

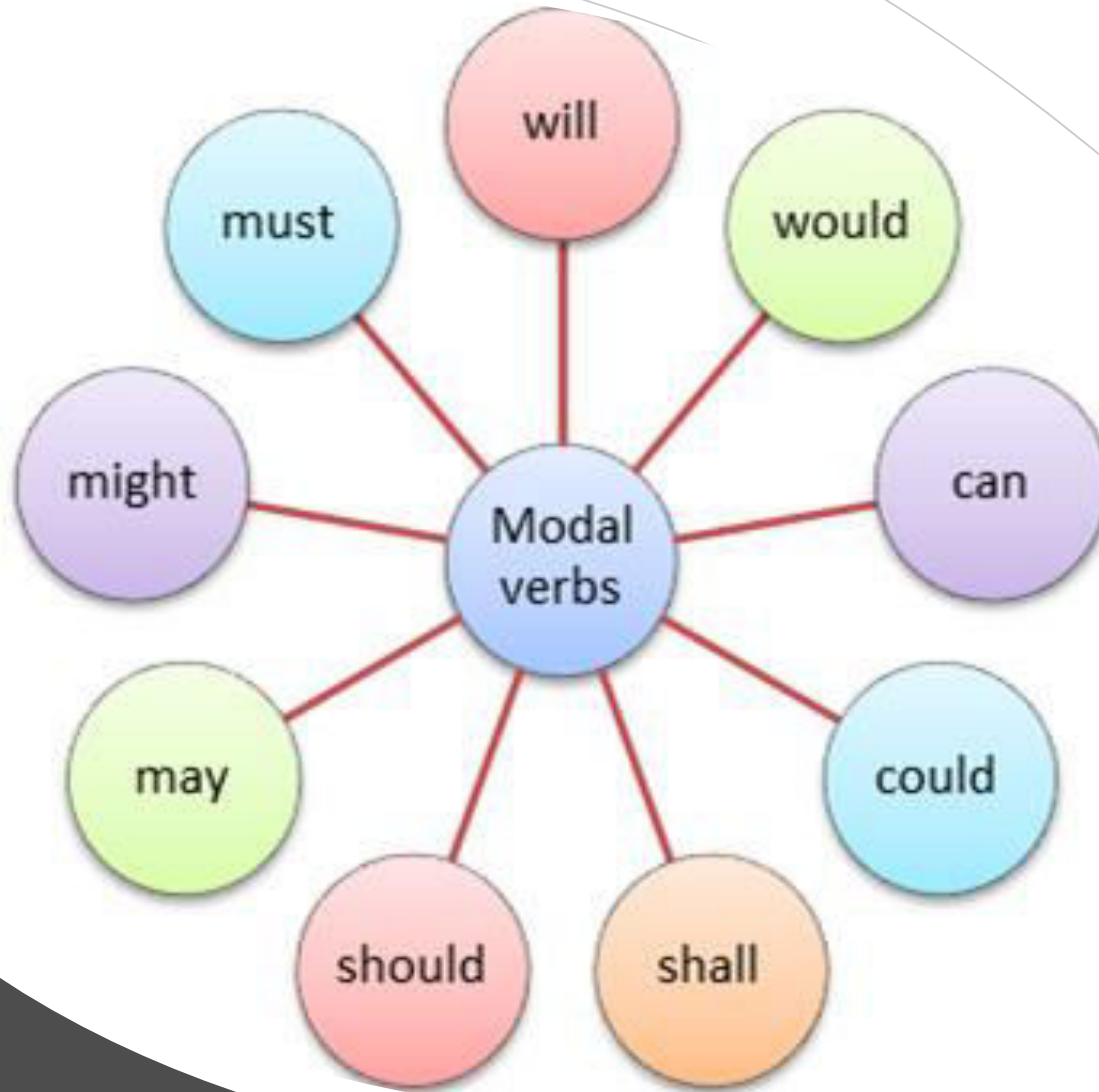
Moddals



**What are modal verbs?**



A modal verb is a type of auxiliary (helping) verb and used with other verbs to express: ability, possibility, permission request, capacity, suggestions, order, advice or obligation.



Modal  
verbs  
include

# Poll Question

Which of the following  
is not a modal?

- will
- should
- take
- could

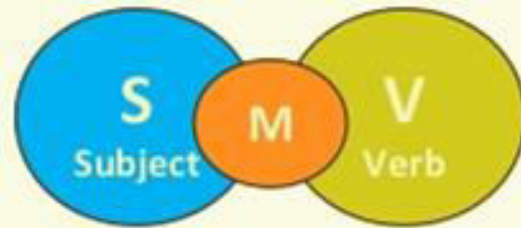


# Answer

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OPTION-C

# How do we use modals?



**Example:** Mary could play the piano

**They do not accept conjugation  
They do not need other auxiliary verbs**





# FORM

- **Modal verbs do not have infinitives or –ing forms.**
- to can / caning /to must /musting
- **Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without to**
- She must study (strong obligation)
- **Modal verbs do not have all the tenses.**

# Poll Question

- Which of the following is true about MODALS?
  - A. Modals accept conjugation
  - B. They need other auxiliary verbs.
  - C. Modal verbs do not have infinitives or –ing forms.
  - D. Modal verbs have infinitives forms






OPTION-C

Answer




What do they  
Express.....???????

They can have more  
than one meaning  
depending on the  
situations.



<b>Ability:</b>	can / could, be able to
<b>Requests:</b>	can / could, will / would, would like
<b>Necessity:</b>	must, have to, have got to, need
<b>Certainty:</b>	must, will, should
<b>Permission:</b>	can / could, may / might
<b>Suggestions:</b>	could, may / might, shall



**EXPLANATION**





# CAN

## ABILITY (present)

- I **can** speak Chinese.

## POSSIBILITY (present)

- One wrong move **can** lose the whole game.

## PERMISSION (Informal)

- If you need, you **can** take my car.

## REQUEST (Informal)

- **Can** you give me a hand?

## OFFER (help)

- How **can** I help you?

## CAN NOT (not allowed)

- You **can't** smoke here. This is the hospital!

# COULD

## ABILITY (past)

- He **could** swim well when he was ten years old.

## POSSIBILITY (past)

- A lot of employees **could** be fired.

## PERMISSION (Polite)

- He would help you if he **could**.

## REQUEST (Polite)

- **Could** you open the door, please?

## SUGGESTION

- You **could** call me whenever you want.

## CONDITIONAL OF CAN

- If you call me, I **could** help you.

# Poll Question

- **Which of the following is the function of modal can/can't ....?**
- A. To make a procedure
- B. To show ability
- C. To congratulate someone
- D. To give our opinion



# Answer

---

OPTION-B



# MORE EXAMPLES:-

- He can play the piano.( Ability)
- I can go now that I've finished working.(Opportunity)
- Can I borrow your book? ( Informal request)
- It can be tiring to study and work at the same time. ( Possibility)
- Could you phone me when you arrive? (Polite request)
- You could have taken a long weekend to visit your family.( Suggestion in past)
- Before I hurt my wrist, I could toss pizza dough.( Past of CAN)

# Poll Question

- When he was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ swim very well. He won medals and championships!
- A) Could
- B) Can
- C) Had
- D) Must



# Answer

Option-A

## Uses of **May** and **Might**:

### Possibility

- It **might** rain later so take an umbrella.

### Give permission

- You **may** have another cookie if you like.

### Ask for permission

- **May** I borrow your pen please?

### Express wishes

- **May** the New Year bring you happiness.

### Speculate about past actions

- She is late. She **may** have missed her plane.

## May or Might?

**May** and **Might** can normally be interchanged without a significant difference in meaning. However, **Might** often implies a smaller chance of something happening (when expressing possibility).

- It **may** rain. (70% chance)
- It **might** rain. (40% chance)

When expressing wishes or giving permission, only **May** is used.

# Poll Question

- Which of the following is used to express very less possibility?
- A. May
- B. Might



# Answer

OPTION- B

## MORE EXAMPLES:-

- You may submit your paper via email now.
- The bakery may be open now.
- May I use your phone?
- My dog might be the one who made the mess.
- You might have called to say you weren't coming.



# Poll Question

- The company \_\_\_\_\_ go bankrupt if they don't find a lot of money quickly!
- A) Can
- B) Might
- C) Had
- D) Should



# Answer

Option- B

# USE OF WILL

<b>Future</b>	<b>I will be late to class tomorrow. He'll be ten years old next month.</b>
<b>Request</b>	<b>Will you give this to John, please? Will you call me when you get home?</b>
<b>Offer/ Willingness</b>	<b>I'll drive you to the train station. We will lend you the money.</b>
<b>Refusal (negative)</b>	<b>The bank won't give Sam a loan. He will not return my calls.</b>
<b>Conditional</b>	<b>If it rains, I will not go to the park. If Ben is late again, he'll get fired.</b>

## *MORE EXAMPLES:-*

John will be in his office.

We'll be late.

We will have to take the train.

I'll give you a lift home after the party.

Dan will help you if you ask him.

# SHALL

## Suggestions

- Shall I get a pizza for dinner tonight?

## Offers / Volunteering

- That bag looks heavy. Shall I carry it for you?

## Instructions (asking for or giving)

- What shall I do with your mail when it arrives?

## Promises

- You shall be the first person to know.

## Confirmation (statement of fact)

- I shall meet you there at 7.

## SHALL

The modal verb **Shall** is not used much nowadays. It may still be found in formal speech and some legal documents.

The most common use of **shall** in everyday English is in questions that offer or suggest.

- Shall I ... ? - Shall we ... ?

Originally **Shall** was used instead of **Will** in first person (with **I** and **We**) when talking about the future.

In all of the examples above, **shall** can be replaced by another **modal verb**.

*Suggestion/Instructions* - **Should**

*Offers* - **Can/Could**

*Promises/Confirmation* - **Will**

## MORE EXAMPLES:-

- One day, we shall overcome our dependence on oil.
- I shall ensure that everything goes according to plan.
- Shall we go now ?
- She shall get a saree if she stands first.

# Poll Question

- \_\_\_\_\_ we order a pizza?
- A) Shall
- B) May
- C) Couldn't
- D) Might





# Answer

OPTION- A

# Modal Verbs : Would

Dz Page

## Request

- **Would** you lend me a pen, please?
- I **would** like more coffee, please.

## Offer

- **Would** you like some more tea?
- I **would** be happy to help you with preparation for your exam.

## Second and Third Conditional

- If we had a car, we **would** drive to work.
- If he had gone to the party, he **would** have seen a lot of his friends.

## Habit in the past

- When I was at school I **would** get up before everyone else in our house.
- When I lived in the country, I **would** go for a walk in the woods every day.

# Poll Question

- Which of the following is not a function of modal verb 'WOULD'?
- A. to make request
- B. to give offer
- C. habit in past
- D. to use in a zero conditional



# Answer

Option-D

# MORE EXAMPLES

- You said we would go to the movie.
- If I were in trouble, I would ask him for help.
- If I had been in trouble, I would have asked him for help.
- When we were kids, we would always play street hockey in the alley.
- Would you like a glass of orange juice?
- Would you close the door , please?

# Poll Question

- . I \_\_\_\_\_ like to buy the same television for my house.
- a) Could
- b) Should
- c) Would
- d) May



# Answer

Option- C



# Modal Verbs

## SHOULD

present

### Advice

past

- You should eat more vegetables.
- You shouldn't smoke.
- You got a 50 out of 100 on your exam.  
You should have studied more.  
(should have + past participle)

### Obligation

- You should send thank you notes to the friends who gave you presents.
- We should go to class every day.

present

### Probability/ Expectation

past

- It's almost time for class.  
Our teacher should arrive soon.
- A ticket to New York shouldn't cost a lot.
- The drive should have taken 20 minutes.  
Why did it take you two hours to get here?

# It's not a good idea

Tyler has a sore back



Alistair is sleepy



Sofia's boss is rude



What isn't a good idea for these people?

He shouldn't drive a car.

He shouldn't go jogging today.

She shouldn't listen to him.



# Difference between 'Ought to' and 'Should'!

SHOULD is used when we want to express our subjective opinion. In other words, 'what I think is best for you to do'.

- You should call your mother more often.
- He should apologise before she stops talking to him.

OUGHT TO is used when we want to express an objective truth. In other words, 'what is necessary, and cannot be avoided'

- They ought to follow the school's policy, or they will get expelled.
- According to this road sign, they ought to stop here.

# Poll Question

- Which modals do you use to give advice?
- A can
- B. might
- C. should
- D. could



# Answer

OPTION -C

# MORE EXAMPLES

- I should return this library book.
- She should be at the airport right now.
- You should do more exercise.
- When you go to London, you should go to the theatre.
- I should be going now. It's getting late.

# Poll Question

- You \_\_\_\_\_ eat more vegetables. They are healthy for you.
- A) May
- B) Would
- C) Should
- D) Might



# Answer

Option -C



## Uses of **Must**:

### Obligation or Duty

- You **must** wear a seatbelt when you drive.
- You **must** eat all of your vegetables.

### Deduction (certain something is true)

- Look at all that snow. It **must** be cold outside.
- I heard a noise upstairs. Mary **must** be home.

### Emphasize Necessity

- Plants **must** have light and water to grow.
- You **must** study if you want good grades.

### Strong Recommendation

- We **must** get together for dinner soon.
- These cupcakes are yummy. You **must** try one.

### Positive Assumption (Past)

#### **Must + Have + Past Participle**

- That **must** have been my mother calling me while I was in the meeting. No one else has my private phone number.

## **must** + verb \*

\* The base form of the infinitive  
= ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ study, ~~to~~ speak, etc.

He	<b>musts</b>	stop.	✗
He	<b>must</b>	stop.	✓
You	<b>must</b>	<del>to</del> go.	✗
You	<b>must</b>	go.	✓
She	<b>must</b>	<del>waits</del> .	✗
She	<b>must</b>	wait.	✓

## **Mustn't = Must not**

It is important that you  
do NOT do something.  
= it is prohibited  
= it is not allowed

- You **mustn't** use your phone while driving.

# MUSTN'T vs. DON'T HAVE TO

BE CAREFUL: There is a difference in meaning between *Mustn't* and *Don't have to*.

## Mustn't

It is prohibited.  
It is not allowed.  
It is important that you  
do NOT do something.

### Negative Obligation

**You must not drink that.**

- = It is forbidden to drink that.
- = Don't drink that, it is not allowed.
- = It is important that you do NOT drink that.

**You mustn't tell John.**

- = Do NOT tell John.
- = You are not allowed to tell John.

**She mustn't come.**

- = It is important that she does NOT come.

## Don't have to

There is no obligation.  
You are not required to  
do something, especially  
if you don't want to.

### Absence of Obligation

**You don't have to drink that.**

- = You don't need to drink that but you can if you want to.
- = There is no obligation to drink that. You decide if you want to.

**You don't have to tell John.**

- = You can tell John if you want to but it is not necessary.

**She doesn't have to come.**

- = She is not required to come but she can if she wants to.



# Poll Question

- Which modal is used to express necessity?
- A. should
- B. ought to
- C. could
- D. must



# Answer

OPTION- D

## MORE EXAMPLES:-

- She must be the best athlete in our school's history.
- To be healthy, you must eat well.
- Visitors must sign in at reception.
- You must not disrupt his concentration.

# Poll Question

- I think that sign means we \_\_\_\_\_ enter the building. Look, there's a security guard too.
- A ) Won't
- B) Mustn't
- C) Have to
- D) Will



# Answer

Option- B

# Quick REVIEW





Modal	Example	Function
<b>WILL</b>	I'll give you a call on Monday. I'll take these books with me. We'll book your tickets if you like. We will see an increase in salaries next year.	Promise. Instant decision. Offer. Certain prediction.
<b>WOULD</b>	Would you mind if I opened the window? Would you make me a coffee? Would you be available at 6pm tonight? Would you like to go out some time? Would you prefer the window seat or the aisle?	Asking for permission. Request. Making arrangements. Invitation. Preferences.
<b>SHALL</b>	Shall I get the phone? Or will you? Shall I call a cab? Shall we say 9pm at Amy's then?	Asking what to do. Offer. Suggestion.
<b>SHOULD</b>	You should see a doctor, you don't look well. We should get a specialist. Salaries should go up next year.	Advice. Recommending action. Uncertain prediction.
<b>OUGHT TO</b>	You ought to go to the dentist before you leave.	Advice.
<b>MUST</b>	I must leave now to catch my train. You mustn't ask too many questions.	Obligation/Necessity. Prohibition.

Activity- Make sentences for each picture using modal verbs.



**THANK YOU**