

I'm not a bot



Modal auxiliary verb and its function

Given article text here May 18, 2021 May 22, 2021 October 16, 2019 The Modal Auxiliaries are can, may, shall, will, must, ought to, used to, need, and dare. Can, may, shall, and will have special past forms could, might, should, and would respectively, but 'must' do not. Use of Modal Auxiliaries Functions as Examples Will I, asking 2, possibility 3, suggestion 1. Will you go to college? 2. It will probably rain tomorrow. 3. You will feel better if you take some rest. Would requesting Would you be able to lend me a pencil? Would you mind closing the door, please? Shall I, asking 2, possibility 1. Shall I do the homework? 2. I hope I shall complete the homework within a week. Should 1, suggestion 2, seeking advice 1. You should try the chocolate cake, it's delicious. 2. Should I take the train or the bus to get to the airport on time? Can 1, ability 2, possibility 1. Lisa can speak French fluently. 2. It will be a challenge, but I think we can complete the project if we work together. Could 1, ability 2, requesting 1. He could do it. 2. Could you pass the salt, please? May 1, possibility 2, permission 3, offering 1. Alisha may come here today. 2. May I come in? 3. May I get you a cup of coffee? Might 1, possibility 2, suggestion 1. I might go to the beach this weekend if the weather is nice. 2. We might try a new restaurant today. Must 1, obligation 2, certainty 3, strong probability 4, prohibition 1. You must obey your parents. 2. I must submit my assignment before the deadline. 3. You must be hungry after a busy day at work. 4. We must not waste our time. Dare 1, challenge 3, negative force 4, interrogation 1. I dare you to try spicy salsa! 2. I wouldn't dare to ask HR for a salary hike. 3. How dare you speak to your mother like that? Need 1, prohibition 2, interrogation You need not come here. Does he need to go there? Used to habitual action in the past My mother used to tell me moral stories. Ought to 1, obligation 2, strong likelihood You ought to work hard for your exam. It ought to rain later today. Modal Auxiliaries Exercises Modal Auxiliaries Exercise With Answers #1 Fill in the blanks with Appropriate Modal Auxiliaries: Daily Grammar Test - Attempt Now He.....coming to the party later.....I take the phone? Which painting.....I buy? He.....been hurt. He.....lost his book. It.....rain tomorrow afternoon. I.....go to market. He.....gone home Monday. They.....yesterday. Answers: Could Shall Will Will Can Can Can Shall be Might be Shall Shall Might have May have Might Might Might have Modal Auxiliaries Exercise With Answers #2 Fill in the blanks with Appropriate Modal Auxiliaries: I.....to buy some groceries before I go home. Alisha.....not come here anymore. You.....not have waited so long. Rohit.....not worry. You.....to finish your homework by the end of the week. I.....not have bought it. He.....play football when he was at college. I.....live here when I was a girl. Lisa.....walk every morning when he was in New York. Peter.....to get more sleep to feel rested. In our childhood, we.....sing religious hymns in the morning. David.....wake us every morning. John.....not worry. She Ask the boss for a salary hike. I **need** not have bought it. I **dare** you to eat a whole pineapple. I **used to** do physical exercise when I was in my village. When at school, I **used to** do sums every day. When living in the village, we **needed** to bathe in the tank. The **need** is there to improve their communication skill. It **will** snow tomorrow. In death, I can **dare** any danger. I shall **ask him to fight with Johnny. Should I use Modals when speaking about Obligation, Advice or Ability? Modal auxiliaries, also known as speaker modality, convey possibility, likelihood, ability, permission, obligation, or future intention. There are nine actual modal auxiliary verbs: shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, and must. Additionally, words like ought to, had better, would rather, dare, need, and going to have to be considered as modal auxiliaries due to their properties. Modal auxiliaries do not have inherent meaning but help the main verb express different moods or attitudes. They come in two forms: present and past. Unlike primary auxiliary verbs like do, be, and have, modal auxiliaries are never used as the main verb themselves. After a modal auxiliary, the main verb is always in its base form. Modal auxiliaries do not require other auxiliaries to create interrogative or negative sentences. Shall and will describe different aspects of the future, with shall often indicating certainty and will expressing uncertainty. Can expresses ability, permission, or giving permission. For example, "Shall I carry your luggage upstairs?" offers help, while "Will you teach me some more rules of English grammar?" requests service. Shall is used to express desire, intention, promise, or determination, whereas will is used for general future events that may happen. Can asks for permission or gives it, as in "Can I take your grammar book, please?" Teach me about English grammar, I need to solve this problem. 'Can' is used for expressing possibility of something happening. The sky is cloudy. I can rain today. He is studying hard. He can obtain a good grade. To express ability to do something in the past, 'could' is used. The ability which is no more. When I was young, I could lift a heavy load. I could run hour after hour when I was a boy. Used to get permission with polite request. Could I have your residential address? Could I talk to our college principal, please? Could you lend me your pen for a while? Excuse me, could I just request you to do something for me? Would you / would you please / could you please lend me your pen for a while? Any kind of possibility or probability can be expressed with 'could'. My friend could come today. The rain could stay for some more days. This year William could get a good job. 'May' and 'might' are used to take permission, give permission, and make any kind of request. May / might I borrow your cricket bat for a day? You may / might go there if you like. I am very thirsty. May / might I have something to drink? Both 'may' / 'might' can be used to indicate future possibilities. However, 'may' is used to mean more or good possibility, and 'might' is used to mean small or slim possibility. My friend may come later today. My friend might come later today. May / might + be + verb-ing is used to express a possibility or conjecture about a present situation. He may / might be reading now. It may / might be snowing in New York now. 'May' is used only to humbly offer any kind of assistance or help to a person. 'Might' is not or cannot be used in this case. May I teach English grammar? May I help you with your carrying your luggage? Only 'may' is used for wishing good luck or praying to the Creator for someone. 'Might' is not used in this case. May you all live long. May God bless you, all. 'Should' and 'ought to' are used to give advice or express obligations and duties that apply to the future. You should / ought to obey your parents, elders and teachers. You should / ought to attend your duties. You should / ought to learn English perfectly to get a good job. If you are ill, you should / ought to take medical advice. We should / ought to get him some gifts on his birthday. 'Should' is used to take advice, instruction, and suggestion through asking questions. In this case, 'ought to' is not used. What should I do now to tackle the situation? Should I trust him when he is telling me that he will help me? 'Should' is used to express possibility or likelihood or to expect something to happen or come true. He should be a nice human. England should win the final cricket match. 'I should be able to learn English and French.' 'Should' is used to express gratitude, happiness, or joy for what one will do or has done something for another/others. I should be grateful if you kindly teach me English. We should be delighted to help you in getting into a new business. I should like to thank you for what you have done for me. To get someone's opinion regarding any matter, 'should' is used. Should I take a taxi to go to New York city? Should I ask him for his help? 'Should' is used in giving or issuing official orders or instructions. Everyone should remain at his home during Covid time. Students should attend online classes until a further order is issued. To describe any past event or action, certain verbs and phrases are used. When he was young, he believed he would be successful in life. I thought he would come here, so I met him. 'Would' is used for actions that repeated over time in the past, such as a daily habit or practice. When we were students, we'd play cricket every afternoon. As a child, I watched cartoons and fairy tale movies. 'Would' is also used to ask politely for someone to do something for you, express a wish or desire, say what you like, love, hate, prefer, etc., or make hypothetical statements. For example, "Would you like coffee or tea?" or "My brothers would like to talk to you." 'Would' can be used to express impossible or improbable situations. If I were you, I'd wear this jacket for today's party. The verb 'would' is followed by words such as 'think', 'say', and 'imagine'. For instance, "I would think that you'd do better in sports." 'Must' expresses certainty about a thing or person, like "This must be the right decision." You don't need to wait any longer; you can discuss this with your parents directly if needed, without needing my input. We can proceed further on our plans for him. There are different forms of 'be to' used for arrangements or plans in the future: am/to/are to. For instance, I'm going to New York City next week. My friend is set to give me a call later today. Someone who is higher authority usually gives orders using am/to/are to. You won't be allowed out of your house during Covid times; all students are supposed to wait until I get back. When you're facing a problem, one can seek advice on what actions to take with 'am to/is to/are to'. What should I do in this situation? The past form is 'was to/were to', meaning intended actions that didn't happen: our college principal was meant to speak at the inauguration. For future intentions or predictions about a plan, you'd use am going to/is going to/are going to. Look at the sky; it's cloudy; it's going to rain. My friend is going to help me with legal advice as he's a lawyer. However, if someone decided on doing something but didn't, 'was going to/were going to' are used: I was supposed to tell him my plan, but I forgot. To express present obligations, you'd use have to/has to. We need to pay our bills regularly; they must complete their lessons before school. To make it negative, one would say don't have to/doesn't have to. He doesn't have to go there; they don't have to go. For future obligations, one uses shall have to/will have to: I'll have to meet my friend tomorrow; you will need to learn all techniques for the test. To negate this type of sentence, use 'shall not have to'/'will not have to'. They won't have to go there; I won't have to think much on getting the solution. The past form of obligation is 'had to', such as taking his advice: William had to visit his friend's house. To express a regular action that isn't done anymore, use used to be: I used to drink coffee and biscuits in the morning. I used to rely on a daily cup of tea while commuting to the office, but now my workspace is just a room at home. The expression "had better" suggests an action that's considered wise or practical in a given situation. It also implies making a better choice. For instance, instead of taking matters into your own hands, you had better ask your parents for advice. If you don't call Grandma soon, she might be disappointed. Another example is completing your task before bedtime. To negate these sentences, simply add "not" after "had better." The train will arrive on time; you had better not be late. When converting these sentences into questions, place the subject between "had" and "better." Had I better speak to William? The phrase "would rather" expresses a preference for something over another option. For example, I would rather run than walk. Mark prefers having coffee tea over just tea, while I'd rather finish my assignment early than turn it in late. Using public transport is less appealing to me than driving a car. Lastly, it's often better not to tell a lie. Modal verbs like can, may, might, could, should, would, will, and must convey conditions such as possibility, ability, or necessity. Less common modal verbs include shall and ought, but they're still used in specific contexts. These auxiliary verbs are followed by the infinitive form of the main verb without "to." They remain consistent across subjects, and their forms change depending on whether they're describing past scenarios or hypothetical situations. Modal verbs can be tricky to master at first, but with practice, you'll become proficient in using them. Modal verbs are a group of words used in English to express various conditions and attitudes towards actions, events, or situations. Some common modal verbs include can, may, might, could, should, will, would, must, need, and have. These verbs help convey likelihood, possibility, ability, permission, request, suggestion/advice, command, obligation/necessity, and habit. When talking about the past, we use the modal verb would, while will is used for both present and future. If you're discussing a habit from the past, used to is also acceptable. I would fall asleep with music when I lived alone; I will arrive early and leave late to every meeting. Here's how to use modal verbs in different tenses: Simple present tense: For basic sentences in the simple present tense, remember these rules - modal verbs come before the main verb (except for questions), and the infinitive form of the main verb is used without "to". For example, I can eat an entire pizza. If circumstances require you to do something, use have instead. Modal verbs in questions: In yes/no questions, the formula is [modal verb] + [subject] + [main verb infinitive]. Can you eat an entire pizza? Do you have to eat one? Modal verbs and time: Most modal verbs refer to present and future time, but only some can be used for past time. They don't change form to make different tenses, but can be used with different conjugations of the main verb to refer to present or future time in different ways. Present continuous and present perfect continuous: In the present continuous, use "be" followed by the -ing form of the main verb. For example, She must be sleeping. In the present perfect continuous, add a modal verb before the main verb without changing much. However, note that the main verb always forms the present perfect using have been, never had been. Simple past and present perfect tenses: A few core modal verbs can refer to past time - could, might, should, and would. They function as the past tense forms of their core meanings. For example, She must have been sleeping. Modal verbs include can, may, shall, and will, but other modal verbs like could, might, should, and would also convey different meanings when referring to past or future events, including possibility, permission, request, habit, or conditions. The main modal verbs listed cannot be used in the past perfect, past continuous, or past perfect continuous tenses. Modal verbs such as shall, ought, and phrases like "used to" or "need to", although not commonly employed, serve distinct purposes in conveying particular conditions.