

MODAL VERBS

- Don't have to refers to an absence of obligation. **You don't have to work tomorrow.**
- Must not refers to an obligation not to do something. **You must not leave the room before the end of the test.**

Where *should appears, ought to can also be used.

- Expectation
This film *should* be really good.
- Recommendation
I think you *should* talk it over with your parents.

In writing, should can be used to express a strong obligation politely.

Guests *should* vacate their rooms by midday.

- Criticism of an action
You *shouldn't* eat so much late at night.
- Uncertainty
Should I leave these papers on your desk?

Should and verbs of thinking
Should is often used with verbs of thinking, to make an opinion less direct.

I *should* think that model would sell quite well.

- With be and adjectives describing chance
This group of adjectives includes odd, strange, funny (=odd) and the expression
What a coincidence.
It's strange that you *should* be staying in the same hotel!
- After in case to emphasise unlikelihood
I'm taking an umbrella *in case* it *should* rain.
- Could is used to express possibility or uncertainty.
This *could* be the house.
- Could is used with comparative adjectives to express possibility or impossibility.
The situation *couldn't* be worse.
It *could* be better.

- Could is used to make suggestions.
We *could* go to that new restaurant opposite the cinema.
- Could is used to express unwillingness.
I *couldn't* possibly leave Tim here on his own.
- Can with be is used to make criticisms.
You *can* be really annoying, you know!
- Can is also used with be to refer to capability.
Winter here *can* be really cold.

These refer to present time only. (See bound to). In expressing certainty, they are opposites.
This *must* be our stop. (I'm sure it is.)
This *can't* be our stop. (I'm sure it isn't.)

- May can be used to express although clauses:
She *may* be the boss, *but* that is no excuse for shouting like that.
- May/might as well
This describes the only thing left to do, something which the speaker is not enthusiastic about.
Nobody *else* is going to turn up now for the lesson, so you *may* as well go home.
- May and might both express possibility or uncertainty. May is more common in formal language.
The peace conference *may* find a solution to the problem.



- There is an idiomatic expression with try, using may for present reference, and might for past reference.
Try as I *might*, I *could* not pass my driving test. (This means although I tried hard, I could not pass my driving test.)
- Shall can be used with all persons to emphasise something which the speaker feels is certain to happen or wants to happen.

I shall definitely give up smoking this year. We shall win! (shall is stressed in this sentence)

- Will can be used to express an assumption.
A: The phone's ringing. B: That'll be for me.
- Will/won't can be used emphatically to tell someone of the speaker's intention, or to forbid an action, in response to a will expression.
I'll take the money anyway, so there! You won't!
I will!

Similarly / won't can mean / refuse, and / will can mean / insist.

A: I won't do it! B: Yes, you will!

Would is often used in situations where a conditional sense is understood but not stated.
Nobody *would* agree with that idea, (if we asked them)
Life *wouldn't* be worth living without you. (if you weren't there)

I think Jim *would* be the best candidate, (if he was under consideration for the job)
Sue *wouldn't* do that, surely! (if you think she's capable of doing that).

- Need to is a modal auxiliary, and behaves like a normal verb.
Do you *need* to use the photocopier?
- Need is a modal auxiliary, but mainly in question and negative forms.
Need you make so much noise?
- Had better
This is a recommendation and refers only to the present or future.
You'd *better* not phone her again.
- Be bound to
This makes a future prediction of certainty.
It's *bound* to rain tomorrow.



EXERCISE 1

Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- I don't think you could/should tell anyone yet.
- I couldn't/shouldn't possibly leave without paying.
- That mustn't/can't be the hotel Jane told us about.
- There are times when the traffic here can/could be really heavy.
- We are enjoying our holiday, though the weather could/must be better.
- You couldn't/shouldn't really be sitting here.
- You could/may be older than me, but that doesn't mean you're cleverer.
- You might/should like to look over these papers if you have time.
- I'm afraid that nobody should/would help me in that kind of situation.
- No member of the association must/shall remove official documents from these premises without written permission.

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

EXERCISE 3

Identifying Parts Of Speech Exercises

- A noun**
 - is a person, place or thing.
 - shows action or state of being.
 - describes a noun or pronoun.
 - describes a verb, adjective, or adverb.
- An adverb**
 - is a person, place or thing.
 - shows action or state of being.
 - describes a noun or pronoun.
 - describes a verb, adjective, or adverb.
- A verb**
 - is a person, place or thing.
 - shows action or state of being.
 - describes a noun or pronoun.
 - describes a verb, adjective, or adverb.
- An adjective**
 - is a person, place or thing.
 - shows action or state of being.
 - describes a noun or pronoun.
 - describes a verb, adjective, or adverb.

5-15. Below each sentence, write the name of the underlined part of speech.

- The hungry cat scratched at the back door.
- We spend the summer months at the beach.
- I left my backpack in the car this morning.
- When it rains, I like to go to the movies.
- He sat by the window and watched the rain.
- I could hardly hear them speaking.
- My cat prefers dry food.
- He is always watching a football game.
- I got a new football for my birthday.
- I learned a lot about grammar in third grade.
- I usually don't like to go shopping.



EXERCISE 4

Choose the sentence A or B that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

- It's possible that we'll know the answers tomorrow.**
A. We may know the answers tomorrow.
B. We should know the answers tomorrow.
- I don't think you should ring him now. It's rather late.**
A. You might not ring him now. It's rather late.
B. You'd better not ring him now. It's rather late.
- You needn't come if you don't want to.**
A. You won't come if you don't want to.
B. You don't have to come if you don't want to.
- I think it's wrong for you to work so hard.**
A. You don't have to work so hard.
B. You shouldn't work so hard.
- Perhaps these are the keys.**
A. These might be the keys.
B. These must be the keys.
- It would be wrong for us to lock the cat in the house for a week.**
A. We'd better not lock the cat in the house for a week.
B. We can't lock the cat in the house for a week.
- It's possible that the decision will be announced next week.**
A. The decision might be announced next week.
B. The decision will be announced next week.
- Although I try hard, I can never solve The Times' crossword.**
A. Try as I may, I can never solve 'The Times' crossword.
B. Try as I can, I may never solve 'The Times' crossword.
- I know. Why don't we go out to eat instead?**
A. I know. We must go out to eat instead.
B. I know. We could go out to eat instead.



EXERCISE 5

Complete each sentence with one of the phrases from the box.

couldn't be . wouldn't be . I might . don't have to . couldn't possibly . must be . must like . need to . may be . might as well

- The heating comes on automatically. You **don't have to** turn it on.
- Of course I'll help! I let you do it on your own.
- It's a lovely hotel. And the staff more helpful.
- George it there if he has stayed there for so long.
- You right, but I'm still not convinced.
- We go in this museum. There's nothing else to do.
- I love these trees. Without them the garden the same.
- There's the phone call I was expecting. It George.
- Thanks. And now you just sign on the dotted line.
- Try as , I simply couldn't open the lid.

EXERCISE 6

In most lines of this text there is an extra word. Write the word, or put a tick if the line is correct.



I may as well admit it - I'm a secret admirer of all things connected 1 **be**

with trains! It's not with something you would want to admit to your 2 friends, but I can't imagine life possibly without my collection of model 3 trains and train memorabilia. You're probably thinking I must be done 4 some kind of nerd who stands around on chilly platforms all day 5 collecting train numbers, and yes, I have to admit for I've done my fair 6 share of that, but that's only a small part of it. I can just love the feel of 7 railway stations, and I can cheerfully spend a whole of afternoon in 8 one, just walking around soaking up to the atmosphere of the place, 9 looking for things for my collection, and taking photos of new engines. 10 Call me might a wierdo, but I'd far rather spend a day in a station 11 than on the beach by sunning myself. I'd be too busy taking the train 12 down the coast - coastal routes can be an absolutely spectacular. 13 There's a convention for those railway lovers on the south coast soon 14 - rest assured that I shall be there. I wouldn't miss it for all the world! 15

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED FEBRUARY 15, 2016)

Circle the correct verb choice in the following sentences.

- think 2. earn 3. do 4. accepts 5. tries 6. requires 7. know 8. is 9. is 10. are 11. plays 12. is 13. were 14. varies 15. brings 16. are 17. belong 18. is 19. have 20. is

Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the choices given.

- about, 2. of, 3. in 4. to, 5. from, 6. about, 7. to, 8. for, 9. of, 10. with, 11. for, 12. from, 13. for, 14. at, 15. on, 16. about, 17. from 18. with, 19. about, 20. of, 21. against, 22. on, 23. from, 24. in, 25. in.

Fill in the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the box!

- ring you back 2. step down 3. go off 4. take over 5. get along 6. gave up 7. sort out 8. made it up 9. found out 10. gave them away 11. make out 12. fall over 13. carried them out 14. held up 15. cut off