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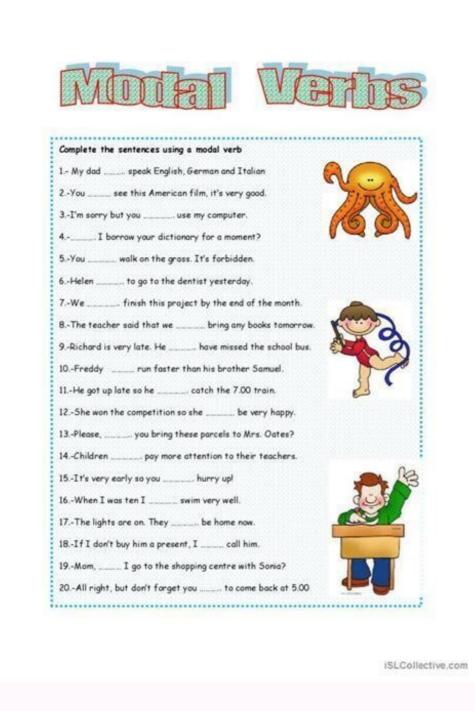


4) Don't go to the supermarket. There is enough sugar. (have) 5) It is necessary for him to find a job soon. (must) 6) She has the obligation to attend the meeting. (have) 7) When they arrived, there were a lot of people waiting for them. (could) 8) It isn't necessary for her to buy him a gift. (needn't) 9) The doctor advised him to stop smoking. (must) 10) Their mother said they are allowed to go to the party. (can) 11) It is forbidden to use mobile phone in class. (must) 12) You are not allowed to pick up these flowers. (can) 13) The teacher told me to re do this exercise (have) 14) They are in a meeting and they asked to repeat the question. (could) 15) It is forbidden to throw litter on the beach. (must) 16) I rode a bike when I was 6. (could) 17) I never speak German when I was young (could) 18) They have many children and there is not peace at home now. (can) iSI Collective con

You are allowed to do something if someone gives you permission or it's possible for you to do it. For instance, we were allowed to eat whatever we wanted, but you won't be able to finish before the deadline. Additionally, mobile phones are permitted to use in certain situations. In formal or official settings, you might say "it is not permitted to take photos of archive documents" or "picnics are not permitted in the park." On the other hand, employees are permitted to use their mobile devices for work purposes.

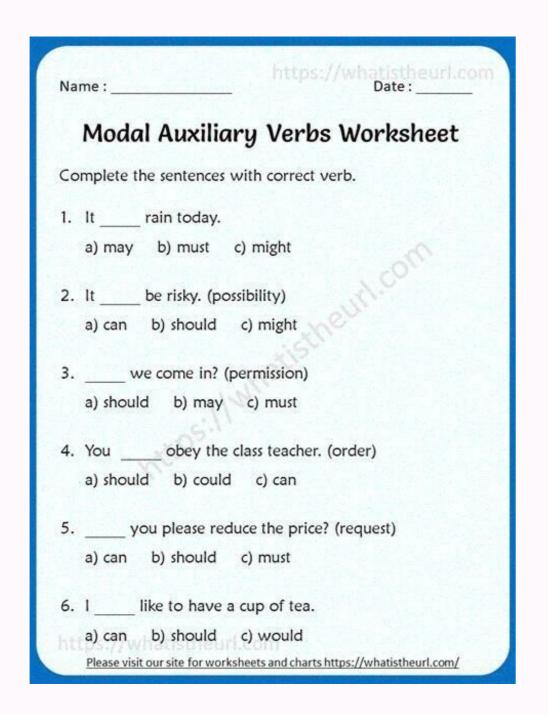
Be supposed to or meant to means that something should be done. For example, we are supposed to check in one hour before take-off, and you aren't supposed to be there. Had better is used when someone thinks an action should or shouldn't be taken.

If the action isn't carried out, there might be negative consequences.

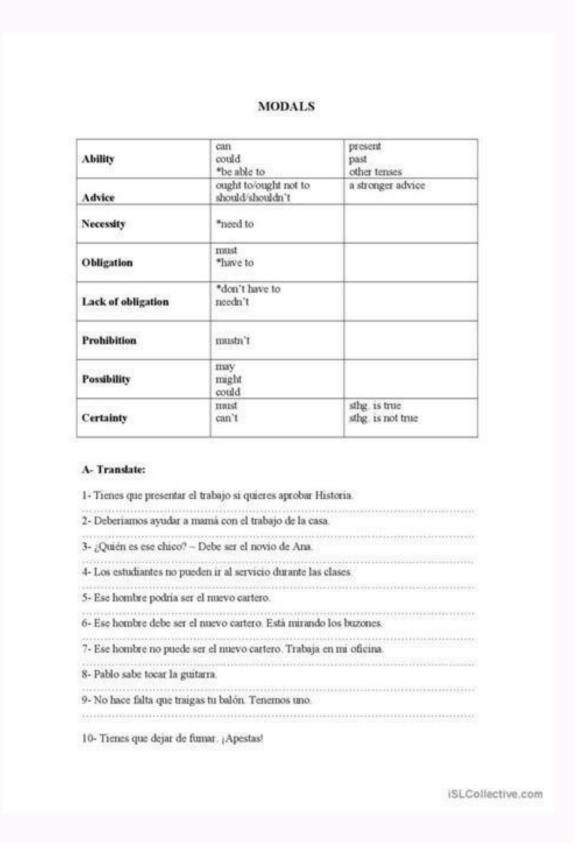


Alternatively, she said I didn't need to buy anything, which also means I didn't purchase any. You are allowed to do something if someone gives you permission or it's possible for you to do it. For instance, we were allowed to eat whatever we wanted, but you won't be able to finish before the deadline. Additionally, mobile phones are permitted to use in certain situations.

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I'll do it later.") \* Didn't need to/needn't have: Express past necessity or obligation that was not met (e.g., "Thanks, it's very beautiful, but you didn't need to.") When you didn't need to. For instance, Sarah told me I needn't have bought anything, so I didn't buy any groceries because of that. Alternatively, she said I didn't need to buy anything, which also means I didn't purchase any. You are allowed to do something if someone gives you permission or it's possible for you to do it. For instance, we were allowed to eat whatever we wanted, but you won't be able to finish before the deadline.



Modal verbs and their functions.



Mixed modal verbs exercises b2 pdf. Modal verbs exercises b2 pdf with answers. Modal verbs and their functions.

Additionally, mobile phones are permitted to use in certain situations. In formal or official settings, you might say "it is not permitted to use their mobile devices for work purposes. Be supposed to or meant to means that something should be done. For example, we are supposed to check in one hour before take-off, and you aren't supposed to be there. Had better is used when someone thinks an action should or shouldn't be taken. If the action isn't carried out, there might be negative consequences. For instance, "we'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd better not tell her you broke the vase." Modal verbs like can, could, may, and might are commonly used to talk about permission in an informal setting by saying something like "can I sit here?" or in a formal setting by saying something like "sorry, you can't" (informal) or "you may" (formal), while refusing permission might involve saying something like "sorry, you can't" (informal) is use "ye got to." To expresses obligation in informal English, we use "had to" for every instance. I had to give up smoking because my doctor rorced me to. On the other hand, employees are permitted to use their mobile devices for work purposes. In the past, we use "had to give in the past, you don't have to do is used to do it alk about permission is usually done taken. If the action isn't carried out, there might be negative consequences. For instance, "we'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd texter is used when someone thinks an action should or shouldn't sequences. For instance, "we'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd better hurry up or we'll miss our train," or "you'd leave to take here. In formal particular train, "or "you'd all the particular train," or "goving need to take an informal particular train," or "goving need

For example, thanks for the gift, you didn't need to buy anything. However, if we didn't do something because it wasn't necessary and we didn't need to. We can express permission or possibility using subject + be able to/be allowed to instead of can.

We were allowed to eat all that we wanted. You won't be able to finish before the deadline. In formal situations, we use be (not) permitted to + infinitive to express permission or prohibition according to rules or laws. It is not permitted to take photos of the archive documents. Not allowed within the park premises. Employees are permitted to utilize their mobile devices. It's supposed that we should only use mobile devices in specific areas. Additionally, we can express obligation or permission using "be supposed to" or "meant to" followed by an infinitive verb.

For instance, "we're meant to check-in one hour prior to take-off." What are you doing? You shouldn't be here. Had better not convey a sense of responsibility or warning about taking certain actions. To illustrate, we could say "you'd better hurry up, or else we'll miss our train." On the other hand, "don't tell her you broke the vase" implies that there might be negative consequences if the action is carried out. In everyday conversation, we use modal verbs like can could may and might to discuss permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally with "could I." Similarly, giving permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally with "could I." Similarly, giving permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally with "could I." Similarly, giving permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally with "could I." Similarly, giving permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally with "could I." Similarly, giving permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally with "could I." Similarly giving permission can be done in a casual tone.

implies that there might be negative consequences if the action is carried out. In everyday conversation, we use modal verbs like can, could, may, and might to discuss permission. We typically ask for permission informally with "could I." Similarly, giving permission can be done in a casual tone using "you can" or more formally using "you may." On the other hand, refusing permission is often phrased as "sorry, you can't" or "sorry, you may not." To discuss past permission, we use the phrases "was/ were allowed to" and "couldn't," but we don't utilize "could" in this context.

In terms of obligation, we employ must and have to along with their negative forms. Must generally signifies a personal responsibility, whereas have to implies an external requirement. For instance, "I must quit smoking" suggests that the speaker feels personally responsible for quitting, whereas "I have to quit smoking" implies that there's an external reason, such as a doctor's recommendation. In informal English, we may also use "ve got to" to express obligation. In past contexts, we use had to instead.

I "had to quit smoking" because of an external factor or requirement. Conversely, mustn't and don't have to convey prohibition and absence of obligation respectively. For instance, "you mustn't reveal the information" emphasizes the importance of not sharing confidential details, whereas "you don't have to arrive before 7" implies that there's no need to arrive at a specific time.