

Getting on together

Q19 4) May and might :

✓ T.
F.
may expresses the possibility that an event will happen or is happening

- a. We may go to Niniva this year. We haven't decided yet.
'Where's Nada ? "She may be having a bath, I don't know"
- b. Might is more tentative and slightly less certain than May.
It might rain. Take your umbrella.
"Where's" Peter? "He might be upstairs. There's a light on".
- c. Learners of English often express these concepts of a future possibility with perhaps or may be... Will and so avoid using may and might.
However these are widely used by native speakers, and you should try to use them.

5) could:

Q20 a. Could has a similar meaning to might. ✓

1. You could be right. I'm not sure.
2. That film could be worth seeing. I had a good review.

Q21 b. couldn't is not used to express future possibility.

The negative of could in this use is might not.

1. You might not be right.
2. That film might not be any good.

c. couldn't has a similar meaning to can't above, only slightly weaker.

She couldn't have a ten-year-old daughter! She's only 21 herself

6- Ability:

Q22 ✓ 1. Can expresses ability. The past expressed by could. Q.23 ✓

a. I can speak three languages.

b. I couldn't swim when I was three.

2. Other forms are provided by be able to

a. I've never been able to understand her. (present perfect)

b. I'd love to be able to drive. (infinitive)

• Being able to drive has transformed my life. (-ing form)

You'll be able to walk again soon. (future)

3. We use was able to or managed to.

a. She was able to survive by clinging onto the wrecked boat.

b. The prisoner managed to escape by climbing in to the roof.

7) Advice:

obligation or advice. Should is much more common.

a. You should go to bed. You look very tired.

b. you ought to take things easier.

• We use had better to give strong advice, or to tell people what to do. There can be an element of threat if you don't do this, something bad will happen.

a. You'd better get a haircut before the interview. (If you don't you won't get the job.)

b. -I'm late, I'd better get a move on (If I don't, I'll be in trouble.)

8) Obligation :

P. 24 Must/express strong obligation. Other verb from are provided by have to.

a) You must try harder !

b) you mustn't hit your baby brother.

c) What time do you have to start work?

d) I had to work hard to pass my exam. (Past simple)

• must express the opinion of the speaker.

a. I must get my haircut. (I am telling myself.)

b. You must do this again. (Teacher to student.)

• Have to express a general obligation.

a. Children have to go to school until they're 16. (It's the law)

b. Mum says you have to tidy your room.

9. Permission:

Q 25 1. May, can, could are used to ask for permission.

a. May I ask you a question ?

b. May I use your phone ?

c. can/could I go home? don't feel well.

d. can/ could I borrow your car tonight?

2. May is used to give permission, but it sounds very formal.

Can and can't are more common.

a. you can use a dictionary in this exam.

b. you can't stay up till midnight. you're only five.

c. You can smoke in here. It's forbidden .

3. To talk about permission generally, or permission in the past, we use can could, or be allowed to.

I couldn't
wasn't allowed to } go out on my own until I was 16.

• Here are some related verb forms that express permission.
passengers are not permitted to use mobile phones.

- a. my parents don't allow me to.
- b. I'm not allowed to stay out late.
- c. my parents don't let me

Note: that this sentence with let is not possible in the passive.

10) Willingness and refusal:

Will expresses willingness. Won't expresses a refusal by either people or things. Shall is used in questions.

a. I'll help you .

b- She says she won't get up until she's had breakfast in bed.

c- The car won't start.

d. Shall I give you a hand?

May mum said she wouldn't give me any more money.

Isn't she mean ?

11 - Requests:

P.26 Several modal verb express request : Can / could/ will / would

a- you do me a favour?

b- I open the window ?