

## MODALS

The modals are special words that are used as auxiliaries (the verb is always in simple form), they are special because each modal has a different meaning. Here are explanations of some of the modals we saw in class:

**CAN:** Expresses ability to do something.

Ex: I can swim very well.

**COULD:** Expresses the possibility of an activity.

Ex: I could go to the disco tonight, but I feel terrible.

Could is the past of **can** too:

Ex: When I was 15 years old, I could run one kilometer!!

When used in questions, could expresses polite request:

Could you pass me the salt?

Complete the following sentences with Can, could, can't or couldn't.

1. I never learned how to swim, so I \_\_\_\_\_ swim very well.
  2. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak Swedish, but maybe I'll learn someday.
  3. A cat \_\_\_\_\_ climb trees.
  4. Elephants \_\_\_\_\_ climb trees.
  5. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car.
  6. In 1800, nobody \_\_\_\_\_ travel into space yet.
  7. When I was a child I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep all day long.
  8. Now that I'm an adult, I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep all day. I have to work.
  9. I \_\_\_\_\_ study English, but I'm very lazy.
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ you bring your resume next time?
  11. If you study, you \_\_\_\_\_ become a doctor some day.
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ you swim?
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ you open the door please? It's really hot here.
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**Have to:** Expresses routine and common obligations.  
Ex: I have to make my bed every morning.

SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES
I you we they	<b>have to</b>	clean get pick up buy	I <u>have to clean</u> my room. You _____ a new shirt. We _____ the laundry. They _____ a notebook.
he she it	<b>has to</b>	eat go work	He <u>has to eat</u> dinner now. She _____ to work. It _____.
I you we they	<b>don't have to</b>	work do clean eat	I _____ on Saturday. You _____ that. We _____ the car. They <u>don't have to eat</u> pizza.
he she it	<b>doesn't have to</b>	work go be	He _____ tomorrow. She _____ today. It _____ that way.
<b>Do</b>	I you we they	<b>have to</b>	clean _____ I _____ my room? buy <u>Do you have to buy</u> a new pen? pick up _____ we _____ the laundry? have _____ they _____ a notebook?
<b>Does</b>	he she it	eat go work	_____ he _____ dinner now? _____ she _____ to work now? _____ it _____?

Pizza!		
1. When you make pizza, you ___ have some pizza sauce.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
2. You also ___ have some cheese on top of the pizza.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
3. You ___ have peppers on your pizza, but you can if you want to.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
4. A good pizza ___ taste good.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
5. So, you ___ choose the pizza toppings that you like best.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
6. Personally, I love tomatoes, so I always ___ have tomatoes on my pizza!	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
7. You ___ make your own pizza, you can buy a pizza from a pizza shop if you want to.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
8. Pizza tastes best when it's hot, but you ___ eat hot pizza. You can eat it cold too.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
9. People ___ eat food to stay alive.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
10. People ___ eat pizza and candy to stay alive. They can choose healthy food.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
11. A person ___ drink water to stay alive.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
12. A person ___ smoke cigarettes to stay alive.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to

### Help Wanted:

**Help Wanted:** Secretary. No experience necessary. Must type 50 words per minute. Work Monday - Friday, weekends off. Answer phones, use computer, file reports.

13. The secretary ___ know how to type.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
14. A secretary ___ be a woman. The secretary can be a man.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
15. ___ the secretary ___ work Saturdays?	a) Do / have to b) Does / have to	c) Do / has to d) Does / has to
16. No, he/she ___ go to work on Saturdays.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
17. The secretary also ___ answer the company's phones....	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
18. ...and he/she ___ file reports every week.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
19. ___ the secretary ___ use a computer?	a) Do / have to b) Does / have to	c) Do / has to d) Does / has to
20. Yes, He or she ___ use a computer.	a) have to b) has to	c) don't have to d) doesn't have to

**Must:** Expresses personal and inescapable obligations.

Ex: I must take care of my grandmother, she doesn't have anyone else.

In negative form it expresses prohibition:

Ex: You mustn't smoke in airplanes.

Note: You can't use must in interrogative form.

**Should:** Expresses recommendation.

Ex: You should take an Aspirin.

You shouldn't eat so much pork.

1. In California, you ___ have a driver's license to drive a car.	a) has to b) don't have to	c) must d) mustn't
2. While you are driving, you ___ listen to the radio. It's not necessary.	a) don't have to b) doesn't have to	c) must d) mustn't
3. If you plan to take a long trip in the car, you ___ get a full tank of gas or you might run out of gas.	a) should b) don't have to	c) has to d) mustn't
4. When you are putting gasoline in your gas tank, you ___ smoke. It is forbidden.	a) don't have to b) have to	c) must d) mustn't
5. It's not a good idea to talk on a cell phone and drive at the same time. Drivers ___ do that.	a) should b) shouldn't	c) must d) have to
6. In some states, it is illegal to talk on a cell phone in your car. Those drivers ___ use phones in their cars.	a) don't have to b) should	c) must d) mustn't
7. If you plan to take a long car trip, you ___ take a cell phone with you in case of emergencies. It's a good idea.	a) should b) shouldn't	c) must d) mustn't
8. Drivers on the freeway ___ be very careful because California freeways are dangerous.	a) don't have to b) has to	c) must d) mustn't
9. People who ride horses ___ take their horses on the freeway. That would be a stupid thing to do!	a) don't have to b) have to	c) must d) mustn't
10. In California, you ___ have a driver's license to ride a bicycle.	a) don't have to b) have to	c) must d) mustn't
11. When driving on the freeway, drivers ___ go faster than the speed limit, or they might get a speeding ticket.	a) don't have to b) doesn't have to	c) must d) mustn't
12. Drivers ___ be kind to other drivers on the road. It's a good thing to do.	a) should b) shouldn't	c) must d) mustn't
13. But drivers ___ be kind to other drivers on the road. It's a choice, not a law.	a) don't have to b) doesn't have to	c) must d) mustn't
14. In California, a driver ___ wear a seatbelt. It's the law.	a) should b) shouldn't	c) must d) mustn't
15. Motorcycle riders ___ wear helmets. That's another California law.	a) should b) shouldn't	c) must d) mustn't
16. Motorcycle riders ___ wear a leather jacket. It's their choice.	a) have to b) don't have to	c) must d) mustn't
17. When a driver sees an ambulance or fire truck coming, the driver ___ move to the right side of the road to get out of the way.	a) have to b) should	c) must d) mustn't
18. Drivers ___ have sunglasses for driving. They make it easier to see, but they're not necessary.	a) have to b) don't have to	c) shouldn't d) mustn't
19. Passengers on a bus ___ smoke. It is against the law.	a) should b) don't have to	c) must d) mustn't
20. A bus driver ___ have a special license to drive passengers. They pass a test for this license.	a) should b) doesn't have to	c) must d) mustn't

<b>WOULD</b>	Expressing preferences:	I would like to go with you. I would prefer to eat pizza, than a hamburger.
	Asking permission:	Would you mind if I smoked?
	Polite requests:	Would you like to have dinner together?
<b>MAY</b>	Expressing possibility:	The newscaster said it may snow tomorrow.
	Asking permission:	May I leave early today?
	Polite requests:	May I borrow some money please?
	Giving permission:	You may leave if your work is finished.

Complete using would or may:

1. \_\_\_ you mind if I opened the window?
2. Children, you \_\_\_ have one cookie after dinner.
3. \_\_\_ I ask you a question?
4. It \_\_\_ rain tonight.
5. \_\_\_ you prefer to go to the movies or a concert?
6. I \_\_\_ prefer to go to the movies.
7. \_\_\_ we go home early, please?
8. \_\_\_ you like to come to my party next week?
9. Mary \_\_\_ like to go shopping, but she doesn't have any money.
10. I \_\_\_ buy a new car, but I don't know for sure yet.

**Might:** Expresses something that has very few possibilities to happen.  
Ex: It might rain today, but it's sunny right now.

Complete with may or might:

1. I bought a Lottery ticket! I \_\_\_\_\_ win a prize!
2. I finished High school, I haven't decided but I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the university.
3. It's very cloudy, it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ take a vacation this year, but I don't have money.
5. If you study, you \_\_\_\_\_ pass.
6. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ cure her, but she has cancer.
7. The possibilities are not very good, but we \_\_\_\_\_ win.