

1. MODAL VERBS

SEMI MODAL VERBS

C...
C...
M...
M...
M...
S...

Be a...
Be a...
H.....
M.....

- **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

PAST SIMPLE: We

PRESENT PERFECT: We

PAST PERFECT: We

FUTURE SIMPLE: We

} jump over a car

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 are get 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

Translate:

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. I him

You what I told you. Don't forget it!

They their rooms every day.

NEGATIVE: You tell a secret!

You the street when the light's red

You

Used for **prohibitions**

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**

We **have to** be quiet during the class

NEGATIVE: have to = need to

You come to school on Saturdays

Complete and translate

PRESENT SIMPLE

Affirmative: I take the public transport →

Negative: I take the public transport →

PAST SIMPLE

Affirmative: I take the public transport →

Negative: I take the public transport →

PRESENT PERFECT

Affirmative: I take the public transport →

Negative: I take the public transport →

PAST PERFECT

Affirmative: I take the public transport →

Negative: I take the public transport →

FUTURE SIMPLE

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 (90% certainty)	1. Negative suppositions ⚠ MUSTN'T (90% certainty)
..... (60% certainty) (60% certainty)
..... (60% certainty) (20% 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	You	tired after the..
2	I	more 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 ...