

MODALS



EMILL

MODALS

- What are the uses at modals verbs?

Modal verbs are used to convey the speaker's intention or opinion regarding the action that indicates the main verb.

What are the types of modals verbs?

- Can / Can't
- Be able to
- Could / Couldn't
- May
- Might
- Would
- Must / Mustn't
- Have to / Don't have to
- Need to / Needn't
- Should
- Ought to



MODALS

○ Form

Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, should, will, would:

- They always are followed by other verb in infinitive without to.

Subject + Modal + Verb(infinitive) + Complements

Examples: *You might be late.*

Medicines can be very expensive.

- The negative form:

Subject + Modal + Not + Verb (infinitive) + Complements

Examples: *Visitors must not feed the animals.*

You may not find the way easily.



MODALS

- The interrogative form:

Modal + Subject + Verb + Complements

Examples: *Could you disconnect your mobile phones, please?*
Should I stay or should I go?

- *You mustn't use do and did at interrogative form*
- *You mustn't use two modals together*



MODALS

- Uses

This modals express possibility:

- Can:

- * It indicates possibility or ability:

- I've got the keys. I can enter the house any time.
- She can speak five languages

- * It uses when we ask something:

- Can I have the salt, please?

- * Or it uses when we offer to help:

- *I can do your shopping for you.*



MODALS

Be able to:

*You use this modal for express abilities:

- Her brother is able to skate very well.

Can't:

* You can use this modal for express certainty that something is impossible.

- You can't be 40 years old, you look much younger!

Might:

* You use it for indicate possibility

- She might win the gold medal in the competition



MODALS

Could:

- * It uses for express past ability:
 - She could run fast, when she was a child
- * You can use this modal for express polite request:
 - Could you help me with the suitcases?
- * You use it for express polite suggestion, too:
 - You could exercise and eat healthier food.

May:

- * This modal use for indicate possibility
 - It may rain tomorrow
- * This modal, is used for polite request
 - May I join this team?



MODALS

Would:

- * It use for polite ask or offer something
 - Would you open the window, please?
 - Would you like something to drink?

On the other hand, you can use different modals for indicate obligation.

Must/ Have to:

- * It indicates obligation, you use it when we want indicate that something is necessary,. Must is used only in present form, and have to use the other verbs
 - You must renew your passport.
 - I have to buy the tickets today



MODALS

Need to / Needn't:

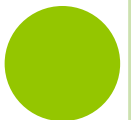
* Need to isn't a modal but it is conjugated and it needs do at interrogative or negative.

* Express obligation or the need for something

-You need to practice harder

* Needn't is a modal and you can only use in the negative form to indicate obligation or the need for something

- You needn't bring anything to the party



MODALS

Mustn't/ Don't have to

*Mustn't indicate prohibition and don't have to indicate absence of obligation and the need of something, as needn't.

- You mustn't exceed the speed limit.
- I don't have to get up early tomorrow.

Should/ Ought to:

* They express advice but should is used more than ought to.

- You should try and get on well with your siblings.
- You ought to warm up before training.



MODALS PERFECTS

Must/ have + participle:

* Certainty that something is true.

- Linda has arrived late. She must have been in a traffic jam.

May/ Might have + participle:

* A guess about a past action.

- She may/ might have taken the wrong bus.

Could have + participle:

* Ability to have done something but in fact did not.

- You could have asked the doctor before taking that medicine.



MODALS PERFECTS

Couldn't have + participle:

* Certainty that something did not happen.

- He couldn't have gone to the concert because he was doing a test.

Would have + participle:

* Willingness to have done something but in fact could not.

- I would have gone to the party but I was too busy.

Should/ Ought to have + participle :

* Criticism or regret after an event.

- You should/ought to have warned me earlier.



MODALS PERFECTS

Shouldn't have + participle:

* Criticism after an event.

- He shouldn't have forgotten about her birthday.

Needn't have + participle:

* An unnecessary action in the past.

- You needn't have brought anything to my party.

