

ADULTS ENGLISH LESSON 11 ***MODAL VERBS “CAN” “COULD” “MAY” “MIGHT” “MUST” “SHOULD” “WOULD” “SHALL”

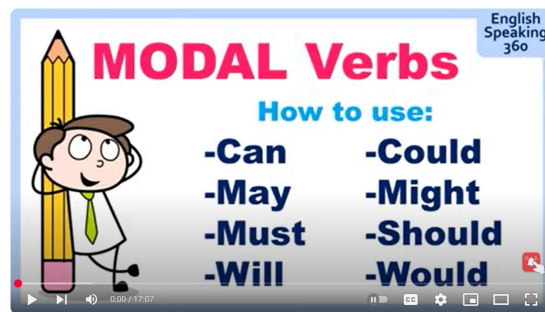
*** OBJECTIVE ***

Introduce the definition of these modal verbs “can” could” must”

Introduce their use and meaning and use with the verb “ to be”.

*** RESOURCES ***

- Whiteboard and Pens.
- Sign in sheet
- Modal verbs explanation table – 2 sided print out.
- Laminated print out of pages showing 8 statements _____ BE.



MODAL VERBS: All you need to know about CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, SHOULD, MUST, WILL, WOULD

- Modal verbs youtube video downloaded
- Modal verbs 2 sided worksheet. Print out so we can go through in class.

- BOARD PRE PREPARED WITH ODAL VERBS

- **Can (Can't)** *Bele / La Bele*
- **Could (Couldn't)** *Bele dala ruma / La Bele dala ruma*
- **May (May not)** *Bele karik / La Bele karik*
- **Might (Might Not / Mightn't)** *Karik / La karik*
- **Must (Must Not / Mustn't)** *Tenke / La Tenka*
- **Should (Shouldn't)** *Tuir Loos / Lae Tuir Loos*
- **Will (Will Not / won't)** *Sei / La Sei*
- **Would (Would Not / Wouldn't)** *Sei / La Sei*
- **Shall (Shall Not / Shan't)** *Sei / La Sei*

*** 1.0 RECAP OF FUTURE TENSE TO BE “WILL BE”***

USE OF **“BE”** the base verb.

I **WILL BE** going to the shop tomorrow.

You **WILL BE** eating fish tonight. **EATING** – It creates a future continuous tense.

He **WILL BE** rich one day

She **WILL BE** happy tomorrow

*** 2.0 CAN – CAN’T (can not) Modal Verb***

Bele – Labele –

abilidade / la habilidade

Normally present or future.

- 1) I **can not** go with you. I **can’t** go with you. He **can not** stay here.
- 2) I **can see the stars** (now). I **can climb** that mountain (next week, in the future).

autorizasaun-permisaun

- 1) **Can I ride** that bike? **Can I use** the toilet?

Used with the verb “be” (“to be”). **Strong Possibility 80% (possibilidade forsa) or a universal truth (bele sempre loos) ##### use laminated sheet#####**

- 1) That colour **can be** used to **paint the car**..
For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT
“colour” is the subject.
“Paint” is the main verb (doing / action)
“be” in this case is an auxiliary verb.
“object” is the car
- 2) The weather **can be** wet in Fatuquero.
For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT
“Weather” is the subject.
“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)
“object” is the Fatuquero
- 3) Sometimes, the **simplest ideas can be** the best.
For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT
“simplest ideas” is the subject.
“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)
“compliment” is the best
- 4) Learning a new language **can be** fun.
For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

"Learning a new language" is the subject.

"Be" is the main verb (doing / action)

"compliment" is Fun

- 5) The situation **can be** complicated if we don't talk clearly.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

"The Situation" is the subject.

"Be" is the main verb (doing / action)

"compliment" is Complicated

- 6) A fork **can be** used to eat rice.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

"A fork" is the subject.

"be" is a verb

"compliment" is eat rice

- 7) That door handle **can be** difficult to open.

- 8) He **can be** a difficult person to talk to.

*** 3.0 COULD – COULDN'T (could not) ***

Bele – Labele –

abilidade / la habilidade

Past Ability: Used to indicate what someone was able to do in the past.

I **could** play the piano when I was younger.

I **could** bicycle long distances when I was younger.

Polite Requests: Used to make polite requests (pergunta respeitozu).

Could you help me with this problem?

Could I join you for lunch?

Could I take this chair?

Possibility: To express a possibility (weaker than Can, 60%)

It **could** rain later today.

The game **could** last a long time.

This chair **could** break if we sit on it.

Advice: To give advice (weak 40%).

You **Could** stop smoking. You **Could** start running

Could be – Future, weaker 60% possibility – Uses the verb "to be".

- 1) That colour **could be** used to paint the car.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“colour” is the subject.

“Paint” is the main verb (doing / action)

“be” in this case is an auxiliary verb.

“object” is the car

- 2) The weather **could be** wet in Fatuquero.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“Weather” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“object” is the Fatuquero

- 3) Sometimes, the simplest ideas **could be** the best.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“simplest ideas” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is the best

- 4) Learning a new language **could be** fun.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“Learning a new language” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is Fun

- 5) The situation **could be** complicated if we don't talk clearly.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“The Situation” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is Complicated

- 6) A fork **could be** used to eat rice.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“A fork” is the subject.

“be” is a verb

“compliment” is eat rice

- 7) That door handle **could be** difficult to open.

- 8) He **could be** a difficult person to talk to.

*** 3.0 MAY – MAY NOT (no mayn't) ***

Can be used as a polite asking for permission (Autorizasaun respeitozu)

May I use the bathroom? **May I** take your photograph? **May I** ask how you know how to speak English? **May we** stay at this hotel tonight?

!!!CAN NOT USED MAY NOT I.....!!

Can be used for stating a possibility (weaker 50%, see table).

It may rain today. **He may** go walking tomorrow. **They may** eat at the restaurant tonight.

Can be used for giving advice (weaker 50%, see table).

You **may** want to cross the river when it is low.

You **may not** want to eat that food, it looks bad.

May be – Future, weaker 50% possibility – Uses the verb “to be”.

- 1) That colour **may be** used to paint the car.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“colour” is the subject.

“Paint” is the main verb (doing / action)

“be” in this case is an auxiliary verb.

“object” is the car

- 2) The weather **may be** wet in Fatuquero.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“Weather” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“object” is the Fatuquero

- 3) Sometimes, the simplest ideas **may be** the best.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“simplest ideas” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is the best

- 4) Learning a new language **may be** fun.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“Learning a new language” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is Fun

- 5) The situation **may be** complicated if we don't talk clearly.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“The Situation” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is Complicated

- 6) A fork **may be** used to eat rice.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“A fork” is the subject.

“be” is a verb

“compliment” is eat rice

- 7) That door handle **may be** difficult to open.

- 8) He **may be** a difficult person to talk to.

*** 4.0 MIGHT – MIGHT NOT (MIGHTN'T) ***

Can be used for stating a possibility (**weak 30%, see table**).

It might stay dry today. **It might** not rain today **She might** stay in Dili tonight. **They might** take the bus to Dili together. **I might not** go running, but **I may** go could go cycling.

Can be used for giving advice (**stronger 60%, see table**).

You might want to cross the river when it is low.

You might not want to eat that food, it looks bad.

You might want to feed your dog because he looks thin.

Might be – Future, **VERY weak 30%** possibility – Uses the verb **“to be”**.

- 1) That colour **might be** used to paint the car.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“colour” is the subject.

“Paint” is the main verb (doing / action)

“be” in this case is an auxiliary verb.

“object” is the car

- 2) The weather **might be** wet in Fatuquero.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

“Weather” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“object” is the Fatuquero

- 3) Sometimes, the simplest ideas **might be** the best.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“simplest ideas” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is the best

- 4) Learning a new language **might be** fun.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“Learning a new language” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is Fun

- 5) The situation **might be** complicated if we don't talk clearly.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

“The Situation” is the subject.

“Be” is the main verb (doing / action)

“compliment” is Complicated

- 6) A fork **might be** used to eat rice.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

"A fork" is the subject.

"be" is a verb

"compliment" is eat rice

- 7) That door handle **might be** difficult to open.
- 8) He **might be** a difficult person to talk to.

***** 5.0 MUST – MUST NOT (MUSTN'T) *****

Can be used for stating a strong obligation (own obligation).

I must teach at FJDE every Friday and Monday.

I must run every day so I can stay healthy.

I must go to church every Sunday.

I must not drink alcohol.

Can be used for giving advice to others (very strong 100%, see table).

You must not eat that food, it looks bad.

You must go to bed early.

You must not ride over 40mph in Fatuquero because the police will arrest you.

Must be – Present/Future, VERY STRONG 100% possibility obligation – Uses the verb "to be".

- 1) That colour **must be** used to paint the car.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

"colour" is the subject.

"Paint" is the main verb (doing / action)

"be" in this case is an auxiliary verb.

"object" is the car

- 2) ~~The weather **must be** wet in Fatuquero.~~ (not great English, not obligation or advice)

- 3) ~~Sometimes, the simplest ideas **must be** the best.~~ (not great English, not obligation or advice)

- 4) Learning a new language **must be** fun.

For SUBJECT-VERB-COMPLIMENT

"Learning a new language" is the subject.

"Be" is the main verb (doing / action)

"compliment" is Fun

- 5) ~~The situation **must be** complicated if we don't talk clearly.~~ (not great English, not obligation or advice)

- 6) A fork **must be** used to eat rice.

For SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT

"A fork" is the subject.

"be" is a verb

“compliment” is eat rice

- 7) That door handle **must be** difficult to open. (possibly ok)
- 8) He **must be** a difficult person to talk to.

***** 7.0 SHOULD– SHOULD NOT (SHOULDN'T) *****

Can be used for stating a weak obligation (own obligation).

I **should** teach at FJDE every Friday and Monday.

I **should** run every day so I can stay healthy.

I **should** go to church every Sunday.

I **should not** drink alcohol.

Can be used for giving advice to others (strong 80%, see table).

You **should** go to bed early.

You **should not** ride over 40mph in Fatuquero because the police will arrest you.

***** 8.0 WILL– WILL NOT (~~WILLN'T~~ WON'T) *****

Can be used for stating a future certain action

I **will** go to the kiosk tomorrow.

I **will** run every day so I can stay healthy.

The kiosk **will** open tomorrow at 9am.

The airport **will not** open tomorrow.

That dog **will not** sit.

Can be used for asking (a request) (not formal).

Will you help me carry this bag?

Will you drive me to Dili tomorrow?

Will you try harder next time?

*** 9.0 WOULD– WOULD NOT (WOULDN'T) ***

Can be used for stating a habit certain action

I **would** go to the kiosk every day when I was living in Fatuquero.

I **would** run every day when I was younger.

Can be used for asking (a request) (**polite**).

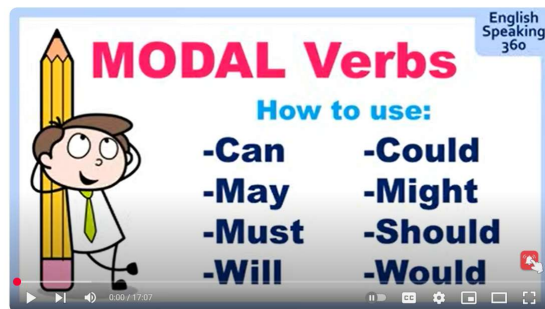
Would you help me carry this bag?

Would you marry me?

Would you drive me to Dili tomorrow?

Would you like to eat with us tonight.

*** 10.0 YOUTUBE ***



MODAL VERBS: All you need to know about CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, SHOULD, MUST, WILL, WOULD

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*** END OF SECTION REVIEW QUESTIONS ***

1. Choose one of these modal verbs to complete each of these sentences – you can use each one more than once if you need to.

can

might

will

should

can't

mighn't

won't

shouldn't

- a) Pasha _____ try her hardest at school.
- b) He is so tired, he _____ keep his eyes open.
- c) Tom is a great footballer. He _____ even play in goal!
- d) If she keeps trying hard, she _____ just have a chance.
- e) He is still learning. He _____ do his shoe laces up just yet.
- f) You _____ hurt people or steal things.
- g) When you have finished eating, you _____ wash your plate.
- h) When they get there, they _____ find it waiting for them.
- i) The cold makes it likely there _____ be icy roads tomorrow.
- j) When I am older, I _____ be a millionaire.

- 1) That colour _____ **be** used to **paint** the car.
- 2) The weather _____ **be** wet in Fatuquero.
- 3) Sometimes, the simplest ideas _____ **be** the best.
- 4) Learning a new language _____ **be** fun.
- 5) The situation _____ **be** complicated if we don't talk clearly.
- 6) A fork _____ **be** used to eat rice.

7) That door handle _____ **be**
difficult to open.

8) He _____ **be** a difficult
person to talk to.