



# MODALS SEMI MODALS

(Auxiliary Verbs)







# What are They?

We use Modal verbs to talk about an ability / a duty / a need / a necessity / wanting.

will can may might

shall would have to could

should ought to must have got to



# What is special about them?

Modal verbs behave very differently from normal verbs.

Here are some important differences:



Modal verbs are always followed by a verb in its base form.

### **EXAMPLES**:

He <u>can</u> *speak* Chinese.

Compare: I speak Chinese.

He *speaks* Chinese

You may take the book to school.

She may take the book to school.

Compare: You take the books to school.

She takes the books to school.



/acaeloquence

 Modal verbs do not take "-s" in the third person in the present simple.

### **EXAMPLES**:

- He speaks Chinese.
- He <u>can</u> speak Chinese.
   (NOT- He cans speak...)
- She eats a sandwich at 9:30
- She may eat a sandwich at 9:30.



 You use "not" to make modal verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past.
 (We don't use the helping verb "do" or "did")

### **EXAMPLES**:

He should not be late.

They might not come to the party.

Compare: I don't like to be late.

I can not eat any more cakes.

I don't eat carrot cakes.



Many modal verbs cannot be used in the past tenses or the future tenses.

### **EXAMPLES**:

He <u>will can</u> go with us. **WRONG** 

She <u>must studied</u> very hard. **WRONG** 





# **Modal Verbs & their substitutes**

Many modal verbs cannot be used in all of the English tenses. That's why we need to know their meaning and the substitute for these modal verbs.





# will- will not - won't

We use this modal to speak about future actions that we are sure/ convinced about.

Ex: Today is Tuesday. Tomorrow will be Wednesday.

= I know it because this is a known fact.

Ex: We will not be in the office tomorrow.

= I know it because he is going on vacation.





# would - wouldn't

- Past of will.
- For polite Request for permission.
- To talk about hypotheses (when we imagine something).

Ex: He said that he wouldn't come to attend the class.

Ex: Would you help me to solve this question?

Ex: He would come tomorrow to meet me, yes or no?



### We use this modal to express:

- General ability/ disability.
- Possibility / impossibility.
- Opportunity.
- Asking for permission.
- Request(informal).



### Ex: I can walk.

= I have the *general ability* to do the action of walking.

Ex: I can't hear you, it is too noisy.

=I don't have the <u>ability</u> to hear what you are saying because of the noise.

Ex: I have some free time. I can help her now.

=I have the opportunity to help her.

Ex: I can't help her now because I don't have any time.

=I don't have the opportunity to help her.



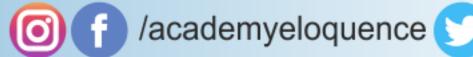


 In the past, can changes to could and shows more humble request.

Ex: He could speak only Hindi when he was a kid.

Ex: He **couldn't** speak to his neighbor who speaks only English.

Ex: Could I have your name to write in form?



- Future possibility.
- Get permission.
- To wish someone.

### Ex: I may choose to wear the red dress to the party.

=I have two dresses. There is a chance that I will choose to wear the red dress and not the blue one.





### Ex: Today, he **may** come on time.

=Although usually he comes late, there is a possibility that today he will come on time.

### Ex: May I come to visit you at 5 o'clock?

=I want to come to you but I'm not sure that you want me to come/that you will be at home/that you will let me enter .

### Ex: You may take only one candy.

=Although there are more candies, I permit you to take only one of them!







- Most used for possibility.
- To make suggestions or requests.

Ex: We may come on time, but if you miss the bus, we might be late.

=I plan to come on time and this is why I I want to catch the 7:15 bus.

If I catch the 7:30 bus, I can come on time or not, I'm not sure.

Ex: If you advertise on the Internet you **might** get a lot of spam to your e-mail box.

=Although you don't want to get spam, there's a risk that you will get it.





### An advice or suggestion.

Ex: If you want to be a champion you **should** practice every day.

=You don't have to practice but then, you will not get better.

Ex: When you make a cheese cake, you **should** first check that you have cheese.

=or else, it will not be a cheese cake.





# must - mustn't

- very strong advice/ obligation.
- things you're not allowed to do.

Ex: She is sick. She has high fever. She **must** take a pill.

= very strong advice/ obligation.

Ex: You mustn't ride your bike without a helmet!

= you're not allowed to do.

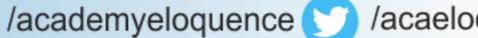






## SEMI MODALS







# have / has to | had to | will have to

- It is necessary
- Shows obligation and giving advice.

have to/has to -in the present.

had to – in the past.

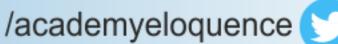
will have to – in the future.



# have / has to | had to | will have to

- Ex: I have to clean my room.
  - =My mother forces me to do it.
- Ex: She has to finish the test before the bell rings.
  - =After the bell rings, you can't go on answering the questions.
- Ex: Gail Devers **had to** take radiation therapy for her decease.
  - =to get well.
- Ex: At the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> grade we **will have to** leave our school.
  - =and go to high school.









# don't | doesn't have to

It isn't necessary.

Ex: I don't have to learn Hindi.

=because you already know.





# ought to / be supposed to / be allowed to

# DUGHT TO

- ought to = Obligation / Duty
- be supposed to= we expect him/her to
- be allowed to = permission someone will let/permit him do it.



# ought to / be supposed to / be allowed to

Ex: You ought to follow govt. rules during Covid.

Ex: The teacher is supposed to come on time so get ready for tests and assignments.

Ex: On Friday, the students in our school don't have to wear the school uniform. They are allowed to wear any color they want.

=They are permitted to / They can even wear a pink shirt with yellow stripes.





# able to / unable to

**able to** shows an ability.

Ex: I don't know when I will be ready. I will be able to give you an answer later.

Ex: Is he able to do it? Yes, he knows how to do it and has time to do it.

=Can he do it?



### ■ used to shows past habit.

Ex: I used to play cricket in my childhood.

Ex: I never used to smoke.

Ex: He often used to come at my home in summer holidays.

dare to is used for challenges or to encourage someone to be courageous.

Ex: How you dare to slap me.

Ex: I dare to go with you in the late night.

■ It shows necessity.

Ex: I need money to help poor.

Ex: I need to go because it's already too late.