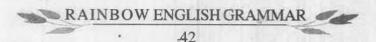
A. Read the following sentences:

- (a) He will help us.
- (b) We ought to obey our parents.
- (c) I must work hard. .

The words in bold letters - will, ought to, must - are called Modals in English. They show mood or attitude. There are altogether 13 Modals. They are: shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, used to, dare and need. The different forms of modals can be shown through the following table:

| Non-Negative | Uncontracted Negative | Contracted Negative |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| shall | shall not @ | shan't |
| should | should not | shouldn't |
| can | cannot | can't |
| could | could not | couldn't |
| will | will not, 'll not | won't |
| would | would not, 'd not | wouldn't |
| may | may not | mayn't |
| might | might not | mightn't |
| must | must not | mustn't |
| ought to | ought not to | oughn't to |
| used to | used not to | usedn't to |
| need | need not | needn't |
| dare | dare not | daren't |



Uses of Modals

B. Shall and Will

'Shall' and 'will' and have similar uses; they are used to convey the meanings of willingness, intention and insistence, but there are subtle diffrences between them. "Will" is often used with the second or third person as a neutral way of expressing future. Look at the follwing senteces:

- (a) She will complete her task soon.
- (b) You will be free for most of the summer.
- (c) Sita will return soon.
- (d) They will come today.

. "Will" is often used to make prediction. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) She will come if you invite her.
- (b) Rising early will make you a healthy person.
- (c) Drinking milk will make you strong.
- (d) Oil will float on water.

"Shall" and "will" are, generally, used to express intention on the part of the speaker. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) I shall write to you.
- (b) We shall overcome.
- (c) I shall buy a car.
- (d) We shall appear at the examination.
 - (e) I will help you.
 - (f) I will lend you my books.

"Shall" can be used, with the first person, to express willingness on the part of the speaker. Look at the following sentences:

- a. We shall love to help you
- b. I shall be happy to help you.

"Shall" can be used, with the second or third persons, to express insistence or legal and quasi-legal injunction. Look at the following sentences:

- a) Do . c , ou shall be fined.
- (b) You shall be punished if you cheat me.

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(c) She shall be terminated if she does not perform well.

(d) He shall be punished if he does not complete his home work.

(e) She shall have to do it at any cost.

"Shall" is also used with the second or third person to express an order, command or threat on the part of the speaker. Look at the sentences:

- (a) You shall do it exactly as you wish.
- (b) She shall do it.
- (c) I shall do it by hook or by crook.

"Shall" is also used with the second and third person to convey the sense of promise. Look at the follwing sentences:

- (a) You shall get your salary this month.
- (b) She shall be given an award for her bravery.

"Shall" is used to make offers and suggestions or questions with the first person. Look at the following sentences:

(a) Shall I write for you?

(b) Shall we begin the discussion?

C. Should

"Should' is used to express the future in the past or as the past equivalent of 'shall'. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) I said that I should go home.
- (b) He asked me if I should do that.
- (c) She told him that I should go to Delhi the following day.

"Should" is used to express advice and suggestion. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) You should consult a doctor at once.
- (b) You should work hard to pass the examination.
- (c) We should go for a morning walk daily.
- (d) We should be honest in our dealings



"Should" is used to convey the sense of request. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) We should like to say that she has not committed the crime.
- (b) I should like to say that she is innocent.

"Should" is used to express duty or moral responsibility, especially when one does it on one's own without any external pressure. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) We should respect our elders.
- (b) We should not tell a lie.
- (c) We should always speak the truth.
- (d) We should love our country.
- (e) We should help the poor.

"Should" is used to express a surprise.Look at the sentence:

(a) It is really very surprising that India should lose the match in the first round.

"Should" is used to convey the sense of possibility. Look at these sentences:

- (a) She should be sleeping there.
- (b) He should be studying.
- (c) We should win the match.
- (d) It should rain today.

"Should" is used to express supposition. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) Should they be honest, they will be respected everywhere.
- (b) Should she work hard, she will pass the examination.

"Should" is used with 'lest' to express a purpose. Look at these sentences:

- (a) We run fast lest we should miss the train.
- (b) I work hard lest I should fail.



"Should" is also used to make a sentence conditional. Look at the sentences:

- (a) Should she speak the truth, I shall pardon her.
- (b) Should I prepare well, I shall pass the examination.
- (c) Should it rain, we shall not go out.
- (d) Should he reach the station in time, she will catch the train.

D. Would

'Would' is used to express the future in the past or it is the past equivalent of 'will'. Look at the sentences:

- (a) He said that he would do the work.
- (b) He said that he would not take tea.

'Would' is used to express determination. Look at these sentences:

- (a) I would never surrender before you.
- (b) I would stand by you in any circumstances.
- (c) She would do it whether you like it or not.

'Would' is used to express a habit in the past. Look at the sentences;

- (a) She would go out for a walk daily.
- (b) After lunch, he would always take a short nap.
- (c) She would sit all day with books in her hand.
- (d) Gandhiji would spin every moming.

'Would' is used to express suggestion. Look at the following sentences:

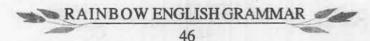
- (a) Would you take care of your study?
- (b) Would you take care of your health?

'Would' is used to express a polite request or polite question, especially in spoken English. Look at the sentences:

- (a) Would you please listen to me?
- (b) Would you please lend me your bike?
- (c) Would you return my bike by tomorrow?

'Would' is used to express willingness, choice and preference, especially in spoken English. Look at the followin sentences:

(a) She said that she would help me.



- (b) ! would like to see her.
- (c) We would rather go than stay.
- (d) I would prefer death to dishonour.

'Would' is used to express a wish or desire. Look at the sentences:

- (a) Would that I were a child again!
- (b) Would that I were rich!
- (c) Would that I were a bird!
- (d) I wish you would go away!
- (e) I wish I would see her again!

'Would' is used to express a probability. Look at the sentences:

- (a) He would be a doctor.
- (b) She would be her mother.

'Would' is used to express unreal condition. Look at the sentences:

- (a) If I were a bird, I would fly to you.
- (b) If I were rich, I would buy a car.
- (c) If you had worked hard, you would have passed the examination.
- (d) If you had come here, I would have gone there.

E. Can

'Can' is used to express ability, be it physical, mental, monetary or of any sort. Look at the following sentences:

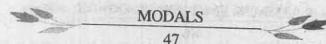
- (a) I can run for a long time.
- (b) I can solve this problem.
- (c) She can swim across the river.
- (d) She can speak English.

'Can' is used to express possiblity. Look at the following sentence:

(a) He can lose his job.

'Can' is used to express permission. 'Can' is less formal than 'may' in this sense. Look at the following sentence:

- (a) You can go now.
- (b) You can take books from the college library.
- (c) She can sit down now.



'Can' is used to express 'habit' or 'nature'. Look at the following sentence:.

- (a) Anyone can do this.
- (b) Anyone can make mistakes.
- (c) Students can be spoiled.
- (d) Electricity can be dangerous ..

'Can' is used to express disposition. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) He can tell a lie at any moment.
- (b) You can't believe him because he can cheat anyone.
- (c) Students can be spoiled.
- (d) Electricity can be dangerous.

F. Could

'Could' is used to express a variety of actions and conditions, especially in spoken English.

'Could' is used to express ability in the past. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) She asked me if I could help her.
- (b) I asked him if he could play cricket.
- (c) I could solve the problem.
- (d) I could pass the examination.
- (e) She could climb the tree.
- (f) You could not solve the problem in one hour.
- (g) He could not drive a car in his minor age.

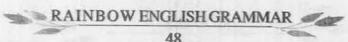
NB: 'Could' is used to show merely ability in the past; it does not show the completion of an action.

(a) She could pass the examination.
 (She had the ability to pass the examination, but whether she passed or not is not clear at all.)

'Could' is used to show probability in the past or unreal condition.

Look at the following sentences:

- (a) If she had money, she coald buy a new car.
- (b) You could have got the train if you had run fast.
- (c) If I had taken medicine in time, I could have recovered earlier.



'Could' is used to express polite request or permission. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) Could you lend me your book for a day?
- (b) Could I go from here now?
- (c) Could you please lend me some mony?
- (d) Could she spare some time for her study?

'Could' is also used to show the feeling of impatience. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) What could you do now?
- (b) How could this accident take place?

G. May

If you do any work on your own, you use will, should and can, but shall, must and may are used when external pressure is given: one is volition another compulsion. Look at the following sentences:

S.: May I come in, Sir?

S.: Yes, You may.

S.: May I use you pen?

S.; Yes, You may.

'May' is used to convey the sense of permission, especially in formal spoken English. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) You may do your work.
- (b) You may have my help.
- (c) You may start your work.
- (d) She may appear at the examination.

Here 'may' is used to mean 'be allowed to'. 'May' is more formal than 'can' in giving permission

'May' is used to convey the sense of possibility which is uncertain. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) It may rain today.
- (b) She may win the race.
- (c) He may get a prize.
- (d) The traffic may be congested.
- (e) She may be at home.



'May' is used to convey the sense of wish and prayer. Look at the following sentences:

(a) May you live long!

(b) May God bless you with happiness!

(c) May God rest our soul in peace!

(d) May our parents live long!

'May' is used to convey the sense of uncertainty and surprise. Look at the following sentences:

(a) Who may call me a fool?

(b) Who may be my enemy?

'May' is also used to convey the sense of purpose. Look at the following sentences:

(a) He works hard so that he may pass.

(b) I do not miss my classes so that I may perform well in the examination.

(c) He walks in the morning so that he may be healthy.

(d) We eat so that we may live.

G. Might

'Might' is used to express a variety of actions, states and conditions. It is used as the past form of 'may' in the indirect speech. Look at the following sentences:

(a) Naghaz said that she might go for study.

(b) The teacher said that she might do this.

(c) Ratan said that he might change his bad habits.

'Might' is used to convey the sense of probability. Look at the following sentences:

(a) It might rain today.

(b) The patient might recover soon.

(c) He might come here any time.

(d) The teacher said that I might win a scholarship.

'Might' is used to convey the sense of doubtful possibility, especially in spoken English. Look at the sentences:

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- a She has not prepared well for the examination, but she might pass the examination.
- b He is working hard, he might compete the competition.
- NB. (i) for permission or request, can, could, may and might are used. (ii) 'Could' and 'might' express the sense of more politeness than

that of 'can' and 'may'.

(iii)'May' expresses the sense of more politeness than that of 'can'.

'Might' is used to convey Good wishes in the past. Look at the sentences:

(a) Father wished that I might live long.

(b) The teacher wished that we might get success in the examination.

(c) We wished that India might win the match.

"Might" is also used to convey future condition. Look at these sentences:

- (a) If she gets an opportunity, she might go to England for higher education.
- (b) If India play well, they might win the match.
- (c) If he works hard, he might get first position in the class.

H. Must

'Must' is used to convey a variety of actions, states and conditions. 'It is used to convey the sense of **strong determination**. Look at the sentences:

(a) We must respect our teachers.

(b) I must inform the principal.

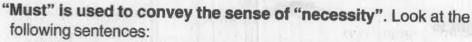
(c) I must try my luck.

(d) We must finish our work today.

'Must' is used to convey the sense of compulsion. Look at the sentences:

- (a) We must follow the rules of the road.
- (b) You n.ust take rest now.
 - (c) You must answer all the questions.
 - (d) You must not hurt others' feelings.





(a) You must work hard to get good position in the class.

(b) You must run fast to catch the bus.

(c) You must help your neighbour in the hour of need.

'Must' is used to convey obligation. Look at the following sentences.

(a) Doctors must take care of their patients.

(b) Teachers must take care of their students.

(c) Students must obey their teachers.

(d) Parents must look after their children.

'Must is used to convey the sense of certainty or belief. Look at the sentences.

(a) She must have broken the glass.

(b) You must have been absent from the class.

(c) He must be intelligent.

'Must' is used to convey the sense of possibility/ conclusion. Look at the sentences:

(a) My father must be sleeping.

(b) He must be a rogue.

(c) You must have received my letter by now.

(d) She must have finished her work by this time.

'Must' is used to convey prohibition. Look at the senterices:

(a) You must not take my book.

(b) You must not touch me.

(c) You must not disturb me at the time of study.

'Must is used to express expectation. Look at the sentences.

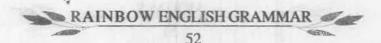
(a) There must be a thief in the crowd.

(b) There must be a mistake somewhere.

'Must' is used to express necessity or obligation in future. Look at the sentences.

(a) You must prepare your less on by tomorrow.

(b) We must save something for the future.



I. Ought to

Two facts about 'ought':

(a) In present time, we use present infinitive after 'ought'.

Ought + Present infinitive

Or

Ought + $(to + V_1)$

(b) In past time, we use Perfect Infinitive after ought.

Ought + Perfect Infinitive

Or

Ought + (to + have + V₃)

"Ought to" is used to express moral obligation or duty. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) We ought to respect our parents.
- (b) We ought to obey our teachers.
- (c) We ought to help the poor.
- (d) People ought not to take bribes.
- (e) She ought to serve her country.

"Ought to" is also used to express moral obligation or duty in past. Look at the sentences.

- (a) You ought to have completed your work.
- (b) You ought to have prepared well for the better performance.
- (c) You ought to have worked hard.

"Ought to" is used to express possibility. Look at the following sentences.

- (a) Naghaz ought to win the race.
- (b) She ought to be here by now.
- (c) You ought to win.

"Ought to" is used to convey the sense of advice. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) You ought to walk fast as you are getting late.
- (b) You ought to read a good book.
- (c) You ought to consult a good physician.





"Used to" is used to express a past habit. Look at the following sentences:

- (a) Gandhiji used to walk in the morning.
- (b) I used to avoid meeting lazy persons.

K. Need/Dare

"Need" and "Dare" are Modals if they are used with 'not' or 'n't' in Assertive Sentences. Look at the following sentences:

(a) I need not go there.
I needn't go there.

(b) She dare not challenge you. She daren't challenge you.

"Need" and "Dare" are used as Modals in Interrogative Sentences. Look at the following sentences:

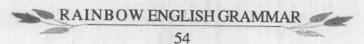
(a) Need I talk to him?

(b) Dare you challenge her?

Exercise-1

Given below is the list of modals with their different meanings. Construct sentences with each of the modals to bring out their different meanings:

| Modals | Meaning | Sentence |
|--------|---------------|--------------|
| Vill | | |
| Would | | |
| Shall | | |
| Should | | |
| Can | | |
| Could | | |
| May | | |
| /light | | PROPERTY FOR |
| Must | | |
| Dught | | |
| Need | | 7-17-1 |
| are | TY BY THE THE | |



Exercise-2

Fill in the blanks with suitable modals:

- 1. ... you go to Delhi today? (shall, will)
- 2. I do it at any cost. (shall, will)
- 3. The train be late today (may, can)
- 4. We eat to live (should, must)
- 5. One look after one's old parents. (should, ought to)
- 6. Gandhiji walk in the morning. (should, used to)
- 7. They surely come to save us. (shall, will)
- 8. Work hard, lest you fail. (will, should)
- 9. It seems that it rain heavily. (can, may)
- 10. The house be built within a month. (shall, will)
- 11. We be compelled to raise arms against you. (shall, will)
- 12. I highly obliged to you.
- 13. You read this book without any difficulty. (may, can)
- 14. No one swim across the sea. (may, can)
- 15. If he works hard, he surely succeed. (shall, will)
- 16. You be given a present if you pass. (shall, will)
- 17. He to get up after surrise. (could, used to)
- 18. If I were a bird, I fly. (will, would)
- 19. He said that he not go there. (will, would)
- 20. The touch a snake. (daren't, won't)