

TERCERO MEDIO

El objetivo de esta guía es que los estudiantes identifiquen funciones de diferentes verbos modales y los apliquen en oraciones en diferentes contextos. Para dudas que tengan pueden escribirme un correo a esta dirección: yorka.sepulveda.pulmahue@gmail.com, escribiendo en el asunto el nombre de él o la estudiante y su curso, el horario para correos es de 9am a 7pm. Plazo de entrega: viernes 24 de julio hasta las 2pm

O.A: Identificar usos de diferentes verbos modales

O.A2: Aplicar verbos modales en oraciones

We use modal verbs to express:

ABILITY - CAPABILITY

I can swim.

I could swim when I was five.

SUGGESTION

You could give Mary some flowers.

Shall we buy her a hat?

a REQUEST

Can I go to the cinema tonight?

Could you lend me £5, please?

May I leave the room?

Would you please close the door?

DEDUCTION-ASSUMPTION

It <mark>couldn't</mark> have been John because he's in London.

He drives a Ferrari. He must be rich.

PROHIBITION

You mustn't eat any more chocolate.

You should <u>never</u> repeat what you have just said.

PERMISSION

You can go to the cinema.

In the evenings we could watch TV.

POSSIBILITY

Measles can be quite dangerous.

This vase could be very valuable.

He may be waiting for us at the airport.

John might come to your party.

Would John come with us if we asked him?

SPECULATION

He may have gone to Spain with Mary.

Someone might have already told his father.

What would I have done without you?

Where shall/will we be this time next year?

OBLIGATION

You must / have to study harder!

I should be studying but I'm too tired.

NECESSITY

We must buy some more vegetables.

Semi-modals (have to/need to) are often preferred. NOT NECESSARY uses don't have to or don't need to/ needn't

We don't need to buy any more vegetables. (It isn't necessary)

ADVICE

You should go to the doctor's tomorrow.

You must go to the doctor's tomorrow! (emphatic advice)

Semi- modals and other forms are often used. However, they sometimes change the level of intensity of the advice given.

You ought to/had better/have to/.....

DECIDE WHICH OF THE MODAL VERBS IN THE BOX BELOW CORRESPOND TO THE DIFFERENT USES. SOMETIMES MORE THAN ONE MODAL IS POSSIBLE.

can	could	have to	may	ought to	
must	mustn't	need	had b ett er	should	would

Uses

- 1. to ask for something politely: May, could
- 2. to offer to do something:
- 3. to express a strong advice:
- 4. absence of obligation:
- 5. to express obligation:
- 6. to give advice:
- 7. to express necessity:
- 8. to express prohibition:
- 9. To express probability:

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD OR PHRASE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1.	We are not completely sure but Cinc	dy come back	6 I use your mobile phone? It's an
	tomorrow.		emergency.
	a. needn't b. may	c. ought	a. Must b. May c. Won't
	a. Could b. Needn't	c. Would	7.In many schools of England students wear uniforms. It is compulsory. a. should b. must c. may
3.	I believe my eyes. Is is standing over there? a. won't b. mustn't		8. Sara's daughter write perfectly when she was seven. a. might b. could c. mustn't
4.	He have studied more spend less time playing with the cora. would b. should	mputer.	9. I let you know when I have more information about the matter. a. would b. will c. can't
5.	My bedroom redecorati furniture. a. has to b. may		10. The worst have happened, but fortunately everybody came back safe and sound. a. ought to b. might c. can't

Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb	. Use <i>must,</i>	don't have to,	. might,	should,	mustn't,
shouldn't					

1.	You drive on the pavement. It's illegal.
2.	You say that. It's not nice.
3.	I go to work tomorrow because it's a public holiday.
4.	I buy this CD, but I'm not sure.
5.	He's not here. He gone out.
6.	She didn't study enough. She passed her exam.
7.	You eat more vegetables. They're good for you.
8.	You be 18 before you can buy alcohol.