Modal Auxiliaries

He is badly injured.
We must take him to the hospital right now.



Modal auxiliaries go with another verb and add meaning.

He is badly injured. We must take him to the hospital right now



There are other expressions that are similar to modal auxiliaries: **be able to**,

Jack is able to ice skate very well.

be able to: can/indicates the ability to do something

There are other expressions that are similar to modal auxiliaries: be able to, be going to,

Jack is able to ice skate very well.

He is going to skate in an exhibition.

be going to: will/means future plans

There are other expressions that are similar to modal auxiliaries: **be able to**, **be going to**, and **have to**.

Jack is able to ice skate very well.

He is going to skate in an exhibition.

He has to practice to do well.

have to: must/indicates a necessity

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be able to + verb

Affirmative and negative

I We/You/They	am able to am not able to	11.
He/She/It	is able to is not able to	walk

Are you able to walk on the road?

Yes, I am able to walk on it. It's wide enough. No, I'm not able to walk on it. It's too narrow.

Is he able to speak Spanish?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

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be going to + verb

Affirmative and negative

l	am going to am not going to	
He/She/It	is going to is not going to	eat
We/You/They	are going to are not going to	

Are you going to eat dinner with Jane?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not. I'm going to eat with Mary.

I'm going to learn how to cook next week.

Have to expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from an outside source like a law, a rule at school or someone of authority.

You have to get a passport for international travel.

She has to be home by midnight.

I don't have to do the dishes. I have a dishwasher.

We have to write two papers this semester.

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has to/have to + verb

Affirmative and negative

I We/You/They	have to don't have to	laava
He/She/It	has to doesn't have to	leave

Do you **have to leave**?

Yes, I have to leave.

No, I don't have to leave.

Do they **have to work** tomorrow.

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

Can, could, might, must, will, should and would are modal auxiliary verbs. Modal + verb

Do you think your sister-in-law would cut my hair?

I think she would. I could call and ask her.



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Can, could, might, must, will, should and would are modal auxiliary verbs. Modal + verb

Affirmative and negative

	I/He/She/It We/You/ They	can can't could	might might not must	will won't should	help	
IIICy	couldn't	must not	shouldn't			

Can you help me?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

Would you carry my bags? They are heavy.

Yes, I would love to help you.

Sorry, I can't help. I must leave now.

can



ability / polite question

Can you cook?

Yes, I can cook many things.

No, I can't cook.

Can you drive me to school, please?

ability / polite question
 could ability in the past / polite question

I **could drive** when I was fifteen. **Could** you **give** me a ride home? If not, I **can ride** my bike.

Do you think it **might rain** soon? Yes, I think it **might rain** tomorrow. No, I don't think so.

I might go to Paris next year.
They might not pass the class.

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

can ⇒ ability / polite question

could ⇒ ability in the past / polite question

might ⇒ possibility

must → requirement

Ugh! Must I wash all these dishes right now? Yes, you must. Our guests are coming soon. No, you can do it later.

You **must** not **run** in the hall!

can ⇒ ability / polite question

could ⇒ ability in the past / polite question

might ⇒ possibility

must ⇒ requirement

will → future event

Will you call the plumber for me?

Yes, I will call the plumber for you.

No, I won't. I have to leave. Greg will call her.

I will meet you in five minutes.

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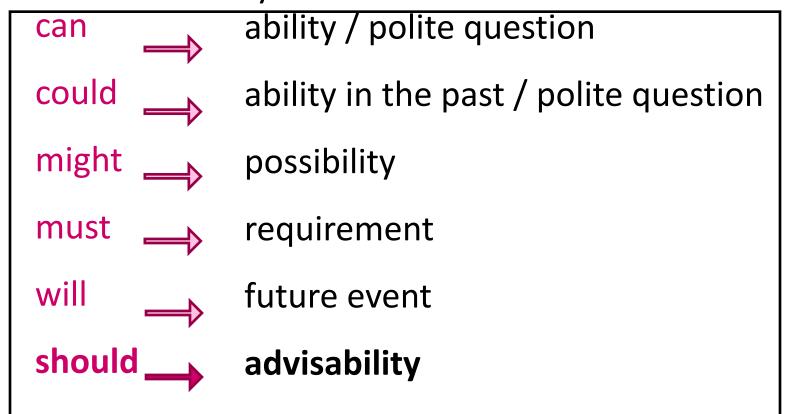
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Modal Auxiliary Verbs
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Shouldn't you exercise more?

Yes, I **should**, but I'm too tired.

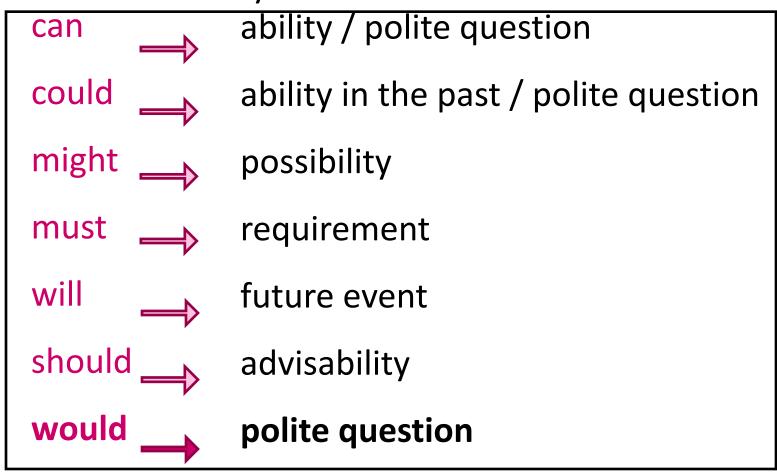
No, I shouldn't. I have a bad cold.

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Modal Auxiliary Verbs
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Would you please read this letter?

Yes, I would be happy to.

I can't read it right now. I'll read it later.

Click on the best choice to complete the response to the statement.

My car wouldn't start yesterday. shouldn't couldn't couldn't correct

I couldn't go to school yesterday.

couldn't indicates a past ability
shouldn't indicates advisability

Modal Auxiliaries

Click on the correct sentences:

Ed is able to play the violin.

Ed must to play the violin.

Mary could to ice skate when she was six.

Mary could ice skate when she was six.

We aren't able walking to school.

We aren't able to walk to school.

We should study to get good grades.

We shouldn't study get good grades.

correct

incorrect

incorrect

correct

incorrect

correct

correct

incorrect

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Modal Auxiliaries

The End

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