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Interrogative ?

Present:

Do/Does+ subject + verb + finisher?

Example:

Does your neighbor walk her dog daily?

Do the dishes need to be put away?

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs	Uses	Examples
1. can / can't	- Ability - Possibility - Inability / Impossibility - Asking for permission - Request	- I can speak 3 different languages. - I can come by bus. - I can't drive. - Can I go to the toilets please ? - Can you help me?
2. could / couldn't	- Asking for permission - Request - Suggestion - Ability in the past - Future possibility - Conditional	- Could I open the window? - Could you repeat please ? - We could bring her some flowers. - He could run 10 km by the age of 15. - A civil War could break out in Libya. - I could come with you if I had more time.
3. be allowed to	- Permission	- You aren't allowed to smoke here.
4. will	- Instant decisions - Offer - Promise - Certain prediction	- It's hot and sunny so I'll go to work on foot. - I'll cook the dinner for you. - I'll ring you tonight. - I'm sure it'll rain tomorrow.
5. would	- Asking for permission - Request - Making arrangements - Invitations - Conditional	- Would it be OK if I left work a bit earlier today? - Would you fetch me that bottle please? - Would six o'clock suit you ? - Would you like to go for a walk tomorrow ? - If I were you, I would tell him the truth.
6. must	- Necessity / Obligation	- She must leave now.

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Appearance	Appearance	Condition	Condition	Feelings (Bad)	Feelings (Bad)
adorable	glamorous	alive	impossible	angry	grumpy
adventurous	gleaming	annoying	inexpensive	annoyed	helpless
aggressive	gorgeous	bad	innocent	anxious	homeless
alert	graceful	better	inquisitive	arrogant	hungry
attractive	grotesque	beautiful	modern	ashamed	hurt
average	handsome	brainless	mushy	awful	ill
beautiful	homely	breakable	odd	bad	itchy
blue-eyed	light	busy	open	bewildered	jealous
bloody	long	careful	outstanding	black	jittery
blushing	magnificent	cautious	poor	blue	lazy
bright	misty	clever	powerful	bored	lonely
clean	motionless	clumsy	prickly	clumsy	mysterious
clear	muddy	concerned	puzzled	combative	nasty
cloudy	old-fashioned	crazy	real	condemned	naughty
colorful	plain	curious	rich	confused	nervous
crowded	poised	dead	rich	crazy	nutty
cute	precious	different	shy	flipped-out	outrageous
dark	quaint	difficult	stupid	creepy	panicky
drab	shiny	doubtful	super	cruel	repulsive
distinct	smoggy	easy	talented	dangerous	scary
dull	sparkling	expensive	tame	defeated	selfish
elegant	spotless	famous	tender	defiant	sore
excited	stormy	fragile	tough	depressed	tense
strange	ugly	frail	uninterested	disgusted	terrible
fifty	ugliest	gifted	vast	disturbed	testy
	unsightly	helpful	wandering	dizzy	thoughtless
	unusual	helpless	wild	dull	tired
	wide-eyed	horrible	wrong	embarrassed	troubled
		important		envious	upset
				evil	upright
				fierce	weary
				foolish	wicked
				frantic	worried
				frightened	
				grieving	

Feelings (Good)	Feelings (Good)	Shape	Size	Sound	Time
agreeable	happy	broad	big	cooing	ancient
amused	healthy	chubby	colossal	deafening	brief
brave	helpful	crooked	fat	deafening	early
calm	hilarious	curved	gigantic	deafening	fast
charming	helpful	deep	great	high-pitched	late
cheerful	jolly	fat	huge	hissing	long
comfortable	joyous	high	immense	hushed	modern
cooperative	kind	hollow	large	husky	old
delightful	lively	low	little	loud	old-fashioned
determined	lucky	narrow	mammoth	melodic	quick
eager	obedient	round	massive	moaning	rapid
related	perfect	shallow	miniature	mute	short
enchanted	pleasant	skinny	petite	noisy	slow
encouraging	relieved	square	puny	purring	swift
energetic	silly	steep	scrawny	quiet	young
enthusiastic	smiling	straight	short	raspy	
excited	splendid	wide	small	resonant	
exuberant	successful		small	screeching	
fair	thankful		tall	shrill	
faithful	thoughtful		teeny	shrill	
fantastic	victorious		teeny-tiny	silent	
fine	vivacious		tiny	soft	
friendly	witty			squealing	
funny	wonderful			thundering	
gentle	zealous			voiceless	
glorious	zany			whispering	
good					

Taste/Touch	Taste/Touch	Touch	Quantity
bitter	melted	boiling	abundant
delicious	nutritious	breezy	empty
fresh	plastic	broken	few
juicy	prickly	bumpy	heavy
ripe	rainy	chilly	light
rotten	rough	cold	many
salty	scattered	cool	numerous
sour	shaggy	creaky	substantial
spicy	shaky	crooked	
stale	sharp	cuddly	
sticky	shivering	curly	
strong	silky	damaged	
sweet	slimy	damp	
tart	slippery	dirty	
tasteless	smooth	dry	
tasty	soft	dusty	
thirsty	solid	fifty	
fluttering	steady	flaky	
fuzzy	sticky	fluffy	
greasy	tender	freezing	
grubby	tight	hot	
hard	uneven	hot	
hot	weak	warm	
icy	wet	wet	
loose	wet	wooden	
	yummy		

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GRAMMAR QUIZ
MODALS OF PROBABILITY (Present)

1. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb (can, could, may, might, must, should, would).

2. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

3. Choose the correct option (A, B, C, D).

4. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

5. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

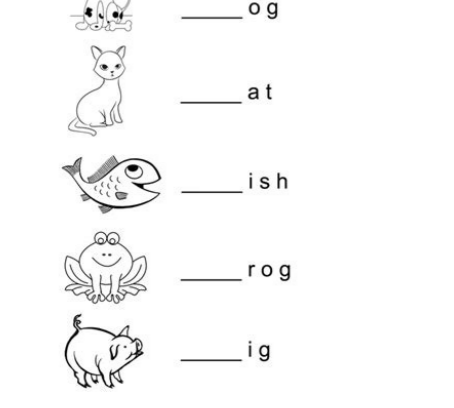
6. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

7. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

8. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

9. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

10. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.



Fill in the Missing Letters

The phrase used to is also acceptable if you're talking about a habit that no longer exists. When I lived alone, I would fall asleep with music. I will arrive early and leave late to every meeting. How to use modal verbs (with examples) Luckily, using modal verbs in a sentence is pretty simple. Possibility It might rain today. They would go to the movies if you are interested. Verbs are of various kinds like action verb, helping (auxiliary) verb, regular verb, irregular verb, transitive verb, intransitive verb. Possibility Smoking can cause cancer. Modal verbs often deal with hypotheticals, but if an action already happened in the past, it can't be hypothetical. These are mostly for speculating about the past, such as wondering "what if. Shall we take a taxi home? It's formed just like the present continuous, except with the past form of the modal verb. could/would + be + [verb in -ing form] I could be working right now. Present perfect Instead of using the infinitive form of the main verb, just use the present perfect form, which is "have" plus the past participle. Below, we explain everything you need to know to use modal verbs with ease. Grammarly helps you write clearly What are modal verbs? Modal verbs are used to express certain hypothetical conditions, such as advice, capability, or requests (there's a full list in the next section). FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page Modal 'May' is used to show desire, permission, request, probability, aim / objective Permission Request Probability Aim/Objective I work hard so that I may pass FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page Modal is used to show suggestion, possibility, conditional etc Suggestion You might try this cake. If you're giving suggestions or advice without ordering someone around, you can use the modal verb should. You should try the lasagna. That guy should wear less cologne. Command On the other hand, if you want to command someone, use the modal verbs must, have to, or need to. You must wash your hands before cooking. You need to be here before 8:00. Obligation or necessity Modal verbs can express a necessary action, such as an obligation, duty, or requirement. Modal verbs are used to help the main verbs to make it easy and understand. I might possibly go to the theater tonight Conditional If I had worked hard, I might have passed the exam. In this lesson, we are going to learn all the Modal Verbs with their examples and sentences. The rest of the sentence continues as normal. I can eat an entire pizza. For questions, you still use the infinitive form of the main verb, but the order is a little different: [modal verb] + [subject] + [main verb] So let's rephrase the example above as a question: Can you eat an entire pizza? Because modal verbs largely deal with general situations or hypotheticals that haven't actually happened, most of them are in the present tenses. FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page The modal could is used to show ability, request, suggestion, conditional of can, possibility, permission etc. I will run fast Request Will you please pass the camera? Request Could you hand me the camera? Would you help me? Request Similarly, if you want to ask someone else to do something, start your question with will, would, can, or could. Would you get that box off the top shelf? Will you turn that music down? Suggestion/advice What if you want to recommend something, but not command it? Will you please get a side? I can send this letter for you. She said that she would teach me. There are 10 types of modal verbs Can Could Would Will Should Ought to Must May Might Shall FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page In this lesson, we will discuss all these modal verbs in very simplest way making these very easy to understand. Conditional If I had a car, I would drive around the world. Because they're auxiliary verbs, they can't necessarily be used on their own. They're used alongside a main verb to change its meaning slightly. Modal verbs are actually a type of auxiliary verbs and auxiliary means helping verbs. Future In The Past She promised she would help me. For basic sentences—the simple present tense—just remember these rules: Modal verbs always come directly before the main verb (except for questions). Notice how the meaning changes slightly. Can is the type of modal verb used to show ability/skill, inability, permission, request, offer, possibility. Other modal verbs use the present perfect to discuss events in the past. Can and will use their past tense form plus the infinitive form of the main verb without "to," just like in the present. could/would + [verb in infinitive] I could do a handstand when I was a kid. During exam season in college, I would not sleep much. Past continuous Again, only can and will can be used in the past continuous. Here's a list of when to use modal verbs, along with examples: Likelihood Some things seem likely, but we don't know for sure. Some modal verbs are outdated and rarely used—like shall and ought to—while others are more colloquial—such as got to, need to, or have to. I could smell something burning. With modal verbs, use the infinitive form of the main verb without "to". However, some of them can be used in different verb tenses, so let's talk a little about how to construct them. Present tenses We already covered the simple present above, but you can also use modal verbs in the present, continuous and present perfect continuous tenses. Present continuous After the modal verb, use the word be followed by the -ing form of the main verb. [modal verb] + be + [verb in -ing form] I should be going. Present perfect continuous You can add a modal verb before a verb in the present perfect continuous tense without changing much. Inability I cannot teach Arabic He cannot swim Permission Can I borrow your camera? Future I will play cricket. Request Can you give me glass of water? Offer Can I help you? Conditional of Can I could pass the exam if I had worked hard. Could I speak to Ahmed? If I enter the contest, I might win! FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page Modal verbs show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. I shall meet you there at 11 Instruction What shall I do with your mail You shall not pass! Offer Shall I wait for you? Breaking news for you is that all the modal verbs are Available in PDF File which is totally free of cost. Common examples include can, should, and must. Modal verbs can be tricky, especially when it comes to using them in a sentence. Probability / Expectation A ticket to Lahore should cost a lot. FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page Shall is used to give suggestions, instruction, offers, promises, conformation etc Confirmation I shall turn 20 next week. Have to and need to can also be used, as long as they're conjugated accordingly as had to and needed to. In these cases, you can use the modal verbs should and must to show probability without certainty. Her parents must be so proud. My baby brother should be asleep by now. Possibility In situations when something is possible but not certain, use the modal verbs could, may, or might. Judging by the clouds, it might rain today. She may become the youngest pro soccer player ever. Ability The modal verb can shows whether or not the subject is able to do something, such as perform an action or demonstrate an ability. Can I go to sleep? The name shows us that modal verbs are there to assist our main verbs. Permission Could I borrow your laptop? Modal verbs are words used to help main verbs. Some express very specific conditions that don't come up often, like dare, for example, "I dare say." The phrase used to, as in "I used to be an English student, too," also behaves like a modal verb. When are modal verbs used? What special conditions do modal verbs show? The speaker participates in a swimming activity every week on Tuesdays. The second example uses the modal verb can. It can get very hot there these days. . None of the modal verbs can be used in the past perfect or past perfect continuous. Simple past Of the main modal verbs listed at the top, only can and will can be used in the simple past. (A modal verb should only appear alone if it's clear from context what the main verb is.) Consider the difference between these two examples: I swim every Tuesday. I can swim every Tuesday. The first example is a simple factual statement. Suggestion I could help you with Arabic. Ability I can speak five languages She can drive. The good news is that they're simple once you learn how they work. You should do more exercise. The most frequently used ones are: can may might could should would will must There are more modal verbs, although the ones above are the most common. Auxiliary verb is further divided into some types and Modal Verb is one of them. FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page The modal "Will" can be used to show future, request, offer, refusal, conditional etc. Could I go to the sleep? As before, you must always use "have," even if the subject is third-person. If you're using can, be sure to use its past tense form of could. [modal verb] + have + [past participle] I might have gone to the party, but I forgot. Future tenses The truth is that most of the future tenses already use modal verbs because they use "will." If you want to use different modal verb, such as "can" or "should," you can use it normally with the infinitive form of the verb, and without will. I can hang out tomorrow. Should I major in law next year? Request Would you hand me the pencil? Because they're a type of auxiliary verb (helper verb), they're used together with the main verb of the sentence. However, when using a modal verb, you must always use "have," never "had," even if the subject is third-person. [modal verb] + have been + [verb in -ing form] She must have been sleeping. Past tenses and present perfect Putting a modal verb in the simple past, past continuous, and present perfect tenses is a little trickier. For starters, two modal verbs in particular have a simple past tense: can and will. You could have done first. It's hypothetical. Modal verbs are quite common in English, and you've probably seen them hundreds of times without actually knowing their name. I think we should wait for her now. FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page Should is used to show advice, obligation, probability etc Advice You should eat more fruits and vegetables. So, if you want to brag about your ability to eat an entire pizza, you take the infinitive form of "eat" without "to"—which is simply "eat"—and add the modal verb "can" in front of it. This should not be Afzal's house. If you want to use either of those in any of the past tenses, you must first conjugate them into their past-tense form: can -> could will -> would All the others remain the same, although some can't be used in the past at all. Ability I could play cricket. Traditionally, in more formal and polite usage, may is better for permission; if you ask "can I go to the bathroom?" it could be misinterpreted as, "do I have the ability to go to the bathroom?" (However, in modern usage may and can are both perfectly acceptable options when describing possibility or permission.) May I leave early today? Could I play too? Use the same modal verbs as with commands: must, have to, or need to. We have to wait for our boss to arrive before we open. You don't need to come if you don't want to. Habit To show an ongoing or habitual action—something the subject does regularly—you can use the modal verb would for the past tense and will for the present and future. Offer I would help you with Spanish. They are actually used to tell the ability, permission, inability, potentiality of the main verb etc. Can I speak to Ahmed? I shall make the arrangements for you Promise You shall be the first person to know I shall get you a new bike for your birthday Suggestion Shall I get a pizza for dinner tonight? Likewise, the negative form, cannot or can't, shows that the subject is unable to do something. She can speak three languages, but none of them well. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink. Asking permission If you want to ask permission to do something, start your question with can, may, or could. You might not see him tomorrow. Modal Verbs A Modal verb is a kind of auxiliary (helping) verb that assists the main verb to indicate ability, permission, expectation, potentiality, obligation and possibility. You could go to swimming if you are interested. The speaker does not swim every Tuesday; they're saying they are capable of swimming every Tuesday if they need to. Possibility A lot of crime could be prevented. Words that describe an action are called verbs. Obligation You should walk to work. Likewise, the negative form expresses that an action is not necessary. Offer I will pay for you We will give you a ride home Refusal She will not give you money I will not let you play with them Conditional If it rains, I will bring umbrella Your mum will be happy if you win the competition FREE PDF Available to Download at the bottom of Page Modal "Would" is used to express refusal, request, offer, conditional, future in the past etc.

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