

## ESCOLA ESTADUAL JOSÉ GABRIEL DE OLIVEIRA

	<b>Subject:</b>	English
	<b>Activity</b>	Atividade Complementar 1
	<b>Level:</b>	Segundos e terceiros anos
	<b>Value:</b>	10 pontos
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### MODAL VERBS

Os **modal verbs** são um tipo especial de verbos auxiliares que alteram ou completam o sentido do verbo principal. De modo geral, estes verbos expressam ideias como capacidade, possibilidade, obrigação, permissão, proibição, dedução, suposição, pedido, vontade, desejo, ou, ainda, indicam o tom da conversa (formal / informal).

Os **modal verbs** podem ser chamados também de **modal auxiliaries** ou apenas **modals**. São eles:

**CAN - COULD - MAY - MIGHT - MUST - SHALL - WILL - SHOULD - WOULD**

No geral, poderíamos dizer que a maioria dos **modals** equivale a **poder** e **dever**. Em Português, tanto um quanto outro podem expressar situações diversas. Em Inglês, porém, para cada situação há um **modal** mais adequado.

**Observe alguns exemplos de ideias que os verbos modais podem expressar:**

<b>May</b> I use your umbrella? ( <b>Permissão</b> )
He <b>may</b> be in the library. ( <b>Possibilidade</b> )
I <b>can</b> understand what you are saying. ( <b>Capacidade</b> )
The students <b>must</b> behave as I say. ( <b>Obrigação</b> )
She <b>must</b> be very busy, since she has three children. ( <b>Suposição</b> )
<b>Shall</b> we go for a drink after work? ( <b>Convite</b> )
<b>Can</b> I leave now? ( <b>Permissão - Tom informal</b> )
<b>Could</b> I leave now? ( <b>Permissão - Tom formal</b> )
It is late, you <b>should</b> go home. ( <b>Conselho</b> )
She <b>can</b> arrive after dinner. ( <b>Possibilidade</b> )
She <b>must</b> be at the beauty salon. ( <b>Dedução</b> )

### CARACTERÍSTICAS GERAIS DOS VERBOS MODAIS

1. Os verbos modais **não** existem na **forma infinitiva**, ou seja, não são precedidos pela partícula **to** (indicação de infinitivo) nem seguidos por ela, com exceção de **ought to**:

She **can** play the violin.  
 You **must** do the next tasks.  
 He **might** come here tomorrow.  
**May** I come in?  
**Could** you do me a favor?  
 I **could not** finish my homework.

3. Os verbos modais **nunca** são flexionados, ou seja, **possuem a mesma forma para todos os sujeitos**; também **não** podem ser usados nas **Continuous Tenses** e **não** formam passado com **-ed**:

It **must** be late.  
 She **must** be there.  
 I **can** swim.

4. Podem ser acompanhados pelo auxiliar **be**, frequentemente seguido de gerúndio, expressando tempo presente ou futuro, ou pelo auxiliar **have** seguido de particípio, expressando tempo passado:

Albert **may have seen** the movie already.  
 She **must have changed** her mind.  
 You **could have told** me before.

### FORMA NEGATIVA DOS VERBOS MODAIS

5. Nas **orações negativas** acrescenta-se **not** logo após o verbo modal:

I **can not** stay here.  
 Passengers **must not** use their cell phones on board.  
 You **should not** talk to your mother that way.

No quadro abaixo apresentamos as formas negativas dos verbos modais:

VERBOS MODAIS	FORMA NEGATIVA
<b>Can</b>	<b>Cannot</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>May not</b>
<b>Must</b>	<b>Must not</b>
<b>Shall</b>	<b>Shall not</b>
<b>Will</b>	<b>Will not</b>
<b>Could</b>	<b>Could not</b>
<b>Might</b>	<b>Might not</b>
<b>Should</b>	<b>Should not</b>
<b>Would</b>	<b>Would not</b>

A) Existem três formas negativas do can, são elas: **can not** (separado), **cannot** (junto) e **can't** (contraído):

You **can not** smoke here.  
You **cannot** smoke here.  
You **can't** smoke here.

B) Não há forma contraída para **may not**:

He **may not** be very honest.  
It **may not** be true.  
You **may not** be chosen.

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA DOS VERBOS MODAIS

6. A **forma interrogativa** se faz colocando o **verbo modal antes do sujeito**, à semelhança dos demais auxiliares:

**Should I** wait for you here?  
**Can you** speak Italian?  
**Should they** be here when you get home?

## EXERCISES

Atenção: estes exercícios valem 10 pontos, responda com seriedade.

Choose the best modal for each sentence.

1) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ swim when he was a child, but now he \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, he swims every day!

- a) couldn't / can
- b) couldn't / can't
- c) could / can't

2) Sara \_\_\_\_\_ Italian food and she \_\_\_\_\_ French food too!

- a) can cook / is able to cook
- b) can cooking / can cooking
- c) can cooks / can cooks

3) \_\_\_\_\_ dogs fly? No, of course not!

- a) Can
- b) Do can
- c) May

4) When Vera was young, she \_\_\_\_\_ type quickly. She took a typing class and now she \_\_\_\_\_ type very quickly!

- a) can / could
- b) could not / can
- c) could not / can to

5) George is absent from class today. He \_\_\_\_\_ be sick.

- a) can
- b) May
- c) is able to

6) \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano when you were a child?

- a) Could
- b) Can
- c) May

7) My grandmother is eighty-five, but she \_\_\_\_\_ still read and write without glasses.  
(Ability)

- a) Can
- b) Could
- d) May

8) \_\_\_\_\_ I come with you?

- a) Can
- b) Will
- c) Would

9) \_\_\_\_\_ you help me with the housework, please? (Polite request)

- a) Could
- b) Will
- c) Should

10) There was a time when I \_\_\_\_\_ stay up very late. (Past ability)

- a) Would
- b) Could
- c) Can

11) You \_\_\_\_\_ not lose any more weight. You are already slim. (advice)

- a) May
- b) Need
- c) Should

12) I \_\_\_\_\_ get you a shawl from Kashmir. (Promise)

- a) Will
- b) Would
- c) Can

13) I did everything that I \_\_\_\_\_, but we lost the match.

- a) can
- b) can't
- c) could

14) You \_\_\_\_\_ take this job. It's perfect for you!

- a) can't
- b) Should
- c) shouldn't

15) I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ buy this new car, but it's only a distant dream.

- a) might
- b) can
- c) could

16) \_\_\_\_\_ I use your phone?

- a) may
- b) might
- c) most

17) She \_\_\_\_\_ eat her dinner yesterday, her stomach was hurting.

- a) couldn't
- b) can't
- c) shouldn't

18) He \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano very well.

- a) should
- b) can
- c) must

19) \_\_\_\_\_ you help me with my homework?

- b) Would
- c) Can
- d) might

20) She \_\_\_\_\_ definitely come to the party.

- a) would
- b) will
- c) might