

MODALS

What are they?

Can, could : **Ability**

Can, could, might may: **Possibility**

Will: **Certainly**

Subject + Modal Verb + Verb

Example: Marie-Pier could go to the gym

Affirmative - Negative

Affirmative: Subject+ modal + base form of the main verb

Negative: Subject + modal + not + base form of the main verb

Would: **Desire, condition or polite request**

Must, have to : **Obligation**

Should, ought to : **Suggestion or recommendation**



Form:

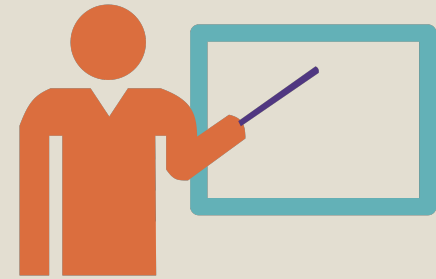
- There is no **“Do”** or **“Does”** in the questions
- Modals never end in **“S”** even in the third person singular
- **EX: He can skate: NOT he cans ski**
- There is no **“don’t”** or **“doesn’t”** in the negative
- Would you like to dance with me? **NOT** do you would like to dance with me

Conditional sentences

- Conditional tenses are used to speculate about :
- What could happen
- What might have happened
- What we wish would happen

- **3 characteristics**

1. Most of the sentences using the conditional contain the word **if**
2. We use a conditional sentence to say that one event depends on another event—that something can happen only if something else happens first.
3. Conditionals sentences have two parts: the *if*-clause and the main clause. The main clause depends on the *if*-clause.



Conditional Sentences

- Conditional sentences are statements discussing known factors or hypothetical situations and their consequences

- **Examples:**

1. *I would travel around the world **if** I won the lottery.*
2. ***If** what you are saying is true, then there will be consequences.*
3. *When people smoke cigarettes, their health suffers..*



If I was or if I were?