

MODALS OF NECESSITY

by Julian Conde

I. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. ____: Modals have different forms depending on the person (e.g., I, he, they).
2. ____: To show necessity in the past, you should use **must have + past participle**.
3. ____: The expression **have got to** is primarily used in formal writing and formal speeches.
4. ____: **Must not** and **don't have to** mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably.
5. ____: In questions and negatives, it is more common to use **should** than **ought to**.
6. ____: **Had better** is a stronger form of advice than should and implies a negative consequence if not followed.
7. ____: The modal **shall** is commonly used with all pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) to ask for advice.
8. ____: Using **be supposed to** in the past affirmative (e.g., "We were supposed to...") suggests that the action actually happened.
9. ____: **Could** is more common than might when making polite, not-too-strong suggestions.
10. ____: **Be to** is used in formal English to express a strong expectation.

II Choose the best answer.

1. I missed the meeting yesterday because I _____ go to the dentist.
 - A) had to
 - B) must have
2. A: Is it okay if we miss the flight? B: No! We _____ miss it, or we'll lose our tickets!
 - A) mustn't
 - B) don't have to
3. You _____ taken the bus instead of walking in the rain.
 - A) might
 - B) might have

