

SAFALTA CLASSTM

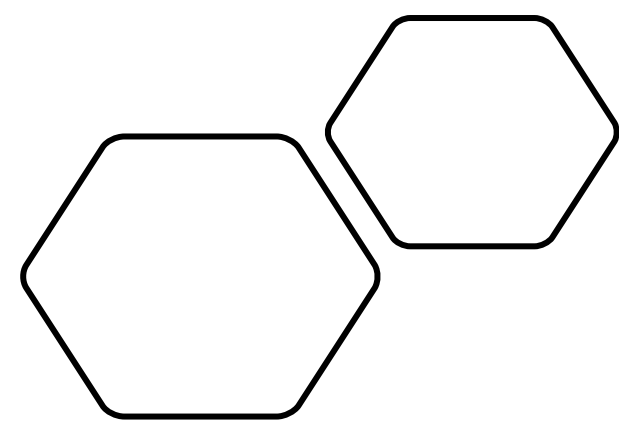
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

MODALS AUXILIARY

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLAT

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MODALS

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modus operandi - working style - way of working
 modus vivendi - style of living
~~नैतिकता~~ status quo → as it was / as earlier
suo moto → self initiative

will / shall / can / could / may / might - - +V

✓ ① Modals + V1

② All the modals have different meanings.

③ 1 modal shows many meanings 'may'

④ 1 meaning shown by many modals.
'possibility'

chance
95%

50%

10%

It must rain

It may rain

It might rain

(possibility)

(permission)

(Blessings)

(possibility)

9 ——— go

can
will
may
should

may I come in?

may you live long!

It may rain today.

Present / Past forms

will →	would	→ used in present also.
shall →	should	
can →	could	
may →	might	

WILL (गा, गी, गे)

- I. **Simple Future** (I will go there tomorrow.) ✓
- II. **Request** (Will you help me?) ✓
- III. **Order** (You will do it anyway.) ✓
- IV. **With 'otherwise'** (वरना/अन्यथा) ✓

e.g. 1) Work hard otherwise you will fail.

Won't = Will not/[would not (×)]

CAN (सकना)

I. Power/ability/capacity

eg. 1) He can lift the box.

Meaning of can [be able to /be capable of/ know how to]

eg. 1) I am able to speak English.

2) I am capable of speaking English.

3) I know how to speak English.


4) I can speak English.

II. **Permission [Informal (अनौपचारिक)]**

eg. 1) You can go now.

III. For habit or nature

eg. 1) A deceitful person can cheat us.



be capable + (to + V)
q + Ving

Know
teach
learn

$15 + v$ x

how to + v

COULD (सका/सकता था)

Past ability (When I was young, I could outrun him)

Polite request/Permission

(in present)

eg. 1) Could you please give me a pen?

MAY (सकना)

- I. **Formal Permission** (May I use your mobile?)
- II. **Possibility** (It may rain today.)
- III. **Wish/Pray/Bless/Curse**
eg. 1) May you live long!
- IV. **With 'so that'** (ताकि) ['So that' के साथ]
eg. 1) We eat that/so that/in order that
we may live. ताकि

MIGHT (सकना)

I. **Very less possibility in present.**

eg. 1) It might rain today. (10%) शायद ही आज
बारिश हो।

II. **With 'so that' (ताकि)**

eg. 1) He came here so that he might study.

so that might

SHOULD (चाहिये)

I.

Duty (We should love our country.)

II.

Advice (He should consult a doctor at once.)

III.

Possibility (I think he should come tomorrow.)

IV.

Lest (कहीं ऐसा न हो कि) के साथ हमेशा should का प्रयोग होता है।

eg. 1) Work hard lest you should fail.

(मेहनत करो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि फेल हो जाओ।)

V.

If (यदि) के अर्थ में

eg. 1) Should anyone come, please tell me.

(यदि कोई आए तो कृपया मुझे बता देना।)

VI.

Should का अर्थ had better (चाहिए) भी होता है।

eg. 1) You had better go now.

MUST (अवश्य चाहिए)

- I. **Strong duty** (We must love our country.)
- II. **Strong Advice** (You must finish the work.)
- III. **Strong Possibility** (It must rain today.)
- IV. **Compulsion / Necessity / Law and Order**
eg. 1) We must eat to survive.
2) We must follow traffic rules.

we should be honest
A judge must → →

OUGHT TO (चाहिए)

respect
serve
obey

- I. **Moral obligation** (नैतिक कर्तव्य) —
eg. 1) We ought to respect our elders.

should ✓
must ✓

WOULD (गा, गी, गे, /ता था...)

- I. **For future time in past tense**
eg. 1) I thought that he would come to me tomorrow.
(मैंने सोचा था कि वह कल मेरे पास आयेगा।)
- II. **Polite request**
eg. 1) Would you please give me a pen?
(कृप्या मुझे एक कलम दीजिए।)
- III. **For present wish**
eg. 1) I would like to go now.
- IV. **For unfulfilled desire**
eg. 1) Would that (काश) I were a king!
(काश मैं राजा होता।)
- V. **For past habit**
eg. 1) He would often go for a walk in the morning in his childhood.

✓ - would

would please
would like
would that

would

USED TO (ता थी, ती थी, ते थे)

I. **For past habit**

eg. 1) He used to go for a walk every morning in his childhood.

HAVE TO (ना है/पड़ता है)

Had to	Has to / Have to	Will have to
ना था/पड़ा	ना है / पड़ता है।	ना होगा / पड़ेगा

- I. For determination [दृढ़ इच्छा (ना था/ना है/ना होगा)]
eg. 1) I have to run 2 kms. to keep fit.
- II. For compulsion [मजबूरी (पड़ा/पड़ता है/पड़ेगा)]
eg. 1) I had to walk 2 kms. to catch the train.

— or/else/otherwise + will ✓

—

•

could
would + please

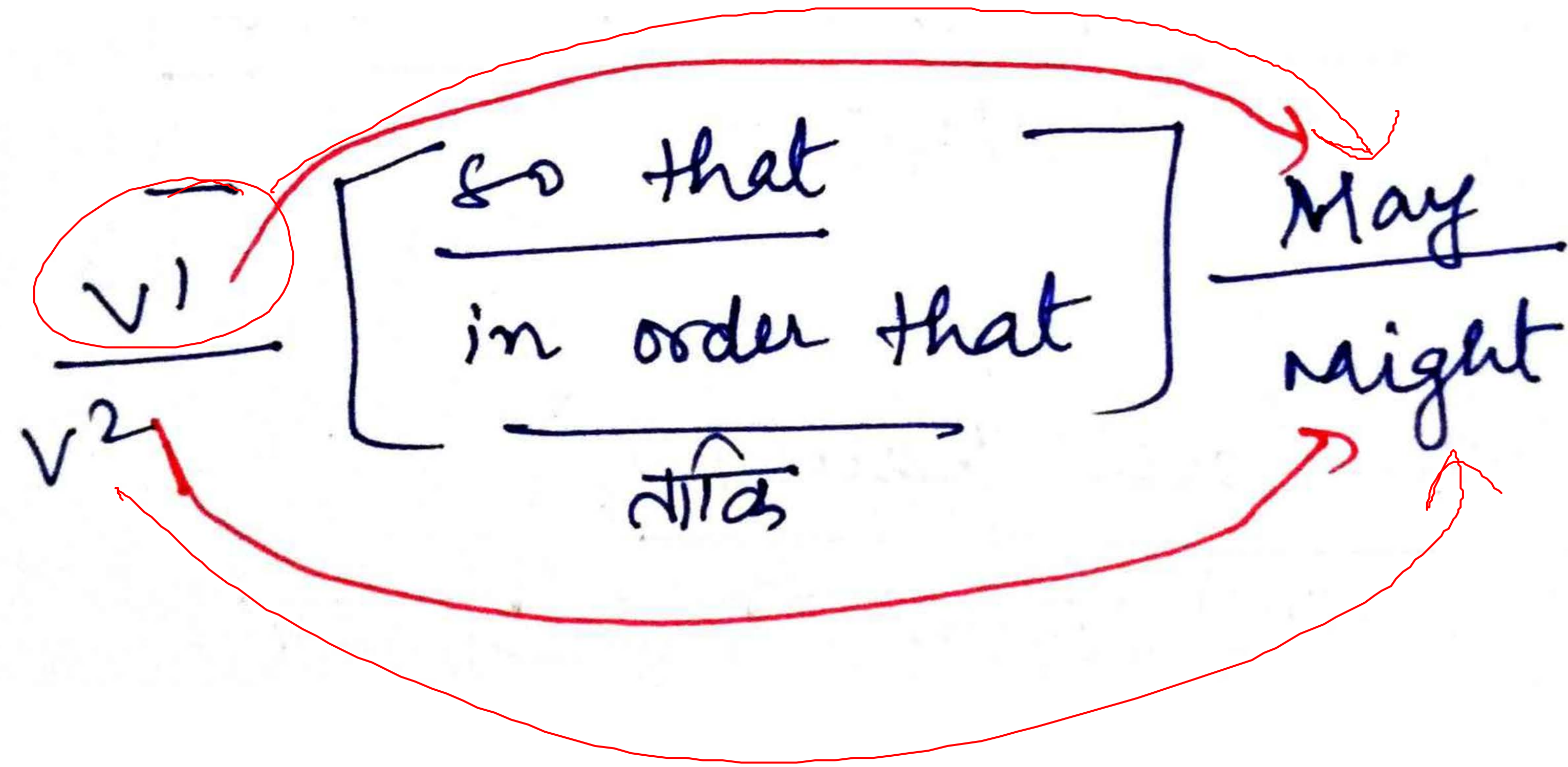
— v^2 + will / can / may ✗
↓
would / could / might ✓
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

— or / else / otherwise + will ✓

will → would
shall → should
can → could
may → might

→ used in present also.

— test → should



If I would that I wish + $\sqrt{v^2}$ were

(Had better = should) + v!

•
 $(\text{would} = \text{used to}) + v^1$

Necessity | compulsion | law and order + must

would like = want

(would that = इच्छा)

• Needn't
Daren't + $\frac{v1}{10+v1}$
 $\frac{10+v1}{XX}$

-
- DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.
- 1. He.....reach his office anyhow yesterday.
could ✓
had to ✓
- 2. She said that she.....do it tomorrow.
would
✓ 2
- 3. Run fast otherwise you.....miss the train.
will

-
- DIRECTION: Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.
- 4. He works hard so that he.....*may* pass.
- 5. Make haste lest you*should* miss the train.
- 6. He.....cross the river daily in his childhood.
would / used to
- 7.*could / would*.....you please do me a favour?

-
- 8. Children.....ought to must should obey their parents.
- 9. There is no cloud so it might rain today. ✓
- 10. We.....ought not to make a noise in the class.

It might have rained yesterday.

① Sub + could/might + have + v³
हो सकता था
(But नहीं हुआ)

② Sub + must have + v³ — 95% — Past certainty
may have — 50%
रेखा हुआ होगा

⑭ Sub + should/ought to + have + V³

चाहिए था
You should have gone there.

⑮ Sub + need not have + V³ = should not have + V³

जावनी नही था (किन्तु कर दिया) ✓

= नही चाहिए था

He need not have gone there.

④

Subj

Can't help

couldn't help

+ ving

✓✓

Action को न हो पाया

Action बिना ही न रह पाया

I could not help laughing

vi) Sub + is/am/are/get
was/were/got + used to + ving

↓
ये Adj phrase है
(आदी होगा)

used to + v1

use to X

-
- 11. could/would you lend me your scooter, please?
- 12. We ought to love our neighbours.
- 13. There used to be a house there in 80s. ✓
- 14. He can swim across the river.
- 15. It may rain tomorrow.

-
- 16. May you live happily and long!
- 17. I thought he might be at home.
- 18. I will try to do better next time.
- 19. He said he would be twenty five next birthday.
- 20. I could swim across the river when I was young.

•

• 1. He _____ going there daily in his childhood.

• (a) was ~~X~~

• (b) used to ~~X~~

• ~~(c)~~ was used to

• (d) is used to ~~X~~

part time

-

- 2. You _____ him in the race because he was ill.

- (a) should not allow

- ~~(b)~~ should not have allowed

- (c) should allow

- (d) should have allowed

-

- 3. It _____ yesterday but it didn't rain.

- (a) might rain

- (b) might rained

- ~~(c)~~ might have rained

- (d) may rain

•

- 4. They _____ to go to swim every morning.
- (a) use ✗
- ✓ (b) used
- (c) are used ✗
- (d) used to have ✗

-

- 5. One _____ help praising the courage of the people.
- (a) can
- (b) is to
- ~~(c) can't~~
- (d) will

-
- 6. You _____ alphabet in lower standards.
- (a) must learn
- (b) can learn
- (c) must have learnt
- (d) have to be learn

-
- 7. He dares _____ his rivals.
- (a) abuse
- (b) to abuse
- (c) abusing
- (d) to abusing

-
- 8. Roads are wet, it _____ rained last night.
- (a) must had
- (b) might have
- (c) must have
- (d) must be

-
- 9. I got used _____ on the right when I was in the US for two years.
- (a) driving
- (b) to drive
- (c) to driving
- (d) by driving

1. Once (A) you learnt to swim, (B) you will never forget it. (C) No error
(D)

-
- 1. She could not help but laugh.
A) but laughing B) No improvement
C) laughing D) laughter

•

•

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. Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the Orient, for example, is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed mealtimes and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace: for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

1. What is the main theme of the passage?
 - (a) Concept of time in pre-industrial world
 - (b) The Greek concept of time
 - (c) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world
 - (d) The Orientals and their awareness of time .

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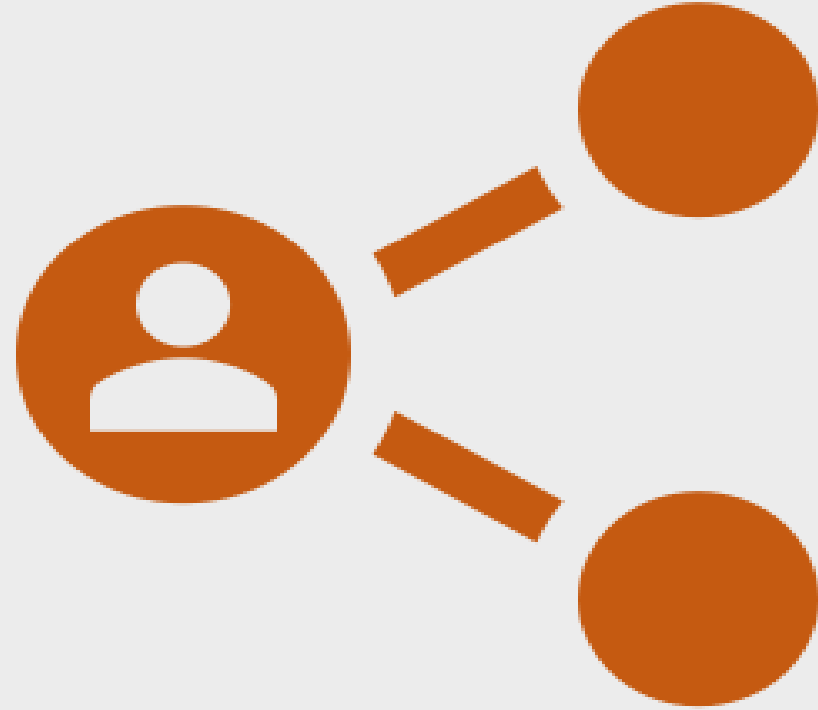
- . 2. The Orientals are alien to
- (a) the business of amusement
 - (b) the notion of time as a collection of minutes
 - (c) industrialization
 - (d) the fine art of doing nothing

-
- . 3. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
 - (a) knows the utility of time
 - (b) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully
 - (c) does not care about each minute
 - (d) cares much for every minute

-
- . 4. According to the author
 - (a) the Orientals are very punctual
 - (b) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual
 - (c) the Greek and the Orientals are very punctual
 - (d) the Indians are very punctual

•

- . 5. The 'orient' in the passage refers to
- (a) China and Japan
 - (b) Japan and England
 - (c) England and America
 - (d) America alone



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