

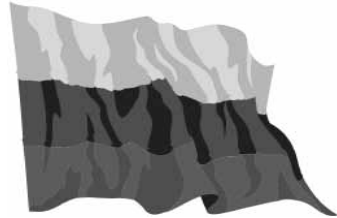
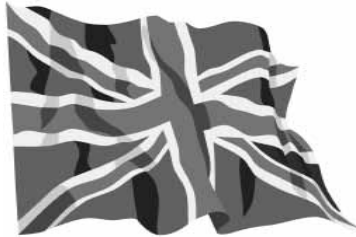
# THE MODAL BOOK



# Modal Chart: One-Word Modals

One-Word Modals	Meaning (UNIT NUMBER, PAGE NUMBER) _____
<b>Can</b>	Ability (UNIT 1, PAGE 1) Permission ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 5, PAGE 34) Request ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 6, PAGE 44) Invitation ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 7, PAGE 52)
<b>Can't</b>	Negative Ability (UNIT 1, PAGE 1) Prohibition (UNIT 3, PAGE 16) Probability: Inference (UNIT 11, PAGE 90)
<b>Could</b>	Past Ability (UNIT 1, PAGE 1) Request ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 6, PAGE 44) Invitation ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 7, PAGE 52) Possibility (UNIT 10, PAGE 79) Indirect Speech (Unit 13, Page 109)
<b>Couldn't</b>	Probability: Negative Inference (UNIT 11, PAGE 90)
<b>Should</b>	Advisability / Recommendation (UNIT 2, PAGE 9) Probability: Expectation (UNIT 11, PAGE 90)
<b>May</b>	Permission ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 5, PAGE 34) Possibility (UNIT 10, PAGE 79)
<b>Might</b>	Possibility (UNIT 10, PAGE 79) Indirect Speech (UNIT 13, PAGE 109)
<b>Must</b>	Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25) Probability: Inference (UNIT 11, PAGE 90)
<b>Mustn't</b>	Prohibition (UNIT 3, PAGE 16)
<b>Shall</b>	Invitation (UNIT 7, PAGE 52) Future (UNIT 9, PAGE 71)
<b>Would</b>	Request ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 6, PAGE 44) Invitation ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 7, PAGE 52) Habitual Past Actions (UNIT 12, PAGE 99) Indirect Speech (UNIT 13, PAGE 109) Conditionals (UNIT 14, PAGE 113)
<b>Will</b>	Request ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 6, PAGE 44) Future (UNIT 9, PAGE 71)

<b>Phrasal Modals</b>	<b>Meaning</b> (UNIT NUMBER, PAGE NUMBER) <i>Phrasal Modals are also called "two-word" or "three-word" Modals, depending on the number of words a modal has.</i>
<b>Be able to</b>	Ability (UNIT 1, PAGE 1)
<b>Be about to</b>	Future (UNIT 9, PAGE 71)
<b>Be going to</b>	Future (UNIT 9, PAGE 71)
<b>Be supposed to</b>	Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25)
<b>Be to</b>	Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25)
<b>Be willing to</b>	Volunteering (UNIT 9, PAGE 71)
<b>Ought to</b>	Advisability / Recommendation (UNIT 2, PAGE 9) Probability / Expectation (UNIT 11, PAGE 90)
<b>Had better (not)</b>	Advisability / Recommendation (UNIT 2, PAGE 9)
<b>Might want to</b>	Advisability / Recommendation (UNIT 2, PAGE 9)
<b>Have to</b>	Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25) Probability: Inference (UNIT 11, PAGE 90)
<b>Not have to</b>	No Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25)
<b>Have got to</b>	Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25)
<b>Need to</b>	Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25)
<b>Not need to</b>	No Obligation (UNIT 4, PAGE 25)
<b>Would like (to)</b>	Desire & Preference (UNIT 8, PAGE 60)
<b>Would prefer</b>	Desire & Preference (UNIT 8, PAGE 60)
<b>Would rather</b>	Desire & Preference (UNIT 8, PAGE 60)
<b>Would sooner</b>	Desire & Preference (UNIT 8, PAGE 60)
<b>Would (you) like...?</b>	Invitation ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 7, PAGE 52)
<b>Would (you) mind...?</b>	Request ... <i>question</i> (UNIT 6, PAGE 44)
<b>Used to</b>	Habitual Past Actions (UNIT 12, PAGE 99)



THE  
MODAL  
BOOK

*Around the World*

*with*

*Joe and Lisa*

*in*

*EGYPT ◀ ECUADOR ◀ THAILAND ◀ JAPAN ◀ BRAZIL ◀ FRANCE*

*UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ◀ MALAYSIA ◀ CHINA ◀ INDIA*

*MEXICO ◀ GERMANY ◀ TURKEY ◀ ITALY*



Joseph Krupp and Lisa Tenuta

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This book was designed by Arthur A. Burrows. It was set in Palatino and FC-Kristi. Palatino, the most widely used, and pirated, face of the twentieth century was designed by Hermann Zapf in 1948 in Frankfurt. Although modern, it is based on Renaissance designs typical of the Palatinate area in Germany. Kristi simulates hand printing and is reasonably easy to read. The illustration on page 60 is by Mark Nadel. The clipart illustrating the rest of the book is from Art Explosion 750,000 Images; Copyright © 1995-2000 Nova Development Corporation. The book was printed and bound by Capital City Press in Montpelier, Vermont.

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# Introduction

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## The Purpose of This Book

This book is for students of English who have a high beginning proficiency level and above. The main purpose of this book is to increase your understanding of modal verbs and your ability to use them appropriately. Each unit introduces one meaning of modal verbs, for example: Ability, Advisability, Obligation, Request, etc. By the end of this book, you will understand the differences in meanings of modal verbs and you will be able to recognize and use modal verbs in your own reading, writing and speaking.

## How to Use This Book

This book can be used either in class with a teacher or as a self-study text. The answers to the exercises are in the back of the book.

**Each unit has the same basic parts.** They are described below.

### *Explanations*

The explanations are in boxes. They show you the modal verbs and their meanings. There is also information about how to make questions and negative sentences. In each box, there are examples of the modal verbs in sentences.

In some of the units, there are “Be careful!” warnings because you might confuse the meaning of one modal with another. Read each of the boxes in the beginning of the units very carefully, so that you will understand the forms and meanings of modal verbs.

### *Exercises*

The next part of the unit is a series of exercises. Usually, there are 5–7 exercises in each unit. The first few exercises are easier than the later exercises, which are more difficult. If you have questions while you are doing the exercises, look back at the boxes in the beginning of the units.

### *Readings*

The final part of each unit is a reading that uses the modal verbs that are introduced in that unit. These readings are designed to help you better understand how modals are used and to give you more practice using them. Some of the readings have comprehension questions. Some of the readings have tasks for you to do after you do the reading.

## What are Modal Verbs?

Modal verbs are words that modify the meaning of sentences in English. Perhaps the easiest way to see how modal verbs work is to look at what happens when we add modals to sentences.

<u>      </u> Sentence with no Modal	Meaning
<i>Jack <b>traveled</b> around the world last year.</i>	This tells you what Jack did. It's a fact.
Sentences with Modal Verbs	Meaning <u>      </u>
<i>Jack <b>couldn't</b> travel around the world</i>	This means that Jack did not have the <b>ability</b> to travel or there was a <b>prohibition</b> against it.
<i>Jack <b>had to</b> travel around the world last year.</i>	This means that there was an <b>obligation</b> for Jack to travel. It was necessary.
<i>Jack <b>may have</b> traveled around the world last year.</i>	This means that you are not sure what Jack did. It tells you about a <b>possibility</b> .



# Questions Often Heard about Modals

*Do I have to know the meanings and uses of all of the modals? There are so many.*

No, you don't. Our advice is for you to know the usual meanings and use one or two modals for each meaning. Over time, as your language skills increase, you can begin to use more modals in a number of different situations.

*How do I know if this "can" is ability, request, permission or invitation?*

This happens often with modals. You see the same modal with a number of different meanings. Look at the **One-Word and Phrasal Modal** charts that give the forms and meanings of modals. They are at the beginning of the book on pages ii and iii. The main way to understand the meaning of a modal verb is by its context. Ask yourself these questions: "What is the speaker or the writer trying to say? What is the situation?" These questions will help you understand the context.

*Do I have to use modals?*

No, you don't. You can avoid using modals. However, if you use them, you will speak more like a native speaker, and, in many cases, you will be able to say more in fewer words.

Look at this example:

_____	<i>It's possible that I will go out to dinner with my mother tonight.</i>	Six words
_____	<i>Maybe I will go out to dinner with my mother tonight.</i>	Three words
	<i>I may go out to dinner with my mother tonight.</i>	Two words

As you can see from these examples, in the sentence using "may," you say the same thing but with fewer words. Sometimes, when you're learning a language and you are afraid of making mistakes, you should try to keep things simple. We hope that this book will make modal verbs easier for you and that you will enjoy learning more about them.

*J.K. and L.T.*

