



# MODAL VERBS

# Can/ Be able to / Can't

## ■ CAN

### ● Different uses:

- Abilities or capacities (to know or to be able to).
  - Mary can swim very fast.
- Request, ask or give permission
  - Can you call me tonight.
- Possibility
  - I can meet you later.
- It can also be used for suggestions.
  - You can eat ravioli if you like pasta.





## ■ Be able to

- It expresses abilities like *can* and it is used in all the verbal tenses where *can* is not used.
  - I was able to finish my homework on time

## ■ Can't

- Different uses:
  - Impossibility in the present
    - Mary can't swim very fast
  - Lack of ability (not to know) or capacity (not to be able to): I can't eat a whole cake by myself
  - Prohibition
    - You can't drive without a licence
  - Disbelief
    - That can't be the price – it's much too cheap.

# Could

- It is the past of *can* and it is used to express:
  - Ability or capacity in the past
    - She could run fast when she was a child
  - Polite request
    - Could you help me with these suitcases?
  - Polite suggestion
    - You could exercise and eat healthier food
  - Possibility –less probable than with *can*-
    - Mark could join us the cinema.



# May/ might

- Both of them express possibility, but *might* is more remote.
  - It may/ might rain tomorrow
- In questions, may is the polite way of asking for things.
  - May I have a coffee, please?





# Would

- In questions, it is a formal way of asking for things.
  - Would you open the window, please?
- With the verb “like” is used to make offers and invitations.
  - Would you like something to drink?





# Must / Have to

- Both express obligation, but *must* is only used in the present and *have to* in the other tenses. Authority people use *must*, while *have to* is used by everybody.
  - You must bring your books to class
  - I have to buy the tickets today.
- *Must* is also used to express a logical deduction about present fact.
  - She's got a great job. She must be very happy.

# Need to / Needn't

- Need to is not a modal, but it is used in affirmative sentences, like *have to*, to express obligation and necessity.
  - I need to cook dinner tonight.
- Needn't, on the contrary, is a modal and indicates lack of obligation and necessity, like *don't have to*
  - You needn't bring anything to the party.





# Musn't / Don't have to

- *Musn't* shows prohibition.
  - You musn't exceed the speed limit
- *Don't have to* means *not have to*, i.e., lack of obligation and necessity, like *needn't*
  - I don't have to get up early tomorrow





# Should /Ought to

- Both of them express advise or opinion, but *should* is used more frequently, since *ought to* is quite strange in negative and interrogative.
  - You should/ought to improve your pronunciation

# Shall

- It is used in the interrogative to offer oneself to do something and to make a suggestion.
  - Shall I help you with your luggage?





	ABILITY	REQUEST	POSSIBILITY	INABILITY
<b>CAN</b>	Mary can swim very fast	Can you call me tonight?	I can meet you later	
<b>BE ABLE TO</b>	I was able to finish my homework on time			
<b>CAN'T</b>				I can't eat a whole cake by myself
<b>COULD</b>	She could run fast when she was a child (past)	Could you help me with the suitcases? (polite)	Mark could join us at the cinema	
<b>MAY/MIGHT</b>			It may/might rain tomorrow	
<b>MAY</b>		May I join this team? (polite)		
<b>WOULD</b>		Would you open the window, please? (formal)		
<b>MUST</b>				
<b>HAVE TO</b>				
<b>NEED TO</b>				
<b>NEEDN'T</b>				
<b>DON'T HAVE TO</b>				
<b>MUSTN'T</b>				
<b>SHOULD / OUGHT TO</b>				
<b>SHALL</b>				



<b>CAN</b>
<b>BE ABLE TO</b>
<b>CAN'T</b>
<b>COULD</b>
<b>MAY/MIGHT</b>
<b>MAY</b>
<b>WOULD</b>
<b>MUST</b>
<b>HAVE TO</b>
<b>NEED TO</b>
<b>NEEDN'T</b>
<b>DON'T HAVE TO</b>
<b>MUSTN'T</b>
<b>SHOULD / OUGHT TO</b>
<b>SHALL</b>

<b>PROHIBITION</b>	<b>DISBELIEF</b>	<b>SUGGESTION/ OFFER</b>	<b>OBLIGATION/ NECESSITY</b>
You can't drive without a licence	That can't be the price - it's much too cheap		
		You could exercise and eat healthier food (plite)	
		Would you like something to drink?	
			You must bring your books to class (strong)
			I have to buy the tickets today
			I need to cook dinner tonight.
You musn't exceed the speed limit			
		Shall I help you with your luggage?	





	CERTAINTY OF TRUE	LACK OBLIGATION/ NECESSITY	ADVICE/ OPINION
CAN			
BE ABLE TO			
CAN'T			
COULD			
MAY/MIGHT			
MAY			
WOULD	She's got a great job. She must be very happy.		
MUST			
HAVE TO			
NEED TO		You needn't bring anything to the party	
NEEDN'T		I don't have to get up early tomorrow	
DON'T HAVE TO			
MUSTN'T			
SHOULD / OUGHT TO			You should/ ought to improve your pronunciation
SHALL			



# MODAL PERFECTS

- **Must have + participle**
  - It expresses a logical conclusion about a past fact.
    - Rob has arrived late. He must have been in a traffic jam.
- **May/might have + participle**
  - We use it to make a supposition about something in the past.
    - She may/might have taken the wrong bus.



- Could have + participle
  - Ability to do something in the past which in the end was not done
    - You could have asked the doctor before taking the medicine.
- Couldn't have + participle
  - Certainty that something did not happen
    - He couldn't have gone to the concert because he was doing the test.



- **Would have + participle**
  - Desire to do something in the past which in fact could not be done.
    - I would have gone to the party, but I was too busy.
- **Should/ought to + participle**
  - Criticism or regret after an event
    - You should/ought to have warned me earlier
- **Shouldn't have + participle**
  - Criticism or regret after an event, showing that it shouldn't have happened
    - He shouldn't have forgotten about her birthday



- Needn't have + participle
  - An unnecessary past action
    - You needn't have brought anything to my party.



# Should /Had better

## ■ Should/had better

- Had better is used in a more colloquial way of expressing what someone has to do, to give advise or opinions.
  - You'd better go to the doctor.
- It also it is used to express a warning
  - You'd better tidy your room now

