

10-10 SUMMARY CHART OF MODALS AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

AUXILIARY	USES	PRESENT/FUTURE	PAST
<i>may</i> ↘	(1) polite request (<i>only with I or we</i>)	<i>May I borrow your pen?</i>	
	(2) formal permission	You <i>may leave</i> the room.	
	(3) less than 50% certainty	— <i>Where's John?</i> He <i>may be</i> at the library.	He <i>may have been</i> at the library.
<i>might</i> ↗	(1) less than 50% certainty	— <i>Where's John?</i> He <i>might be</i> at the library.	He <i>might have been</i> at the library.
	(2) polite request (<i>rare</i>)	<i>Might I borrow your pen?</i>	
<i>should</i>	(1) advisability	I <i>should study</i> tonight.	I <i>should have studied</i> last night, but I didn't.
	(2) 90% certainty (<i>expectation</i>)	She <i>should do</i> well on the test. (<i>future only, not present</i>)	She <i>should have done</i> well on the test.
<i>ought to</i>	(1) advisability	I <i>ought to study</i> tonight.	I <i>ought to have studied</i> last night, but I didn't.
	(2) 90% certainty (<i>expectation</i>)	She <i>ought to do</i> well on the test. (<i>future only, not present</i>)	She <i>ought to have done</i> well on the test.
<i>had better</i>	(1) advisability with threat of bad result	You <i>had better be</i> on time, or we will leave without you.	(<i>past form uncommon</i>)
<i>be supposed to</i>	(1) expectation	Class <i>is supposed to begin</i> at 10:00.	
	(2) unfulfilled expectation		Class <i>was supposed to begin</i> at 10:00, but it didn't begin until 10:15.
<i>must</i>	(1) strong necessity	I <i>must go</i> to class today.	(I <i>had to go</i> to class yesterday.)
	(2) prohibition (<i>negative</i>)	You <i>must not</i> open that door.	
	(3) 95% certainty	Mary isn't in class. She <i>must be</i> sick. (<i>present only</i>)	Mary <i>must have been</i> sick yesterday.
<i>have to</i>	(1) necessity	I <i>have to go</i> to class today.	I <i>had to go</i> to class yesterday.
	(2) lack of necessity (<i>negative</i>)	I <i>don't have to go</i> to class today.	I <i>didn't have to go</i> to class yesterday.
<i>have got to</i>	(1) necessity	I <i>have got to go</i> to class today.	(I <i>had to go</i> to class yesterday.)
<i>will</i>	(1) 100% certainty	He <i>will be</i> here at 6:00. (<i>future only</i>)	
	(2) willingness	— <i>The phone's ringing.</i> I'll get it.	
	(3) polite request	<i>Will you please pass</i> the salt?	

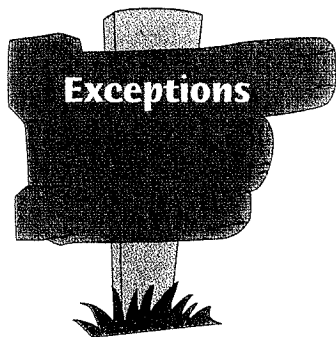
AUXILIARY	USES	PRESENT/FUTURE	PAST
<i>be going to</i>	(1) 100% certainty (prediction)	He <i>is going to be</i> here at 6:00. (future only)	
	(2) definite plan (intention)	I'm <i>going to paint</i> my bedroom. (future only)	
	(3) unfulfilled intention		I <i>was going to paint</i> my room, but I didn't have time.
<i>can</i>	(1) ability/possibility	I <i>can run</i> fast.	I <i>could run</i> fast when I was a child, but now I can't.
	(2) informal permission	You <i>can use</i> my car tomorrow.	
	(3) informal polite request	<i>Can I borrow</i> your pen?	
	(4) impossibility (negative only)	That <i>can't be</i> true!	That <i>can't have been</i> true!
<i>could</i>	(1) past ability		I <i>could run</i> fast when I was a child.
	(2) polite request	<i>Could I borrow</i> your pen? <i>Could you help</i> me?	
	(3) suggestion (affirmative only)	— <i>I need help in math.</i> You <i>could talk</i> to your teacher.	You <i>could have talked</i> to your teacher.
	(4) less than 50% certainty	— <i>Where's John?</i> He <i>could be</i> at home.	He <i>could have been</i> at home.
	(5) impossibility (negative only)	That <i>couldn't be</i> true!	That <i>couldn't have been</i> true!
<i>be able to</i>	(1) ability	I <i>am able to help</i> you. I <i>will be able to help</i> you.	I <i>was able to help</i> him.
<i>would</i>	(1) polite request	<i>Would you please pass</i> the salt? <i>Would you mind</i> if I left early?	
	(2) preference	I <i>would rather go</i> to the park than <i>stay</i> home.	I <i>would rather have gone</i> to the park.
	(3) repeated action in the past		When I was a child, I <i>would visit</i> my grandparents every weekend.
	(4) polite for "want" (with like)	I <i>would like</i> an apple, please.	
	(5) unfulfilled wish		I <i>would have liked</i> a cookie, but there were none in the house.
<i>used to</i>	(1) repeated action in the past		I <i>used to visit</i> my grandparents every weekend.
	(2) past situation that no longer exists		I <i>used to live</i> in Spain. Now I live in Korea.
<i>shall</i>	(1) polite question to make a suggestion	<i>Shall I open</i> the window?	
	(2) future with "I" or "we" as subject	I <i>shall arrive</i> at nine. (will = more common)	

NOTE: Use of modals in reported speech is discussed in Chart 12-7, p. 254. Use of modals in conditional sentences is discussed in Chapter 20.

PLURAL OF NOUNS

General Rule: To form the **plural** of a noun, we add “s” to the noun.

banana	bananas
pineapple	pineapples



- 1- With nouns ending in “o”, “s”, “x”, “ch” and “sh”, we add “es” to those nouns.

potato	potatoes
bus	buses
box	boxes
beach	beaches
bush	bushes

- 2- With nouns ending in “y” preceded by a consonant, we remove the “y” and add “ies”.

fly	flies
family	families

- 3- With nouns ending in “f” or “fe”, we remove the “f” or “fe” and add “ves”.

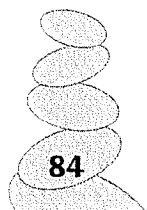
leaf	leaves
life	lives

- 4- Some nouns have an irregular form at the plural.

man	men
(as well as any noun ending in “man”)	
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
goose	geese
ox	oxen

- 5- Some nouns have the same form at the singular or plural.

fish	fish
sheep	sheep
information	information



PREPOSITIONS

LIST A

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. about | environ, à propos de |
| 2. above | au-dessus de |
| 3. across | de l'autre côté de |
| 4. after | après |
| 5. around | autour de, à peu près |
| 6. at | à, au |
| 7. at the bottom of | en bas de |
| 8. at the top of | en haut de |
| 9. before | avant |
| 10. behind | derrière |
| 11. below | en-dessous de |
| 12. between | entre |
| 13. by | par, en |
| 14. far from | loin de |
| 15. for | pour, pendant |
| 16. from | de (provenance) |
| 17. in the middle | au milieu de |
| 18. in front of | en avant de |
| 19. in back | en arrière de |
| 20. in | dans |
| 21. inside | à l'intérieur de |
| 22. into | dedans (mouvement) |
| 23. near | près |
| 24. of | de |
| 25. off | de |
| 26. on top of | sur le dessus de |
| 27. on | sur |
| 28. out (of) | à l'extérieur (de), en dehors (de) |
| 29. outside | à l'extérieur de |
| 30. over | par-dessus |
| 31. through | à travers |
| 32. to | à (mouvement) |
| 33. under | sous |
| 34. with | avec |
| 35. without | sans |

LIST B

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. against | contre |
| 2. along | le long de |
| 3. among | parmi |
| 4. as | comme |
| 5. at first | d'abord, en premier lieu |
| 6. at once | tout de suite |
| 7. at the end of | à la fin de |
| 8. at the same time | au même moment |
| 9. at times | parfois |
| 10. beyond | au-delà de |
| 11. beside | à côté de |
| 12. by the way | à propos |
| 13. close to | près de |
| 14. day by day | de jour en jour |
| 15. down | en bas |
| 16. during | durant, pendant |
| 17. from time to time | de temps en temps |
| 18. in time | à temps |
| 19. like | comme |
| 20. meanwhile | pendant ce temps |
| 21. next to | à côté de |
| 22. once in a while | une fois de temps en temps |
| 23. on time | à l'heure |
| 24. right away | immédiatement |
| 25. right now | immédiatement |
| 26. since | depuis |
| 27. till | jusqu'à |
| 28. towards | vers, envers |
| 29. up | en haut |
| 30. until | jusqu'à |
| 31. while | pendant que |
| 32. within | en dedans de |

N.B.: « **on/off** » qui peuvent signifier respectivement « **en marche/éteint** » sont soit adjectifs ou adverbes.

PREPOSITIONS	USE	EXAMPLES
AT	devant une heure, des lieux (pas de mouvement)	They arrived at 8 o'clock.
BY	proche de, devant un moyen de transport	The visitors came by bus.
FOR	raison, période de temps, destination et après wait et ask	She was waiting for her friend.
FROM	provenance, origine, éloignement, extraction	Sandra comes from New York.
IN	devant une année, un mois, une saison, une ville, un pays	The house was built in 1982.
ON	devant une date, un jour, un nom de rue	The Smiths live on 2nd Street.
TO	devant un verbe, après go et listen , des lieux (avec mouvement)	They walked to school.
WITH	accompagnement	I was with my parents.