

1. MODAL VERBS

SEMI MODAL VERBS

C...	Be a...
C...	Be a...
M...	H.....
M...	M.....
M...	
S...	
• Modal verbs never change • They never need auxiliaries	• Semi modal verbs are conjugated as any other verb

Notes:

2. MODAL VERBS: SHOULD = OUGHT TO = HAD BETTER

You **should** listen to everyone **Translate:**

AFFIRMATIVE: I.....get up early

NEGATIVE: She drive

INTERROGATIVE:they come?

It is used to give **advice** or **recommendations**

Problem: I had an argument with Mary just this morning

Advice: You

Remember:



1. Negative forms:

You shouldn't work so much

You oughtso much

You had so much

2. Interrogative:

Only **should** is used for questions

Notes:

3. MODAL VERB CAN

She **can** understand Japanese **Translate:**

AFFIRMATIVE: I.....get up late whenever I want

NEGATIVE: She drive

INTERROGATIVE:they come with us?

Used for **permission** and **ability**

4. MODAL VERB COULD

She **could** play in the street **Translate:**

AFFIRMATIVE: I.....get up late whenever I wanted when I was on holiday

NEGATIVE: She drive when she was young

INTERROGATIVE:they come with us?

Used for **permission** and **ability** in the past

5. SEMI MODAL VERB BE ABLE TO

She **will** help us **Translate:**

AFFIRMATIVE: I will.....get up late every day!

NEGATIVE: She wasn't..... drive

INTERROGATIVE: Will they..... come with us?

Used for **abilities** in all tenses

PRESENT SIMPLE: We	} jump over a car
PAST SIMPLE: We	
PRESENT PERFECT: We	
PAST PERFECT: We	
FUTURE SIMPLE: We	

Remember:



1. Was able to = managed to

2. They indicate a past difficulty

Although it was a difficult exam, we all

6. SEMI MODAL VERB BE ALLOWED TO

I **will** leave **Translate:**

AFFIRMATIVE: They areget up late every day!

NEGATIVE: She wasn't..... drive

INTERROGATIVE: Will.....they..... come with us?

Used for **permission** in all tenses

PRESENT SIMPLE: We ask question at the end

PAST SIMPLE: We..... ask question at the end

PRESENT PERFECT: We..... ask question at the end

PAST PERFECT: We..... ask question at the end

FUTURE SIMPLE: We..... ask question at the end

7. SEMI MODAL VERB MANAGE

I **will** leave **Translate:**

AFFIRMATIVE: They escape from prison

NEGATIVE: The mechanic repair the car

INTERROGATIVE: Will they..... come with us?

Used for **abilities at a certain time**

PAST SIMPLE: We finish the race! (=.....)

PRESENT PERFECT: We

PAST PERFECT: We

FUTURE SIMPLE: We

 Page 19. Exercise 9

1	I until I was years old
2	Last year, I for the first time
3	I when I was only years old
4	I, but I don't think that's fair
5	I've never been
6	I'm looking forward to being

8. MODAL VERB MUST (1)

You must help other people AFFIRMATIVE: He tidy his room every day INTERROGATIVE: we dress up for Halloween? Used for strong advice, orders, personal situations My friend Jackson had an accident and he's in hospital. Ihim You what I told you. Don't forget it! Theytheir rooms every day. NEGATIVE: You tell a secret! Youthe street when the light's red You Used for prohibitions	Translate:.....
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Notes:

Write three things you must do

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Write three things you mustn't do

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

9. SEMI MODAL VERB HAVE TO

You have to respect rules		Translate:
AFFIRMATIVE: He catch the bus to come to school		
NEGATIVE: We get up early at weekends		
INTERROGATIVE: we wear a uniform?		
Used for strong obligations	NEGATIVE: have to = need to	
We have to be quiet during the class	You come to school on Saturdays	
Complete and translate		
<u>PRESENT SIMPLE</u>		
Affirmative: I take the public transport →		
Negative: I take the public transport →		
<u>PAST SIMPLE</u>		
Affirmative: I take the public transport →		
Negative: I take the public transport →		
<u>PRESENT PERFECT</u>		
Affirmative: I take the public transport →		
Negative: I take the public transport →		
<u>PAST PERFECT</u>		
Affirmative: I take the public transport →		
Negative: I take the public transport →		
<u>FUTURE SIMPLE</u>		
Affirmative: I take the public transport →		
Negative: I take the public transport →		

Page 17. Exercise 6

Where do you think the speakers are?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

Page 17. Exercise 7

1	You for your journey. It's the law
2	I think you a Tube app to your phone
3	You your seat to an elderly passenger
4	You by Tube.
5	You Fires are very dangerous underground
6	You your MP3 player too loudly

10. MODAL VERBS MUST (2), MAY, MIGHT

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1. Used for suppositions	1. Negative suppositions
..... (90% certainty)	 MUSTN'T
..... (60% certainty)	 (90% certainty)
..... (60% certainty)	 (60% certainty)
..... (20% certainty)	 (20% certainty)
Example: You must be tired	Example: You can't be tired
Translate:	Translate:
I'm sure he be at home	I'm sure he be at home
Perhaps she live in a village	Perhaps she live in a village
I don't know, they work for Apple	I don't know, they work for Apple

Notes:

Page 21. Exercise 6

1	4
2	5
3	6

11. PERFECT MODALS

Structure: MODAL + +
I should gone
Translate:
They have all that food! It's impossible!
Translate:

Page 21. Exercise 8

Relate these rules to the sentences in this exercise. Use the numbers.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.possible it happened | 2.impossible it happened |
| 3.past certainty | 4.a good thing did not happen |
| 5.past regret | |

A B C D E

 Page 21. Exercise 9

1	Youtired after the..
2	Imore training
3	He the best skater...
4	I cycling without a helmet
5	The man in a gorilla outfit the marathon
6	They here on their bikes

 Page 21. Exercise 10

1	She ...
2	The driver...
3	He ...
4	Someone ...
5	We ...