

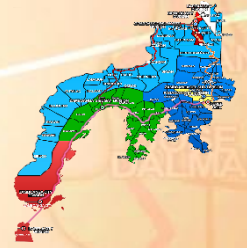


Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
 Regional Office IX, Zamboanga Peninsula



- JANUARY**  
*Matuguhon*
- FEBRUARY**  
*Mahigugmaon*
- MARCH**  
*Matinabungan*
- APRIL**  
*Matinahuron*
- MAY**  
*Mahapsay og Mahimpyo*
- JUNE**  
*Maabtik og Masunod sa  
Dhasalng Oras*
- JULY**  
*Maantigo og Maabilidad*
- AUGUST**  
*Maginhuhuhunon  
para sa Uban*
- SEPTEMBER**  
*Madaginaton*
- OCTOBER**  
*Matinud-anon*
- NOVEMBER**  
*Masaligan*
- DECEMBER**  
*Maalampon*

**5**



Zest for Progress  
 Zeal of Partnership

# English

## Quarter 2 - Module 3:

### Using Modals in Sentences



Name of Learner: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade & Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of School: \_\_\_\_\_



## What I Need to Know

A sentence is the basic unit of composition. It has a subject and a predicate. To achieve clearness and coherence in its structure certain grammatical structure has to be incorporated therein.

Modals are grammatical structures integral to sentences. Modal verbs are special verbs. They have no meaning by themselves, but they are used to help other verbs express their meanings. They express attitude. In this module, you will learn what are modals and the most commonly used modals along with their meanings and usage.

In this module, you will learn to:

- Define modals
- Enumerate commonly used modals
- Identify modals in sentences
- Use modals in sentences



## What's In

### Modal Auxiliaries

Understanding modals is not easy  
Think too much, it will make you dizzy  
Study it when you are not busy  
But you better care, never be lazy!

Not much I can tell about modal verbs  
For they're also known as helping verbs  
They're always accompanied by other verbs  
Sometimes they're followed by adverbs

What else I can tell about modal verbs  
Maybe I should tell you the magic words  
WILL, MIGHT, SHALL, CAN, MUST and COULD  
There are so many of them including WOULD

Directions: Read and study the poem below. Look for modals used in the poem.

1. Identify or name as many modals as you can find in the poem. Write your answers in your notebook.

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____
g. _____
h. _____



## What's New

**Directions:** Read the passage silently. Then do the activities below.

Monkey: I can climb any tree in the world.  
Lion: Could someone bring a deer for me, please?  
Bear: I may find some honey here.  
Snake: You should not step on my tail.  
Tortoise: Can I take off my coat?  
Bear: Don't. It's very cold.

### Activity 1

**Directions:** Match each animal in Column A to the attitude it expresses in Column B. Write the answer in your notebook.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. snake _____ 2. tortoise _____ 3. lion _____ 4. monkey _____ 5. bear	a. possibility b. ability c. permission d. advice e. request

## Activity 2

**Directions:** Identify the modal verbs in each of the sentences. Write your answer on a sheet of paper.

1. I can climb any tree in the world.
2. Could someone bring a deer for me, please?
3. I may find some honey here.
4. You should not step on my tail.
5. Can I take off my coat?



## What is it

A verb that expresses attitude is called a **modal verb**. A modal verb is followed by a plain infinitive (main verb) to give meaning.

The most commonly used modal verbs are **can, could, will, would, may, might, must, shall, should** and **ought to**.

Modal verbs express attitudes such as to **request, advice, compulsion or obligation, permission, prohibition** and **possibility** among others.

In addition, **modal verbs** are special verbs. They have no meaning by themselves, but they are used to help other verbs express their meanings. They are used in various ways.

So, **can** and **could** are modal auxiliary verbs that express an ability, an offer, suggestion, possibility, request, and permission. **Can** expresses ability in the present and future while **could** expresses ability in the past.

Next is **may** and **might**. **May** is used to express what is possible, factual, or could be factual. **Might** is used to express what is hypothetical, counterfactual, or remotely possible. An easy way to express/remember this difference is that **might** suggest a lower possibility than does **may**.

Sometimes, **may** and **might** are used pretty much in the same context but in different tenses. **May** is the present form and **might** is the past form of **may**.

Then, we have the **will** and **would**. We use **will**:

- to express beliefs about the present or future or in making predictions
- to talk about what people want to do or are willing to do
- to make promises, offers, and requests.

*Modal verb would* is the past tense form of **will**. Because it is past tense, it is used:

- to talk about the past
- to talk about hypotheses (when we imagine something)
- for politeness.

And lastly, **shall** and **should**. **Shall** is used to express certain laws and rules, **something that takes place or exists in the future**, for offers, suggestions as well as future expression and promises.

On the other hand, **should** is used for personal opinion, to express that we wish something had happened but it didn't, to ask for someone's opinion, and something expected or correct.

Other modal verbs are **must** and **ought to**. **Must** is used when it is the speaker's view while **ought to** is strong and it suggests that something is the right thing to do (a sense of duty). **Must** also signifies past form.



## What's More

**Directions:** Rewrite the sentences using **modal verbs**. Write the answer in your notebook.

Look at the example below.

It is possible for us to catch the fox. (could)

We could catch the fox.

1. It is possible for her to get the license. (might)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It is possible for them to arrive soon. (may)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. It is possible for you to read good books. (should)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It is possible for him to fail the test. (could)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. It is possible for him to wear shirt. (must)

\_\_\_\_\_



## What I Have Learned

1. A verb that expresses attitude is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ expresses ability in the present and future.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to express what is hypothetical, counterfactual, or remotely possible.
4. *Modal verb* \_\_\_\_\_ is the past tense form of **will**.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to express certain laws and rules, **something that takes place or exists in the future**, for offers, suggestion as well as future expression and promises.



## What I Can Do

**Directions:** Can you tell what attitude is expressed by each modal verb? Copy the following chart in your notebook then fill out the needed information based on the sentences below, which show facts related to the implementation of health protocols amid the CoViD-19 pandemic. The first one is done for you.

Modal Verbs	Attitude
must	Obligation
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Example: Social distancing must be observed.

1. Delay of implementation of protocols can compromise the quality of health care.
2. The virus could be airborne making social distancing and wearing masks a critical way to keep safe.
3. People who are sick and show symptoms should wear masks.
4. This will mean a change in lifestyle in painful ways that most Filipinos are yet to experience.
5. We must protect ourselves against the virus.



## Assessment

**Directions:** Choose the letter of the correct answer and write it on the space before the item.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ walk 30 miles a day.  
a. can          b. must          c. might          d. would
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When she was young, she \_\_\_\_\_ swim across the lake.  
a. can          b. may          c. could          d. would
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The members of the organization agree that I \_\_\_\_\_ join it.  
a. may          b. will          c. shall          d. should
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. He says I \_\_\_\_\_ take the day off.  
a. may          b. can          c. might          d. could
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you mind opening the door?  
a. can          b. will          c. shall          d. would
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ you carry my things?  
a. may          b. will          c. shall          d. could
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. You \_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella with you, in case it starts to rain.  
a. can          b. may          c. will          d. should
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ I have some more soup?  
a. may          b. can          c. shall          d. will



- \_\_\_ 9. Be careful, you \_\_\_ fall.
- a. will      b. shall      c. might      d. should
- \_\_\_ 10. You \_\_\_ participate in the contest.
- a. may      b. will      c. shall      d. would

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### Development Team

Writer: **Jo-an May A. Cornel**  
*Nazareth Elementary School*  
*Kabasalan, Zamboanga Sibugay*

Editors/QA: **Alvyn D. Dalogaog**  
**Remia C. Luspo**  
**Cheryl B. Velasco**

Reviewer: **Evelyn F. Importante**  
*OIC-CID Chief EPS*

Illustrator:

Layout Artist:

Management Team:  
**Jerry C. Bokingkito**  
*OIC-Assistant Schools Division Superintendent*  
**Raymond M. Salvador**  
*OIC-Assistant Schools Division Superintendent*  
**Dr. Jeanelyn A. Aleman, CESE**  
*OIC-Schools Division Superintendent*



**I Am a Filipino**  
**by Carlos P. Romulo**

I am a Filipino—inheritor of a glorious past, hostage to the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task—the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

I sprung from a hardy race, child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout.

Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope—hope in the free abundance of new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes—seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the first invader of this land, that nerved Lakandula in the combat against the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and Dagohoy into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of dignity as a human being. Like the seeds that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousand years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruit again. It is the insignia of my race, and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its spirit, and in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I also know that the East must awake from its centuried sleep, shake off the lethargy that has bound his limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits.

I am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forebears when first they saw the contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Mactan to Tirad Pass, of the voices of my people when they sing:

“I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance—for myself and my children and my children's children—forever.”

*(Reprinted from The Philippines Herald, August 16, 1941)*

## My Final Farewell

Farewell, dear Fatherland, clime of the sun  
caress'd Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden  
lost!  
Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's  
best, And were it brighter, fresher, or more  
blest  
Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.

On the field of battle, 'mid the frenzy of fight,  
Others have given their lives, without doubt or  
heed; The place matters not-cypress or laurel  
or lily white, Scaffold or open plain, combat or  
martyrdom's plight, 'T is ever the same, to  
serve our home and country's need.

I die just when I see the dawn break,  
Through the gloom of night, to herald the day;  
And if color is lacking my blood thou shalt take,  
Pour'd out at need for thy dear sake  
To dye with its crimson the waking ray.

My dreams, when life first opened to me,  
My dreams, when the hopes of youth beat  
high, Were to see thy lov'd face, O gem of the  
Orient sea From gloom and grief, from care  
and sorrow free; No blush on thy brow, no tear  
in thine eye.

Dream of my life, my living and burning desire,  
All hail ! cries the soul that is now to take flight;  
All hail ! And sweet it is for thee to expire ;  
To die for thy sake, that thou mayst aspire;  
And sleep in thy bosom eternity's long night.  
If over my grave some day thou seest grow, In  
the grassy sod, a humble flower,  
Draw it to thy lips and kiss my soul so,  
While I may feel on my brow in the cold tomb  
below The touch of thy tenderness, thy  
breath's warm power.

Let the moon beam over me soft and serene,  
Let the dawn shed over me its radiant flashes,  
Let the wind with sad lament over me keen;  
And if on my cross a bird should be seen,  
Let it trill there its hymn of peace to my ashes.  
Let the sun draw the vapors up to the sky,  
And heavenward in purity bear my tardy  
protest Let some kind soul o'er my untimely  
fate sigh, And in the still evening a prayer be  
lifted on high From thee, O my country, that in  
God I may rest.

Pray for all those that hapless have died,  
For all who have suffered the unmeasur'd  
pain; For our mothers that bitterly their woes  
have cried,

For widows and orphans, for captives by  
torture tried, And then for thyself that  
redemption thou mayst gain.

And when the dark night wraps the graveyard  
around With only the dead in their vigil to see  
Break not my repose or the mystery profound  
And perchance thou mayst hear a sad hymn  
resound 'T is I, O my country, raising a song  
unto thee.

And even my grave is remembered no more  
Unmark'd by never a cross nor a stone  
Let the plow sweep through it, the spade turn it  
o'er That my ashes may carpet earthly floor,  
Before into nothingness at last they are blown.

Then will oblivion bring to me no care As over  
thy vales and plains I sweep;  
Throbbing and cleansed in thy space and air  
With color and light, with song and lament I  
fare, Ever repeating the faith that I keep.

My Fatherland ador'd, that sadness to my  
sorrow lends  
Beloved Filipinas, hear now my last good-by!  
I give thee all: parents and kindred and friends  
For I go where no slave before the oppressor  
bends, Where faith can never kill, and God  
reigns e'er on high!

Farewell to you all, from my soul torn away,  
Friends of my childhood in the home  
dispossessed ! Give thanks that I rest from the  
wearisome day !  
Farewell to thee, too, sweet friend that  
lightened my way;  
Beloved creatures all, farewell! In death there  
is rest!

(This is the 1911 translation by Charles  
Derbyshire of the Spanish original of José  
Rizal's poem, Mi Ultimo Adiós)