

**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	Managed to
2. Must	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)

= They .....their way (3 words)

Despite being celebrities, they managed to keep their privacy

Despite being celebrities, they .....keep their privacy (3 words)

Despite being celebrities, they .....their privacy (3 words)

She was able to beat everyone at the competition

She .....beat everyone at the competition (2 words)

She .....everyone 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)

#### NEGATIVE

**CAN'T** (90% certainty)

**MAY NOT** (60% certainty)

**MIGHT NOT** (20% 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

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

**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:** She ..... get 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)

Books ..... returned before a month

You really ..... some time off and have a rest

**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

**Notes:**

**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** been here before

**have**

### 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: