37. MODAL VERBS (can, might, should, must, have to...)

Notice the two verbs in these sentences:

- 1. The City Council has to improve security in schools.
- 2. The City Council <u>should</u> <u>improve</u> security in schools.
 - The first verb in each sentence is a helping verb, and the second verb is the main verb.
 - In the second sentence, the helping verb (*should*) not only tells the time, but it also has a meaning (giving advice).
 - Modal verbs are helping verbs that express a wide range of meanings, such as permission, possibility, ability, etc.

Here are the different meanings that modal verbs can express.

MEANING	EXAMPLES
Probability/Possibility	The Senate <u>could/might/may</u> pass an immigration reform bill next month.
Ability	A crocodile <u>can</u> stay underwater for up to two hours.
Obligation or Necessity	You must fill out the application form before coming for the interview.
	Before being admitted, applicants <u>have to</u> take the college placement exam.
Not Necessary	A person <u>does not have to</u> speak fluent English to get a driver's license.
Prohibition (not allowed)	Liquor store owners must not sell alcohol to minors.
Opinion, Suggestion, Advice	Parents should limit the amount of time their children spend watching T.V.
	Children should not chat with strangers online.

Here is how to form a modal verb + a main verb correctly.

FORM	EXAMPLES
USE a modal verb + the simple form of a verb	With a warrant, a police officer <u>can search</u> a suspect's home.
DO NOT USE any other verb form after the modal verb.	With a warrant, a police officer <u>can searched</u> / to <u>search</u> a suspect's home.
DO NOT ADD $-s$ after the modal or the main verb.	With a warrant, a police officer <u>can* search</u> / <u>can search*</u> a suspect's home.