prefer the use of other forms, although o sometimes "shall" is used in suggestions or formalized language.

EXAMPLES:

Shall I help you?
 I shall never forget where I came from.
 He shall become our next king.
 I'm afraid Mr. Smith shall become our new director.
 SUGGESTION
 PROMISE
 PREDESTINATION
 INEVITABILITY

"SHOULD" is a modal verb most commonly used to make recommendations or give advice. It can also be used to express obligation as well as expectation.

EXAMPLES:

• When you go to Berlin, you **should** visit the palaces in Potsdam. RECOMMENDATION

You should focus more on your family and less on work.
 I really should be in the office by 7:00 AM.
 By now, they should already be in Dubai.

EXPECTATION

"WILL" is a modal verb used with promises or voluntary actions that take place in the future. "Will" can also be used to make predictions about the future.

EXAMPLES:

• I promise that I **will** write you every single day. PROMISE

• I will make dinner tonight. VOLUNTARY ACTION

• He thinks it **will** rain tomorrow. PREDICTION

"WOULD" is a modal verb most commonly used to create conditional verb forms. It also serves as the past form of the modal verb "will." Additionally, "would" can indicate repetition in the past.

EXAMPLES:

If he were an actor, he would be in adventure movies.
I knew that she would be very successful in her career.
When they first met, they would always have picnics on the beach.

REPETITION

Modal Verb PRACTICE:

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences

below (1 - 30) with the correct Modal Verb \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow according to the function the sentence one word per blank space.

(1) You MUST listen to the professor during the lecture. **NECESSITY** (2) He OUGHT ____ to be home by seven o'clock. **PROBABILITY** (3) What WOULD you do if you lost your job? CONDITIONAL (4) CAN ___ I come with you? REQUEST (5) I NEED to renew my visa next week. **NECESSITY** (6) You <u>CANNOT</u> be in two places at the same time. IMPOSSIBILITY / INABILITY (7) You HAD better clean this mess up, or you won't get any ice cream. WARNING (8) There MIGHT be other problems that we don't know about. **POSSIBILITY** (9) This particular type of car <u>CAN</u> drive cross country. **ABILITY** (10) It MUST be hard to work 60-hours a week. **PROBABILITY** (11) When I was in college I COULD stay up all night without consequence. PAST ABILITY (12) If I inherited a billion dollars, I WOULD buy Google. CONDITIONAL (13) You NEED not have worried about the dinner - it was delicious! ABSENCE OF NECESSITY (14) MAY I sit down here? REQUEST PERMISSION (15) You really CANNOT get a good job unless you go to university. INABILITY (16) | WILL send you the results when I get them. **VOLUNTARY ACTION / PROMISE** (17) Margaret SHOULD not jump to conclusions. **ADVICE** (18) If Sara's parents agree, you CAN go to the sleepover at her house this weekend. PERMISSION / POSSIBILITY (19) We COULD go to dinner after the movie. SUGGESTION / POSSIBILITY (20) A reader <u>CAN</u> borrow up to six books at any one time. GIVE PERMISSION (21) If you're not working tomorrow, we COULD go on a picnic. CONDITIONAL (22) | HAVE ____ to get a birthday present for my wife. **OBLIGATION** (23) YOU _HAD ____ better pay attention, or you will fail the exam! RECOMMENDATION / ADVICE / WARNING (24) You MIGHT try using a little more basil in the sauce next time. SUGGESTION (25) If you rest, you WILL feel better. PREDICTION / CONDITIONAL (26) My dry cleaning SHOULD be ready this afternoon. EXPECTATION (27) You OUGHT to be nicer to your little brother. **RECOMMENDATION**

(28) I MIGHT have to cancel my plans for Saturday night.

(29) We CAN visit my sister when we are in Brighton.

(30) You SHOULD be wearing your seat belt.

Achyla

POSSIBILITY

OBLIGATION

OPPORTUNITY / ABILITY

May and Might When Expressing Possibility

In popular usage and speech, *may* and *might* are used interchangeably when referring to possibility and probability, but there is a slight difference between the two.

May is used to express what is possible, factual, or could be factual. For example:

- He may lose his job.
- We **may** go on vacation.
- I may have dessert after dinner.

Might is used to express what is hypothetical, counterfactual, or remotely possible. For example:

- If you hurry, you might get there on time.
- If I had shown up on time, I **might** have kept my job.
- If I win the lottery, I might buy a Ferrari.

Right away we notice that *might* deals with situations that are speculative or did not actually happen, i.e. hypothetical, whereas *may* deals with situations that are possible or could be factual.

An easy way to express/remember this difference is that **might** suggests a lower probability than does **may**. If something is very far-fetched (nepravděpodobný / za vlasy přitažený), you probably want to use **might**.

Might is the Past Tense of May

The second distinction, which is the more important of the two, between these two words is that **might** is the past tense of **may**. In most confusing situations, you can easily make the correct choice by remembering this fact. For example:

- He might have called earlier, but I was not home. (Past tense)
- The criminal might not have been caught, had you not sounded the alarm. (Past tense)
- I may go to the movies tonight. (Present tense)

If you can determine the tense of your sentence, you can easily choose between *might* or *may*.

Can You Use Might/May Have Interchangeably?

Some people claim that you can use **might have** and **may have** interchangeably, but this is a bad idea. **May have** should not be used in the past tense.

According to the American Heritage Dictionary's 2012 Usage Panel survey, the vast majority of experts disagree with using **might have** and **may have** in the same contexts. AHD provided their panel with the following two sentences:

- If John Lennon had not been shot, the Beatles might have gotten back together.
- If John Lennon had not been shot, the Beatles may have gotten back together.

In the survey, 97 percent of the Usage Panelist found the first sentence to be acceptable while only 32 percent found the second sentence to be acceptable.

Far from just a few grammar-loving pedants, the majority of experts view this distinction as necessary, and if you're writing for any kind of professional audience, you will want to make sure you're keeping these two words separated.

May and Might When Asking Permission

May and might can also both be used when asking for permission. For example:

- You **may** have another piece of cake.
- May I go to the restroom?
- Might I ask when the movie starts?
- Might I ask for a favor?

When asking for permission, may is much more common than might.

While both of these words can be used to ask permission, if you're not careful, they can lead to <u>ambiguity</u> (nejednoznačnost / dvojsmysl(nost) / nejasnost). For example, if you were to ask the question:

• May I go to the movies tonight?

You will want to be clear when you go to tell your friends whether or not you received permission. For example:

• I may not go to the movies tonight.

When you say this, do you mean "I <u>am not allowed to go</u> to the movies tonight" or do you mean "I <u>might not go</u> to the movies tonight."?

In situations like this, it's best to use **might** to avoid any confusion that might arise.

• I might not go to the movies tonight.

Summary

It's important to keep *might* vs. *may* separated so you can maintain clarity in your writing.

Might carries with it less probability and applies to hypothetical and counterfactual situations. **Might** is also the past tense of **may**.

May applies to situations that are possible or could be possible.

When talking about something that is not happening, it can be better to use **might** to avoid confusion with the permissive **may**.

Modal Verb PRACTICE 2: [Page 6]

Some helpful vocabulary for reading exercise below:

agent (n.) – a professional (in Real Estate, property) available (adj.) - ready; able to be used, easily be bought or found

condominium (n.) - an independent living space or unit in a larger building or complex

eager (adj.) – be excited about something that will happen

flake (expression) - an unreliable person

furnish (v.) – put furniture and other things into a room or house

lease (n.) – a legal agreement to pay rent; We have a twelve-month lease.

listings (pl. n.) – information about available places to live (in newspaper or an online database)

purchases (pl. n.) - buys

show up (verbal expression) - appear as expected or agreed

Read the following text and select the modal form that best completes the sentences (1 - 16) and the context from the options below (a, b, c or d).

Moving into an Apartment

finish Unfor find o	ed college and have tunately, it's not so ed all the available listing	e a job, I realize that livin asy to find an apartmer gs. Because of my agen	ng at home (2) dr nt in the city. Without a t's help, I found a won	not have a job. But now the crossive my parents and me crossive my parents and me crossive my local field in the condominium this man because I am twenty.	azy. oe able to orning
best morn	friend said, "I (6)	able to help you move	next week." He adde	my possessions into my litt d, "I (7) rather help ed move. He (8) really be	arlier in the
		at he (9) me move et all my possessions into		I up. What a flake! With the	e help of
extra	money for unexpect ard with so many bills	ted emergencies." I kno	w that everyone (12) _ ourchases. The first thin	r money each month. Save to save a little extra m g that I (13) was furnit	oney, but
l† (15)	about a year u	until I am able to comple	etely furnish my apartn	nent. By this time next year	,1
(16) _	a lot about living	g independently.		_	7
(1)	a) may not	b) cannot	c) could not	d) shall not	
(2)	a) could	b) should	c) would have	d) should have	
(3)	a) shall	b) should	c) might	d) can	
(4)	a) able	b) <mark>can</mark>	c) have to	d) can do	
(5)	a) shall not	b) not able to	c) had better not	d) couldn't	
(6)	a) will be	b) could be	c) must be	d) have got to be	
(7)	a)	b) shall	c) might	d) would	
(8)	a) must to	b) will	c) must	d) ought to	
(9)	a) would help	b) would to help	c) was going help	d) should help	
(10)	a) am able to	b) can	c) was able to	d) could have	
(11)	a) mustn't	b) don't have to	c) shall not have	d) aren't able to	
(12)	a) must	b) is supposed	c) had better	d) need	
(13)	a) must have	b) had to have	c) must have had	d) would have had	
(14)	a) should sleep	b) must have slept	c) could have slept	d) am able to sleep	
(15)	a) must take	b) will have taken	c) would take	d) will take	
(16)	a) must learn	b) will learn	c) would learn	d) will have learned	1

For Questions 1-15, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence <u>using the word given</u>. **Do not change** the word given. You must use between two (2) and five (5) words including the word given.

(1) He looks really disappointed. Obviously, he expected to win the race. He looks really disappointed. He <u>MUST HAVE EXPECTED</u> to win the race	EXPECTED .
(2) I'm sure he's not Michael Jackson. He died a few years ago! He CANNOT BE MICHAEL JACKS Placause he died a few years ago.	BE
(3) I'm sure he didn't understand what I was saying to him. He MUST HAVE MISUNDERSTOOD hat I was saying to him.	MISUNDERSTOOD
(4) I prefer to arrive an hour early. I WOULD RATHER ARRIVE an hour early.	RATHER
(5) It was very bad of you to use my mobile without asking my permission. You OUGHT TO HAVE ASKED before you used my mobile.	OUGHT
(6) He is so rich that I am sure he is always happy. He is so rich that HE MUST ALWAYS BE happy.	MUST
(7) I went to the office then remembered it was my day off. I NEED NOT HAVE GONE TO the office as it was my day off.	HAVE
(8) You were expected to answer all the questions on the exam paper. You SHOULD HAVE ANSWERED TO the questions on the examination paper.	ANSWERED
(9) He looks so pale that I'm sure he has seen a ghost. He MUST HAVE SEEN A ghost because now he looks very pale.	MUST
(10) Perhaps we missed the correct turning. We MIGHT HAVE MISSED the correct turning.	MIGHT
(11) I'm afraid you can't smoke in here. You ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SMOKIF here.	ALLOWED
(12) They will expect you to wear a suit for the interview. You HAVE GOT TO GET a suit for the interview.	HAVE
(13) I'd see a doctor if I were you. You OUGHT TO SEE a doctor.	OUGHT
(14) He couldn't swim until he was in his twenties. He WAS NOT ABLE TO SWIM until he was in his twenties.	ABLE
(15) We got a table at the restaurant without a reservation. We DIDNT NEED TO book a table at the restaurant.	NEED

Academic Vocabulary / Word Formation

Complete the following sentences	(1 - 24) by filling in the blank spaces w	vith <u>the proper</u> form of the word
given for that sentence. Use ONLY C	NE word per blank space: <u>DO NOT</u> add	any words [e.g. prepositions].

given for mar semen	ce. use other other word per blank space. bo not dad any words [e.g. prepositions].
(1) ABSENCE	She has been ABSENT from school for several days.
(2) ABILITY	You should be ABLE to evaluate your own work.
(3) ADVISE	I really need to get some basic financial <u>ADVICE</u> .
(4) CERTAINTY	Without treatment, she will almost <u>CERTAINLY</u> die.
(5) CHALLENGING	The role will be the biggest CHALLENGE of his acting career.
(6) DIED	Do you believe in life after DEATH ?
(7) EXPRESS	I could tell from the EXPRESSION on her face that something serious had happened
(8) FLEXIBLE	He tried to impress me by <u>FLEXING</u> his huge muscles.
(9) FREQUENTLY	Houses are sold here with greater FREQUENC Than in most other parts of the country
(10) HARMFUL	There were those who found the joke offensive, but Johnson insisted it was just a bit of HARMLESS fun.
(11) NECESSITY	Is it <u>NECESSARY</u> for all of us to be present at the meeting this afternoon?
(12) OBLIGATION	Tenants are OBLIGATED to pay their rent on time.
(13) POSSESSIONS	Different workers POSSESS different skills.
(14) PREFER	Choosing furniture is largely a matter of personal PREFERENCE.
(15) RECOMMENDATION	ONS This book is highly RECOMMENDE by teachers.
(16) REPETITION	Please don't REPEAT what I've just told you to anyone else.
(17) RESERVATION	These seats are RESERVED for the elderly and women with babies.
(18) SEVERE	Their daughter was <u>SEVERALY</u> injured in a car accident.
(19) SITUATION	The school is SITUATED near the park.
(20) STATEMENTS	It is often STATED that humans use only 10 per cent of thier brain.
(21) SUGGESTIONS	SUGGEST that we wait a while before we make any firm decisions.
(22) UNFORTUNATELY	You're very <u>FORTUNATE</u> to have found such a nice house.
(23) URGENT	"Come straight away!" she said <u>URGENTLY</u> .
(24) WONDERFUL	The sight of the Grand Canyon stretching out before them filled them with WONDER
Prepositions	

Complete the following sentences (1 - 15) by filling in the blank spaces with the proper preposition. You may use ONLY ONE word for each blank space.

- (1) Atheists do not believe IN God.
- (2) Two atoms of hydrogen combine WITH one atom of oxygen to form a molecule of water.
- (3) It's important to focus ON your strengths and to minimize your weaknesses.
- (4) There was a flash of light followed BY an explosion.
- (5) Drinking lots of water is good FOR the complexion.*
- (6) We did an analysis of the way that government money has been spent IN the past.
- (7) Donald is 30 years old, but he still lives AT home with his parents.
- (8) He was unwilling to make a prediction ABOUT which books would sell best in the coming year.
- (9) Two huge boulders had to be moved out OF the way before the trucks could get through.
- (10) The whole ceremony took place <u>IN</u> complete silence.
- (11) The chainsaw is a dangerous tool it should be used WITH great care.
- (12) No artificial sweeteners are used IN this product.
- (13) Sulphur is also used TO sterilize equipment.
- (14) Did you go TO the office today?
- (15) I often read English magazines, but with the help OF a dictionary.

^{*} complexion = the natural appearance of the skin on a person's face, especially its colour or quality.

Both **cannot** and **can not** are acceptable spellings, but the first is much more usual. Cannot belongs to a certain category of helping verbs and almost always appears as a single word. There are very rare occasions, however, where it is appropriate to have the words separated.

WHEN TO USE CANNOT

What does cannot mean? Cannot is a contraction of the two words can and not. It functions as an auxiliary verb that describes an action as impossible or not allowed.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- You cannot have any pudding until you eat your meat.
- You cannot possibly jump far enough to reach the other side of the chasm.
- But it cannot be easy for Woods to forget how he started 2015: with a first-round withdrawal and three scores in the 80s in his first six events. –The New York Times

On a more technical level, cannot is a negative modal auxiliary verb. Modal verbs, like can, modify grammatical mood; in other words, they reflect a person's perception of the possibility, likelihood, obligation, or necessity of an action or event.

The verb can communicates the potential mood, which indicates likelihood or possibility. In the contraction cannot, the likelihood or possibility is negated, therefore expressing impossibility or denial.

IS CANNOT ONE WORD?

Most people probably know the aforementioned information; they understand the meaning of cannot. The primary question at hand is, "Is cannot one word?"

In most cases—say 99 percent of ordinary writing—cannot will appear as a single word. There are only rare circumstances that cannot should appear as two words—and most of these should probably be rewritten anyway.

Cannot can also be shortened into the contraction can't, which means the same thing.

FOR EXAMPLE:

• You can't drive faster than the speed limit and expect to avoid getting a ticket.

Remember, however, to avoid contractions in formal writing.

WHEN TO USE CAN NOT

What does can not mean? Can not, as two separate words, is not a proper verb phrase. When describing an action which is impossible, you should **always** use cannot.

The words can and not should only appear together when they are part of separate but adjacent phrases.

FOR EXAMPLE:

• By buying two cakes, Alina can not only have her cake, but eat it, too.

In this sentence, not is a part of another construction, i.e., not only...but /too. In this case, you would separate cannot into two words.

You might also simply rework the sentence as a whole.

FOR EXAMPLE:

• Since Alina bought two cakes, she can now have her cake and eat it too.

A TRICK TO REMEMBER THE DIFFERENCE

A good rule of thumb is that *cannot* is always one word, never two. Of course, rules are meant to be broken, and sometimes, albeit rarely, *cannot* can appear as two words. In these rare cases where it is appropriate, you would be well advised to simply rephrase your sentence, but if you insist on keeping it as it is, just remember that *can not* must be a part of two separate constructions to be correct.

CANNOT

- The government cannot be seen to give in to terrorists' demands.
- It feels terrible when your child is ill and you cannot help them.
- Obviously the school cannot function without teachers.
- These plants cannot survive in very cold conditions.
- Some sounds cannot be detected by the human ear.

CAN NOT

- We can not only break even, but also turn a profit.
- The company's new product **can not only** reduce emissions, but also trap some of the existing greenhouse gasses.
- These green industries can not only create more jobs, but also promote sustainable development of the land.
- They can not only take all of your money, but destroy your entire life with a single keystroke.

Overall, CANNOT is better for formal writing.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and for each of the blank spaces (1 - 15) choose the best answer (a, b, c or d). Then look at the comprehension questions and choose the best answer (a, b, c, d or e) for each of the questions (1 - 7).

of Sew today States. carried	rard and Knik, and from (2) the Iditarod To The Iditarod Trail quick d across this trail. (4) who had to travel be	n there by land into th rail, one of the Nationa kly (3) a major th also used it to get	ne gold fields. The trail al Historic Trails designa oroughfare in Alaska, from place to place, i	tveled by boat to the coot they used to travel inland ated by the Congress of as the mail and supplies including the priests, ministry (5) travel down the	d is known the United were ters, and
suddei meant carryin	nly there was much lest dog teams were no lo	ss travel on the Iditaroo onger the standard m es, there was less need	d Trail. The introduction ode of transportation,	re they had come from, on of the airplane in the la and of course with the a eral. The final blow to the	te 1920's irplane
a cruc people Alaska idea to dog sle	ial role in Alaska's earl e knew about the form 's colorful history. To ro o have a dog sled race	y settlements. Dorothy ner use of sled dogs as sise awareness about e over the Iditarod Tra named Joe Redingtor	G. Page, a self-made working animals and this aspect (9) Al iil. She presented her id	, or that dog teams he historian, recognized he about the Iditarod Trail's askan history, she came adea to an enthusiastic mend the Redingtons were	ow few role in up with the usher, as
Club, o miles c donati	along with men from th of the Iditarod Trail. To r	ne Adult Camp in Sutto raise (12) in the ro	on, helped clear years ace, a \$25,000 purse w	n 1967. The Aurora Dog M s of overgrowth from the vas offered, with Joe Red oroximately 27 miles long	first nine ington
of Idito the de (15) uninho	arod by 1973. However cision was made to ta believed it could no	r, in 1972, the U.S. Arm like the race all the wo ot be done and that it	y reopened the trail as ay to the city of Nome- t was crazy to send a b	ace a little further to the g s a winter exercise, and so —over 1,000 miles. There ounch of mushers out into hat year, and to date ov	o in 1973, were many o the vast,
					7
(1)	a) on	b) at	c) to	d) for	
(2)	a) like	b) such	c) as	d) by	
(3)	a) became	b) did become	c) had became	d) becoming	1
(4)	a) Persons	b) A people	c) People	d) Peoples	
(5)	a) way how to	b) means of	c) method for	d) communication to	
(6)	a) to	b) on	c) by	d) at	
(7)	a) showing	b) demonstration	c) example	d) appearance	
(8)	a) was existing	b) existed	c) did exist	d) existence	1
(9)	a) of	b) for	c) with	d) on	
(10)	a) for promoting	b) on promotion	c) with promoted	d) to promote	
(11)	a) Many of people	b) Most of people	c) Many people	d) Much people	
(12)	a) interest	b) interests	c) an interest	d) the interest	1
(13)	a) Afterwards	b) Later	c) After	d) Then	}
(14)	a) longer	b) lengthen	c) longate	d) lengthize	
(15)	a), who	b), which	c) who	d) what	

- (1) The primary purpose of this passage is to...
 - a) ...recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorializes it.
 - b) ...describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race.
 - c) ...outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail.
 - d) ...reestablish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history
- (2) Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except...
 - a) ...more modern forms of transportation.
 - b) ...depleted gold mines.
 - c) ...highway routes to ghost towns.
 - d) ...reduced demand for land travel.
- (3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for 'mode'?
 - a) formula
- b)way
- c) preference
- d) option

- (4) According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race...
 - a) ...was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees.
 - b) ...was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history.
 - c) ...ended at the ghost town of Iditarod.
 - d) ...boasted a total of 400 entrants.
- (5) As used in paragraph 3, the phrase 'self-made historian' implies that Dorothy G. Page...
 - a) ...was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive.
 - b) ...was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials.
 - c) ...had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest.
 - d) ...had personally educated others about Alaska's history.
- (6) In 1925, when a diphtheria outbreak threatened the lives of people in the remote town of Nome, the government used the Iditarod Trail to transport medicine nearly 700 miles to the town. If the author chose to include this fact in the passage, it would best fit in:
 - a) paragraph 1
- b) paragraph 2
- c) paragraph 3
- d) paragraph 5
- (7) Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972, ...
 - a) ...more people could compete in the Iditarod race.
 - b) ...the mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race.
 - c) ...the trail was cleared all the way to Nome.
 - d) ...the Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition.