

10-6 SUMMARY CHART: MODAL AUXILIARIES AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

AUXILIARY*	MEANING	EXAMPLE
(A) <i>can</i>	ability	I <i>can</i> sing.
	polite question	<i>Can</i> you please help me?
(b) <i>could</i>	past ability	I <i>couldn't</i> go to class yesterday.
	polite question	<i>Could</i> you please help me?
(c) <i>may</i>	possibility	It <i>may</i> rain tomorrow.
	polite question	<i>May</i> I help you?
(d) <i>might</i>	possibility	It <i>might</i> rain tomorrow.
(e) <i>must</i>	necessity	You <i>must</i> have a passport.
(f) <i>should</i>	advisability	You <i>should</i> see a doctor.
(g) <i>will</i>	future happening	My sister <i>will</i> meet us at the airport.
(h) <i>would</i>	polite question	<i>Would</i> you please open the door?
(i) <i>be able to</i>	ability	I <i>wasn't able to</i> attend the meeting.
(j) <i>be going to</i>	future happening	Tina <i>is going to</i> meet us at the airport.
(k) <i>has / have to</i>	necessity	I <i>have to</i> study tonight.
(l) <i>had to</i>	past necessity	I <i>had to</i> study last night too.

10-4 USING MUST

(a) People need food. People <i>have to eat</i> food.	(a) and (b) have the same meaning: <i>must eat = have to eat</i>
(b) People need food. People <i>must eat</i> food.	
(c) <i>I</i> <i>You</i> <i>She</i> <i>He</i> <i>It</i> <i>We</i> <i>They</i> } <i>must work.</i>	Must is followed by the simple form of a verb. INCORRECT: <i>He must works.</i> INCORRECT: <i>He must to work.</i>
(d) You <i>must not be</i> late for work if you want to keep your job.	must not = Don't do this! You don't have a choice.
(e) You <i>don't have to go</i> to the movie with us if you don't want to.	don't have to = It's not necessary, but you have a choice.