

## Modal Verbs

(Unit 2)

\* Modal :- 'Auxiliaries' or helping verbs, which express the 'mode' or 'manner' of the actions indicated by the main verbs.

- Modal verbs provides flexibility to a sentence.
- They express ideas as probability, ability, possibility, permission, obligation, advice etc.

### \* Helping verbs

is / am / are  
was / were  
will / shall  
have / has / had

Helping verbs changes with the subject or according to the subject.

### \* Properties of Modal verbs :-

- (i) Modal verbs have no -s in third person singular.
- (ii) Modal verbs do not have inflection such as -s, -ing or -ed.
- (iii) Modal verbs are usually followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- (iv) Modal verbs are often used to form questions & negatives.
- (v) Modal verbs usually do not have past form.
- (vi) Modal verbs generally can't be used on their own / alone.
- (vii) All modal verbs are here -  
Can Could Shall Should will would  
may might must Dare ought to  
need used to

## \* Uses of Modal verbs

### (i) Used to

- for expressing past habits or state which has ceased now.
- it is used to when we relate something to our past but it shouldn't relate to present.

Ex My grand mother used to swim, when she was young. (Past habit)

My grandmother could swim, when she was young.  
(Past ability)

- I used to play basketball.
- Her hair used to be black in her youth. (but it is not black now).

### (ii) Could :- it is used for past ability or in ability. → it can be used to show possibility as well.

Ex The doctor said that he could care the patient within a week.

→ When I was young, I could climb all the stairs in one breath.

→ I could run a 100 m in 50 sec.

→ If you had a motorcycle, we could go on a long ride

→ Could you please bring me a glass of water.  
(Polite request)

(iii) Ought to :- When we talk about social duties / responsibilities. (Moral duties)

Ex

→ Children ought to obey their parents.

→ You ought to be regular with your studies.

→ A soldier ought to fight for his country.

(iv) Can :-

for showing ability, expressing permission, to be allowed. (Informal)

→ I can fix this car. (Skill)

→ He can jump from this height. (Dare)

→ She can solve this sum. (Ability / Skills)

→ You can go out & have fun. (Informal Permission)

→ Diseases can spread in Rainy season. (Possibility)

(v) May :- Used to express Formal Permission, blessings, high possibility, Offer for help.

→ May I help you Sir? (Offer)

→ May God bless you my child! (Blessings)

→ You may go now & attend your class. (Formal Per.)

→ It may rain today. There are clouds in the sky.  
(High Probability)

### (vi) Might :-

- To express lower level possibility than may.
- For most polite request (Might I)
- Can be used as the past tense of May. (Not usually)  
[only when it is used in narration]
- Ex → He said that I might win that match. (Narration)
- Might I suggest something. (Polite request)
- The sky is very clear and no clouds in the sky but it might rain today. (Less possibility)

### (vii) Should :-

- Suggestive manner., duty, and Past tense for narrations.

Ex You should save some money for future.

You shouldn't remain absent from the class.

You should stop smoking. (Suggestion)

We should help our friend. (duty)

He said that I should prepare the breakfast.

### (viii) Must :-

- Used for emphasis, necessary, Compulsions.
- negative form for prohibition,

Ex → We must love our country.

→ You must give up drinking.

→ You mustn't smoke here.

→ He is preparing food. He must be cook. (Gues)

### (ix) Will :-

- It is used to show future time.
- with please  $\Rightarrow$  request (humble)
- without please  $\Rightarrow$  order (command)
- Strong determination.
- For threatening.

Ex  $\rightarrow$  Will you please give me some books? (humble req.)

$\rightarrow$  He will have heard the news (Past event with)

$\rightarrow$  He will come tomorrow (Future tense guess)

$\rightarrow$  Will you marry me? (Humble request)

$\rightarrow$  He will kill you. (Threatening)

$\rightarrow$  We will come out victorious. (Strong determination)

$\rightarrow$  Will you ~~please~~ shut up your Mouth? (Command)

### (x) Would :-

• Extra polite request  $\Rightarrow$  (would you)

• Past form in indirect speech.

• with 'rather' for expressing as we prefer.

Ex  $\rightarrow$  Would you like a cup of coffee? (request)

$\rightarrow$  She said me that she would go to her office soon. (Past)

$\rightarrow$  I would rather die than live in disgrace.

I would advice you to stop smoking.

(xi) Dare :- auxiliary means "to have courage" (polite request)

$\rightarrow$  I dare talk to the Principal. How dare you?

$\rightarrow$  She doesn't oppose her in-laws.

### (xii) Shall:-

• To express future time (I/we)

Sometimes used for command.

Ex → I Shall bring chocolates from the market.

→ Shall I bring a packet of cigarettes for you?

→ You shall come to the class regularly.

### (xiii) Need:-

→ express obligation

→ Negative form ⇒ needn't.

Ex = You need to get a first division.

They needn't work hard.

You need not to worry, everything is fine.

She needn't have bought another phone.

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## \* Passive-Voice \*

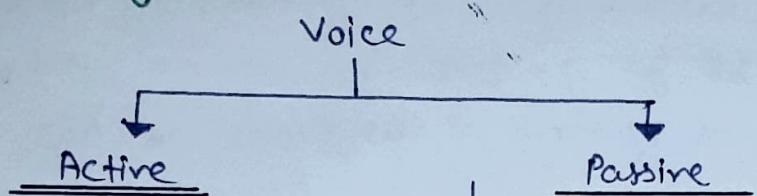
Unit 2 Grammar

• Voice:- The form of a verb that indicates whether the subject of a sentence performs or receives the action of the verb.

or

Form of verb indicating the relation between the participants in a narrated event (Subject / Objects) and the event itself.

• Types of voice:-



When the doer is more prominent, subject is given more emphasis the sentence is in active voice.

→ Sufferer (object) is less importance than doer.

→ The subject of sentence performs the action.

→ The performer of the action must be in the sentence.

• When the Subject is not important but event is more important then we use passive,

When the Sufferer is more prominent, doer is given less importance in the sentence the sentence is in passive voice.

→ ~~Doer~~ Sufferer (object) is given more emphasis than doer.

→ The subject of sentence receives the action.

→ The performer of the action may or may not be identified later in the sentence.

Ex

(A) They are flying reinforcements.

(P) Reinforcement are being flown by them.

### Important Rules

Active : Sub + verb + object

Passive : object  $\leftarrow$  + be form + v<sub>3</sub> + by sub  
(helping verb)

1. Tense	identify	Simple/continuous	Perfect/perfect continuous
Perfect		is / am / are	
past		was / were	have / has

modal verbs  $\Rightarrow$  can, may, might, must, should  
with 'be'

### 2. Object (Sufferer)

Singular	Plural
is	are
was	were
has	have

$\leftarrow$  had  $\rightarrow$

### 3. Action (Verb)

be form + verb  $\rightarrow$  3 form

### Examples

(i) A: Please come here.

P: You are requested to come here.

(ii) A: Sit down.

P: You are ordered to sit down.

(iii) A: Open the door.

P: You are ordered to open the door.

- (iv) A: Please give me your pen.  
P: You are requested to give me your pen.
- (v) P: You are requested to remove your shoes outside.  
A: Please remove your shoes outside.
- (vi) P: Vegetables are being sold by them.  
A: They are selling vegetables.
- (vii) A: My father gave me a five hundred rupee note.  
P: I was given a five hundred rupee note by my father.
- (viii) A: The scientists have grown plants on the soil from mars.  
P: Plants have been grown on the soil from mars by the scientists.
- (ix) A: Someone stole my passport.  
P: My passport was stolen.
- (x) A: She may win the match.  
P: The match may be won.
- (xi) A: Please help the poor.  
P: You are requested to help the poor.
- (xii) A: He sings a song.  
P: A song is sung by him.
- (xiii) A: The boy killed the spider.  
P: The spider was killed by the boy.
- (xiv) A: Help him.  
P: You are requested to help him.

(XV) A: Farmer sow maize in the rainy season.

P: Maize was sown by farmer in the rainy season.

(XVI) A: She was repairing a car.

P: A car was being repaired by her.

(XVII) A: Teacher is not going to complete the next lesson.

P: The next lesson is not going to be completed by Teacher.

## Uses of Passive voice?

1. The passive voice to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action.
2. Most important thing or person becomes the object of the sentence.
3. Sometime we use passive voice because we don't know or do not want to express who performed the action.
4. The passive voice is ~~formal~~ often used in formal text. Switching to the active voice will make your writing clearer and easier to read.
5. Active voice makes your writing stronger, more direct and you guessed it, more active.
6. If the user of sentence (action) is important then we use active voice.
7. Passive voice does a better job of presenting an idea.