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Modal verbs exercises pdf a2. Modal verbs list with examples pdf. Modal verbs and how to use them. Mixed modal verbs exercises b2 pdf. Modal verbs exercises b2 pdf with answers. Modal verbs and their functions.

Modal Verbs: Permission, Obligation, Necessity ===== \*\*Permission\*\* ----- \* Can/could/may/might: Ask for permission informally (e.g., "Can I sit here?"), formally (e.g., "Could I use this chair?" or "Might/May I use this chair?") \* Give permission informally ("You can sit here.") or formally ("You may use this chair.") \* Refuse permission informally ("Sorry, you can't use this chair.") or formally ("Sorry, you may not use this chair.") \*\*Past Permission\*\* ----- \* Was/were allowed to: Express past permission (e.g., "He wasn't allowed to sit down during the lesson.") \* Couldn't: Express past prohibition (e.g., "He couldn't sit down during the lesson.") \*\*Obligation\*\* ----- \* Must/have to: Express obligation, with must indicating a personal obligation and have to indicating an external obligation + Informal option: Ve got to (e.g., "I've got to be there before ten.") + Past obligation: Had to (e.g., "I had to give up smoking.") \*\*Prohibition\*\* ----- \* Mustn't: Express prohibition (e.g., "You mustn't reveal where you get the information.") \* Don't have to: Express absence of obligation (e.g., "You don't have to arrive before 7.") \*\*Necessity\*\* ----- \* Need to/have to: Express necessity + Informal option: Don't need to/don't have to (e.g., "You don't need to believe in God to be a good person.") + Specific occasion: Both don't need to and needn't can be used (e.g., "Tell him he doesn't need to/needn't wash the dishes. 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 haven't bought anything, that's one thing. However, when something isn't necessary and you didn't do it, you can only say 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'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. You can ask for permission in an informal setting by saying something like "can I sit here?" or in a formal setting by saying "could I use this chair?" Giving permission is usually done using phrases like "you can" (informal) or "you may" (formal), while refusing permission might involve saying something like "sorry, you can't" (informal) or "sorry, you may not" (formal). In the past, you can talk about permission by saying things like "we were allowed to do it" or "he couldn't do that." I have to quit smoking, my doctor says so. To express obligation in informal English, we use "ve got to." For example, I've got to be there before ten. In the past, we use "had to" for every instance. I had to give up smoking because my doctor forced me to. On the other hand, mustn't and don't have to are used differently. Mustn't expresses prohibition or obligation not to do something, while don't have to indicates an absence of obligation. You mustn't reveal where you get the information. You don't have to arrive before 7. We use need to/have to or don't need to/don't have to + infinitive to indicate necessity or absence of necessity. For instance, we need to confirm our reservations before Friday. You don't need to believe in God to be a good person. Both don't need to and needn't can be used to express that something is unnecessary. However, when talking about general necessity, we usually use don't need to. When discussing specific necessity on one occasion, both don't need to and needn't are acceptable. The doctor said I don't need to wear glasses in general. We didn't need to do something if it wasn't necessary but we did it anyway. 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 do it, we can only use 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.

### Modals 3

Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold

1) It's your obligation to stop when the traffic light is red. (have)

2) It's upon the rules to park here. (must)

3) It isn't necessary for her to make the beds. (needn't)

4) Don't go to the supermarket. There is enough sugar. (need)

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 made a mistake 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)

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.



# Modal Verbs

Complete the sentences using a modal verb

- 1- My dad ..... speak English, German and Italian
- 2- You ..... see this American film, it's very good.
- 3- I'm sorry but you ..... use my computer.
- 4- ..... I borrow your dictionary for a moment?
- 5- You ..... walk on the grass. It's forbidden.
- 6- Helen ..... to go to the dentist yesterday.
- 7- We ..... finish this project by the end of the month.
- 8- The teacher said that we ..... bring any books tomorrow.
- 9- Richard is very late. He ..... have missed the school bus.
- 10- Freddy ..... run faster than his brother Samuel.
- 11- He got up late so he ..... catch the 7.00 train.
- 12- She won the competition so she ..... be very happy.
- 13- Please, ..... you bring these parcels to Mrs. Oates?
- 14- Children ..... pay more attention to their teachers.
- 15- It's very early so you ..... hurry up!
- 16- When I was ten I ..... swim very well.
- 17- The lights are on. They ..... be home now.
- 18- If I don't buy him a present, I ..... call him.
- 19- Mom, ..... I go to the shopping centre with Sonia?
- 20- All right, but don't forget you ..... to come back at 5.00



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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.

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.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## Modal Auxiliary Verbs Worksheet

Complete the sentences with correct verb.

1. It \_\_\_\_ rain today.  
a) may   b) must   c) might
2. It \_\_\_\_ be risky. (possibility)  
a) can   b) should   c) might
3. \_\_\_\_ we come in? (permission)  
a) should   b) may   c) must
4. You \_\_\_\_ obey the class teacher. (order)  
a) should   b) could   c) can
5. \_\_\_\_ you please reduce the price? (request)  
a) can   b) should   c) must
6. I \_\_\_\_ like to have a cup of tea.  
a) can   b) should   c) would

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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 haven't bought anything, that's one thing. However, when something isn't necessary and you didn't do it, you can only say 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.

## MODALS

<b>Ability</b>	can could *be able to	present past other tenses
<b>Advice</b>	ought to/ought not to should/shouldn't	a stronger advice
<b>Necessity</b>	*need to	
<b>Obligation</b>	must *have to	
<b>Lack of obligation</b>	*don't have to needn't	
<b>Prohibition</b>	mustn't	
<b>Possibility</b>	may might could	
<b>Certainty</b>	must can't	slig. is true slig. is not true

### A- Translate:

- 1- Tienes que presentar el trabajo si quieres aprobar Historia.
- 2- Deberíamos ayudar a mamá con el trabajo de la casa.
- 3- ¿Quién es ese chico? - Debe ser el novio de Ana.
- 4- Los estudiantes no pueden ir al servicio durante las clases.
- 5- Ese hombre podría ser el nuevo cartero.
- 6- Ese hombre debe ser el nuevo cartero. Está mirando los buzones.
- 7- Ese hombre no puede ser el nuevo cartero. Trabaja en su oficina.
- 8- Pablo sabe tocar la guitarra.
- 9- No hace falta que traigas tu balón. Tenemos uno.
- 10- Tienes que dejar de fumar. ¡Apéstas!

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Modal verbs and their functions.

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CAN

MODAL VERBS MULTIPLE CHOICE

NEEDN'T

HAVE TO

SHOULD

MUST

BE ALLOWED

MAY

Fill in the gaps with the correct option.



1. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here.  
a. shouldn't  
b. must  
c. mustn't



2. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ borrow books at the library.  
a. has to  
b. can  
c. mustn't



3. She \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform.  
a. must  
b. doesn't have to  
c. doesn't need to



4. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to school at weekends.  
a. mustn't  
b. don't have to  
c. can't



5. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a card to borrow books at the library.  
a. must  
b. can  
c. may



6. My little brother \_\_\_\_\_ walk.  
a. mustn't  
b. can't  
c. isn't allowed to



7. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Tim. She promised to phone me.  
a. can't  
b. had better  
c. must



8. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat so much fast food. It's bad for your health.  
a. mustn't  
b. shouldn't  
c. may



9. \_\_\_\_\_ I use the phone, please?  
a. May  
b. Must  
c. Need



10. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive on your right in most countries.  
a. should  
b. can't  
c. must



11. You \_\_\_\_\_ overtake other cars.  
a. don't have to  
b. mustn't  
c. shouldn't



12. You \_\_\_\_\_ exercise to keep fit.  
a. must  
b. have to  
c. should



13. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ skate very well now.  
a. could  
b. can  
c. must



14. You \_\_\_\_\_ park here. It's forbidden.  
a. shouldn't  
b. don't have to  
c. can't



15. My daughter is so clever! She \_\_\_\_\_ read when she was three.  
a. can  
b. could  
c. may



16. Help! I \_\_\_\_\_ swim.  
a. couldn't  
b. mustn't  
c. can't



17. You \_\_\_\_\_ make fires in the forest.  
a. mustn't  
b. shouldn't  
c. needn't



18. He \_\_\_\_\_ wear a helmet at work.  
a. can  
b. must  
c. may



19. You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phones.  
a. can  
b. can't  
c. shouldn't



20. Parrot! \_\_\_\_\_ speak.  
a. can  
b. can't  
c. mustn't

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

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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 haven't bought anything, that's one thing. However, when something isn't necessary and you didn't do it, you can only say 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. 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. 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. You can ask for permission in an informal setting by saying something like "can I sit here?" or in a formal setting by saying "could I use this chair?" Giving permission is usually done using phrases like "you can" (informal) or "you may" (formal), while refusing permission might involve saying something like "sorry, you can't" (informal) or "sorry, you may not" (formal). In the past, you can talk about permission by saying things like "we were allowed to do it" or "he couldn't do that." I have to quit smoking, my doctor says so. To express obligation in informal English, we use "ve got to." For example, I've got to be there before ten. In the past, we use "had to" for every instance. I had to give up smoking because my doctor forced me to. On the other hand, mustn't and don't have to are used differently. Mustn't expresses prohibition or obligation not to do something, while don't have to indicates an absence of obligation. You mustn't reveal where you get the information. You don't have to arrive before 7. We use need to/have to or don't need to/don't have to + infinitive to indicate necessity or absence of necessity. For instance, we need to confirm our reservations before Friday. You don't need to believe in God to be a good person. Both don't need to and needn't can be used to express that something is unnecessary. However, when talking about general necessity, we usually use don't need to. When discussing specific necessity on one occasion, both don't need to and needn't are acceptable. The doctor said I don't need to wear glasses in general. We didn't need to do something if it wasn't necessary but we did it anyway. 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 do it, we can only use 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 and hadn't 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. We typically ask for permission informally with "can I" or formally 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.