

MODAL VERBS

- They never change
 - no infinitive
 - no gerund,
 - no terminations
- They never need auxiliaries
- Normally used for present

Can
Could
Must
May
Might
Shall
Should / had better / ought to

Notes:

SEMI-MODAL VERBS

- Connected to modal verbs
- They can be conjugated into different tenses (past, future, ...)
- They take auxiliaries

Managed to
Be able to
Have to
Need
Be allowed to

Notes:**Match these modal verbs to their semi-modal verbs**

1. Can / Could
2. Must

Managed to
Be able to
Be allowed to
Have to
Need to

Notes:**1. SHOULD / OUGHT TO / HAD BETTER**

Used for recommendations and advice

**Ought to / Had better** are **not** used in questions.**AFFIRMATIVE:** I / / learn French**NEGATIVE:** She / / drive**QUESTION:**they come?**Practice: A friend came to you with different problems. Answer to these situations using the previous modal verbs. Use affirmative and negative sentences.**

I saw a good friend shoplifting. What can I do?

I had an argument with my mum today.

I haven't slept well recently

I need a job

2. CAN / COULD / MANAGED TO / BE ABLE TO

CAN Used for present permission, abilities or capacities

Examples:

Notes:

Ability: I **can** play the piano
..... : She **can** leave whenever she wants
.....: She **can** beat anyone

AFFIRMATIVE: I can speak French

NEGATIVE: She / can't drive

QUESTION: Can they come?

COULD Used for past permission, abilities or capacities

Examples :

Notes:

Ability: I **could** play the piano when I was 6
Permission:
Capacity:

AFFIRMATIVE: I could write at 5

NEGATIVE: She drive last year

QUESTION: Could they come?

BE ABLE TO Used for all tenses

Notes:

Examples:

Present: She **is able to** speak 4 languages

Past: He finish the marathon

Future: Sorry, I won't finish today

Present Perfect: We have start recently

MANAGED TO 1. Used to express we fulfilled a difficult activity/situation at a particular moment
2. Managed to = was able to = succeeded in (+Ving)

Examples: We **managed to** finish

Notes:

AFFIRMATIVE: I..... speak French

NEGATIVE: She drive

QUESTION: they..... come?

BE ABLE TO / COULD

What is the difference? Look at these examples:

Notes:

When he was 16, he could drive
At the age of 7, she could already speak 3 languages
Lucy was really smart, she could beat anyone in her class.

She was able to finish the race = She managed to finish the race = She succeeded in finishing the race

He got lost but he was able to get back home

She was able to get the highest score in her final exam

Rewrite these sentences in a way the mean the same. The quantity of missing words is specified. Remember contractions count as two words (except for 'cannot')

They were able to find their way

= They find their way (2 words)

= Theytheir way (3 words)

Despite being celebrities, they managed to keep their privacy

Despite being celebrities, theykeep their privacy (3 words)

Despite being celebrities, theytheir privacy (3 words)

She was able to beat everyone at the competition

Shebeat everyone at the competition (2 words)

Sheeveryone at the competition (3 words)

3. MUST / MAY / MIGHT / COULD / CAN'T

They are used to express supposition

AFFIRMATIVE

MUST (.....% certainty)

MAY / COULD (.....% certainty)

MIGHT (.....% certainty)

Ex: You **must** be tired after the long journey.

I'm **sure** he be at home

Perhaps she live in a village

I **don't know**, they work for Apple

NEGATIVE

CAN'T (90% certainty)

MAY NOT (60% certainty)

MIGHT NOT (20% certainty)

Ex: You **can't** be tired, you've just got up!

I'm **sure** it..... be George, it's too early for him

Perhaps it rain later

I **don't know**, but they work for Apple

Drag these words or figures where they belong:

60 may not might not must 90 20 may might can't

Notes:

4. MUST / HAVE TO

MUST

Examples: They **must** finish today

AFFIRMATIVE: I.....learn French

NEGATIVE: She drive, she's 15

QUESTION:they come?

Notes:

HAVE TO

Examples: They **have to** wear a uniform

AFFIRMATIVE: I.....learn French

NEGATIVE: Sheget up at 7

QUESTION:they.....come?

MUST is used:

1. for things we consider (morally) necessary

I must John in hospital

I must more punctual

2. for strong recommendations and formal rules (or orders)

Booksreturned before a month

You really some time off and have a rest

Notes:

HAVE TO is used for obligations

You **have to** 18 to drive a car

Soldiers **have to** orders

HAVE TO can be conjugated in all tenses

Complete and translate:

Present: I to

Past: I to

Future: I will..... to

Pres. Perf.: I have to

Past Perf.: I had to

MUSTN'T indicates prohibition

You **mustn't** in the corridor

We in public places

DON'T HAVE TO indicates no necessity

Transform into negative

Present: I have to

Past: I have to

Future: I have to

Pres. Perf.: I had to

Past Perf.: I had to

Notes :

5. MODAL PERFECT

Used to talk about past events.

Structure: modal + have + past participle

Examples:

She must left soon

We should him

It must hard

Notes:



He must

has
have

been here before

Look at the difference:

PRESENT: It **can't** be him

PAST: It **can't** been him

PRESENT: It **may** rain later

PAST: It may later

Notes: