

# Modal Verbs

# General information

- Modal verbs: must can could may might  
should shall would will ought to

Ability/ lack of ability/ possibility	Can/can't/could/ couldn't	She can speak 4 languages
Possibility (present or future)	May/might	He might be in his office, I'll check
obligation	Must/ should/ought to	We should change some currency
prohibition	Mustn't/ can't/shouldn't	You can't cross the road here
speculation	Can't/ could/must/may/might	Sandra must be in the school, her bag's in the class
Predictions/ decisions at the moment of speech	Will/won't	You exams won't be easy as I see

# Ability I

## (present and past)

Can	Be able to
Ability to do something	Surprising or involves to overcome some difficulty (often). <i>Despite his handicap he is able to drive a car</i>
Is used with passive	Are not usually used with passive. <i>This book can be used by beginners!</i>
There is no future ability	Where can/could grammatically impossible. <i>We love being able to converse with the local people.</i> Future ability. <i>I will be able to speak fluently by the end of the course</i>
Future arrangements. <i>The doctor can't see you before six as he's busy till then</i>	Future arrangements. <i>The doctor won't be able to see you before six as he's busy till then</i>

# Ability I

## (present and past)

- To emphasis difficulty or to suggest effort, we use *manage to/succeed in +ing*. *Do you think she will manage to get a visa?*
- If the future arrangement is less certain we use *could, may or might +be able to*. *The dentist might be able to see you late today; I'll have to check my diary.*

# Ability II

## (past)

could	Was/were be able to
Past ability. <i>She could swim before she could walk</i>	Specific occasion in the affirmative. <i>Mike's car broke down yesterday but fortunately he was able to repair it.</i>
Used in questions, superlatives, and in sentences with limiting adverbs such as <i>only or hardly</i> . <i>Sorry, but that is the cheapest hotel I could find.</i>	Used in questions, superlatives, and in sentences with limiting adverbs such as <i>only or hardly</i> . <i>She was so exhausted she was hardly able to speak</i>
Lack of ability	Lack of ability

## Ability II (past)

- Could have +P II to describe the past ability which wasn't used or past opportunity which wasn't taken. *She could have paid by credit card but she preferred to use cash.*
- Couldn't have been+ comparative adj to emphasise a past action or feeling. *I couldn't have been more pleased when I heard your result.*

# Possibility

## Present

- *can* – when we talk about things which are generally possible. *May* - academic or scientific English. *Healthy insurance can be very expensive. Over-prescribing of antibiotics may lead to the rapid development of resistant strains.*
- *May/might/could* – specific possibility. *This rash could be a symptom of something more serious.*
- *May well/might well/ could well* – to talk about a strong possibility. *Don't worry! The payment may well be in the post.*

# Possibility Present

- *Could/might* – possibility which depends on certain condition. *She could learn much more quickly if she paid attention.*
- *POSSIBLY NOT* – *may not/might not*
- *DEFINITELY NOT* – *can't.*



# Possibility (future)

- *Will/won't be able to* – talk about future possibility or impossibility. *We'll be able to get a coffee at the theatre but we won't be able to eat until after the show.*
- *May/might/could* – talk about future actions which are less certain (perhaps)
- *Could* – for possibility weaker than may/might.
- *Couldn't* – is not used to say something is definitely impossible (present\future).
- *May/might have+P II* – possible completed action by the time in the future. *Call me tomorrow. I might have finished the project by then.*

# Possibility

## Past

- *Could* – general possibility in the past (things which sometimes happen). *Teachers could be very strict at my old school.*
- *Might* – in Academic or scientific English.
- *Could/Might + have PII* – talk about specific past possibility. *She might have done it. She had an opportunity and a motive.*
- *Might have* – for past opportunity which we know was not taken. *I might have gone to the drama school, but I chose history instead.*