

### CAN / CAN'T

	Structure	Examples
<b>Affirmative</b>	Subject + <i>can</i> + verb in simple form + complement.	I <b>can</b> sing. They <b>can</b> go to the party.
<b>Negative</b>	Subject + <i>can</i> + <i>not</i> + verb in simple form + complement.	I <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> sing. They <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> use the car.
<b>Interrogative</b>	<i>Can</i> + subject + verb in simple form + complement + ?	<b>Can</b> I sing? <b>Can</b> they travel alone?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes + subject + <i>can</i> . No + subject + <i>can't</i> .	Yes, I <b>can</b> . / No, I <b>can't</b> . Yes, they <b>can</b> . / No, they <b>can't</b> .

- We use *can* to talk about what is possible or what we are able or allowed to do.
- We also use *can* to ask for and give permission.

### MUST AND HAVE TO

#### Must

	Subject	Modal	Verb in simple form	Complement
<b>Affirmative</b>	I / You / He / She We / They	<b>must</b>	eat	vegetables.
<b>Negative</b>	I / You / He / She We / They	<b>must not (mustn't)</b>	talk	in class.

#### Have to

	(Auxiliary +) Subject	Modal	Verb in simple form	Complement
<b>Affirmative</b>	I / You / We / They	<b>have to</b>	go	to the dentist.
	He / She	<b>has to</b>		
<b>Negative</b>	I / You / We / They	<b>don't have to</b>	wear	a uniform.
	He / She	<b>doesn't have to</b>		
<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Do</b> I / you / we / they	<b>have to</b>	arrive	on time?
	<b>Does</b> he / she			

## IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

	Structure	Examples
<b>Affirmative</b>	Verb in simple form + object / complement.	Open your mouth. Give me the pencil. Eat your vegetables. Leave me alone.
<b>Negative</b>	<i>Do + not + verb in simple form + object / complement.</i>	<b>Don't</b> forget to call. <b>Don't</b> tell lies. <b>Don't</b> fight your brother. <b>Don't</b> listen to her.
<b>Interrogative</b>	No use of interrogative form in imperative sentences.	

- In imperative sentences, the subject is always *you*, but it is implied, not stated.
- Only in some cases, when emphasis is required, the subject may be included in imperative sentences:  
Leave now! → *You* leave now! / Don't do that again! → Don't *you* do that again! / Stop talking! → *You* stop talking!
- An alternate form of the imperative sentences requires the use of *let*:  
*Let + object pronoun (me / it / him / her / us / them) + verb in simple form + complement.*  
Examples: *Let* me go to Susan's house. / *Let* him take your car. / *Let* them go to the party.

**MAY / MAY NOT**

	Structure	Examples
<b>Affirmative</b>	Subject + <i>may</i> + verb in simple form + complement.	I <b>may</b> watch the movie. They <b>may</b> need a hospital.
<b>Negative</b>	Subject + <i>may</i> + <i>not</i> + verb in simple form + complement.	I <b>may not</b> watch the movie. They <b>may not</b> need a hospital.
<b>Interrogative</b>	<i>May</i> + subject + verb in simple form + complement + ?	<b>May</b> I help you? <b>May</b> we borrow your pen?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes + subject + <i>may</i> . No + subject + <i>may not</i> .	Yes, you <b>may</b> . No, you <b>may not</b> .

- *May* is a modal verb used to make polite requests or ask for permission.
- *May not* is used to deny permission. It doesn't have a contracted form.