

Modal Verbs

3



8 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- The modal verbs are: **can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, and should**. They do not take -s in the third person singular. **He can ride fast**. They come before the subject in questions and are followed by 'not' in negations. "**Could I leave now?**" "**I'm afraid you can't leave.**" The modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without to except for 'ought to'. **She could leave early but she really ought to stay till the end**. Each modal verb normally has more than one use. **Shall I help you with the dishes?** (offer) **Shall we go out tonight?** (suggestion)
- Certain verbs or expressions have virtually the same meaning as some modals. These are: **need** (= must), **had better** (= should), **have to/have got to** (= must), **be able to** (= can), **used to** (= would), etc. **I have got to hurry to catch the bus.** (= I must hurry.)
- We use modal verbs to express: **ability, advice, criticism, logical assumptions, necessity, offers, obligation/duty, permission, possibility, probability, prohibition, requests or suggestions**.

Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions

Use	Present/Future	Past
ability	He can read Arabic. She's able to run a marathon.	He could/was able to read Arabic when he was four. (repeated action – ability in the past) He was able to ride a bike when he was ten.
possibility	He can win the race. (90% certain) They could still be at school. (50% certain; it's possible they are still at school.) Tom may be studying in his room. (perhaps; 50% certain; it's possible that he's studying.) He might want some more food. (40% certain; perhaps he wants some more food.) It is likely that he will arrive tonight. He is likely to arrive tonight.	She could have been killed in the car crash. (Luckily, she wasn't killed.) He may have spoken to Jenny yesterday. (Perhaps he spoke to Jenny.) He might have forgotten. (Perhaps he has forgotten.) It was likely that he had arrived the day before. He was likely to have arrived the day before.

Use	Present/Future	Past
probability	<p>They will be home soon. (100% certain; prediction)</p> <p>Greg should win easily. (90% certain; future only; he'll win easily.)</p> <p>They ought to be home by now. (90% certain; they will probably be home.)</p>	<p>He should have received his prize by now. (He has probably received it by now.)</p> <p>They ought to have arrived an hour ago. (They have probably arrived.)</p>
logical assumption	<p>She must be working. (90% certain – positive; I'm sure she's working.)</p> <p>She can't be over forty. (negative; I'm sure she isn't over forty.)</p> <p>He couldn't be at work. (negative; I don't think he's at work.)</p>	<p>She must have been working. (positive; I'm sure she was working.)</p> <p>She can't have stolen the money. (negative; I'm sure she didn't steal the money.)</p> <p>He couldn't have been at work yesterday. (negative; I don't think he was at work yesterday.)</p>
permission	<p>You can/can't borrow my car. (giving or refusing permission; informal)</p> <p>Could I use your phone? (more polite; asking for permission)</p> <p>You may use the phone. (formal; giving permission)</p> <p>Might I speak to Mr Jones, please? (more formal; asking permission)</p> <p>I'm afraid you can't/mustn't see the patient. (informal; refusing permission)</p> <p>Children may not be left unaccompanied. (formal; refusing permission – written notice)</p>	<p>He wasn't allowed to/couldn't cross the border.</p> <p>He was allowed to enter the country. (NOT: could)</p>
necessity	<p>I must buy a new jacket. (I say so.)</p> <p>He has to put some petrol in the car. (necessity coming from outside the speaker)</p> <p>I've got to go to the bank now. (informal)</p> <p>My car needs repairing. or</p> <p>My car needs to be repaired. (it's necessary)</p> <p>They don't have to/don't need to/needn't come if they don't want to. (it isn't necessary – absence of necessity)</p> <p>I ought to get my hair cut. (it's necessary)</p>	<p>I had to buy a new jacket. (I was obliged to.)</p> <p>Since his car was being repaired, he had to go to York by train.</p> <p>I had to go to the bank yesterday.</p> <p>My car needed repairing. or</p> <p>My car needed to be repaired. (it was necessary)</p> <p>She didn't have to go. (it wasn't necessary – absence of necessity)</p> <p>She didn't have to/didn't need to buy any apples. (It wasn't necessary for her to buy any apples and she didn't.)</p> <p>He needn't have worn such heavy clothes. (It wasn't necessary for him to wear such heavy clothes but he did.)</p>

Use	Present/Future	Past
advice	<p>You should drink more water. (general advice; I advise you)</p> <p>You ought to respect the elderly. (I advise you; most people believe this)</p> <p>You had better finish it. (it's a good idea; advice on a specific situation)</p> <p>Shall I buy that car? (asking for advice)</p>	<p>You should have gone to bed earlier last night. (but you didn't)</p> <p>He ought to have seen a doctor earlier. (but he didn't)</p> <p>It would have been better if you had finished it yesterday. (but you didn't)</p> <p>—</p>
criticism	<p>You could at least help me.</p> <p>They should try harder.</p> <p>You ought to behave yourself.</p>	<p>You could have at least helped me last night.</p> <p>They should have tried harder. (but they didn't)</p> <p>You ought to have behaved yourself yesterday. (It was the right thing to do but you didn't do it.)</p>
obligation	<p>I must go on a diet. (I'm obliged to; I say so.)</p> <p>I have to go on a diet. (I'm obliged to; the doctor says so.)</p> <p>We ought to donate some money to the poor. (It's the right thing to do but people don't always do it.)</p>	<p>I had to go on a diet a month ago.</p> <p>I had to go on a diet a month ago.</p> <p>We ought to have donated some money to the poor. (It was the right thing to do but we didn't do it.)</p>
requests	<p>Can I borrow your book? (informal)</p> <p>Could I borrow your book? (polite)</p> <p>May I have a cup of coffee, please? (formal)</p> <p>Might I use your phone? (very formal)</p> <p>Will you phone Jane tonight? (very friendly)</p> <p>Would you mind sending this fax? (polite)</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
offers	<p>Can I/we do anything for you? (informal)</p> <p>Shall I/we do it for you? (informal)</p> <p>Would you like me to help you?</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
suggestions	<p>Shall we dance?</p> <p>I/We can go now if you like.</p> <p>We could leave if you want.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>He could have consulted a lawyer.</p>
prohibition	<p>You can't smoke there. (you aren't allowed to)</p> <p>You mustn't smoke there. (it's forbidden)</p> <p>You may not smoke there. (formal)</p>	<p>They couldn't smoke there. (they weren't allowed)</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
duty	<p>Everyone must obey the law.</p> <p>People ought to be more tolerant. (It's the right thing to do but they do not always do it.)</p>	<p>All the villagers had to obey the law.</p> <p>He ought to have been more tolerant. (It was the right thing to do but he didn't do it.)</p>

3 Modal Verbs

1 What do these signs mean? Use can/can't or must to form sentences.



1 You **can't** leave your car here.
2 drive slowly.
3 smoke here.

4 recycle your litter here.
5 take the Underground here.
6 stop here.

2 Identify the use of the modal verbs in bold, then write a synonymous modal verb or expression.

1 **Can** I park my car in your garage?
2 She **must** be home.
3 You **needn't** wear a tie to the interview.
4 **Shall** I cook spaghetti for dinner?
5 Gary **may** come round tonight.
6 You **should** take up a hobby.
7 **Would you mind** moving your car, sir?
8 She **can't** still be at work; it's already 6 pm.
9 **Can** I give you a hand with that bag?
10 Children **must not** play football in the streets.
11 I **have to** see the dentist.
12 The car **needs** filling up with petrol.

..... *permission* *May I?/Could I?*

3 Tick the correct item, as in the example.

1 He ought to be at home by now. a) He is probably at home. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) I don't think he's at home. <input type="checkbox"/>	3 You mustn't use a dictionary in the exam. a) It is against the regulations to use a dictionary in the exam. <input type="checkbox"/> b) It isn't necessary to use a dictionary in the exam. <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Sarah can't be his sister. a) I'm sure Sarah isn't his sister. <input type="checkbox"/> b) I don't think Sarah is his sister. <input type="checkbox"/>	4 If it is not raining tomorrow, we might play football. a) We will definitely play football tomorrow. <input type="checkbox"/> b) It is possible that we will play football tomorrow. <input type="checkbox"/>

4 Underline the correct word(s).

1 A: Could / May / Shall you tell me where the post office is, please?
 B: Certainly. It's down the street on the right.

2 A: You mustn't / needn't / couldn't vacuum the carpet.
 B: Oh, have you done it already?

3 A: Are you free on Saturday morning?
 B: No, I have to / can / shall go into the office for a couple of hours.

4 A: Shall / Will / Would I get you a glass of water from the kitchen?
 B: Yes, please. And may / could / shall you put some ice in it, too?

5 A: I want to pass the driving test this year.
 B: You didn't need to / should / needn't take some more lessons.

6 A: Can / Shall / Would I have some ice cream, please?
 B: Yes, of course. What flavour would you like?

7 A: Where's Frank? Is he usually this late?
 B: Not at all. He ought / must / need to be here by now.

8 A: I threw your old books into the recycling bin.
 B: Oh, no! You mustn't / shouldn't / can't have done that. I need some of them for school.

Can/May – Be allowed to (permission)

- We use **can** and **be allowed to** to refer to laws or regulations.

People **can't/aren't allowed to** *smoke in the building*.

There is a difference in meaning between **may** and **be allowed to** in questions.

Study the examples.

- May I** use your phone? (= Will you allow me to use your phone?)
- Are we allowed to** use the phone? (= Does the rule permit it?)

5 Fill in: **May I** or **Am I allowed to**.

1 **May I** ask you the time?
 2 **feed** the animals in the zoo?
 3 **keep** pets in my flat?

4 **see** what you're reading?
 5 **help** you with that suitcase?
 6 **make** personal phone calls?

Can – Could – Was able to (ability)

- Can** expresses ability in the present and future. **Could** expresses ability in the past. The verb **can** is used only in the present or future and **could** in the past. We use **be able to** to form all the other tenses. *He could climb up mountains before he had an accident. He can't climb mountains now but he had been able to do so before his accident.*
- Was able to** (= managed to) is used to express ability in the past for either single or repeated actions. *He was able to reach Brighton before midnight.* (single action) (NOT: **could**)
- Could** is used in statements to express general ability in the past for repeated actions. *She could/was able to read when she was four.* (**could/was able to** are both correct) However with **feel, hear, see, smell, understand**, etc. we normally use **could** for single actions. *I could hear a noise coming from the dining room.* (single action) (NOT: **was able to**)
- Could/Was able to** are both used in negations and questions for either single or repeated actions. *They weren't able to/couldn't win the race.* (single action) *Could you/Were you able to drive a car when you were fifteen?* (repeated action – general ability in the past).