

MODAL VERBS

Ex. 1-Obligation with *have to*

Explanation: *Have to/has to* is used to express obligation.

Examples:

I have to work on Saturday.
Larry has to go to the dentist.

Negative sentences:

I don't have to work on Sunday.
Larry doesn't have to go to the doctor.

Questions:

Do you have to work on Sunday? Yes, I do.
Does Larry have to go to the doctor? Yes, he does.

Instructions. Use the verb in parenthesis and have to /has to to fill in the blanks.
Example: (work) Gerald *has to work* tomorrow.

Around the House

1. (put) Anthony a new roof on his house because his present roof is starting to leak.
2. (mow) He the lawn before he works on his house.
3. (sharpen) Anthony the blade on his lawn mower.
4. (water) Melanie her plants before she leaves on vacation.
5. (clean out) Steve and Clara their garage because their car won't fit with all the junk.
6. (get) We our heater fixed before winter.
7. (pay) All home owners in the United States property taxes.
8. (replace) Melanie the burnt out bulb in her living room lamp.

Ex. 2- Obligation with have got to: present and future time

Instructions. Use the verb in parenthesis to form the phrase that goes in the blank. Use **have got to** or **has got to**.

Example:

(clean) We _____ the house this Saturday.

have got to clean

Explanation

Use **have got to/has got to** to express obligation in the present and future. It has the same meaning as **have to/has to**.

NOTE: Have got to/has got to does not usually occur in negative sentences and questions.

Examples:

I *have got to work* Saturday.

I *have to work* Saturday.

Larry *has got to go* to the dentist.

Larry *has to go* to the dentist.

Have got is often contracted with the subject-->*I've got to work Saturday. He's got to go to the dentist.*

Have to is typically reduced to sound like *hafta*. It should always be written, however, as *have to*.

Negative sentences:

Correct-->I don't have to work Sunday.

Incorrect-->I haven't got to work on Sunday. (See NOTE above.)

Correct-->Larry doesn't have to go to the doctor.

Incorrect-->Larry hasn't got to go to the doctor. (See NOTE above.)

Questions:

Correct-->Do you have to work Sunday? Yes, I do.

Incorrect-->Have you got to work Sunday? (See NOTE above.)

Correct-->Does Larry have to go to the doctor? Yes, he does.

Incorrect-->Has Larry got to go to the doctor? (See NOTE above.)

Show questions one by one

1. (put) Anthony _____ a new roof on his house because his present roof is starting to leak.
2. (do) Rachael _____ the laundry today.
3. (sew) Monica _____ the button back on her uniform before she goes to work.
4. (get) I _____ this film developed.

5. (be) The students _____ at school by 9:00 a.m.
6. (cut down) You _____ on calories if you want to lose weight.
- 7.
8. (get out of) We _____ this place. It's just too noisy and crowded.
9. (put) The air pressure in my tires is low. I _____ some air in them.
10. (pull up) We _____ those weeds in the garden. They are choking out the tomato plants.
11. (get started) They _____ as soon as possible if they are going to finish the project on time.

Ex.3- Obligation with must

Instructions. Use the verb in parenthesis to form the phrase that goes in the blank. Use **must** or **must not**.

Examples:

(clean) We _____ the house this Saturday.

must clean

Explanation

Use **must** for obligation, especially when there is a sense of urgency, and for legal requirements.

Examples:

You must get your car inspected every year in Texas.

I must pay my phone bill by tomorrow at the latest.

Show questions one by one

1. (talk) I _____ with him as soon as possible. It's urgent.
2. (file) Everyone _____ a federal income tax return in the United States.
3. (sign) You _____ your tax return.
4. (report) You _____ all income you earned for the year.
5. (have) You _____ a voter registration card in order to vote.
6. (turn in) You _____ your assignments on time.
7. (check in) You _____ at the front desk when you get to the hotel.
8. (drive) You _____ defensively. Always look out for other drivers.

Modals are special verbs which behave very irregularly in English. Englishpage.com has created one of the most in-depth modal tutorials in print or online. Study the modal explanations and complete the associated exercises and take another step toward English fluency. If you want to use the Modal Verb Tutorial as a reference only and do not want to complete the tutorial [Click Here](#) .

The tutorial should be completed as follows:

1. Read this introduction page including the section below titled "What are Modal Verbs?"
2. Complete the exercises below. After each exercise, we have listed the modals covered. Just click on the modal link to learn more about its use.

EXERCISES TOPICS COVERED

[Modal Exercise 1](#) [Can](#), [Could](#), [Have to](#), [Must](#), [Might](#) and [Should](#)

[Modal Exercise 2](#) [Have to](#) and [Must](#)

[Modal Exercise 3](#) [Might](#), [Must](#) and [Should](#) . Afterwards, you can repeat the exercise using [Could](#), [Have to](#) and [Ought to](#)

[Modal Exercise 4](#) [Couldn't](#) and [Might not](#)

[Modal Exercise 5](#) [Have got to](#), [Had Better](#), [May](#) and [Shall](#)

[Modal Exercise 6](#) [Could](#), [Might](#), [Should](#) and [Would](#)

[Modal Exercise 7](#) [Modal Verbs Forms](#)

[Modal Final Test](#) [Cumulative Modal Test](#)

What are Modal Verbs?

Modal verbs are special verbs which behave very differently from normal verbs. Here are some important differences:

1. Modal verbs do not take "-s" in the third person.

Examples:

- He can speak Chinese.
- She should be here by 9:00.

2. You use "not" to make modal verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past.

Examples:

- He should not be late.
- They might not come to the party.

3. Many modal verbs cannot be used in the past tenses or the future tenses.

Examples:

- He will can go with us. **Not Correct**
- She musted study very hard. **Not Correct**






Common Modal Verbs

Can	Ought to
Could	Shall
May	Should
Might	Will
Must	Would
Had to	

For the purposes of this tutorial, we have included some expressions which are not modal verbs including **had better**, **have to**, and **have got to**. These expressions are closely related to modals in meaning and are often interchanged with them.

Perfect Modal Verbs

Modal + have + past participle

Perfect Modal	Picture	sentence
<p>could have _____</p> <p>couldn't have _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">past ability</p>		<p>The boy could have done the dishes himself, but his father decided to help.</p>
<p>should have _____</p> <p>shouldn't have _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">You did or didn't do something that was a good idea.</p>		<p>The girl shouldn't have spun around so many times. She fell down.</p> <p>spin: turn around many times.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">spin / spun / spun</p>
<p>would have _____</p> <p>wouldn't have _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">past condition / past situation</p>		<p>This house of cards would have fallen over if the person who built it hadn't been so careful.</p>
<p>may have _____</p> <p>may not have _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">past possibility</p>		<p>My grandfather may have used this camera when he was a young man, but I'm not sure.</p>
<p>might have _____</p> <p>might not have _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">past possibility</p>		<p>Her mother might have put mustard on her sandwich. She hopes not.</p>

<p>must have _____</p> <p>must not have _____</p> <p>past probability.</p> <p>This indicates that something probably happened in the past.</p>		<p>They must have practiced a lot because they're very good musicians</p>
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