

4 a The possible meanings for each sentence are:

*She may run.* = it is possible she will run, or she has permission to run

*He should be home.* = it is possible he is home, or the speaker wants him to be home

*They could've phoned.* = it is possible that they phoned, or they were able to phone, or the speaker wishes they had phoned

- b 1 *must*; personal (because it is a rule); 2 *will*; logical (because it is simply a fact); 3 *may*; logical (because it expresses a possibility); 4 *shall*; personal (because the force of *shall* is to impose an obligation); 5 *can*; logical (because it expresses what is theoretically possible); 6 *can*; logical (because it expresses a possibility).

5 Here is the completed table, using invented examples:

Modal verb	meaning	example
<i>can</i>	theoretical possibility ability permission	Grammar can be fun. 1. Can you speak French? 2. Can we take photographs?
<i>could</i>	possibility ability	It could be fun. 3. We could see the top.
<i>may</i>	4. possibility permission	It may rain. You may go in now.
<i>might</i>	possibility 5. permission	It might be Gary. Might I use the phone?
<i>will</i>	predictability volition	It will be a nice day. 6. I'll give you a hand.
<i>would</i>	7. predictability volition	He would say that. Would you lend me the car?
<i>shall</i>	predictability 8. volition	We shall overcome. Shall we dance?
<i>should</i>	possibility 9. obligation	It should be a nice day tomorrow. You should try harder.
10. <i>must</i>	logical necessity obligation	11. You must be exhausted. 12. I must phone Dad.