

Application and Reasoning

Step 1: Recognising Modal Verbs

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 5: (5G4.1c) [Indicating degrees of possibility using modal verbs \[for example, might, should, will, must\]](#)

Terminology for pupils:

- (5G4.1c) [modal verb](#)

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Reasoning)

Developing Explain whether a child has conveyed what they wanted to say when recognising modal verbs used in single-clause sentences.

Expected Explain whether a child has conveyed what they wanted to say when recognising modal verbs used in single and multi-clause sentences.

Greater Depth Explain whether a child has conveyed what they wanted to say when recognising modal verbs in the negative, as well as uncommon modal expressions used in multi-clause sentences.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Application)

Developing Rewrite the sentence so that the modal verb is used correctly when recognising modal verbs used in single-clause sentences.

Expected Rewrite the sentence so that the modal verb is used correctly when recognising modal verbs used in single and multi-clause sentences.

Greater Depth Rewrite the sentence so that the modal verb is used correctly when recognising modal verbs in the negative, as well as uncommon modal expressions used in multi-clause sentences.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning)

Developing Place sentences in order of strength based on the modal verb used when recognising modal verbs used in single-clause sentences.

Expected Place sentences in order of strength based on the modal verb used when recognising modal verbs used in single and multi-clause sentences.

Greater Depth Place sentences in order of strength based on the modal verb used when recognising modal verbs in the negative, as well as uncommon modal expressions used in multi-clause sentences.

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Recognising Modal Verbs

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1a. Hannah wants her sentence to show that Jack going to the party is possible but not certain.

Jack shall go to the party.

Has Hannah chosen the correct modal verb to convey this?
Explain your answer.



R

1b. Abel wants his sentence to show that rain is certain this week.

It will rain this week.

Has Abel chosen the correct modal verb to convey this?
Explain your answer.



R

2a. Rewrite the sentence below so that the modal verb 'can' is in the correct position in the sentence.

I can go to the party?



A

2b. Rewrite the sentence below so that the modal verb 'may' is in the correct position in the sentence.

You wear your may shoes inside.



A

3a. Order the sentences below based on the necessity (least to most) that the modal verb implies. Explain your order.

A. I will go to the party.

B. I might go to the party.



R

3b. Order the sentences below based on the necessity (least to most) that the modal verb implies. Explain your order.

A. I must send the invites out.

B. I should send the invites out.



R

Recognising Modal Verbs

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4a. Theo wants his sentence to show that he promises to do his best in any circumstances.

No matter what happens, I shall try my hardest.

Has Theo chosen the correct modal verb to convey this?

Explain your answer.



R

4b. Jaya wants her sentence to show that in the past she danced, but now she does not.

I ought to dance, but have not done it in years.

Has Jaya chosen the correct modal verb to convey this?

Explain your answer.



R

5a. Rewrite the sentence below so that the modal verb 'may' is in the correct position in the sentence.

"I may get a drink of water please?" asked Gabriel.



A

5b. Rewrite the sentence below so that the modal verb 'could' is in the correct position in the sentence.

By the time he reached ten months old, could Ben walk around the house.



A

6a. Order the sentences below based on the necessity (least to most) that the modal verb implies. Explain your order.

A. I should do my homework but I want to go out to play.

B. I must do my homework but I want to go out to play.

C. I could do my homework but I want to go out to play.



R

6b. Order the sentences below based on the necessity (least to most) that the modal verb implies. Explain your order.

A. I may go to visit my grandparents for they are at home.

B. I shall go to visit my grandparents for they are at home.

C. I should go to visit my grandparents for they are at home.



R

Recognising Modal Verbs

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7a. Ariel wants her sentence to show that eating chillies is not a wise decision unless you do not mind the discomfort.

Eating those chillies is not something you used to do if you value your mouth at all!

Has Ariel chosen the correct modal verb to convey this?

Explain your answer.



R

7b. Kamal wants his sentence to show that misbehaving in Mrs. Simmonds' class is too scary, even for him.

I'm known as a joker, but I dare not cause a scene in Mrs. Simmonds' class.

Has Kamal chosen the correct modal verb to convey this?

Explain your answer.



R

8a. Rewrite the sentence below so that the modal verb 'had better' is in the correct position in the sentence.

Before we set off, had better you check that one of us has locked the back door properly.



A

8b. Rewrite the sentence below so that the modal verb 'need' is in the correct position in the sentence.

The jokes you have written are a great start, although need you to really focus on your delivery and timing.



A

9a. Order the sentences below based on the necessity (least to most) that the modal verb implies. Explain your order.

A. I must order the cake for the party before tomorrow since that was my job.

B. I need to order the cake for the party before tomorrow since that was my job.

C. I had better order the cake for the party before tomorrow since that was my job.



R

9b. Order the sentences below based on the necessity (least to most) that the modal verb implies. Explain your order.

A. I shan't finish making the model for the science project as it's getting late.

B. I will finish making the model for the science project as it's getting late.

C. I cannot finish making the model for the science project as it's getting late.



R

Application and Reasoning Recognising Modal Verbs

Developing

- 1a. No. The modal verb 'shall' is too certain. 'May' or 'might' would be a better choice.
- 2a. Can I go to the party?
- 3a. B, A. 'Might' suggests a possibility either way. 'Will' suggests full certainty.

Expected

- 4a. Yes. The modal verb 'shall' shows certainty, with no chance of something else happening.
- 5a. "May I get a drink of water please?" asked Gabriel.
- 6a. C, A, B. 'Could' suggests a choice but little obligation. 'Should' suggests a strong obligation with some choice. 'Must' suggests total obligation.

Greater Depth

- 7a. No. The modal verb 'used to' relates to past actions, not advice. 'Ought' would be a better choice.
- 8a. Before we set off, you had better check that one of us has locked the back door properly.
- 9a. C, B, A. 'Had better' suggests a compulsion based on wisdom or advice. 'Need to' suggests a strong compulsion. 'Must' suggests total obligation.

Application and Reasoning Recognising Modal Verbs

Developing

- 1b. Yes. The modal verb 'will' shows certainty, with no chance of something else happening.
- 2b. You may wear your shoes inside.
- 3b. B, A. 'Should' suggests necessity but some choice. 'Must' suggests full necessity

Expected

- 4b. No. The modal verb 'ought to' relates to necessity, not to past actions. 'Used to' would be a better choice.
- 5b. By the time he reached ten months old, Ben could walk around the house.
- 6b. A, C, B. 'May' suggests an open possibility with no strong likelihood. 'Should' suggests a high likelihood. 'Shall' suggests a certainty.

Greater Depth

- 7b. Yes. The modal verb 'dare not' implies that the decision not to cause a scene is based on risk or fear.
- 8b. The jokes you have written are a great start, but you need to really focus on your delivery and timing.
- 9b. C, A, B. 'Cannot' suggests a complete inability. 'Shan't' suggests an ability but a strong unwillingness. 'Will' suggests a guarantee.