

Modal Verbs

LO: Identify modal verbs and understand their importance in establishing certainty or possibility.

Verbs - Recap

- A **verb** is a *doing* word; they show **action** or a **state of being**.
- The verb is usually performed by the subject of the sentence.
- For example:

Action Verbs	State Verbs
Ella quickly ran home.	I am very tired today.
The cauldron bubbled loudly.	We have PE every Tuesday
Rain-filled clouds drifted past.	Harry is a chatterbox.

Modal Verbs

Modal Verbs

- Modal verbs are placed before the main verb and show how **certain** or **possible** something is.
- For example:

Learn is the **main verb**
– it's what you're doing
now!

You **will** **learn** everything you need to about
modal verbs today.

Will is a **modal verb** – it shows
that I am **certain** you will learn
about modal verbs today.

Modal Verbs

- The modal verbs are:

will	can	shall	may	must
would	could	should	might	ought

Modal Verbs

Can you sort the modal verbs into those which indicate certainty and those which indicate possibility?

TIP

If you're finding it tricky put the modal verb into a sentence.

Certainty	Possibility
will	

could

shall

must

would

ought

should

can

may

might

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Verbs

How does changing the modal verb change the meaning of the sentence?

Sentence	Meaning
Livia may eat her broccoli.	Livia has a choice – she may eat it, she might not – it's up to her to decide.
Livia should eat her broccoli.	It's not still not certain but Livia has less of a choice. 'Should' suggests that there is a strong reason for her to eat the broccoli.
Livia shall eat her broccoli .	Livia is going to eat the broccoli.
Livia must eat her broccoli.	Livia is going to eat it. 'Must' suggests that there may be negative consequences if she doesn't!

Modal Verbs

Can you identify the modal verbs in these sentences?

- Your must eat all your vegetables if you want pudding.
Your **must** eat all your vegetables if you want pudding.
- Josh hoped he could finish the game before his mum turned off the Xbox.
Josh hoped he **could** finish the game before his mum turned off the Xbox.
- I would like to come tomorrow, if that's still okay?
I **would** like to come tomorrow, if that's still okay?

Modal Verbs

- Modal verbs have a positive and a negative form.
- For example:



Modal Verbs

Can you change the modal verbs in these sentences so that they are negative?

- You must touch the big red button.
- I would recommend broccoli sandwiches.
- Oliver may be able to finish on time.
- Fish should be left out of water.
- Ava can remember where she put her headphones.
- “I will take your half of the chocolate bar,” Ralf promised.

Modal Verbs

Can you change the modal verbs in these sentences so that they are negative?

- You **mustn't** touch the big red button.
- I **wouldn't** recommend broccoli sandwiches.
- Oliver **may not** be able to finish on time.
- Fish **shouldn't** be left out of water.
- Ava **can't** remember where she put her headphones.
- “I **won't** take your half of the chocolate bar,” Ralf promised.

Modal Verbs

For each sentence decide whether the modal indicates certainty or possibility.

Sentence	Certainty / Possibility
You will do your homework.	Certainty
Miss Fenton can ice skate.	Certainty
I might be able to come on Thursday.	Possibility
Mr Bartlett won't be pleased to see this mess.	Certainty
It could rain at the weekend.	Possibility
It may not be ruined.	Possibility

Determiners

LO: Identify determiners and understand their role in writing.

Determiners

- **Determiners** are one of the eight main word classes.
- You will always find a determiner **before a noun** (unless an adjective sneaks in first!)
- For example:

Children is a **noun** – it is the name of a group of young people.

The **children** went outside.

The is a **determiner** – it introduces the noun.

Determiners

- There are five main types of determiner. All introduce nouns but each has a slightly different role:

Type of Determiner	Role
Articles	Show whether the noun being referred to is general or specific.
Demonstratives	Tell you which noun.
Interrogatives	Ask which noun.
Possessives	Show who the noun belongs to.
Quantifiers	Specify how many.

It may seem tricky but don't panic! The most important thing is that you can recognise determiners.

Articles

Articles

- **Articles** are the most common determiner and the easiest to recognise.
- There are only three articles: **a**, **an** and **the**.

Article	Type	Used...
a / an	Indefinite article	When the person or thing being introduced is general or has not been mentioned before (unknown).
the	Definite article	When you are talking about something specific which has already been mentioned

Demonstratives

Demonstratives

- Demonstratives tell you which noun is being referred to.
- They are the words you might say when pointing to something you'd like.
- For example:

Cupcake is a noun

Can I have **that** cupcake?

That is a demonstrative – it specifies which one.



Demonstratives


Can you identify the demonstratives in these sentences?

- Would you prefer this pair of Nikes or those new Adidas trainers?

Would you prefer this pair of Nikes or those new Adidas trainers?

- “Could Jack and I please have these raspberry doughnuts for pudding?” asked Lyra politely.

“Could Jack and I please have these raspberry doughnuts for pudding?” asked Lyra politely.



REMEMBER: An adjective may sometimes sneak in between the noun and the determiner.

Interrogatives

Interrogatives

- To interrogate someone means you ask them lots of questions...
- Interrogative determiners **ask which** noun is being referred to.
- For example:

Sandwich is a common noun

Which sandwich would you like?

Which is an interrogative determiner – it helps specify which one, out of a range of sandwiches, is being referred to.

Interrogatives

- There are three main interrogative determiners:

Interrogative Determiner	Example
Which	<u>Which</u> sandwich would you like?
What	<u>What</u> is for dinner?
Whose	<u>Whose</u> P.E. kit is this?

BE CAREFUL

Don't confuse **whose** with who's ← this is a contraction of who is and NOT a determiner!

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns

- Although pronouns have their own separate word class, **possessive pronouns** can also sometimes act as determiners.
- The possessive pronouns are:

my

its

their

her

your

his

our

Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns tell you what or who something belongs to.
- For example:

The is a definite article – it identifies the particular animal we are talking about.

The gorilla itched **his** nose.

His is a possessive – it shows that the nose belongs to the gorilla.

Can you spot the other determiner in this example?

Possessive Pronouns

Can you identify the possessive pronouns acting as determiners in these sentences?

- Our puppy is coming home on Saturday.
Our puppy is coming home on Saturday.
- Come and look at my new scooter!
Come and look at my new scooter!
- Hattie and Keira forgot their swimming kit.
Hattie and Keira forgot their swimming kit.
- James accidentally dropped his homework in the mud.
James accidentally dropped his homework in the mud.

Quantifiers

Quantifiers

- Quantifiers tell you **how many** of something is being referred to.
- For example:

Pancakes is a noun

Georgia ate **four** pancakes!

Four introduces the noun and also tells you the number (quantity) of pancakes Georgia ate.

Quantifiers

Can you identify the quantifiers in these sentences?

- Would you like some sugar in your tea?
Would you like some sugar in your tea?
- Please collect in every pencil.
Please collect in every pencil.
- I bought three croissants and five Danish pastries.
I bought three croissants and five Danish pastries
- Each pupil received a scented sticker.
Each pupil received a scented sticker.

REMEMBER

A quantifier comes before a noun and tells you how much or how many.

Independent task:

Find the determiners in the sentences below

a) The bridge is very low.

b) Quick! My tea is burning!

c) Their beans on toast looked delicious.

d) There are many museums in London.

e) I need some socks.

Challenge

Can you spot more than one determiner?

- a) Several furious members of the gang held a meeting on their motorbikes.
- b) I put my bedroom light on because the daylight was fading.
- c) She placed a tight hair bobble in to keep her hair tidy.
- d) That witch has ten shrieking bats!
- e) Five bees were buzzing around the sunflower.
- f) Some people think this holiday is boring.
- g) His boots were brown, just like his eyes.