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¡Terminado! Por favor, permite el acceso al micrófono Mira en la parte alta de tu navegador. Si ves un mensaje pidiendo tu permiso para acceder al micrófono, por favor permítelo. Cerrar Awesome Links You May Like What are idioms? And how can idioms help you become a fluent speaker? Discover a list of the most widely used idiomatic expressions! Phrasal verbs are generally used in spoken English and informal texts. Check out our list of hundreds of phrasal verbs classified in alphabetical order. Do you want to provide emphasis, freshness of expression, or clarity to your writing? Check out this list of figures of speech! Do you need to learn the irregular verbs in English? Here is a list of irregular verbs with definitions and examples! Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal auxiliary verbs. Notes Use can and could to express ability. Note that could is used to talk about past ability. Use should or must to talk about obligation. Must shows strong obligation. Use will to talk about willingness and determination. Use may and might to talk about possibility. Note that might shows weak possibility. Use would in polite offers, requests etc. 1. I not do this. (determination) 2. He speak six languages. (ability) 3. We hold a party next week. (possibility) 4. It rain later in the day. (possibility) 5. We obey the rules. (obligation) 6. She run two miles in 10 minutes when she was younger. (ability) 7. I come in? (permission) 8. She have helped me if she wanted to. (ability) 9. you swim? (ability) 10. you solve this puzzle? (ability) 11. You work hard. (compulsion) 12. I use your computer? (Permission) 13. We respect our parents. (obligation) 14. you like another cup of coffee? (Polite offer) Answers 1. I will not do this. 2. He can speak six languages. 3. We may / might hold a party next week. 4. It may rain later in the day. 5. We must obey the rules. 6. She could run two miles in 10 minutes when she was younger. 7. May I come in? 8. She could have helped me if she wanted to. (We use could here because the other verb (wanted) is in the past tense.) 9. Can you swim? 10. Can you solve this puzzle? 11. You must work hard. 12. May I use your computer? 13. We must / should respect our parents. 14. Would you like another cup of coffee? Index of contents Video: modal verbs Index of contents Video: modal verbs Define: We use the modals verbs can, may, must in the English language to express various meaning - ability, ' possibility, permission, attitudes, opinions, etc. This grammar section explains English Grammar in a clear and simple way. There are example sentences to show how the language is used. You can also visit the most accurate and elaborate NCERT Solutions for Class 6 English. Every question of the textbook has been answered here. Modals Exercise For Class 7 CBSE With Answers PDF Modal Verbs Uses of Can – Could Can Could General ability (present) I can speak English. Ask for permission (informal) Can I borrow your pen please? To request something Can you help me please? Possibility It can get very cold there at night. Offer to help someone Can I carry your bags for you? Cannot (can't) = not allowed You cannot smoke in this room/ You can't go to the party. General ability in the past I could play the piano when I was younger. Ask for Permission (more polite) Could I use your bathroom please? To request something (more polite) Could you pass me the salt please? Possibility in the past could + have + past participle You could have broken your leg. Suggestion (when asked what to do) We could go to the movies if you like. Conditional of Can (would be able to) If we had some oranges I could make you some fresh juice. (= would be able to) May – Might Uses of May and Might: Possibility It might rain later so take an umbrella while going out. Give permission You may have another cookie if you like. Ask for permission May I borrow your pen, please? Express wishes May the New Year bring you happiness. Speculate about past actions She is late. She may have missed her plane. May or Might? May and Might can normally be interchanged without a significant difference in meaning. However, Might often implies a smaller chance of something happening (When expressing possibility). It may rain. (70% chance) It might rain. (40% chance) When expressing wishes or giving permission, only May is used. Shall – Will Uses of Shall Suggestions Shall I get a pizza for dinner tonight? Offers/volunteering That bag looks heavy. Shall I carry it for you? Instruction (asking for or giving) What shall I do with your mail when it arrives Promises You shall be the first person to know. Confirmation (statement of act) I shall meet your there at 7. Uses of will Rapid Decision I'm thirsty. I think I will buy a drink. Offer That looks heavy. I will help you with it. Promise Don't worry, I won't tell anyone. Threat If you don't stop, I will tell your mother. Refusal won't = will not She won't listen to anything I say. In all of the examples above, shall be replaced by another modal verb. Suggestion/Instruction – Should Offers – Can/Could Promises/Confirmation – Will Should Uses of Should: Advice or Suggestion Your hair is too long. You should get a haircut. The situation likely in the present Mary should be at home now. Give her a call. Likely in the future (Prediction) They should win tonight, they're a better team. Should + Have + past participle Meaning: The subject did not fulfill their obligation in the past or did not act sensibly. You should have given your boss the report yesterday when he asked for it. Should + be + verb -ing Meaning: The subject is not fulfilling their obligation nor or not acting sensibly. You should be wearing your seatbelt. We should be studying for the test right now. Modals Exercise Solved Examples for Class 6 CBSE Question 1. Use 'shall' or 'will' in following blanks. (i) He _____ not come tomorrow. (ii) You _____ be fined for overspeeding. (iii) She _____ be here for lectures. (iv) Rajan _____ be going there tomorrow. (v) What _____ happen now? (vi) He _____ be the best teacher. (vii) She _____ be banned for her misbehaviour (viii) She _____ not do it today. (ix) You _____ be blamed for such mistake. (x) He _____ start journey tonight. Answer: (i) 'will (ii) shall (iii) will (iv) will (v) will (vi) will (vii) shall (viii) will (ix) 'will (x) will Modals are verbs that are places as helping verbs before ordinary verbs and express permission, possibility, certainty, necessity, ability, and suggestion. Modal verbs can never stand alone in a sentence. Ability / Permission: can, could, may, shall, might Simple future: shall, will obligation / necessity: must Exercises Q. Fill in the blanks using the correct modals from the box. can, may, will, should, must, would for Class 6 English. Go through these Modals Exercises Class 6 with Answers to learn English. Modals Exercises for Class 6 CBSE With Answers – English Grammar Modals are auxiliaries which do not change with the number or person of the subject. They cannot be used in continuous sentences. They are used to express our moods, manners and attitudes. Some important modals are 'shall', 'will', 'should', 'would', 'can', 'could', 'may', 'might'. USES OF MODALS I. Uses of 'SHALL' 'Shall' is used to denote Simple Future Time in the first person (I, We); as I shall play. I shall know my result tomorrow. We shall go to the market. We shall leave for Chennai in the morning. 'Shall' is used in the Second and Third persons to express - Command; as You shall do as I say. You shall not disobey your elders. He shall not tell a lie. Promise; as You shall get a prize. They shall be rewarded for their work. He shall be fined for making noise. You shall not enter the kitchen with dirty feet. He shall be punished for taking bribe. Determination or certainty; as You shall go to the market at once. They shall follow me. He shall get good marks. I am sure. II. Uses of 'WILL' 'Will' is used in the second and third persons (You, He, She, They, It) to express Simple Future Time; as He will arrive here tomorrow. You will get promotion very soon. They will learn painting from their teachers. 'Will' is used in the first person (I, We) to express polite request or invitation; as Will you open the window, please? Will you have some more coffee? Will you drop this letter today? Willingness; as At night, I will help you. I will come with you if you want. We will go there for your happiness. Promise; as I will definitely go with you. I will assist you in this matter. We will fight for this cause. intention; as From Delhi, we will go to Shimla. We will visit the theatre next week. I will highlight his point in the office. threat; as I will teach you a lesson. We will punish you severely. III. Uses of 'SHOULD' 'Should' is the past form of shall. It is used to express duty or moral obligation in all the three persons; as We should obey our parents. People should be gentle and fair. He should not tell lies. You should come here on time. Should is used when giving or seeking advice; as You should work hard. You should do regular exercise. How much should I pay to you? Should is used to express disapproval; as You should not waste your time. You should not detain him for such a long time. Should is used after lest to express purpose (usually negative); as Work hard lest you should fail. Walk slowly lest you should fall. Should is used to express possibility, supposition and condition; as I think you should win the championship. He should be here by now-he left home at ten. This is a costly saree; it should look beautiful. IV. Uses of 'Would' 'Would' is the past form of will. 'Would' is used to express wish; as I would like to accompany you. They would like to settle the issue. determination; as He would have his own way. I would buy this flat at any cost. polite request; as Would you shut the window, please? Would you lend me your bicycle for an hour? Willingness; as The boy would do as his father had told him to do. I would try my best to help him. improbable condition; as If I got a lottery, I would be very happy. If a thief came here, he would find only books. Past habit; as Every morning, he would go for a long walk. After eating food, he would, take rest for an hour. V. Uses of 'CAN' Can is a modal auxiliary which we use to say something is possible, that someone has ability or capacity. Can is used to express ability; as I can solve this sum. He can learn Japanese. Can is used for giving permission; as You can go to the cinema, if you wish. You can go home if you have done your work. Can is used for seeking permission; as Can I go home now? Can I use your pencil? Can is used to express possibility; as Any team can win this match. He can reach here any moment. VI. Uses of 'COULD' 'Could' is the past form of can. It is used to express— Polite request; as Could I change my seat, please? Could I meet the Principal, please? Possibility in the past; as If I had money, I could buy a car. I wondered whether the news could be true. Capability or ability in the past; as I could swim when I was young. He could solve all the sums when he was only ten years old. VII. Uses of 'MAY' 'May' is used to give or take permission; as May I come in, Sir? Yes, you may come in. May I go home now? Yes, you may go home now. 'May' is used to express wish, prayer and blessing; as May you live long! May God bless you! May you have the best of luck! May is used to express possibility and uncertainty; as The Principal may arrive here any moment. It may rain heavily. The test may be postponed. May is used to express purpose; as We eat so that we may live. I work hard so that I may get good marks. May is used to express past possibility; as He may have gone. You may have known about his fault. VIII. Uses of 'MIGHT' 'Might' is the past form of May. It is used to express something possible in future; as The train might be late. He might have done the mistake. Might is used to express remote possibility in the future; as He might come, if he gets time. The prices might fall down a little. Might is used to give suggestion; as You might consult a physician. You might go to a lawyer. Might is used to express doubtful possibility as It might rain. He might come. Might is used to express purpose; as He worked hard so that he might get good marks. He died so that his country might survive. Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with 'Shall' or 'Will': He _____ go to Chennai next month. You _____ enter the kitchen with muddy shoes. Rupam _____ see you again. You _____ go at once. I _____ write a letter to him tomorrow. _____ you do me a favour? _____ I ring him up? If you desire, I _____ come with you. Do it or you _____ be punished. _____ you have a cup of tea? I _____ lend you a book. People _____ fight for their cause. We _____ be late. You _____ be punished for telling lies. You _____ be promoted very soon. Answers: will shall will shall will shall will shall will shall shall shall Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks with 'Would' or 'Should'. Work hard lest you _____ fail. You _____ send the reply tomorrow. _____ you please lend me your bicycle? You _____ do as he says. _____ you like another cup of tea? She said she _____ carry my books. He _____ meet me at 9 O' clock in the morning. You _____ wash your clothes. They _____ arrive here any time. We _____ respect our elders. _____ you mind helping me? I _____ like to return early. Make haste, lest you _____ miss the train. If you _____ change your decision, Please let us know. I wish you _____ not ask so many questions. Answers: should should Would should Would would should should Would would should would NCERT Solutions Maths Science Social English Hindi Sanskrit RD Sharma

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