CAN (+) Can (-) Cannot/Can't COULD (+) Could (-) Could not/Couldn't

	AFFIRMATIVE FORM					
MODAL	CAN	COULD				
POSSIBLE	Possibility in the present. (<i>He can come today</i> .)	 Possibility in the past. (He could have come that day.) Possibility in the future. (I could come tomorrow.) Possibility in the future in conditionals. (If they were rich, they 				
ABLE TO	Ability in the present. (She can swim.)	 could buy a big house.) Ability in the past. (He could swim across the river.) 				
ALLOWED TO	Permission in the present. (You can stay here.)	Permission in the past. (They could stay with us.)				
NEGATIVE FORM						
IMPOSSIBLE	Impossibility in the present (He can't come.)	 Impossibility in the past. (He couldn't have come.) Impossibility in the past in conditionals. (He couldn't have done it, if I had come after seven.) 				
NOT ALLOWED TO	Prohibition in the present. (You cannot go out.)	Prohibition in the past. (She couldn't go out. She was grounded.)				
UNABLE TO	Inability in the present. (I can't ski.)	Inability in the past. (I couldn't speak for days.)				
INTERROGATIVE FORM						
IS IT POSSIBLE TO	Asking for permission. (Can I go out?)	Asking for permission in a polite way. (Could I go out?)				
QUESTIONS	 Asking questions in conditional sentences. (What can I do if I feel sick on the plane?) Asking for information. (When can I come?) 	 Asking questions about possibility. (What could be the reason?) Asking questions in conditional sentences. (How could I help you if you were sick?) 				
REQUESTS	 Asking something from someone. (Can you help me with my homework?) 	 Asking something from someone in a polite way. (Could I call you today?) 				
OFFERS	 Asking someone if you can do something for them. (Can I drive you to the airport?) 	 Asking someone if you can do something for them in a polite manner. (Could I help you with the dishes?) 				

MIGHT

(+) Might (-) Might not/Mightn't

AFFIRMATIVE FORM						
MODAL		MAY		MIGHT		
	•	Possibility in the present. (He may be sick.)	•	Possibility in the present. (He might be sick.)		
	•	Possibility in the future. (She may come.)	•	Possibility in the future. (I might come tomorrow.)		
POSSIBLE	•	Possibility in the past. (He may have repaired the	•	Possibility in the future in conditionals. (If they were rich, they		
		car.)		might buy a big house.)		
			•	Possibility in the past. (He might have repaired my car.)		
ALLOWED TO	•	Permission in the present. (You may stand up.)				
MAKING	•	Putting forward an idea for consideration. (You	•	Putting forward an idea to someone. (You might as well eat the		
SUGGESTIONS		may want to use this way. It's safer.)		whole pizza.)		
GOOD WISHES	•	Wishing someone well. (May you live a long life.)				
		NEGATIV	/E	FORM		
IMPOSSIBLE	•	Impossibility in the present. (He may not be sick.)	•	Impossibility in the present. (He might not be sick.)		
	•	Impossibility in the past. (He may not have	•	Impossibility in the past in conditionals. (He could have done it,		
		repaired my car.)		if I had come earlier.)		
	•	Impossibility in the future. (He may not come.)	•	Impossibility in the future. (He might not go.)		
NOT ALLOWED TO	•	Prohibition in the present. (You may not go out.)				
INTERROGATIVE FORM						
IS IT POSSIBLE TO	•	Asking for permission politely. (May I go out?)	•	Asking for permission in a polite way. (Might I borrow your book?)		
QUESTIONS	•	Asking questions in conditional sentences. (What	•	Asking questions about possibility. (What could be the reason?)		
		may happen if snow falls in the desert?)	•	Asking questions in conditional sentences. (What might		
	•	Asking for information. (How may I help you?)		happen if he comes today?)		
REQUESTS	•	A 11	•			



(+) Will/'ll (-) Will not/Won't WOULD (+) Would/'d (-) Would not/Wouldn't

AFFIRMAT	TIVE FORM
WILL	WOULD
 Talking about future plans. (He will come tomorrow.) Predicting future actions. (She'll be a doctor one day.) Expressing certainty about the future. (That'll be the postman.) 	 Expressing repetitive actions in the past. (He would faint often.) Expressing possibility in the past (I would have married you.) Expressing possibility in the past in conditionals. (I'd have done it if I were you.)
 Deciding to do something spontaneously. (Wait, I'll come with you!) RAPID DECISION ORDER	• Expressing possibility in the future in conditionals. (If I were rich, I would buy a big house.) HYPOTHESIS
• Expressing commands. (You will respect the rules of this house.)	 Giving advice. (I'd suggest that you stop drinking.) RECOMMENDAT
Committing oneself to someone or something. (I will help you, don't worry.) PROMISE OR OFFER	Expressing desires. (I wish you would treat me better.) WISH
	/E FORM
Talking about future plans. (He will not come tomorrow.) Predicting future actions. (She won't be a doctor.) Refusing to do something. (I won't do it.) REFUSAL	 Expressing impossibility in the past. (He wouldn't have done it ten years ago.) Refusing to do something in the past. (She wouldn't answer my
Expressing commands. (You will not leave this room whenever you want.) ORDER/ PROHIBITION	 call.) REFUSAL Giving advice. (I wouldn't stay with him. Leave.) RECOMMENDATION
INTERROGA	ATIVE FORM
Asking someone if they can do something for us. (Will you pass me the salt, please?) REQUEST	Asking someone if they can do something for us. (Would you pass by my office, please?) POLITE REQUEST POLITE REQUEST
Asking questions in conditional sentences. (What will happen if snow falls in the desert?) HYPOTHESIS	• Asking questions in conditional sentences. (What would happen if he came?) HYPOTHESIS
Asking for information. (When will you come?) INTERROGATION	Asking for information politely. (Where would he hide?)
Expressing commands. (Will you be quiet?) ORDER	Making invitations. (Would you like some tea?) OFFER

SHALL (+) Shall (-) Shall not/Shan't SHOULD (+) Should (-) Should not/Shouldn't

AFFIRMATIVE FORM						
SHALL	SHOULD					
 Referring to future actions. (I shall come.) Predicting future actions . (They shall perish.) 	Giving strong recommendations. (You should eat less.) ADVICE					
Declaring what you are set out to do. (I shall do it no matter the cost.) INTENTIONS	 Expressing obligation and necessity. (Children should was dishes every day.) 					
• Expressing commands. (You shall eat at 1 p.m.) ORDERS	Possibility in the future in conditionals. (If you should pass these exams, I will be very happy.) HYPOTHESIS					
• Committing oneself to someone or something. (I shall marry you.) SOLEMN PROMISE	 Probability in the future in conditionals. (If they were rich, they should probably buy a house.) 					
NEGATIV	NEGATIVE FORM					
• Referring to future actions that will not happen. (I shall not come.) FUTURE	Giving strong recommendations. (You shouldn't eat junk food.) ADVICE					
 Predicting future actions that will not happen. (They shall not perish.) 	• Expressing criticism. (You shouldn't have done it.) REGRET					
• Expressing prohibition. (Students shall not arrive late at school.)	 Expressing prohibition. (Visitors should not leave their bicycles here.) 					
INTERROGA	ATIVE FORM					
Asking someone if you can do something for them. (Shall I escort you?) FORMAL OFFER	• Asking questions about obligation. (Should I close the door behind me?) DOI HAVE TO?					
• Asking for advice. (How shall we proceed?) INSTRUCTION	Asking for advice. (What should I do?) RECOMMENDATION					
 Presenting an idea to someone so that they can consider it. (Shall I serve dinner now?) SUGGESTIONS 	Making subtle suggestions. (Jane, shouldn't you be going to bed now?) DISAPPROVAL					
Asking for information. (When shall the ceremony take place?) INTERROGATION	Asking questions in conditional sentences. (What should happen if he shows up?) HYPOTHESIS					

MUST (+) Must (-) Must not/Mustn't

	AFFIRMATIV	VE FORM
MODAL	MUST	EXAMPLES
OBLIGATIONS	Saying if we are obliged to do something.	I must respect the elderly.
NECESSITY	Saying if something is necessary.	I must eat more vegetables.
DEDUCTIONS	Making guesses about the present.	He must be at home. His car is outside.
	 Making guesses about the past. 	He must have been at home. His car was outside.
ORDERS	Making commands.	You must come back immediately.
SUGGESTIONS	 Making positive suggestions. 	This film is really nice. You must see it!
	NEGATIVE	FORM
OBLIGATIONS	Saying what we cannot do out of duty.	I must not talk rudely to the elderly.
PROHIBITION	Forbidding someone to do something.	You mustn't talk to me like that.
DEDUCTIONS	Making guesses about the present.	He must not be at home. His car is not outside.
	 Making guesses about the past. 	• He mustn't have been at home. His car wasn't outside.
SUGGESTIONS	Making negative recommendations.	You mustn't work so hard. It's bad for your health.
	INTERROGAT	IVE FORM
DO WE HAVE TO?	Asking questions about obligation.	Must I go to bed so early?
IS IT NECESSARY TO?	Asking questions about necessity.	Must we take vitamins all the time?
INTERROGATION	Asking for information.	What must we do exactly?
CRITICISMS	Expressing disapproval.	Must you talk so loudly?

