

FINAL PROJECT: REVIEW ENGLISH IV

SECTION I: MODAL VERBS

The verbs *can*, *may*, *could*, and *should* are some of the “modal auxiliary verbs”. They are used before the infinitives of other verbs and add certain kinds of meaning: ability (*can*), permission (*can / may*), possibility (*may*), weak possibility (*could*), and a suggestion or probability (*should*).

Check out the following chart to know the structure of modal auxiliary verbs:

- Modal verbs have no -s in the third person singular: “*He may meet my mother today.*” NOT “~~He mays meet...~~”.
- *Could* is also used to express ability in the past: “My grandmother could swim when she was young”.
- Modal verbs have contracted negative forms in an informal style: *can’t*, *couldn’t*, *shouldn’t*. *Mayn’t* is very rare.

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Ability	subject + CAN + verb in simple form Sonia can dance	subject + CAN + not + verb in simple form Sonia can not dance	CAN + subject + verb in simple form + ? Can Sonia dance?
Permission			CAN / MAY + subject + verb in simple form + ? Can I go to Bad Bunny’s concert? May I go to the restroom, please?
Possibility	subject + MAY + verb in simple form Sally may arrive late today.	subject + MAY + not + verb in simple form We may not have classes.	MAY + subject + verb in simple form + ? May Carlos help me with my homework?
Weak possibility	subject + COULD + verb in simple form We could all be millionaires one day.	subject + COULD + not + verb in simple form Valeria could not lie to her parents.	COULD + subject + verb in simple form + ? Could you have a tattoo without problems?
Suggestion / Probability	subject + SHOULD + verb in simple form The teacher thinks you should study this lesson.	subject + SHOULD + not + verb in simple form You should not be a friend of that boy.	SHOULD + subject + verb in simple form + ? Should I stay or should I go?

1. Use the correct modal auxiliary verb in the following sentences. (+) means it is affirmative. (-) means it is negative. (?) means it is a question.

may may can could not can should not

- a) (+) Teenagers _____ choose their clothes.
b) (-) As a boy or girl, you _____ get a really good job.
c) (?) "Father, _____ I visit my friend on the weekend?
d) (-) As a teenager, you _____ stop your studies.
e) (?) _____ teenagers under 18 vote to elect president?
f) (+) Boys and girls _____ argue against their parents' decisions.

SECTION II: CONNECTORS

And, or and but are conjunctions that join clauses into sentences and show how the clauses are related. *And* adds something; *or* gives an alternative; *but* shows contrast.

- I can swim *and* I can ride a bike (addition)
- She should study more *or* she should change her attitude. (alternative)
- You may go with your friends *but* you can't return after 10pm. (contrast)

or or and and but but

1. In 2020, teenagers can study _____ they can't open a bank account alone.
2. Two centuries ago, girls couldn't go to university _____ they couldn't have the same rights as boys.
3. Teenagers should have hobbies _____ should practice a sport.
4. What do you prefer as a teenager, the possibility to study _____ to learn a job?
5. When my father was 16, he could do a lot of exercise _____ he couldn't marry his girlfriend.
6. "Should I study to become an engineer _____ should I become an artist?"

SECTION II: CONNECTORS

1. Watch the following video that illustrates changes among teenagers of different generations in the United States.

2. What do you think teenagers in the 1950's could and could not do? Write could or could not where appropriate

- a) They_____ communicate instantly with friends.
- b) They _____ smoke
- c) They_____ study
- d) They_____ use watch films at home.
- e) They _____ have a relationship
- f) They_____ play videogames.
- g) They_____ work
- h) They_____ stay late at night
- i) They_____ have a personal telephone.
- j) They_____ have an openly homosexual relationship.