

| MODALNI GLAGOL | FUNKCIJA |
|------------------------|--|
| CAN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sposobnost, zmožnost: <i>I can swim.</i> • neformalna, vljudna prošnja: <i>Can I borrow your pen?</i> • dovoljenje: <i>You can go to the party.</i> • ponudba: <i>Can I help you?</i> |
| COULD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vljudna prošnja: <i>Could you tell me the time?</i> • gotovost (50%): <i>He could be there by now.</i> • predlog: <i>You could invite them to dinner.</i> • pretekla zmožnost: <i>I could swim when I was 4 years old.</i> |
| MAY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vljudna prošnja: <i>May we come in?</i> • formalno dovoljenje: <i>You may not speak during the exam.</i> • gotovost (manj kot 50%): <i>She may not be at home.</i> |
| MIGHT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gotovost (manj kot 50%): <i>Where are they? They might be at the park.</i> |
| SHOULD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nasvet: <i>You should stop drinking so much.</i> • sklepanje: <i>I revised so much, I should be ready for the test.</i> |
| OUGHT TO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nasvet: <i>You really ought to go to the doctor and have that lump checked.</i> |
| HAVE TO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “zunanja” obveza (predpisi, zakoni, ukazi): <i>Children in UK have to wear school uniforms.</i> |
| MUST | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “notranja” obveza: <i>I really must stop eating all this sugar.</i> • prepoved (zanikano): <i>You mustn't drink and drive.</i> • visoka verjetnost (sklepanje): <i>He's not at work today. He must be ill.</i> |
| WOULD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vljudna prošnja, povpraševanje: <i>Would you be able to help me?</i> • ponudba: <i>Would you like a drink?</i> • izražanje ljubše izbire: <i>I would rather stay in tonight.</i> |
| SHALL (za osebe I, we) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • povpraševanje po tem, kaj naj storimo: <i>Shall I open the window?</i> • ponudba: <i>Shall I call you a taxi?</i> • predlog: <i>Shall we meet in front of the cinema, then?</i> |
| WILL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dejstva v prihodnosti: <i>I will turn 16 next week.</i> • napovedi v prihodnosti: <i>I think we will buy another car soon.</i> • trenutna odločitev za prihodnost: <i>Come here, I will help you!</i> • obljuba: <i>I'll write to you when I am on holiday.</i> • ponudba: <i>We'll book your tickets, if you like.</i> |
| DON'T HAVE TO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odsotnost obveze oz. potrebe: <i>We don't have to work tomorrow, It's a public holiday.</i> |



MODALS OF ABILITY

| MODAL | USAGE | PRESENT | EXAMPLE |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| CAN | General or specific ability | CAN/CAN'T | Richard can speak French fluently. |
| BE ABLE TO | General or specific ability | AM/ARE/IS (NOT) ABLE TO | Max was able to swim. |



| MODAL | USAGE | PAST | EXAMPLE |
|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| COULD | Could - general ability | COULD | My sister could swim when I was six. |
| | Couldn't - general or specific | COULDN'T | I couldn't play the piano when she was five. |
| BE ABLE TO | General or specific ability | WAS/WERE (NOT) ABLE TO | Jennifer was not able to dance when she was eight. |
| MANAGED TO | Specific ability | MANAGED TO | Police finally managed to catch the culprit. |

| MODAL | USAGE | FUTURE | EXAMPLE |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| CAN | General or specific ability | CAN/CAN'T | I can help you tomorrow. |
| BE ABLE TO | General ability. | WILL / WON'T BE ABLE TO | Journalists will be able to preview the exhibition tomorrow. |

MODAL VERBS

| | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| CAN | ability | I can speak English. |
| | permission | Can I go to the toilet? |
| | probability (0%) | It can't be Susan. She is in Paris |
| COULD | past ability | She could speak Chinese when she was 5 years old. |
| | past permission | She could go to the cinema. |
| | probability (30%) | It could get much colder in January. |
| | request, offer or suggestion | Could I go to the toilet? I could lend you my dictionary. |
| MAY | probability (50%) | It may rain tomorrow. |
| | permission | May I go to the cinema with you? |
| MIGHT | probability (30% or less) | It might snow today. |
| MUST | prohibition | You mustn't play with that. It's dangerous. |
| | deduction / probability (100%) | The visitor must be Daniel. I've seen his car outside. |
| SHOULD | advice | You shouldn't smoke. It's bad for your health. |
| WILL | prediction | I think he will study harder this time. |
| | spontaneous decision | Oh, it's very cold in here. I' ll close the window. |

Some example uses of Modal Verbs

Modal Verbs

Permission

- Can I open the window ? It's too hot in here. (Can)
- May I open the window ? It's too hot in here. (May)

Request

- Could you carry this for me ? I have too much to carry. (Could)
- Would you get me a newspaper when you go to the shops please ? (Would)
- Will you answer the phone please - I am busy. (Will)

Confirmation

- Shall I get pizza for dinner tonight ? (Shall)
- I shall meet you at the station at 7pm. (Shall)

Possibility

- He might be in the office on tuesday - I'm not sure. (Might)
- She may come to the meeting - she's not sure of her schedule at the moment. (May)
- He could be on the fourth floor - he has a meeting there later. (Could)

Deduction

- He can't have been at work on Tuesday - I saw him at the stadium. (Can't have)
- He must have been in the office - his car was there. (Must Have)

Offer

- I'll drive you to the station if you want. (Will)

Obligation

- You must wear a crash helmet on a motorbike - it is the law. (Must)
- You mustn't get on a train without a valid ticket. (Must Not)
- You have to stamp your ticket when you get on a bus in Rome. (Have To)

Prohibition

- You can't drive a car without a license. (Cannot)

Choice

- You can either take the bus or the metro. (Can)
- You could take a taxi if you are in a hurry. (Could)

Suggestion

- You should see a dentist if you have a toothache. (Should)
- You shouldn't drink alcohol if you are going to drive. (Should not)
- You ought to phone your mother on her birthday - it's a good idea. (Ought to)
- You ought not go out in the rain if you don't have an umbrella - it's a bad idea. (Ought Not to)

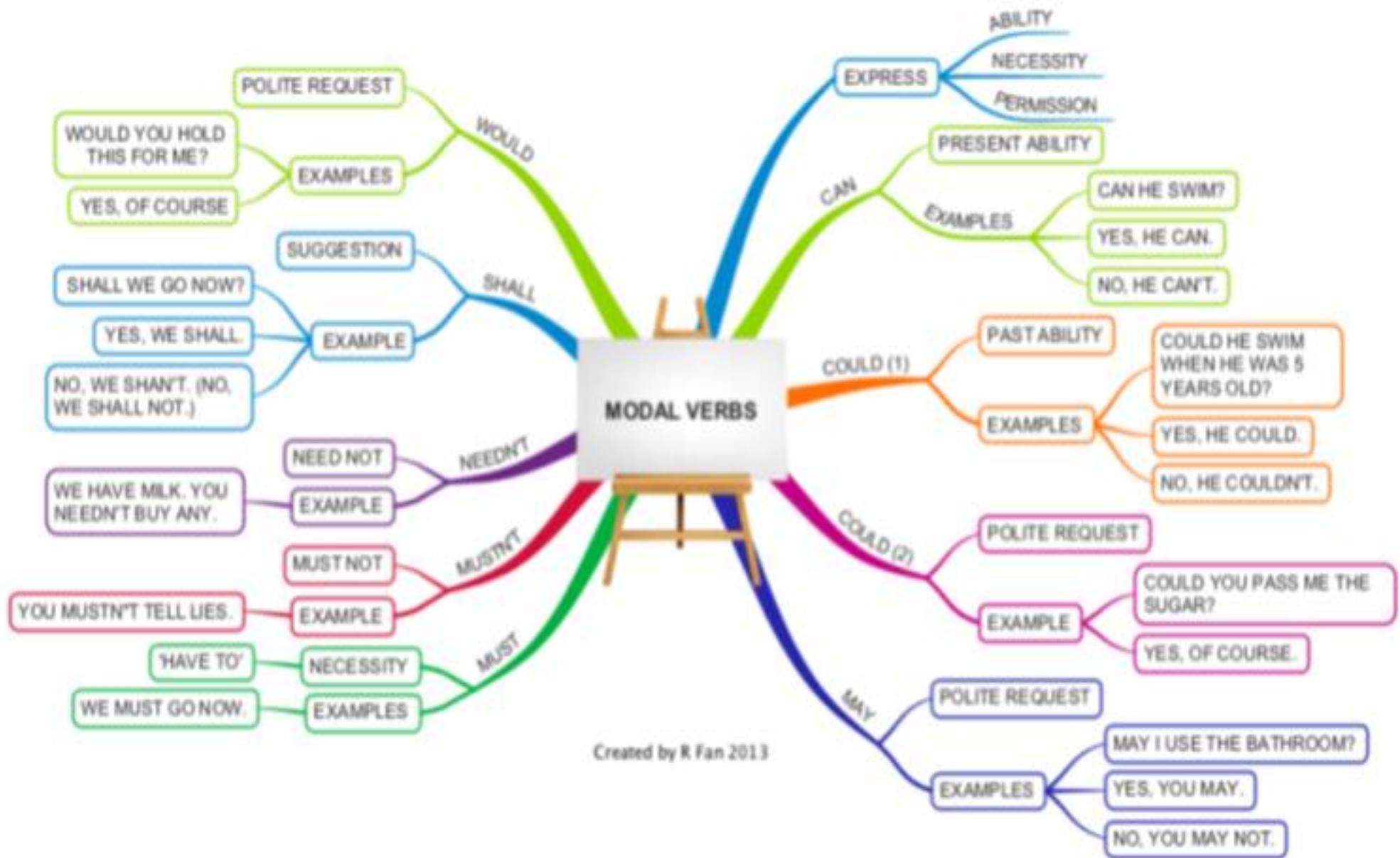
Ability

- I can ride a horse - I had lessons when I was a child. (Can)
- I can't swim - in fact I am terrified of water. (Cannot)
- I could speak Danish when I was a child. (Could)
- I couldn't drive a car until I had lots of lessons. (Could not)

Shall can only be used in the 1st person I/We - Not her/ she/you/it etc

Negative certain deduction.

Positive certain deduction.



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