

Shopping

Grammar 1

Modals: ability, permission & requests

Ability

The words "**can**" and "**be able to**" both refer to the ability to do something, but they are used in slightly different ways.

In the present tense, "**can**" is used to express general or specific abilities that exist in the present. For example: "I can swim."

In the past tense, "**could**" is used to express general or specific abilities that existed in the past. For example: "I could swim when I was younger."

"**Be able to**" and "**was able to**" are both verb phrases that indicate the ability to do something. Here's a brief explanation of each:

1. "**Be able to**": This verb phrase is used to express present or future ability. It implies having the necessary skills, resources, or circumstances to accomplish a particular action or task. Here are a for example: "I am able to play the piano."
2. "**Was able to**": This verb phrase is used to express past ability or accomplishment. It indicates that someone had the capacity to do something and successfully achieved it in the past. For example: "He was able to solve the puzzle."

Permission

The verb "**can**" can also be used to express permission. When "can" is used in this context, it implies that someone is allowed or given permission to do something.

Examples:

"Can I borrow your book?"

"You can use my computer while I'm away."

Requests

The verb "**can**" can be used to make requests or ask for favours. When using "can" in this context, it is typically followed by the subject and the base form of the verb.

Examples:

"Can you please pass me the salt?"

"Can I ask you for a favour?"

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "can" or "be able to" to complete the sentences.

1. I _____ speak three languages fluently.
2. She _____ play the guitar when she was six years old.
3. We _____ solve this math problem together.
4. They _____ run very fast in their new shoes.
5. Sorry, I _____ attend the party tonight.

Question 2: Choose the correct response to the given situations by using "can" or "can't" to express permission or lack thereof.

1. A friend asks, "_____ I use your phone for a moment?"
2. Your sibling wants to borrow your bicycle. You respond, "No, you _____."
3. Your classmate asks, "_____ I go to the restroom, please?"
4. Your neighbour's child asks, "_____ I play in your backyard?"

Question 3: Choose the correct form of can and be able to to complete each sentence.

1. When she was younger, she _____ speak three languages fluently.
2. Sorry, I _____ attend the concert last night.
3. I'm not sure if I _____ finish the project on time.
4. They _____ swim across the river last summer.
5. I _____ play the piano when I was five years old.
6. She _____ run very fast in her new shoes.
7. He _____ solve the puzzle in just a few minutes.
8. We _____ go to the amusement park tomorrow if the weather is good.

Grammar 2

Modals: obligation, lack of obligation, prohibition & advice

Obligation

1. "**Must**" is used to indicate a strong obligation or necessity. It implies that something is mandatory or essential.

For example: "You must finish your homework before going out to play."

2. "**Have to /had to**" is used to express a general or specific obligation. It implies that something is necessary or required.

For example: "I have to attend the meeting tomorrow."

Lack of obligation

The lack of obligation refers to situations where there is no requirement or duty to fulfil.

Don't have to: "Don't have to" is used to indicate the absence of necessity or obligation. It means that something is optional or not required.

For example: "You don't have to attend the meeting if you have other commitments."

Prohibition

Prohibition refers to the act of forbidding or preventing someone from doing a particular action. In English, there are various ways to express prohibition.

Must not/Mustn't: "Must not" or "Mustn't" is used to indicate a strong prohibition. It implies that something is strictly forbidden and should not be done.

For example: "You must not enter the restricted area."

Advice

the modal verbs "should" and "shouldn't" are commonly used to offer advice.

For example:

- She should study hard if she wants to pass the exam."
- "They shouldn't spend all their money; it's important to save for the future."

Question 4: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or phrase ("must," "mustn't," "should," "shouldn't," "have to," or "don't have to") to complete each sentence.

1. You _____ eat vegetables and fruits for a healthy diet.
2. We _____ forget to turn off the lights when we leave the room.
3. Students _____ be respectful and listen to their teachers.
4. You _____ cross the road without looking both ways.
5. They _____ complete their homework before going to bed.
6. She _____ visit her grandparents this weekend.
7. You _____ worry; everything will be fine.
8. We _____ bring our own supplies for the art class.
9. He _____ arrive at the meeting on time.
10. Children _____ talk to strangers without their parents' permission.

