

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ,
НАУКИ И КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

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СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

*Сборник правил и упражнений по грамматике
для студентов всех специальностей*

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Сборник включает описание правил функционирования модальных глаго-
лов в современном английском языке и комплекс упражнений, которые дают
практический материал для усвоения темы.

Для студентов всех специальностей.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Сборник правил и упражнений «Модальные глаголы» включает подробное описание правил функционирования модальных глаголов в современном английском языке и комплекс упражнений, которые дают практический материал для усвоения темы. Сборник правил и упражнений предназначен для студентов очного и заочного отделений всех факультетов, изучающих дисциплину «Английский язык».

Основной целью сборника является совершенствование грамматического аспекта речевой деятельности студентов на материале модальных глаголов, а также выработка автоматизированного навыка употребления различных моделей, основанных на многообразии случаев употребления модальных глаголов в современном английском языке.

Одним из средств, с помощью которых говорящий выражает свое отношение к действию или состоянию, являются модальные глаголы. Они обозначают возможность, вероятность, предположение, неуверенность, пожелание, распоряжение и т. д.

Сложность употребления модальных глаголов состоит в том, что одно и то же значение может быть передано разными глаголами. Именно многофункциональность модальных глаголов и разнообразие оттенков значений вызывают у обучаемых значительные затруднения в приобретении практических навыков в использовании этих глаголов в речи.

Сборник включает грамматические комментарии об особенностях употребления модальных глаголов, а также разнообразные упражнения, которые составлены на основе современных отечественных и зарубежных методик. Упражнения направлены на формирование навыков корректного владения модальными глаголами; обучают употреблению модальных глаголов в различных функциях, при этом особое внимание уделяется сходству и различию глаголов, употребляемых в одной и той же функции.

В сборнике содержится раздел обобщения пройденного материала, упражнения которого носят контролирующий характер и могут быть использованы на разных этапах, а также в качестве заданий для самостоятельной работы.

ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ О МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛАХ

Модальными называются глаголы, выражающие не действие, а отношение к нему: возможность, необходимость, способность, вероятность и т. д. совершения действия, выраженного инфинитивом смыслового глагола, следующего за модальным.

К модальным глаголам относятся **can, may, must, should, would, ought to**. Модальные значения могут быть выражены глаголами *to be*, *to have to*, *shall* и *will*. Глаголы *shall* и *will*, выражая модальное значение намерения, обещания и т. д., выполняют одновременно свою функцию вспомогательного глагола для образования будущего времени. К модальным глаголам также можно отнести глаголы *need*, *dare* и оборот *used to*. Эти глаголы, обладая модальным значением, могут функционировать в языке как смысловые, полнозначные глаголы, что позволяет назвать их полумодальными глаголами (*semi-modals*).

Модальные глаголы обозначают не конкретные действия, а выражают лишь отношение говорящего к действию. С помощью модальных глаголов говорящий показывает, что он считает то или иное действие возможным, невозможным, вероятным, необходимым, желательным и т. д.

Сравните:

He is swimming in the lake. Он плавает в озере сейчас. (Форма *Present Continuous* выражает конкретное действие.)

He can swim. Он умеет плавать. (Здесь говорящий сообщает об умении кого-то плавать.)

I must come and see my parents next Sunday. Я должен навестить своих родителей в следующее воскресенье.

He can speak three languages. Он может говорить на трёх языках.

Модальные глаголы всегда употребляются **с инфинитивом** смыслового глагола, образуя составное глагольное (модальное) сказуемое. Эти глаголы называют еще недостаточными, так как у них отсутствует ряд грамматических форм, присущих другим глаголам:

1. Они не изменяются по лицам и не имеют окончания **-s** в 3-м лице ед. числа (кроме эквивалентов модальных глаголов).

2. У них нет неличных форм инфинитива, причастия и герундия, а потому не имеют сложных видовременных форм (будущего времени, длительных и перфектных форм).

3. За исключением глаголов **can (could)** и **may (might)** модальные глаголы имеют только одну форму настоящего времени.

Особенности модальных глаголов:

1. Инфинитив смыслового глагола, следующий за модальным глаголом, употребляется без частицы **to**. Но модальный глагол **ought**, глаголы **to have** и **to be** в роли модальных, а также эквиваленты **to be able** и **to be allowed** требуют после себя инфинитива с частицей **to**.

2. В вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях они употребляются без вспомогательного глагола (кроме глагола **to have**). В вопросительном предложении модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

3. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после модального глагола.

Модальные глаголы и их значение

Модальный глагол / его эквивалент	Выражает	Present	Past	Future
can / to be able to	физическую или умственную способность совершения действия	Can/am, is, are able to могу, умею	Could/ was, were able to мог, умел	Shall/will be able to сможет, сумеет
may / to be allowed to	разрешение, просьбу, возможность совершения действия	May/am, is, are able to можете, можно	Might/was, were allowed to разрешили	Shall/will be allowed to разрешат
must	необходимость совершения действия, приказ, повеление	must должен	had to должен был	Shall/will have to должен будет
have to	необходимость совершения действия в зависимости от обстоятельств	have to has to приходится	had to должен был	Shall/will have to придется

be to	необходимость совершения действия, заранее запланированного или по договоренности	am, is are to должен, обязан	was, were to должен был	
should	рекомендация к действию, совет	should должен, следует, рекомендуется		
would	выражает просьбы, желания	would будьте добры		
ought to	моральный долг	ought to следовало бы		

PRACTICE

Find all the modal verbs in their past and future forms in the text and translate them.

LAST GASP FOR SMOKERS



It was a normal day and in their New York office, Ken Schwarz and his colleagues stopped for their coffee break. But while Ken's colleagues were able to sit at their desks and drink their coffee, Ken had to go outside. He couldn't stay inside, because he wanted to smoke. If the smokers of the Big Apple want to enjoy a cigarette, the authorities have decided they must go out into the street or up onto the rooftops.

Throughout the United States, the number of places where people are allowed to smoke has gradually become smaller and smaller. First it was banned on trains, buses, and planes, then in public places such as theatres

and airports. Now one can't smoke in any workplace. Non-smokers are definitely winning the battle. "Why should we breathe their smoke?" they say.

If they're lucky, smokers can still find some bars and restaurants where they can light up a cigarette, but it may soon be banned there, too. Anti-smoking groups even think that smoking ought to be banned in people's homes. Under new plans you won't be able to smoke in any house where there are more than ten visitors in a week, or where there are children. In the country that gave tobacco to the world, smoking might one day be illegal. And then Ken will have to give up.

Unit 1. CAN, COULD AND BE ABLE TO

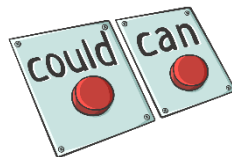
Глагол **can**, форма прошедшего времени **could**, является самым распространенным из модальных глаголов. Употребляется с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы **to**. Полная отрицательная форма **cannot** (единственный модальный глагол, с которым отрицательная частица **not** пишется слитно). Краткая отрицательная форма **can't**.

Глагол **could** в контексте прошедшего времени означает "*мог, могла, ... и т. п.*". А употребленный в контексте настоящего или будущего времени является формой сослагательного наклонения (Subjunctive II) "*мог бы, могли бы, ...*" и употребляется для выражения более вежливой просьбы или для выражения большей степени сомнения.

Глагол **can/could** используется:

1. Для выражения возможности или способности совершения действия. В этом значении переводится как "мочь", "уметь".

She can speak English well but she can't write it at all. Она может (умеет) хорошо говорить по-английски, но совсем не умеет писать.



2. Для выражения разрешения совершить действие (в вопросительных и утвердительных предложениях).

Can we go home? Можно нам идти?

Yes, you can go. Да, вы можете идти.

3. Для выражения запрета совершить действие, выраженного инфинитивом (только в отрицательных предложениях).

You can't speak at the lessons. На уроке разговаривать нельзя.

4. Для выражения просьбы (в вопросительных предложениях). Форма **could** употребляется для более вежливого обращения.

Can (could) you give me your dictionary? Вы не дадите мне свой словарь?

Примечание: форма **could + Perfect Infinitive** выражает сожаление, что какое-л. действие в прошлом не было выполнено в нужное время, возможность не была реализована (то же самое, что и с might).

They **could have done** it themselves.

Они **могли бы сделать** это сами. (но не сделали)

You **could have told** me about it long ago.

Ты **мог бы сказать** мне об этом давно. (но не сказал)

Случаи употребления глагола can/could

Значение	Тип предложения	Инфинитив	Пример	Перевод
способность, умение	любое	Неперфектный	<i>I can swim.</i>	<i>Я умею плавать.</i>
разрешение	утверждение (+) вопрос (?)	Неперфектный	<i>You can go now. Can I take the book?</i>	<i>Можете идти. Можно взять эту книгу?</i>
запрет	отрицание (-)	Неперфектный	<i>You can't play in the street.</i>	<i>На улице нельзя играть.</i>
просьба	(?)	Неперфектный	<i>Could I have an apple, please?</i>	<i>Дайте, пожалуйста, яблоко.</i>
сомнение, удивление	(-), (?)	любой	<i>It can't be true. Can it be so late?</i>	<i>Не может быть, чтобы это была правда. Неужели уже так поздно?</i>

Запомните!

I can't help doing. – Я не могу не делать.

I can't but do it. – Мне ничего не остается, как сделать это.

Использование	Примеры
1. Способность делать что-либо (умственная, физическая)	I can swim (Я могу плавать). He could write when he was 5 (он мог писать, когда ему было 5 лет). I cannot (can't) drive a car. (Я не могу (не умею) водить машину).
2. Просьба, разрешение	Can I help you? (Могу я вам помочь?) You can't park here. (Здесь нельзя ставить машину). Can I use your telephone? Of course you can. (Разрешите воспользоваться вашим телефоном. Да, конечно.).
3. Выражает определенную степень вероятности чего-либо.	It can't be true! (Не может быть, что это правда!). You couldn't have done it! (Не может быть, чтобы вы это сделали!)
4. Выражает упрек («мог бы и...»).	You could be more polite. (Вы могли бы быть и повежливее). You could have called us. (Вы могли бы и позвонить).

Сочетание **to be able + инфинитив с частицей to** является синонимом модального глагола **can** (см. пункт 1) для выражения возможности или способности совершения действия.



В этом сочетании вспомогательный глагол **to be** может принимать любую необходимую временную форму: **am/is/are** в настоящем, **was/were** в прошедшем, **shall be / will be** в будущем. Обратите внимание: эквиваленты не могут выражать вероятностные понятия (предположение, сомнение, недоверие и т. п.).

He is able to help you. Он может помочь вам.

He was able to help you. Он смог помочь вам.

He will be able to help you. Он сможет помочь вам.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1.

A. Read these sentences and comment on the meaning of the modal verb can. Then translate them into your native language.

1. Phil can't understand what she finds wrong with him. 2. Jack couldn't see her face. She was sitting with her back to him. 3. Rona was ill and unable to study for a month. 4. "Do you think I could borrow your bicycle?" – "Yes, help yourself." 5. If you're under 17, you can't drive a car in Britain. 6. I wonder if you could help me with the boxes. 7. How could Brian have told you a lie? 8. When we went into the house, we could smell burning. 9. James was an excellent tennis player. He could beat anybody. But once he had a difficult game against Ken. Ken played very well but in the end James was able to beat him. 10. Can I give you a lift home? 11. Do you think I could leave work a bit earlier? 12. How can he have lost the car key?

B. Comment on the meaning of the verb can/could/to be able to. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He said he would be able to see me the next Sunday. 2. She said you could leave early. 3. He could swim five miles when he was a child. 4. I was able to finish the job yesterday. 5. Can you run 1500 meters in 5 minutes? 6. Billy is only 9 months old and he can already stand up. 7. Look! I can stand on my hands! 8. I used to be able to hold my breath for one minute under water. 9. I tried again and found I could swim/was able to swim. 10. I can smell something burning. 11. I can understand why he retired at 50. 12. I couldn't understand why he had decided to retire at 50. 13. I can't imagine what it would be like to live in a hot climate. 14. I'm sure you could get into university if you applied. 15. He can't have told you anything I don't already know. 16. I'll be able to pass my driving test after I've had a few lessons. 17. I've been trying to contact him, but I haven't managed to. 18. If you are able to pass your driving test at the first attempt, I'll be very surprised. 19. I wish I could swim. 20. I wish Peter could have come to my party. 21. If only we could be together.

Exercise 2. Which of these things can you do? Which can't you do? Write sentences like this:

a) *I can play chess, but my sister can't. / I can't play chess, but my sister can. (ability)*

1. count to twenty in Spanish; 2. ride a bike; 3. drive a car; 4. understand sign language; 5. swim like a fish; 6. ride a horse; 7. sail a boat; 8. use a word processor; 9. play chess; 10. run a marathon.



**MY GLASSES!
I CAN'T SEE
WITHOUT
MY GLASSES!**

b) Now write down five questions like this about the things above to ask someone else.

1. *Can you play chess really well?*

c) How many of the things above could you do when you were ten years old? Write sentences like this:

1. *When I was ten years old, I could ride a bike, but I couldn't drive a car.*

d) Discuss with your fellow-students what you can and what you can't do: 1) on board a plane (train); 2) in the hall of residence; 3) at the University; 4) in the concert (pop music, opera).

Exercise 3. In the following sentences you have to use *can* or *be able* to. Sometimes it is possible to use *either*; sometimes only *be able to* is possible.

Example: *Jack has travelled much. He ... speak three languages. →*

Jack has travelled much. He can (is able to) speak three languages.

1. Tom ... drive but he hasn't got a car. 2. Ask Val about your problem. He should ... help you. 3. You ... see a nice park from our bedroom window. 4. I ... sleep very well recently. 5. Bob used to ... stand on his head but he can't do it now. 6. Tom won't ... come to see you tomorrow. 7. I can't understand Helen. I've never ... understand her. 8. Martin ... pass his finals successfully. 9. You ... get something to drink from this vending machine. 10. A lot of eating places in Covent Garden in London ... cater for all tastes. 11. My secretary ... book us on a first-class sleeper to Paris. 12. I think I... meet the Trade Union representatives next Tuesday.

Exercise 4. Express agreement by saying that somebody has got the ability of doing something.

Example: *Jim is a good pianist. →*

Right you are! He can play the piano very well.

you
can
do it 😊

1. Michael Jordon is a brilliant basketball player. 2. Pele was a great football player. 3. Lucciano Pavarotti is an excellent singer. 4. Holbein was a gifted painter. 5. K. Eastwood is a talented film producer. 6. Kasparov and Karpov are brilliant chess players, aren't they? 7. Your mother is a good cook, isn't she? 8. Ruth is a perfect driver. 9. Betty and her sister are very good dancers. 10. Sue is an excellent translator of Shakespeare. 11. Your secretary is a good typist. 12. My friend is a brilliant financial analyst.

Exercise 5. You should define the following professions using *can* or *be able to* in the appropriate form.



Example: *a linguist* →

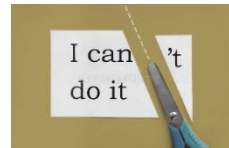
A linguist is a person who studies languages and can explain their usage.

Prompts: a driver, a typist, a journalist, a writer, a librarian, a pop singer, a film producer, a film director, a camera man, a shop assistant, a bank clerk, a manager, a computer programmer, a telephone operator, a receptionist.

Exercise 6. Reply to the following statements by expressing disagreement.

Example: *He can skate well.* →

You are wrong. He can't skate well. Or: He can hardly skate at all.



1. Molly is thirsty. She can get something to drink from this vending machine, I hope. 2. I think old Mrs. Clark could clearly see a stranger near her cottage at midday yesterday. 3. Do you mind if I borrow your car tonight. 4. You'll stay with Linda when you're in New York next week. 5. I think it's possible to put a city call through on the house telephone. 6. Your deputy has travelled much. He can stand the thought of changing trains and planes, I think. 7. We'd like to extend our stay at the hotel till next Monday. 8. I'll ask Ken to book me a charter flight to Montreal. 9. Joanna can lend you \$25, I hope. 10. Dolly is going to get the job of a secretary. She can type quickly.

Exercise 7. Complete these sentences by referring the action to the past.

Example: *She can't run fast now but* →

*She can't run fast now but when at school, she **could** run faster than anyone else.*



1. Nelly can't type very quickly now but 2. I can't swim very far these days but 3. Jane can't speak Chinese fluently now but 4. Jerry can't sing loudly now but 5. Felix can't stand on his head these days but 6. Old uncle Henry can't dance well now but 7. She can't play tennis well after her ankle was injured but 8. Malcolm can't play squash very well these days but 9. Old David is 79 and he can't see well now but 10. My aunt is 80 now, she can't sleep long at night but

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions using was/were able to.

Example: Did you win the match? →

Yes, it wasn't easy but I was able to win the match.

1. Did you persuade your parents to buy you a video?

Yes. It was difficult but

2. Did the thief escape?

Yes. The policeman chased the thief but he

3. Did Martin find your house?

Yes. It took him a long time but he

4. Did the boy scramble ashore?

No, the sea was very heavy, and he

5. Did Andrew phone the police when somebody broke into his house?

Yes. Though he was tied hand and foot he

6. Did Larry beat Ted Sykes?

No. As Larry wasn't on form that day he

7. Mr. Potts saw the boy falling into the river. Did he rescue him?

Yes. Though Mr. Potts can't swim very well he

8. Did the children manage to get round the headland?

No, unfortunately they

9. Did the Conservatives keep the majority on the council?

Yes. In spite of predictions that they would lose the majority they

10. Did the company get high profits?

Yes. Though the prices for its goods were low it... .



Exercise 9. All of these sentences can be used to ask for permission.

A. Rewrite each one using 'can'.

1. Do you mind if I open this window a little? → *Can I open this window just a little?*

2. I'd like to ask you just one more question.

3. Is it all right if I give you a ring some time later?

4. Is it okay if we go swimming?

5. Do you mind if I sit down?

6. I'd like an ice-cream please.

7. Do you think I could go home now?

8. I wonder if I could come back later.

9. Do you mind if I take your car?

10. Do you mind my opening the window?

11. I'd like you to give me a piece of advice

12. Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?

B. Make the requests more polite by changing *can* to *could*.

C. Change these statements into polite questions, using *could*. (Request)

1. I want to have another cup of coffee. → *Could I have another cup of coffee, please?*

2. Give me a laptop. 3. Tell me when the train leaves. 4. We want to have a table near the window. 5. I want to have a ticket to London. 6. I want to go home early today.

D. Read the situation and write what you would say.

Example: You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him/her? – *Could (can) I borrow your camera?*



1. You need a dictionary for the test. Ask your groupmate to lend it.

2. You have to go to the airport but you don't know how to get there. Ask a passer-by.

3. The person in the next room has some music on very loud. How do you ask him politely to turn it down?

4. You have a car with you and

want to give somebody a lift. What do you say?

5. You have a ten dollar note but you need some change. Ask somebody to help you.

6. You want your secretary to book you on a night train to Brussels. What do you say to her?

7. You want to leave work early because you have some important things to do. What do you ask your boss about?

8. You're telephoning the owner of a cottage which was advertised in a newspaper. You're interested in the cottage and you want to come and see it today.

9. You want Kenneth to lend you \$100. What do you say?

10. You feel you've deserved further promotion. What do you say to your boss?

11. You want to get the job of a sales manager in Anglo-Tours. The person you're now telephoning has just confirmed the vacancy they've got. What do you ask him then?

Exercise 10. This time you have to decide how to say what you want to say.

Example: You have to carry some heavy boxes upstairs. Ask someone to help you. → *Do you think you could give me a hand with these boxes?*

1. You're on a plane. The passenger next to you has finished reading his newspaper. Now you want to have a look at it. What would you say?

2. A friend has just come to see you in your flat. Offer him something to drink.

3. You're in the post office. You want four stamps for the USA. What do you say?

4. You need a match to light your cigarette. You haven't got any but the man sitting next to you has some. What do you ask him?

5. You want this person to speak more slowly, because you find it difficult to understand him or her. What do you ask him/ her?

6. You can't open the door. It seems to be jammed. Ask someone to help you.

7. You're in a car with a friend, who is driving. He's going to park the car but there is a No Parking sign. You see the sign and say: ...

8. You're sitting in a crowded bus. There is an old lady standing. Offer her your seat.

9. You are going to watch a favourite comedy. Your husband has told you that he wants to watch the football match on TV this evening. What do you say to him?

10. You need some money to buy the thing you have been dreaming of for three years. Ask someone sharing the office with you to lend you \$230.

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences using *can*, *could*, *could have* or a suitable form of *be able to*.

a) He get out of the smoke-filled room by crawling on his hands and knees.

b) I don't think that I mend it but I'll try.

c) He was so confused that he (not) remember who he was.

d) Although she was not very tall, she reach the book she wanted by standing on a chair.

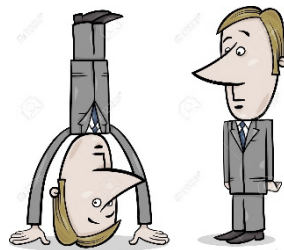
e) I (not) write since I broke my arm.

f) (you) stand on your head?

g) He had a ticket so he come to the match but he was too busy.

h) Fortunately he swim quite well so he save the little girl from drowning.

i) The doctors say he(never) walk again.



Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with the correct form of can, could or be able to.

Example: *He's very fit for his age. He ... (run) really fast. →*

He's very fit for his age. He can run really fast.

1. you (come) to the party on Saturday?
2. You (go out) when you want to.
3. She tried to think of other things but she (not put) that awful memory out of her mind.
4. I ... (not sleep) very well for the last four nights. It's been too hot.
5. Amy's exam results weren't very good. She (do) better.
6. We ... (not phone her up) because her phone is broken, but fortunately we (get) a message to her.
7. Kate (not say) anything until he was about three years old.
8. (speak) another language fluently is a great advantage if you're looking for a job.
9. Do you know where Nick's glasses are? He ... (not see) very much without them.
10. I (not understand) what he says: he speaks too quickly.
11. I (ride) this bike soon: I just need more time to practise.
12. He (not climb) up to the top: he was too scared.
13. I love ... (spend) all morning in bed at the weekends.
14. I ... (play) tennis really well a few years ago, but not anymore.

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я умею переводить такие тексты.
2. Как вы думаете, когда вы сможете опубликовать эту книгу?
3. Я никогда не умел переводить такие статьи.
4. После лечения он смог вернуться на работу.
5. Я не могу много работать последнее время.
6. Это платье было слишком дорогое. Я не могла его купить.
7. Я вчера плохо себя чувствовал. Я не мог ничего есть.
8. Никто меня не беспокоил, поэтому я смог быстро написать письмо.
9. Почему ты вчера остался дома? Ты мог бы пойти в кино.
10. Кажется, я не смогу сдать экзамен.
11. Я мог поехать в Китай отдыхать в прошлом году.
12. Я бы хотел уметь говорить по-английски бегло.
13. Мы, бывало, могли проводить все лето в деревне.
14. Раньше я умела играть на гитаре.
15. Жаль, что я не умею водить машину.

Exercise 14. Imagine that a pen-friend from Britain (USA, Canada) has come to stay with you for a week. Tell him what he can see in your native city, in your country. Ask your friend what you can see in Britain (USA, Canada), or in his native city.



Unit 2. MAY, MIGHT AND BE ALLOWED (PERMITTED) TO

Глагол **may** имеет форму прошедшего времени **might** и употребляется с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.

Глагол **may** употребляется для выражения:

1. Разрешения в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях.

You may go. Ты можешь идти.

May I help you? Разрешите вам помочь.

2. Запрещения в отрицательных предложениях.

You may not come here. Не смей сюда приходить.

May довольно редко употребляется в отрицательных ответах на вопросы о разрешении. Чаще в ответах встречается **can't** или более категоричное **mustn't**:

May I smoke here?

No, you **can't**.

No, you **mustn't**.

3. Предположения, неуверенности в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях.

It may rain today. Возможно сегодня будет дождь.

Глагол **might** в контексте прошедшего времени означает "**мог, могла, ... и т. п.**". А употребленный в контексте настоящего или будущего времени является формой сослагательного наклонения (Subjunctive II) "**мог бы, могли бы, ...**" и употребляется для выражения более вежливой просьбы или для выражения большей степени сомнения. Отрицательная форма **may/might not**.



- ☐ yes
- ☐ no
- ☐ maybe

соответствует русскому "**возможно, может быть**". **Might**, как форма сослагательного наклонения, выражает большую степень сомнения (меньшую степень уверенности).

Глагол **may (might)** чаще всего выражает **предположение** с оттенком **сомнения, неуверенности**. В этом значении он употребляется только в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях с любой формой инфинитива (в вопросительных вероятностных предложениях употр. **can**). Соответствует русскому "**возможно, может быть**".

He **may be** at home.

Он, может быть (возможно), дома.

He **may be sleeping**.

Возможно, он спит.

Глагол **may** имеет модальный эквивалент **to be allowed**, который употребляется с инфинитивом с частицей **to**. Он может употребляться как в недостающем будущем времени, так и в любом другом.

Для выражения неодобрения, упрёка, осуждения **мог бы** (но не сделал). В этом случае употребляется только форма **might** в утвердительном предложении.

а) might + Simple Infinitive - относится к *настоящему* или *будущему* времени. Как и в русском языке, имеет двойной смысл: в-первых – упрек, что что-либо не сделано, не делается; во-вторых – откровенный намек, что пора бы это сделать.

You **might come** to see me.

You **might go** and help him.

б) might + Perfect Infinitive – относится к *прошлому*. Выражает сожаление и раздражение по поводу того, что какое-то действие оказалось невыполненным в нужный момент (как и с **could**).

She **might have helped** you to do your homework.

Она **могла бы помочь** тебе сделать домашнее задание (но не могла).

Словосочетания **to be allowed** и **to be permitted** + инфинитив с частицей **to** являются синонимами модального глагола **may**, а также может использоваться для выражения разрешения, относящегося к будущему.

I am allowed to use this device. Мне разрешено (я могу) использовать этот прибор.

He will be allowed to use this device. Ему разрешат.

Случаи употребления глагола **may/might**

Значение	Тип предложения	Инфинитив	Пример	Перевод
Разрешение	(+), (?)	неперфектный	<i>You may go. May I help you?</i>	<i>Можешь идти. Разрешите вам помочь?</i>

Запрещение	(-)	неперфект- ный	<i>You may not come here.</i>	<i>Не смей сюда приходить.</i>
Предпо- ложение, неуве- ренность	(+), (-)	любой	<i>It may rain today. He may not have re- turned yet.</i>	<i>Возможно, сегодня будет дождь. Он, воз- можно, еще не вернулся.</i>
Упрек	(+)	любой	<i>You might help me.</i>	<i>Ты мог бы мне помочь.</i>

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of the verb *may* in these proverbs. Give their equivalents in your native language.

1. A cat may look at a king. 2. The remedy may be worse than the disease. 3. A fair face may hide a foul heart. 4. A fool may give a wise man counsel. 5. Men/friends may meet, but mountains never (greet). 6. Gather your roses while you may. 7. Oaks may fall when reeds stand the storm. 8. Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today. 9. Nothing is so bad but it might have been worse. 10. He may/might just as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb. 11. Hares may pull dead lions by the beard. 12. Between the cup and the lip a morsel may slip.

Exercise 2. Read the situation and write what you would say using the modal verb *may*.

1. You overslept, missed the right bus, late for the lecture. What do you ask the lecturer first?

2. You've acquainted with a very charming girl. Sure, you want to meet her again. What do you ask her?

3. You need a pen to put down Mary's telephone number but your pen doesn't write. Sam sitting nearby is writing something. What do you ask him?

4. You're on a train. The fellow-traveller next to you has finished reading the magazine. Now you want to have a look at it. What do you say?

5. You have a lot of work to do. But since morning you've been suffering from terrible headache. What do you ask your boss?



6. You are at an interview. You want to make a phone call. What do you ask first?

7. You want to dance with Celia, John's wife. What do you ask John? Celia?

Exercise 3. Answer the following questions as shown in the example.

Example: *May I take your knife?* → *Yes, you may. (Do, please. You are welcome. Certainly.)*

1. May I ask you a question? 2. Might I borrow your car? 3. May I use a dictionary for the test? 4. May I see you off? 5. May I visit the patient, doctor? 6. May I leave my bag here? 7. May I call you back? 8. May I borrow books from your private library, Pamela? 9. May I stay with the poor creature, doctor? 10. May we join your group? 11. May I leave the office a bit earlier today? 12. May a visitor use the office phone, boss?

Exercise 4. Answer these questions to prohibit somebody to do it.

Example: *May I take your knife?* → *No, you may not. (No, please, don't. No, you mustn't. You may cut your fingers.)*



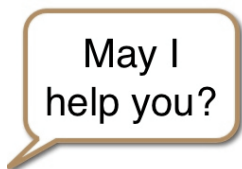
1. May I use the dictionary to translate the text? 2. May we see the injured person, doctor? 3. May I take your axe, Nick? 4. May I borrow your car tonight? 5. May I feed the bear in the cage? 6. May I smoke at the interview? 7. It's too hot. May I have something icy to drink, Mom? 8. May I use the office phone to make a private call? 9. May I take the Friday off before my leave starts? 10. May I use the secret files kept here to write a newspaper article?

Exercise 5. Say that somebody is (not) allowed or permitted to do it.

Example: *You may do it.* → *You are allowed (permitted) to do it.*

1. Emma is not well today, so she may leave work early. 2. In the Zoo visitors can't feed the animals. 3. Students may stay in halls of residence for some days after they pass summer exams, but they can't stay there longer than a week. 4. Applicants having the TOEFL score exceeding 600 may choose a university to study. 5. Visitors may get their money back if they are badly served here. 6. Nobody can smoke in the office. 7. May I change my holiday from next week to the week after? 8. The staff can't use the office phone for personal calls. 9. For safety reasons nobody may carry dangerous articles such as flammable liquids, explosives, etc. in passenger's baggage. 10. Economy class passengers may have 20 kg of luggage free of charge, first class passengers – 30 kg. 11. People having no identity card can't move freely around the department area where secret files and things are kept.

Exercise 6. Change the following formal asking for permission into neutral ones using the modal verb may.



Example: *Do you mind my opening the window? → May I open the window?*

1. Do you mind my keeping the book over the weekend? 2. Do you mind if I copy the timetable? 3. Do you mind if I join your group? 4. Do you mind my parking here? 5. Do you mind if I give you a lift after the party? 6. Do you mind my smoking here? 7. Do you mind if I operate the telex machine? 8. Do you mind my asking you a question how this organization really works? 9. Do you mind if I go to the bank immediately? 10. Do you mind my taking the Friday off before my holiday begins? 11. Do you mind if I have a talk with the boss tomorrow? 12. Do you mind my using your microcomputer?

Exercise 7. Express supposition to say what is possible.

Example: *It looks like rain. → Yes, it may (might) rain.*



1. Bob is likely to come by the last train. 2. Do you know if she is telling the truth? 3. I don't really know who that girl is. Perhaps she is John's new girl-friend. 4. Do you know if they're married? 5. The Wilsons are probably at home now. 6. Do you know if Jamie has a car? 7. I don't know where Dick is, but perhaps he's in the garage. 8. I can't guess what's in this parcel. Perhaps it's a bomb. 9. Do you know if Jack is in his office now? 10. I think that George is possibly in Bern now. 11. Perhaps Ted is photocopying the President's Address to the Congress. 12. I can't remember where I left my diary, but possibly it's in the office.

Exercise 8. Agree or disagree with what may (not) happen.

Example: *I think Tom will be late. Yes, he may be late. →*

I don't think Tom will be late. No, he may not be late.



1. I think there'll be another war soon. 2. But perhaps the government doesn't want a war. 3. It's possible that they'll be forced to fight though. 4. But I don't think the enemy are ready for war yet. 5. So perhaps it's better for us to attack now. 6. But I'm not sure we'll win if we do fight. 7. If we talk perhaps we'll be able to find a solution. 8. Probably more peace talks is the best idea after all.

Exercise 9. Say what was possible in the past.

Example:

*I can't find Ann anywhere. I wonder where she is (go shopping). →
She may (might) have gone shopping.*



1. Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time. *(go to bed early; not hear the bell)*
2. How do you think the fire started? *(drop a cigarette)*
3. I wonder where Max was when you telephoned him at 4. *(be at work)*
4. George didn't come to the reception. *(not be invited; not know about it)*
5. Why didn't he say hello when he passed us in the street? *(be day-dreaming)*
6. I wonder why she didn't lend you money. I'm sure she has some. *(have not enough)*
7. I wonder why Ann didn't put off the receiver. I phoned her several times. *(be in the bath)*
8. How do you think he made a road casualty? *(break the Safety Code)*
9. I wonder how the company got more profits fast year. *(increase its exports from India)*
10. I hear Sherman and Bros has developed the Indian market. *(enter into partnership with local investors)*
11. The firm's representative gives a word that his firm was producing original coca cola. *(learn the formula of its concentrate)*
12. Despite recession, the company did very well last quarter. I wonder how they managed. *(make 25 % of the work force redundant; increase labour productivity).*

Exercise 10. Talk about your or other people's future plans. But you are not sure what is going to happen. Use *may* or *might*.

Example: *Where are you going for your holiday? (Italy) →*

I haven't made my mind yet but I may (might) go to Italy.



1. Where are you going to hang that picture? *(in the dining-room)*
2. What are you doing this weekend? *(go to Miami)*
3. What car is Hugh going to buy? *(a Mercedes)*
4. What is Jill going to do when she leaves school? *(do a secretarial course)*
5. Do you think there'll be any election this year? *(to the Supreme Court)*
6. When are the experts going to examine our project? *(next week)*
7. What are the plans of the French computer company for the coming year? *(set up a number of subsidiaries in Eastern Europe)*
8. What are possible steps of the new government to make the economy stable? *(attract foreign investments in key sectors)*

9. A new director is furious with his employees for turning up late each morning. What is he going to do with them? (*have a serious talk to warn; dismiss them*)

10. How are some developing countries going to gain greater control over their industry? (*insist on joint ventures with foreign companies*).

Exercise 11. Say that you should do something but only because there is no reason not to do it and because there is nothing better to do.

Example: *Shall we have dinner now?* →

We may (might) as well have dinner.



1. They would like to leave on Saturday but the planes are full until Sunday.

2. I prefer planes to trains but I can't afford to take a plane.

3. The television has finished now, and it's just about our bedtime.

4. I prefer the expensive flat to the cheap one but someone has taken the expensive one.

5. A friend has invited you to a party. You are not very keen to go but there isn't anything else to do.

6. You are in a cafe with a friend. You've finished your drinks. You're not in a hurry, so you think you should both have another drink.

7. Mary won't go to the dance with Tom but Ann will.

8. Someone has given you a free ticket for a concert of the Prodigy (*the Spice Girls*). You're not very keen on the concert, but you think you should go because you have a free ticket.

9. You have no ideas of how to spend the night. There's a film on TV. It sounds interesting.

10. You've missed the bus and have to wait an hour for the next bus, so you think you should walk.

Exercise 12. Express reproach giving possible reasons.

Example: *Visit one's friend / be ill* →

You might have visited your friend last week as he was ill.



P r o m p t s : avoid the accident / be careful; pass exams / work hard; be more polite to customers / not lose the job; be frank / be friends; carry a trunk for Brenda / be heavy; not pay penalty / be fair; tell one's arguments / come to a joint conclusion; consult with the experts / sign a contract; supply commodities in time / not lose money.

Exercise 13. Read the situations and make sentences with *may/might* as well.

1. You and a friend have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour. You say: *We'll have to wait an hour for the next bus.We might as well walk....* 2. You have a free ticket for a concert. You're not very keen on the concert but you decide to go. You say: I to the concert. It's a pity to waste a free ticket. 3. You're in a cafe with a friend. You've finished your drinks. It's a nice cafe and there is no reason to go now, so why not have another drink? You say: We What would you like? 4. You and a friend are at home. You are bored. There's a film on TV starting in a few minutes. You say: There's nothing else to do.

Exercise 14. Answer the following questions with suitable suggestions, using *may (or might)* and the words in brackets.

1. Terry: Why is John wearing sunglasses? It's not sunny. You: (have some problem with his eyes) *He may have some problems with his eyes.* ... 2. Jill: Why didn't Jane come to the party last night? You: (have a row with her boyfriend) ... She might have had a row with her boyfriend. ... 3. Sue: Why is Alan in such a bad mood today? You: (sleep badly last night) 4. Roy: Why is Shelley looking under the desk? You: (drop something) 5. Jill: Where can I have put my bag? You: (be under the bed) 6. Zoe: Why hasn't anybody said 'Happy Birthday' to me? You: (plan a surprise) 7. Tim: Why does Henry look so miserable? You: (have some bad news) 8. Ella: Why isn't Sophie in the office today? You: (work at home) 9. John: Why didn't Rosemary come to the cinema last night? You: (feel tired)

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences into English using '*can*' ('*could*') and '*may*' ('*might*').

1. Может быть, пойдет дождь. 2. Может быть, дождя не будет. 3. Не может быть, чтобы пошел дождь. 4. Неужели будет дождь? 5. Может быть, он уже видел их. 6. Может быть, он не видел их. 7. Не может быть, чтобы он видел их. 8. Просто не может быть, чтобы он видел их. 9. Неужели он видел их? 10. И где это он мог их видеть? 11. Может быть, они ждут нас. 12. Может быть, они не ждут нас. 13. Не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас. 14. Неужели они ждут нас? 15. И кого это они могут ждать? 16. Просто не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас. 17. Я, пожалуй, пойду. 18. Я, пожалуй, лучше останусь дома. 19. Я чуть не потерял ключи. 20. Все могло бы быть гораздо хуже. 21. Погода – хуже некуда. 22. Мне ничего не осталось делать, как остаться с ними. 23. Я не мог не согласиться с ними. 24. Мне это совершенно безразлично.



Unit 3. MUST

Глагол **must** имеет только одну форму – настоящего времени. В предложении относится к действию, совершаемому в настоящем или к будущему времени. За ним следует инфинитив смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.



Глагол **must** употребляется:

1. Для выражения долженствования, необходимости произвести действие в настоящем или будущем. *I must go. Мне надо идти.*

2. Для выражения запрещения в отрицательном предложении. *You mustn't do it. Нельзя этого делать.*



3. Для выражения вероятности какого-либо действия, предположения.

He must have read this book. Он, вероятно, читал эту книгу.



4. Для обозначения настоятельного совета, рекомендации.

You must come and see my new flat. Ты должен прийти посмотреть нашу новую квартиру.

5. Для выражения необходимости совершения действия относительно прошедшего времени употребляется глагол **to have (to)** в форме прошедшего времени **had (to)**.

They had to buy this book yesterday.

Они должны были купить эту книгу вчера.



Примечание: Для передачи отсутствия необходимости используется модальный глагол **need (needn't)**:

Must I do it? Должен (ли) я сделать это? Yes, you must. Да, должен.

No, you **must not**. Нет, не должен. (строгое запрещение)

No, you **need not**. Нет, не нужно. (нет необходимости)



Случаи употребления глагола must

Значение	Тип предложения	Инфинитив	Пример	Перевод
Долженствование, необходимость	(+), (?)	Неперфектный	<i>I must go. Must I go?</i>	<i>Мне надо идти. Я должен идти?</i>
Запрещение	(-)	Неперфектный	<i>You mustn't do it.</i>	<i>Не смей это делать.</i>
Вероятность	(+)	Любой	<i>He must be working now.</i>	<i>Он, должно быть, сейчас работает.</i>

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of *must* in the following sentences.

1. I must write to Ann. I haven't written to her for ages.
2. It must have been a plane.
3. Think how disappointed a German must be when he hears that Datsun are selling Volkswagen in the US.
4. What territory must we investigate?
5. You can tell Ted what I said but he mustn't tell anybody else.
6. Mary must be crazy if she wants to marry that man.
7. Who must provide us with the information useful in solving the problem?
8. "We walked all the way here". – "You must be dead beat then".
9. How many sections must the book contain?
10. The ball must have hit the front wall but it didn't.

Exercise 2. Speak about somebody's duties or obligations.

Example: *It's my duty to wash up today, isn't it?* →

Yes, you must wash up today.



1. It's a good idea for all motorists to wear seatbelts, isn't it? 2. You've been to the doctor. He says you and everyone you've been in contact with must stay in quarantine for a week. How about Charles? You saw him yesterday. 3. As far as I know, the receptionist's duty at a hotel is to check in and out the guests. 4. It's a stewardess's duty to help passengers if they are not well in the air, isn't it? 5. Do you agree that a secretary's duty is to provide visitors with the information they need? 6. I think it's your secretary's duty to remind you of the appointments you're having. 7. I think it's a good idea to carry identity cards at all times here, isn't it? 8. It's the company's obligation to pay fees if raw materials are not supplied in time, isn't it? 9. It's a good idea to check passengers' luggage to prevent smuggling, isn't it? 10. If one wants to earn more money, one must work overtime, right? 11. I wonder whose duty is to sort out the mail.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase these sentences using *must*.

Example: *It's necessary for you to work hard.* →
You must work hard.

1. I hear that your exams are next week. It's necessary for you to study very hard at the moment.
2. Why is all rubbish here? It's necessary for you to throw it out immediately!
3. It's necessary for Sheila

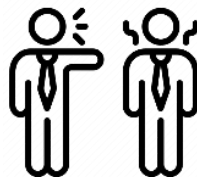


to book an international call. 4. It is necessary for Shaun to go back to town early this night. 5. It's necessary for Andy to brush up his Norwegian. He is going to study in Norway. 6. Is it necessary for me to leave the agency right now? 7. It is necessary for you to inform the owner of the shop that you have been badly served here. 8. It's necessary for you to have a passport to visit most foreign countries. 9. It's necessary for Mrs. Dent to consult a lawyer. 10. It's necessary for Mr. Anderson to contact the Sales Director. 11. It is necessary for Bill to pay cash for the purchase. 12. It's necessary for the government to do something about unemployment.

Exercise 4. Speculate about the past using *had to*.

Example: *I'm doing your work. I'm typing the letter you... (type) in the morning.* → *I'm doing your work. I'm typing the letter you had to type in the morning.*

1. Of course, Mary doesn't want to meet with you now. You ... (*phone*) her as soon as you arrived. 2. It's of no use trying to reserve a room at a hotel now. You ... (*do*) it beforehand. 3. You're saying the robber has gone, but he ... (*arrest*) yesterday. 4. If the airport authorities knew the plane was in trouble, they ... (*warn*) the local Rescue services at once. 5. I can't understand what money problem you were having. You simply ... (*produce*) a cheque card. 6. You were warned to lock your room as we have had a few thefts in the hotel. Why didn't you lock the room? You ... (*do*) it last night. 7. You were also warned not to leave valuables in your room when you are out. Now your necklace has gone. You ... (*put*) it in the safe at the hotel. 8. It's checking time already. You ... (*settle*) your account in advance.



Exercise 5. Talk about absence of necessity, giving some reasons.

Example: *Must I switch on the tape recorder?* → *No, you needn't. We're going to listen to the new dialogue in 15 minutes only.*

1. My train leaves in an hour. It takes me 15 minutes to get there but I think I must hurry to the station. 2. You're in a pub. You're buying your friend a drink. He wants to pay. 3. Do you want me to wait for you? 4. There're some thieves in our cottage. Shall we telephone the police, dear? 5. I believe children learn more if they're separated from their parents, they also learn to socialize better. So we must send our sonny to a boarding school. 6. Shall I contact the owner of the shop right now? 7. Must I go to the bank immediately to settle my account? 8. Shall I type these letters now? 9. Must I start selecting the material for the Managing Director right now? 10. Yes, Sir. I know the company appreciate my experience but I'm 67. Shall I retire?

Exercise 6. Say that there was no need to do it.

Example: *I don't know why we hurried. → We needn't have hurried.*



1. I don't know why they left so early. 2. I don't know why she shouted at me like that. 3. Tom went out and took an umbrella because he thought it was going to rain. But it didn't rain. 4. I don't understand why Dolly cancelled her holiday. 5. Jack had no money, so he sold his car. A few days later he won a lot of money in a contest. 6. I don't

know why she arrived at the airport so early; the flight was delayed. 7. Your phone was wasted because I was coming to see you anyway. 8. Anne bought some eggs. When she came home, she found that she already had plenty of eggs. 9. Sam's wife doesn't know why he did the house repairs himself as she insisted on contacting a handyman to do the work. 10. I don't know why you gave my address as the police only wanted my name, but they wrote it down all the same.



Exercise 7. Say that somebody is prohibited to do it, using the modal verb *must*.

Example: *The baby is asleep. (shout) → You mustn't shout here.*

1. What I'm telling you is a top secret. (tell) 2. The boy can swim badly but he is going to reach the buoys with the help of flippers. (swim too far from the shore). 3. This book is very valuable. (lose) 4. Jill is not seriously ill, but takes many pills to recover as soon as possible. (take so many pills) 5. Tom has a bad habit to take the thing he likes without anybody's permission. (steal other people's properly) 6. Nick's disease is catching. (visit) 7. Anne is running a temperature. (go out) 8. Yesterday Bert had a puncture on his brother's Ford. Today he wants to take his car again to meet his friends in the city. It makes Bert's brother angry: ... (take my car). 9. Children are usually taught not to appropriate other people's property. (steal) 10. Brian has no money, so he decides to sell his father's car. (sell) 11. The boss is working now. (disturb) 12. You're the boss. You've just sent a memo round the office forbidding personal calls on the company's phones. The main article Says: ... (use). 13. We haven't got much time. (be idle) 14. Jim gave me a letter to post. (forget).

Exercise 8. Using *must* advise other people to do or not to do something.

Example: *I make many spelling mistakes. (work harder) → You must work at spelling harder.*



1. I've been working day and night since Monday and very tired. (*have a rest*) 2. I think this frock suits me well. (*buy*) 3. My friend Sam is in trouble. (*help*) 4. I promised I'd be on time. (*not be late*) 5. The class has begun but the students can't stop laughing. (*be serious*) 6. My watch is unreliable – sometimes it's fast, sometimes it's slow. (*repair*) 7. I've spent the weekend lying on the beach and my skin has become red. (*not enjoy much sun*) 8. I feel sick after overeating last night. (*not overeat*) 9. I've just had a row with my girlfriend (boy-friend). (*not quarrel*) 10. All the time I miss the bus to the University. (*get up earlier*) 11. I've been a bit lazy lately. (*get down to work now*) 12. My doctor recommends me not to lift heavy weights. But yesterday I lifted a small suitcase and hurt my backbone again. (*not lift any weights*). 13. We haven't got much time. (*hurry*) 14. We have not any food at home. (*go shopping*) 15. There's little time for you to make up your mind. (*decide now*) 16. These tomatoes are so dirty. (*wash them*). 17. This is a valuable book. (*look after it carefully*).

Exercise 9. Express assurance towards something. Mind the speaker's certainty about a present and a past action.

Example: *I'm having exams next week. (study hard / at the moment) → You must be studying hard at the moment.*



1. We've been travelling all day. (*be tired*) 2. We went to Donald's house last night and rang the doorbell. There was no answer. (*go out*) 3. I'm sure Mr. Taylor is over 60 years old. (*be over 60*) 4. Shaun's bicycle is soaking wet. I'm sure he left it out in the rain all night, naughty boy! (*leave*) 5. The vicar's hat and coat are still hanging in our hall; surely he didn't go back to the vicarage without them. (*not leave*) 6. Paula's looking miserable. (*fail her music exam again*) 7. I heard a terrible explosion last night. (*be a bomb*) 8. Alfred is a very good tennis player and not many players beat him. But yesterday he played against Bill and lost the game. (*be off form*) 9. I made a lot of noise when I came home. (*hear by everybody/ living next door*) 10. That dress you've bought is of very good quality. (*be very expensive*)

Exercise 10. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. You *must be / can't be* very proud of your son winning so many prizes.
2. We thought our cousins would visit us when they were in town last week, but they didn't even phone. I suppose they *must be / must have been* too busy.
3. The film has been such a big success I guess it *must be / can't be* easy to get tickets to see it.
4. I'm sure you could mend this if you really tried. You *must be using / can't be using* the right tools.
5. I've just rung the garage to check whether they've fixed my car, but I can't get an answer. I suppose they *may have / may be having* a tea-break out in the yard.
6. I don't know why you wanted to stay at that party. You *might have enjoyed / can't have enjoyed* talking to all those boring people.
7. I can't go out this morning. We're getting a new sofa and the store *may be delivering / must be delivering* it today.
8. You'll have to check these figures again. They're not accurate. You *might have been concentrating / can't have been concentrating* when you added them up.
9. You *must be / must have been* thirsty after carrying those heavy boxes. Shall I make some tea?

Exercise 11. Translate these sentences into English using must.

1. Нэнси знала все о наших намерениях. Она наверняка подслушала наш разговор.
2. Отец сейчас работает. Его нельзя беспокоить.
3. Ты что-то ленишься в последнее время. Ты должен как следует взяться за учебу, чтобы хорошо сдать зимние экзамены!
4. Час очень поздний, я должен идти.
5. Бобу не надо было продавать компьютер, когда ему понадобились деньги на подарок любимой, потому что в тот же день он выиграл 1000 долларов.
6. Если хочешь зарабатывать много денег, ты должен работать день и ночь.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English. (must)

1. Я должна прочесть эту книгу.
2. Она, должно быть, читает эту книгу.
3. Доктор сказал, что он должен жить на юге.
4. Он, должно быть, живет на юге.
5. Мы должны поговорить с ней.
6. Должно быть, он разговаривает по-английски.
7. Должно быть, он хорошо знает английский язык.
8. Должно быть, он еще здесь.
9. Она, должно быть, ждет нас в институте.
10. Она должна ждать нас в институте.
11. По-видимому, он унес бумаги с собой.
12. Должно быть, они тогда жили здесь.
13. Должно быть, идет дождь.
14. Вероятно, дождь уже прекратился.
15. Он должен мне читать вслух, чтобы исправить свое произношение.
16. Он, должно быть, много читает вслух. У него хорошее произношение.
17. Не шумите: дети, должно быть, спят.

Unit 4. HAVE TO

Have (to) в модальном значении выражает необходимость совершения действия, вызванную обстоятельствами **должен, придется, вынужден**.



По смыслу близок модальному **must** (обязанность или необходимость с точки зрения говорящего). Соответствует русскому "придётся, пришлось".

В этом значении он может употребляться во всех формах и временах, в предложениях любых типов в сочетании с простым, неперфектным инфинитивом (Indefinite Infinitive) с частицей **to**. Он имеет формы времени: **have / has** – настоящее время, **had** – прошедшее время, **shall / will have** – будущее время.

It was very dark and we had to stay at home. – Было очень темно, и нам пришлось остаться дома. I don't have to stay here. – Мне не нужно здесь оставаться.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with *must* or *have to* (in the correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only *have to* is possible.

Example: *Well, it's 9 o'clock. I ... go now. → Well, it's 9 o'clock. I must/have to go now.*

1. Most women ... cook meals for their men. 2. I ... go now. George is expecting me. 3. Though Bob hated shellfishes he ... try them. 4. The shop is closed, you ... come again tomorrow. 5. We ... wait until afternoon? It's very annoying. 6. You ... forget what I told you. 7. I don't want anyone to know. You ... tell anyone what I said. 8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We ... take it to a garage. 9. Many children in Britain ... wear uniform when they go to school. 10. When you come to New York again, you ... come and see us. 11. Donald really ... work harder if he wants to become a CPA. 12. I ... wear a suit to work but I usually do. 13. You ... have a passport to visit most foreign countries. 14. Millionaires ... work. 15. Sorry, I couldn't come yesterday. I ... work late. 16. I'm afraid I can't come next Tuesday. I ... work for the boss later.

Exercise 2. Finish the sentences below with *have to* in its correct form.

Example: – *Did you get up early this morning?*

– *No, it's my day off so ... →*

No, it's my day off so I didn't have to get up early.

1. Do you usually spend your holidays in Spain? – Yes, it's very cheap.
As I'm not a rich man I

2. Does your brother shave? – Yes, he's got no beard so

3. Did you pay to get into the concert? – No, we had free tickets so

4. Will Lily rush home tomorrow? – Yes, they have visitors so

5. Did they change trains? – No, it was a through train so

6. Does Tim work? – No, he's extremely rich so

7. Did the children go to school yesterday? – No, it was a holiday so

8. Will you take a taxi at the airport? – No, my wife is meeting me so ...

9. Did Jolion buy a new engine? – No, he had saved up money to buy a new car so

10. Shall I pay extra for installing the dish-machine? – No, installation services are included in the bill so... .

11. Did Jack book a table for his guests beforehand? – No, the restaurant was nearly empty so

12. Did you repay your overdraft with penalty? – Yes, ... because I didn't arrange the limit of my overdraft with my manager when I opened an account.

Exercise 3. Give a reason why you didn't do something.

Example: *Why did you stay home? Did your mother make you help her?*

→ *Yes, I had to help my mother.*



1. Why didn't you come to the squash club last night? Did you stay home? 2. Why did you stay home? Did your wife make you help her? 3. What were you doing? Did you prepare the food for the party you were having? 4. What did you do? Did your wife make you cut the bread for the sandwiches? 5. Why didn't you come and play later? Did you have to do the washing up afterwards? 6. Why didn't you come for a drink afterwards? Did she make you carry on working? 7. What did you do this morning? Did you have to go to the office? 8. You were late home again. Did the boss make you do overtime?

Exercise 4. Ask special questions using *have to* in the appropriate form.

Example: *Tim has to leave tomorrow. (What time exactly ...) →*
What time exactly does he have to leave tomorrow?



1. We had to redecorate the whole of the lounge after the fire. (*How much ...*) 2. Jo has had to wear glasses since he was ten years old. (*Since when ...*) 3. Graham doesn't play golf on Tuesdays as he has to help his wife. (*Who...*) 4. Bill had to miss the match on Saturday because he visited his mother-in-law. (*When ..., What ...*) 5. Well, I have to get down to some work as I've been a bit lazy lately. (*Why ...*) 6. My brother had to pay a parking fine. (*How much ...*) 7. All garages are expensive these days. You just have to pay up. (*What ...*) 8. Sooner or later we have all to pay for what we do. (*Who ...*) 9. Mike had to go to the police station. (*Why ...*) 10. During the interview Jane had to answer a lot of questions. (*How many questions ...*) 11. One has to pass a driving test to get a driving license. (*What ...*) 12. Then the day came when I had to get back to my work. (*When ...*).

Exercise 5. Discuss with your fellow-students what you have to do when: a) you are responsible to arrange an English party; b) one of you has failed at the exam; c) you are staying at a hotel; you've just come out of the bathroom and found that all your money, documents, clothes and belongings have been stolen; your plane to London leaves in four hours.

Exercise 6. Translate these sentences into English using *have to*.



1. Уже очень поздно. Я должен спешить домой. 2. После того случая, когда Питер повредил глаз, он вынужден носить темные очки. 3. "Да, в такое время городской транспорт уже не ходит, и им придется идти с дискотеки пешком." – "Линда не любит ходить пешком, так что они наверняка возьмут такси." 4. Нам не пришлось делать пересадку, так как это был прямой поезд. 5. Извини, что не пришел вчера. Было много дел, и я должен был задержаться на работе. 6. Мадам, вы припарковали свой автомобиль в запрещенном месте. Придется платить штраф. 7. Нам не нужно было доплачивать за установку стиральной машины, так как эта услуга была включена в стоимость. 8. Сколько времени тебе пришлось ждать, пока отремонтировали твою машину? 9. Рано или поздно нам всем придется расплачиваться за то, что мы сделали, не так ли? 10. У меня нет этих книг дома, и я вынужден ходить в библиотеку.

Unit 5. BE TO

Сочетание глагола **to be** с инфинитивом употребляется для выражения необходимости совершения действия в соответствии с предыдущей договорённостью или заранее намеченным планом. Переводится как "должен, должен был" и т. п.

Употребляется в настоящем (**am/is/are** + простой инфинитив) и прошедшем времени (**was/were** + простой или перфектный инфинитив) с последующим инфинитивом смыслового глагола с частицей **to**. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы модального **to be** образуются, как и во всех других случаях, без вспомогательного **do**.

I was to meet her at 3 o'clock. Я должен был встретить её в 3 часа.

They are to begin this work at once. Они должны начать работу немедленно.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Paraphrase the following sentences to express a planned action. Use *be to* in its correct form.



Example: *Who did you ask to meet you at the station?* → *Who **is to** meet you at the station?*

1. I'm waiting for Bill. He promised to come and help me. 2. Tell me, please, what to do if the guest comes early. 3. Celina and Mike agreed to marry in September. 4. Hurry up, otherwise we'll be late for the train leaving in 15 minutes. 5. I explained the reason to them to stay at home last night. They agreed. 6. The Browns are planning to spend their holiday on Majorca. If nothing wrong happens, they'll be there in July. 7. We decided to buy a new TV set before Christmas came but we failed as we hadn't saved enough money. 8. I remember that I fixed an appointment for Helen last Friday. 9. The children were too small to play in the street; they were allowed to play in the garden. 10. The chairman, I know it for sure, is the person to address the meeting. 11. Betsy was promised to get some extra money for her work. 12. In September Whitney is planning to have an MBA degree exam.

Exercise 2. Say that the action was planned or agreed but didn't happen.

Example: *We agreed to meet on Friday but she didn't come. →
We were to have met on Friday but she didn't come.*



1. Lucy promised to eat out with me tonight but she couldn't as she's doing extra work. 2. This subject has not been included in the timetable though they planned to do it. 3. I know for sure the beginning of the lecture is at 10.15. It's 10.30 now but the lecture hasn't started yet. 4. The deadline is tomorrow, and I haven't finished my course paper. 5. Bob agreed to make a report at the conference but he fell ill. 6. She gave a word to talk to the dean but she hasn't done it yet. 7. Some serious diseases have not been done away with in developing countries. 8. In making a report at the conference he should have mentioned his fellow-researchers investigating the problem but he didn't. 9. The ship was expected to arrive at the port last night but we are still waiting. 10. Bob planned to go on business to Beijing last week but he fell ill. 11. We expected the plane to land half an hour ago but it didn't. 12. The assistant promised to study the statistical data on the problem by Thursday but he didn't manage to do it in time.

Exercise 3. Ask questions to which the following statements are the answers. Begin with a given interrogative word (words).

Example: *The plane is to land at 3 p.m. (When...) →*

When is the plane to land?



1. Larry was to be back in two days. (*When ...*) 2. I'm afraid you are to go there alone. (*How ...*) 3. We were to make a long tour around the Crimea last summer. (*What tour ...*) 4. Our country was to have been represented at the conference. (*What ... at*) 5. They are to hold a meeting in room 344. (*Where ...*) 6. Carol was to have got some extra money for her work. (*Who ...*) 7. They are to discuss the present state of affairs. (*What ...*) 8. Our specialists are to come back home on Wednesday. (*When...*) 9. The chairman was to have addressed the meeting. (*Who ...*) 10. The receiving party is to arrange a press-conference. (*What...*) 11. We were to meet the solicitor in his office. (*Where...*) 12. They are to set up a programme for visitors. (*What ...*).

Exercise 4. Express strict prohibition in the past.



Example: *"You are not to watch TV all the afternoon, children," they said. → We were told we were not to watch TV all the afternoon.*

1. They said, "You mustn't be late." 2. My friends couldn't bring their dog into the Forsytes' house. 3. Jamie's father said, "You must not go out again." 4. Diana exclaimed, "You're getting on my nerves, children! Stop making

noise!” 5. The time was dangerous and the group leader didn’t allow us to leave the camp before 7 o’clock. 6. Andrew was wasting his time playing football when he ought to be studying for his examinations. That’s why his father prohibited him to play football. 7. “Joe,” Alice exclaimed, “do not touch an exhibit! It’s here not to be broken.” 8. The producer was furious, “You must not think of anything but your acting!” 9. She wanted desperately to help Jim but he could hardly stand the idea of anybody helping him. 10. “I remember your predecessor,” the secretary said. “While he was working, nobody, even the Minister, couldn’t bother him.”

Exercise 5. Speak about somebody’s necessity as a result of orders or instructions.

Example: *What was your homework for today? →*

For today we were to prepare lesson 5.

1. The headmaster asked me to arrange a meeting. 2. “The dean wants you to participate in the annual students’ conference,” said the monitor. 3. Do you remember what your task was? 4. Bob was the only employee in the office when Mr. Wood came, so he was asked to show the visitor around. 5. I hadn’t finished my work in Bonn by the time fixed but the President asked me to come back to Liverpool. 6. “I hope you’ve already been told about your new duty.” – “Yes, Sir. To register all the papers coming from the security department.” 7. Our business partners are coming in a week. I was told to set up a programme of their stay. 8. The boss has invited me to advise to make a report on the latest developments in our field. Of course, I’ll follow his advice – his advice always sounds like an order ... 9. Many developing countries allow new investment on a joint-venture basis only. They insist on local entrepreneurs, or state agencies, to participate in the ownership and even management of foreign enterprise.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English. (to be to)

1. Когда же он должен прийти? 2. Мы должны были встретиться в театре. 3. Ему надо переписать сочинение. 4. Когда вы должны быть в институте завтра? 5. Мне надо идти туда сейчас? 6. Он должен был стать музыкантом. Это было решено еще до его рождения. 7. Я должен был окончить работу вчера, но не смог этого сделать. 8. Чья очередь? Кто должен идти за покупками? 9. Я должен отвезти брату его вещи. Так мы договорились, когда он уходил. 10. Подожди немного, я должна дочитать главу до конца. 11. Ему суждено было стать моим другом. 12. Когда он должен приехать? Мы договорились встретиться в восемь. 13. Отец не разрешает ей приходить домой поздно, она должна быть дома к девяти часам каждый вечер.

Unit 6. WILL AND WOULD



Will и **would** употребляются для:

1. В утвердительной форме — для выражения *твердой решимости, желания, намерения* употребляется с 1-м лицом ед. и мн. числа в сочетании с несовершенным инфинитивом. Обычно с 1-м лицом употребляется **shall**, а употребле-

ние **will** придает оттенок решимости, желания. В этом случае не сокращается до **'ll** и произносится с ударением. На русский может не переводиться или переводиться как *"хотеть, непременно"* и т. п.

I will come whether you like it or not.

I will write as soon as I can.

Во 2-м и 3-м лице ед. и мн. числа для выражения *приказания, долженствования, рекомендации* (чаще употребляется в школах или военных учреждениях).

You will do as you are told.
Ты сделаешь так, как тебе сказали.



Would используется в конструкциях **would ('d) rather** *пожалуй, предпочтительнее*, **would ('d) better** *лучше*, **would ('d) sooner** *скорее*:

"I'd rather do it myself", said Mother. *"Я, пожалуй, сделаю это сама", сказала мать.*

2. В отрицательной форме в сочетании с простым инфинитивом употребляется (в настоящем **will**, в прошедшем **would**):

а) Для выражения *упорного нежелания или отказа* выполнять какое-либо действие.



б) С неодушевленными существительными выражает *противодействие, сопротивление, отказ функционировать* должным образом. Соответствует русскому *"никак не"*.

The engine **wouldn't** start.
Мотор никак не заводился.

3. В вопросительной форме во 2-м лице для выражения *вежливой просьбы, предложения, приглашения*. Употребляются **will** и **would**, причем выражения с **would** менее формальны, более вежливые и разговорные. На русский язык переводится не дословно, а различными словами, выражающими вежливую просьбу.

Will you give him this letter? → *Вы не отдадите ему это письмо?*
(Дайте ему это письмо, пожалуйста.)

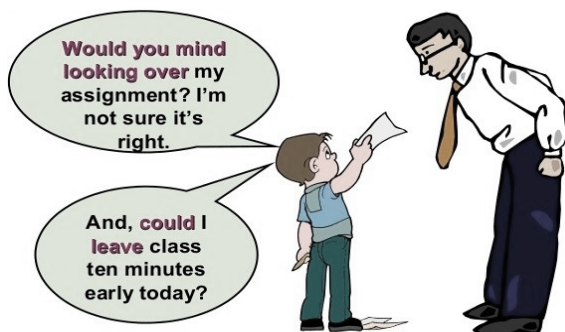
Will you have some more tea? → *Хотите еще чаю?*

Форма **would** в этом случае передает более вежливую просьбу.

Would you help me? → *(Не) могли бы вы помочь мне?*

В выражении **would you mind** *будьте добры, будьте любезны:*

Would you mind closing the window? → *Вы не против закрыть окно?*



4. Обычные или часто повторяющиеся действия в прошлом (**would**):

When we were children, we **would** all **get up** early. →

Когда мы были детьми, мы, бывало, все вставали рано.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Paraphrase these sentences by using *will* in the meaning of intention, willingness or persistence, resistance.

Example: *I can do this work for you willingly.* → *I will do this work for you.*

1. "Can you do me a favour, John?" – "Yes, willingly."
2. I don't want to go till you listen to me.
3. "I wanted to have a talk with you ... Won't you sit down?" – "No, I have no desire to sit down," he answered aggressively.
4. Keith doesn't want to see a doctor, or take any advice. He doesn't want to

see anyone. 5. I've told you again and again that I don't want to be interfered with when I'm playing patience. 6. I've proved to you that I love you more than anybody else loves you and still you don't want to leave that *Glenn Kenworthy* and go with me. 7. Only don't talk to me about divorce, for I simply don't want to hear of it. 8. You must be tired, dear; do you want to go to bed? 9. "I'm not lying," I said. "If you don't want to believe what I say why do you keep asking me?" 10. I give and bequeath a hundred pounds to my younger son Christopher Dudgeon to be paid to him on the day of his marriage to Sarah Wilkins, if she wants to have him. 11. I ask your advice; and I'm waiting for it. I have no desire to have all the responsibility thrown on my shoulders.

Exercise 2. Change the following sentences to express request.

Example: *Give me this book, please.* →

Will you give me this book?

Or: *Would you mind giving me this book?*



1. Carry these heavy boxes upstairs, please. 2. Turn the music down, Roy. 3. Bert, stay for lunch with us. 4. Give me a light, please. 5. David, do some work in the garden. 6. Mrs. Gates, I'm leaving for a week. Keep an eye on my things. 7. Walter, drop my letter into the letter-box, please. 8. Book me a seat in the pit stalls at the Albert Hall. 9. Lend me your Toyota for tonight, please. 10. Pay this into my current account. 11. Put the name of the payee, Madam. 12. Show me your cheque card, Sir.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.

1. I'm too tired to walk home. I think ... *I'll get*... a taxi.
2. 'It's a bit cold in this room.' 'Is it? on the heating then.'
3. 'We haven't got any milk.' 'Oh, haven't we? and get some.'
4. 'Do you want me to do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all right it.'
5. 'I don't know how to use this computer.' 'OK, you.'
6. 'Would you like tea or coffee?' ' coffee, please.'
7. 'Goodbye! Have a nice holiday.' 'Thanks. you a postcard.'
8. Thank you for lending me your camera. ... it back to you on Monday, OK?
9. 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I thinkhere.'
10. It's a bit cold. You decide to close the window. You say:

Exercise 4. Read the situation and respond as shown in the example.

Example: *You're going to see a well-known film. You think Jo would enjoy it. Invite him.* → *Would you like to come to the cinema with me tonight?*

1. You're sitting in a crowded bus. There's an old lady standing. Offer her your seat. 2. The lady sitting next to you wants to light her cigarette but she hasn't got any lighter. Offer her your lighter. 3. There is a concert by the Scorpions tonight and you're going with some friends. You believe Kate is very fond of the group. Invite her. 4. Dave has missed the last bus to his place. You have a car with you. Offer Dave your help. 5. You're having a picnic on Saturday. Invite the people you'd like to see. 6. Pete likes Mary, but he's very shy to invite her for lunch himself. Pete asks you to help him. Invite Mary for Pete. 7. John has been working day and night for the whole week; he must be tired. Offer him to have a day's rest. Invite him to go to the country. 8. A business partner has just come to see you in your office. Offer him/her something to drink. 9. You're a shop-assistant. For half an hour you've been watching a lady trying on several tops but hesitating which one to decide on. Offer her a blue Shetland pullover.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following sentences to show a repeated action in the past.

Example: *Gwen was very fond of music. She could play CDs for hours.*
→ *Gwen would play CDs for hours.*



1. When Phil was a student, his habit was playing tennis once a week. 2. I remember George's habit to sit and keep silent the whole evening. 3. We used to live next to a railway line. It was natural to see the whole house shaking every time a train went past. 4. That cinema is nearly always empty now. I remember a few years ago there were crowds of people there every night. 5. Nick was good company. Every time he came, he liked to entertain everybody with amusing stories. 6. Whenever Sam was angry, he preferred to walk out of the room. 7. When we were children, we lived by the sea. In summer, if the weather was fine, we used to get up early and go for a swim. 8. The big entrance lounge of the hotel was a favourite place for the elderly ladies. Miss Marple always remembered them sitting at tables and eyeing the newcomers. 9. Doris had a rich imagination. I think she couldn't live a day without inventing a story and saying it was true. 10. When Martha was younger, she was working day and night to feed the family. Time and again I saw her coming home very tired.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with will('ll) + one of these verbs:

be	be	come	get	like	look	meet	pass
----	----	------	-----	------	------	------	------

1. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you... **'ll pass**....
2. Why don't you try on this jacket? It nice on you.
3. You must meet George sometime. I think you..... him.
4. It's raining. Don't go out. You wet.
5. They've invited me to their house. They offended if I don't go.
6. Goodbye. I expect weagain before long.
7. I've invited Sue to the party but I don't think she
8. I wonder where I20 years from now.

Exercise 7. Put in will ('ll) or won't.

1. Can you wait for me? Iwon't..... be very long.
2. There's no need to take an umbrella with you. It rain.
3. If you don't eat anything now, you be hungry later.
4. I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. Ithappen again.
5. I've got some incredible news! You ... never believe what's happened.
6. Don't ask Margaret for advice. She know what to do.

Exercise 7. Translate these sentences into English using will or would.

1. Я охотно помогу тебе, если ты объяснишь, как это делать. 2. Мистер Катлер с удовольствием примет ваше приглашение. 3. Чему быть – того не миновать. 4. Когда-то в детстве Лиза часами слушала отца, зачарованная его рассказами. 5. Мой друг ни за что не останется здесь, если его словам не верят! 6. Извини, пожалуйста. Я больше никогда не буду себя плохо вести. 7. Купите мне, пожалуйста, два билета в ложу оперного театра на субботний спектакль. 8. Ты сделаешь то, что тебе говорят! 9. Будьте добры подписать чек, мадам. 10. Долгий перелет из Торонто наверняка утомил вас, мистер Кеннеди. Не желаете что-нибудь выпить, а потом отдохнуть? 11. Ты же не станешь отрицать, что контракт не был подписан по твоей вине, не так ли? 12. Я обязательно получу степень магистра по управлению бизнесом, как бы трудно это не было! 13. Стивен Райт, скромный служащий из Сити, был человеком привычки. Он всегда вставал в 7.25, завтракал в 8.05. На завтрак у него были неизменные два яйца всмятку, тост с джемом и большая чашка чаю. Ровно в 8.45 Стивен уходил на работу. 14. Закрой дверь, пожалуйста. 15. Я обещаю, завтра я не опоздаю. 16. Ну, подожди – ты пожалеешь об этом! 17. О, я оставила дверь открытой. Пойду и закрою. 18. После того, что случилось, я не верю ни одному твоему слову. 19. Апельсин никак не чистится. 20. Тебе не понравится это блюдо: оно очень острое.

Unit 7. SHALL

Глагол **shall** выражает обещание, намерение, угрозу, предостережение; необходимость совершения действия, выраженная в форме приказа или твердого обещания — **обязательно должен**.

В качестве модального глагола **shall** употребляется с неперфектным инфинитивом:

He shall get his money. Он получит свои деньги.

The child shall be punished for it. Ребёнок будет наказан за это.

Глагол **shall** также выражает запрос относительно дальнейших действий. *Shall we begin? Нам начинать?*

Употребляется:

1. В **утвердительных** и **отрицательных** предложениях для того, чтобы выразить:

а) приказ, предупреждение, предостережение или угрозу, направленные ко 2-му или 3-му лицу.

You **shall do** this work at once.

Вы должны сделать эту работу немедленно.

б) твердое, категорическое обещание, заверение, уверенность от лица говорящего:

>-3 <00030015>]TJ /TT0 1 Tf 0 Tc 0 Tw 5.133 0 Td (-)Tj /C2_0 1 Tf -0.005 Tc

тебе

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Comment on the use of shall in the following proverbs and sayings. Give their equivalents in your native language. Use them in situations of your own.



1. Man shall not live by bread alone. 2. He who does not work neither shall he eat. (He that will not work shall not eat.) 3. At the game's end we shall see who gains. 4. As a man lives, so shall he die. 5. They that take the sword shall perish with the sword. 6. He that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned. 7. He who touches pitch shall be defiled. 8. He who says what he likes, shall hear what he does not like.

Exercise 2. Comment on the meaning of shall. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Where shall we put this vase? 2. I'll begin again and you shan't stop me this time! 3. He shall repent (раскаиваться; сожалеть) for this neglect of duty. 4. You shall have it back tomorrow. 5. He shall never come here again! I'll take care of it. 6. 'How long shall you be away?' Sarah asked. 7. 'Shall I leave the candle for a little while?' I asked. 8. I give you my word; the work shall be done on time. 9. Persons under 18 shan't be employed in night-work. 10. I'll have coffee with you and then you shall play and sing for me. 11. I must ask that what I tell you shall be understood to be entirely confidential. 12. You shall not search my rooms. You have no right to do it. I forbid you! 13. He hasn't seen you and he shan't. 14. The police shall take you up (арестовывать). 15. You shall have all the news I can send you. 16. 'Shall I order a taxi?' he asked. 17. That shall be put an end to now and for ever! 18. He shall get his money. 18. When he comes in, nobody shall say a word. (order)

Exercise 3. Make suggestions to a friend for the following situations. Begin each sentence with *Shall we... ?*

1. You feel like going out this evening. ... *Shall we go out this evening?*...

2. You feel like having a snack in the nearest cafe.

3. You feel like having a holiday abroad.

4. You feel like going to a concert tonight.

5. You feel like travelling first class.

6. You feel like finishing the experiment sooner.

7. You feel like visiting your friends in the country.

8. You feel like going for a ride in the country.

Exercise 4. Reply to the following to express promise, warning or threat.

Example:

Unit 8. SHOULD AND OUGHT TO

Значение	Тип предложения	Инфинитив	Пример	Перевод
Моральное обязательство	(+), (-)	Неперфектный	<i>You should be always polite.</i>	<i>Следует всегда быть вежливым.</i>
Упрек	(+), (-)	Перфектный	<i>You shouldn't have done it.</i>	<i>Тебе не следовало этого делать.</i>
Совет	(+), (-)	Неперфектный	<i>You should see the doctor.</i>	<i>Вам следует показаться врачу.</i>
Предположение	(+), (-)	Неперфектный	<i>He should be at home now.</i>	<i>Он, должно быть, сейчас дома.</i>

Ought to имеет только одну форму. За ним следует инфинитив смыслового глагола с частицей **to**. Очень близок по значению глаголу **should**. Выражает необходимость совершения действия в силу чьего-либо мнения, отражающего общепринятые суждения, моральные принципы, обязательства и т. п. — **должен, следует** (мягче, чем **must**).



You ought to do it at once.

Вам следует сделать это сразу же.

You ought not to go alone.

Вам не следует идти одному.

Should в роли модального глагола очень близок по значению глаголу **ought (to)**.

Выражает:

необходимость совершения действия в силу чьего-либо субъективного, индивидуального мнения: **"следует"**;

1. В сочетании с неперфектным инфинитивом выражение совета, желательности, рекомендации относительно настоящего или будущего: **You should not say such words.** **Вам не следует говорить такие слова.**

2. Should + Perfect Infinitive выражение сожаления, упрек, порицание по поводу того, что:

а) действие было не выполнено (если предложение утвердительное). Соответствует русскому *следовало (бы), надо было (бы), должен был (бы)*.

He **should have driven** more carefully. *Ему следовало бы (нужно было) ехать более осторожно.* (но он не сделал этого)



б) что нежелательное действие совершилось (в отрицательных предложениях): She **shouldn't have gone** there. *Ей не нужно было ходить туда.*

Сравните:

Mary should have bought that book. It's very good.

Мэри следовало купить эту книгу (но она этого не сделала).

Mary shouldn't have bought that book. It's too expensive.

Мэри не следовало покупать эту книгу (но она её купила).

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Comment on the meaning of the verbs *should/ought to*. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. I think the government should do more to help homeless people.
2. You ought to say a word or two about yourself. 3. You shouldn't have come so soon. 4. I shouldn't stay up too late. You'll be tired tomorrow.
5. I don't think we ought to grumble. 6. You shouldn't have paid the plumber in advance. 7. She should be very glad to see you. 8. The nights should be cold up there in the mountains. 9. Why should I stay here? 10. Potatoes should grow well here. 11. You should have gone to the concert. Why should you have missed the music? 12. When is he going back? – How should I know? 13. Oughtn't you to be more careful? 14. Do you think I should see the doctor? 15. Do you think I should buy the red or the blue dress? 16. My friends don't think I should go to Britain next year. 17. I think we ought to go now. 18. You should have told me that you can't swim. You might have drowned.

Exercise 2. Comment on the use of *should* and *ought to* in the following proverbs and sayings. Give their equivalents in your native language. Make up a few situations in which you could use them.

1. Books and friends should be few but good. 2. Children should be seen and not heard. 3. Liars should have good memories. 4. Law-makers should not be law-breakers. 5. Blind men should judge no colours. 6. Those (people) who live in glass houses should not throw stones. 7. There should be a law against it. 8. Leave undone those things which one ought to have done. 9. The cobbler should stick to his last.

Exercise 3. Match these situations with *the advice* you might give in each one.

1. It's raining	a. You should take a rest.
2. It's too far to walk.	b. You should ask a policeman.
3. Someone doesn't know which way to go.	c. You should take an umbrella.
4. Someone is going to live overseas.	d. You should wear an overcoat.
5. Someone has to get up early in the morning.	e. You should see a doctor.
6. Someone hasn't got any money with them.	f. You should learn the language before you go.
7. It's going to be a cold day.	g. You should pay by cheque.
8. Someone is tired out.	h. You should take a taxi.
9. Someone has seen someone breaking into a shop window.	i. You should set your alarm clock.
10. Someone is feeling hot and has a headache	j. You should call the police.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences using *you ought to* or *you ought not to*.

1. ... **You ought to** drive carefully on a busy road.
2. ... **You ought not to** ...eat between meals if you want to lose weight.
3. pay your bills regularly.
4. be selfish.
5.smoke too heavily.
6. go to the dentist's regularly.
7. lie in bed late everyday.
8. clean your teeth at least twice a day.
9. eat a lot of sugar.
10. be more careful.

Exercise 5. You are giving advice to a friend. Use *should/ ought to* or *shouldn't/ought not to*.



Example: *Your friend is afraid he'll miss the train. Advise him to take a taxi. → You should (ought to) take a taxi.*

1. Your friend is going to visit Greece. Advise him to learn a few words of Greek before he goes. 2. Sally seems to forget about her promise given to your friend. Advise him to remind her. 3. Your friend is always coughing because he smokes too much. Advise him to stop smoking. 4. Your friend has a bad toothache. Advise him to go to the dentist. 5. Your friend rides his motorcycle at night without lights. You think it is dangerous. Advise him not to do it. 6. You have just seen a good film. Advise your friend to go and see it. 7. Your friend is explaining something to you the third time but you still don't understand. He begins to shout at you. Advise him not to be so impatient. 8. Your friend has been driving for six hours, so he's too tired. Advise him to have an hour's rest or not to drive. 9. The police are following your friend's car as he is driving so fast. Advise your friend not to drive so fast or drive slower. 10. Bob is willing to park the car but you see a No Parking sign. Advise him not to park here. 11. Your friend is leaving for an interview; he wants to produce a good impression on the employer. Advise him to be self-confident and think over before answering any question. 12. Your boss is working. He doesn't like to be bothered. Your colleague wants to see him. Advise him not to trouble the boss.

Exercise 6. Using *I think/I don't think* give your opinion about something.

Example: *You don't think it would be a good idea for Jill and Sam to get married. → I don't think Jill and Sam should get married.*



1. I think it would be a good idea to leave her alone now. 2. Peter has a bad cold! Tell him that you think it would be a good idea for him to stay in bed this evening. 3. You think it would be the right thing for all motorists to wear seat-belts. 4. You think it would be a good idea if this work was done systematically. 5. I don't think it would be the right thing for Alex to be talking so loud here. 6. Tony has just been offered a job. You think it would be a good idea for him to accept it. 7. Your friend usually works so hard to feed his large family. He's been too tired. You think it would be a good idea for him not to work so hard. 8. Your girl-friend is saving up money to buy a new car, so she works overtime five days a week, and

you can't fix an appointment on a working day. What do you think about it? 9. You think it would be a good idea for your secretary to learn to operate a telex machine. 10. Millions of people starve to death every year. You think it would be the right thing for governments to spend less money on animals and more money on people.

Exercise 7. Say that you think something will happen. Give reasons.



Example: *Do you think Sally will pass her exam? → She shouldn't pass her exam because she's wasting her time playing tennis.*

1. Do you think Boris Becker will win his tennis match against John McEnroy? 2. Do you think 50,000 roubles will be enough to do all the shopping? 3. Do you think Tommy will get the job he applied for? 4. Do you think Max will pass the Graduation Management Admission Test? 5. Do you think your brother will be admitted to study at Hong Kong Business School? 6. Do you think the project will be done in time? 7. Do you think your deputy will understand how our organization really works? 8. Do you think you will be able to find out who was behind the decision? 9. Do you think the company will survive if a recession comes? 10. Do you think the enterprise will do better next quarter?

Exercise 8. Read a situation and write a sentence with *should* (not)/*ought* (not) to and perfect infinitive to criticize a person who did the wrong thing.



Example: *It was very cold. Max, who had been ill recently, was walking without a coat. → Max **should** (ought to) **have put** a coat on.*

1. We went for a walk. While we were walking, we got hungry but we hadn't brought anything with us to eat. 2. The children normally go to bed at 9 o'clock. Yesterday at 9.30 there was an interesting programme on television, and the children were not in bed. They were watching television. 3. I went to Paris. Marcel lives in Paris but I didn't go to see him while I was there. When I saw him later, he said: ... 4. The speed limit was 30 miles an hour but Roy was driving at 50. He was fined £100. 5. The accident happened because Ted was driving on the wrong side of the road. 6. When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one. 7. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 9 o'clock. It was 9.20 when we came up to the shop but it was closed. 8. The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault. 9. I can't imagine Jane was

listening to our conversation. It was private. 10. Why didn't you come to the party the Walkers were arranging? It was great. 11. Many animals on the earth have become extinct because for years they were killed mostly for skins, bones or tusks. 12. If the governments had spent more money to save rare animals, these animals wouldn't be in danger of becoming extinct now.

Exercise 9. Express reproach by using *should* (not)/ *ought* (not) to with the perfect infinitive.



Example: *Ann had low marks in law last term, therefore she failed her exam. (help her) → You should (ought to) have helped her.*

1. Nick fell ill and missed many lessons. (*help him to catch up with the group*) 2. My mother wrote to me long ago and still she hasn't heard from me. (*answer the letter*) 3. Pat and I are no longer friends. I gave a promise to write a course paper for Pat but didn't keep it. (*break one's promise*) 4. I was sent to hospital because I took too much to heart the lies one of my friends was telling about my private life. (*worry about such nonsense*) 5. I believed that fellow, I trusted him all the money I had got, but he disappeared leaving me not a penny. (*believe that fellow; trust him*) 6. Bill advised me how to behave at the interview to produce a good impression on the employer but I did my own way and failed. Since that time I'm unemployed. (*follow one's advice*) 7. I happened to overhear you – I think you'll work faster if you assemble the parts this way. (*tell me that before*) 8. I took the dog for a walk in the park but soon I lost it. (*keep the dog on a lead*) 9. I lost my chance of winning \$10,000 in prize money when my husband admitted forgetting to post my entry form. (*post one's entry form oneself*) 10. You know, I lost my job at a car factory last week after making an unfortunate remark about my boss's wife, (*think over before you talk; keep one's mouth shut*).

Exercise 10. Express your disagreement with the following, giving your reasons.



Example: *You should go to bed. → Why should I? It's not so late and I'm not sleepy.*

1. You should give him all possible support. 2. I think you are sorry about what has happened. 3. You should express your opinion openly. 4. You should thank John for his advice. 5. You should make a speech at the annual conference. 6. Mr. Levin won't be in this week. I suggest you should cover his workload. 7. You seem to like the added responsibility your

new job gives you. 8. You have some free time. Will you copy all this material? 9. You ought to think more of her problem. 10. I think mummy should retire to look after the grandchildren.

Exercise 11. Complete these sentences by inserting if ... should ...

Example: *I don't want to be late tonight but don't worry if I...→ I don't want to be late tonight but don't worry if I should be late home.*

1. I don't suppose you will need any help but... just let me know. 2. I don't think there will be any letters for me while I'm away but ... can you send them to this address? 3. I don't suppose you'll see your brother this evening but... can you remind him of our meeting on Friday? 4. I don't think Rosa will arrive before I get home but ... can you look after her until I come? 5. It doesn't look like rain but ... can you bring in the washing from the garden? 6. I don't suppose you'll go to Bristol this week, but ... can you take a bonsai for my mother with you? 7. I don't believe you'll be given a permission to do it but ... I'll be happy to help you. 8. Sorry, madam, we have no news about the missing plane yet but ... we let you know immediately. 9. I don't suppose you'll work the photocopier today but ... can I ask you to show me how to operate it? 10. I don't suppose you'll have been able to finish the project by Friday as too much work is left to be done but ... can you inform me at once? 11. I don't think the traffic will be very heavy early in the morning but ... we won't be able to keep to the main road. 12. I don't think there'll be a problem with publishing your book here but ... can you consult the agency's lawyer at once?

Exercise 12. Read a sentence and then write a new one (beginning in the way shown) which means the same as the first sentence.

Example: *"Why don't you go away for a few days?" he suggested to me. He suggested that → He suggested that I should go away for a few days.*



1. ... "I think it would be a good idea to see a specialist," the doctor said to me. The doctor recommended that 2. "You really must stay a little longer," Julie said to me. Julie insisted that 3. "Why don't you visit the museum after lunch?" I said to them. I suggested that 4. "You must apologize for being rude to me," said Marion. Marion demanded that 5. "We think it would be better if Smith was dropped from the team," Johnny Walker said, and Brian McGuire supported him. They suggested that 6. "My honour must be satisfied," exclaimed Kenneth. Kenneth insisted that 7. "You must pay the rent by Friday at the latest," he said to us. He demanded that 8. "It's necessary to speed up the housing problem in the area, they said! It was recommended that

Exercise 13. Make one sentence of two by using *should* after the adjectives.

Example: *Is Paul late? It's strange really because he's usually in time.*
→ *It's strange that Paul **should** be late.*

1. You have been living in the same street for ten years and have never got to know each other? It's incredible. 2. Are you saying that they have crossed the river at this time of the year? It's very doubtful. 3. You've said the same thing I was going to say. That's funny really. 4. You can't understand how Martin left without saying goodbye? But isn't it typical of him? 5. These guys have the same name. It's odd. 6. What has made you surprised? Holly and Jolly are their children. And parents usually worry about their children. It's only natural. 7. I think that students must take interest not only in studies but in public life too. It's important. 8. I know you're upset about what has happened to the department. But it's natural. 9. You are saying that Mr. Harwyn has resigned? It's unthinkable. He's only 52.

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with *should (have)* + the verb in brackets.

1. Margaret ***should pass***..... the exam. She's been studying very hard. (pass)

2. You missed a great party last night. You ***should have come***..... (come)

3. We don't see you enough. You and see us more often. (come)

4. I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I? (do)

5. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I what you said. (do)

6. I'm playing tennis with Jill tomorrow. She - she's much better than me. (win)

7. We lost the match but we We were the better team. (win)

8. 'Is John here yet?' 'Not yet, but he here soon.' (be)

9. I posted the letter three days ago, so it by now. (arrive)

Exercise 15. Read the situations and write sentences with *should/shouldn't*. Some of the sentences are past and some are present.

1. I'm feeling sick. I ate too much. ***I shouldn't have eaten so much.***

2. That man on the motorbike isn't wearing a helmet. That's dangerous.
He ***should be wearing a helmet.***

3. When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one. We

4. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It is 9 o'clock now but the shop isn't open yet

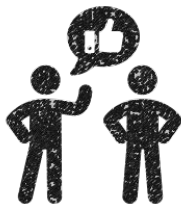
5. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Catherine is doing 50. She

6. I went to Paris. A friend of mine lives in Paris but I didn't go to see him while I was there. When I saw him later, he said: You

7. I was driving behind another car. Suddenly, the driver in front stopped without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault.

8. I walked into a wall. I wasn't looking where I was going.

Exercise 16. Translate these sentences into English using *should/ought to*.



1. Если вдруг пойдет дождь, принеси, пожалуйста, белье из сада. 2. Велосипедистам не следует ездить без света в сумерках. Это опасно. 3. Владелец дома потребовал, чтобы мы внесли квартплату до понедельника. 4. Стив предложил нам посетить выставку технических средств обучения. 5. Вчера состоялась очень интересная встреча с Ричардом Бартоном, известным британским бизнесменом.

Тебе стоило бы пойти. 6. Да, я знаю, что с тобой произошло, и сочувствую тебе. Но тебе не следовало доверять все свои деньги малознакомому человеку! 7. Я уверен, наше предприятие, несмотря на экономический спад, будет и далее успешно работать. 8. Если ты хочешь произвести хорошее впечатление на представителя фирмы, тебе следует прежде всего держаться уверенно.

Exercise 17. Translate the following sentences into English using *'ought to'* and *'should'* wherever possible.

1. Я прошу извинения. Мне не следовало этого говорить. 2. Мне думается, вам надо бы проявить хоть какое-то уважение к старшим. 3. Я подумал, что тебе нужно бы знать об этом. 4. Теперь я расстроил ее. Мне не нужно было этого говорить. 5. «Я сказал что-нибудь такое, чего мне не следовало говорить?» – спросил он у матери. 6. Не стоит задавать таких вопросов. 7. Ну, что же, вы были правы. Мне не так надо было делать это. 8. Как ты думаешь, чем мне следовало бы заняться? 9. Я был с тобой более откровенен, чем мне следовало бы. 10. Я сказал, что ей совсем не следовало бы приходить с ним. 11. Не стоит быть столь критичным в твоём возрасте, Фрэнк. 12. Энн – моя сестра. – Мне следовало бы догадаться. Вы похожи на нее. 13. Ей надо было бы раньше об этом вспомнить. 14. Мне хочется сделать то, чего не следует делать.

Unit 9. REVISION CONSOLIDATION

Exercise 1. Modal verbs. Ability (*can/be able to*). Mild and strong obligation (*have to/should/must*).

1. There was a woman with a big hat in front of me. I see anything.
A. couldn't B. wasn't able to C. can't
2. Students attend gym classes if they don't want to.
A. don't have to B. mustn't C. shouldn't
3. I'm sorry, you're in my light, I see what I'm doing.
A. couldn't B. 'm not able to C. can't
4. He dial the number although he was going to faint.
A. could B. was able to C. couldn't
5. I think I visit you only next month.
A. have to B. 'm able to C. 'll be able to
6. The car has broken down so I'm afraid we walk.
A. must B. have to C. can
7. Put your hands up if you hear me.
A. can B. 'll be able to C. are able to
8. Iwalk until I was three years old.
A. wasn't able to B. couldn't C. could
9. They walk 10 miles although it rained hard.
A. were able to B. could C. weren't able to
10. My cough is terrible. I stop smoking.
A. must B. should C. have to
11. Don't you think you visit your grandmother in hospital?
A. have to B. should C. need to
12. According to our rules, you run around making so much noise.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. don't have to
13. That sign means you park here. Try the next street.
A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. don't have to
14. I wear glasses since my childhood.
A. have to B. have had to C. must
15. If you hadn't been so late, wehim.
A. could meet B. were able to meet C. could have met
16. I can sleep late tomorrow because I go to work.
A. don't have to B. mustn't C. shouldn't
17. She a famous dancer but she had broken her leg in childhood.
A. was able to become B. could become C. could have become

18. You water this plant every day or it will die.

A. mustn't B. don't have to C. shouldn't

19. What do to get a driving license?

A. do people have to B. must people C. have people

20. I'm not particularly busy. I type this text for you in an hour.

A. can B. am able to C. 'll have to

Exercise 2. Modal verbs: deduction ('must be/can't be');

obligation('have to/must'); 'didn't need to' and 'needn't have done'.

1. The film starts at 10 o'clock and you. late, because you have our tickets.

A. can't be B. mustn't be C. don't need to be

2. I a meal last night because we went out and the food was uneaten.

A. needn't have cooked B. didn't have to cook C. mustn't cook

3. You baked a lot of cakes. I think you us.

A. must have been expecting B. have to be expecting C. must expect

4. Something to him. He promised to be here two hours ago.

A. must happen B. must have happened C. had to happen

5. They be hungry. They haven't eaten since morning.

A. must B. have to C. had to

6. I called you yesterday, but you didn't answer. You

A. had to sleep B. must be sleeping C. must have been sleeping

7. – Where is she now? – She her final exam.

A. has to take B. must be taking C. must have been taking

8. Don't panic! We miss our plane, we have plenty of time.

A. mustn't B. can't C. don't have to

9. I the washing because I knew they had already washed everything.

A. mustn't do B. didn't need to do C. needn't have done

10. Your handwriting clear otherwise it is not possible to read your papers.

A. must be B. can be C. must have been

11. The alarm clock went off and I

A. must get up B. must have got up C. had to get up

12. He thought he had lost the key and he kicked the door down. He it because the key was in his pocket.

A. mustn't do B. didn't need to do C. needn't have done

13. Someone is calling. It Ann, she's having a lecture now.

A. mustn't be B. can't be C. doesn't have to be

14. We had enough foreign currency left, so I any more.

A. mustn't buy B. didn't need to buy C. needn't have bought

15. We late for the train or we'll miss the meeting.
 A. mustn't be B. can't be C. mustn't have been
16. I be very careful not to upset him.
 A. can B. must C. need to
17. I enjoy parties unless I make speeches.
 A. don't have B. should C. have to
18. Bill has just left the Army. He wear a uniform.
 A. doesn't need to B. mustn't C. oughtn't to
19. The doctor says that I get out of bed.
 A. mustn't B. don't have to C. need not to
20. There is nobody in. They shopping.
 A. should have gone B. must have gone C. ought to have done

Exercise 3. Choose the most appropriate meaning for each sentence.

1. You mustn't lose heart.
 - a. Don't have an operation.
 - b. Don't give up hope.
2. Where's my glass?
 - a. I need a drink.
 - b. I can't see.
3. All goods must be paid for in advance.
 - a. Nothing enjoyable in life is free.
 - b. You have to pay for these things first.
4. This hotel has class.
 - a. You can study hotel management here.
 - b. It is a good quality hotel.
5. I don't have the means to help you.
 - a. I'm not able to help.
 - b. I can't understand what help you need.
6. I'd like some china.
 - a. I want to go abroad.
 - b. I need some cups and plates.

Exercise 4. Choose the most suitable word or phrase underlined.

- a) We can't be lost. It isn't allowed/I don't believe it.
- b) Jane is bound to be late. She always is/She must be.
- c) Late-comers are to report to the main office. It's a good idea/It's the rule.
- d) You don't have to stay unless it's necessary/if you don't want to.
- e) Astronauts must feel afraid sometimes. They're supposed to/It's only natural.

- f) You can't come in here. It isn't allowed/I don't believe it.
 g) All motorcyclists have to wear crash helmets. It's a good idea/It's the rule.
 h) I ought not to tell Jack. It's not a good idea/It's the rule.
 i) We should be there soon. I expect so/It's absolutely certain.
 j) You'd better leave now. That's my advice/That's an order!

Exercise 5. Use the following to complete the extract from a radio programme below. The first one has been done for you.

1. We have to do something.
2. What can we do?
3. We could solve the problem.
4. We have to improve the public transport system.
5. We ought to reduce fares.
6. The Government should provide more money.
7. It would encourage people to leave their cars at home.
8. We need to introduce higher car-park charges.
9. We ought to employ more traffic wardens.
10. It would discourage drivers.
11. Will they do anything about the problem?
12. We must find a solution quickly.



London in the rush-hour! Everyone complains about it, don't they? And everyone agrees that (1) ... ***something has to be done***. But (2) ... about the endless traffic jams, the late trains and the overcrowded buses? We've been out to ask people in the street how they think (3) Nearly everyone feels that (4) ... and that (5) To do this, they say that (6) ... and then (7) Other people feel that (8) ... and (9) ... so that (10) ... from taking their cars into the city centre. But (11) ... in the near future? We hope so, because (12) Otherwise, one day soon, London's traffic will come to a complete standstill.

Exercise 6. Put in an appropriate modal verb.

1. Excuse me, ... you lend me your pen for a moment? 2. I ... write to Dick – I've owed him a letter for months. 3. We haven't decided where to go on holiday. We ... go to Wales again, but I'm not sure if we ... afford it. 4. At least 500,000 more houses ... be built as soon as possible. 5. "There's somebody at the door. Who ... it be? – "It ... be Barbara – she's in France". – "Of course, it ... be Mike. He said he'd call in to collect his shopping". 6. Rents ... be controlled by the government. 7. We're afraid that our landlord ... raise our rent soon. 8. He ... be drunk – I ... understand a word he says. 9. Everybody ... know how to do simple first aid. 10. David ... to

have made a report at the conference but he fell ill. 11. I'm feeling sick. I ... have eaten so many sweets. 12. If you ... allow me, I ... copy your remarks into my diary. 13. You knew Paul was going to that place. You ... have warned him about the danger!

Exercise 7. Complete the following pieces of conversation, heard at a party, with a suitable modal verb. Sometimes there may be more than one acceptable answer.

1. – Another glass of wine, Harry?
– No, thanks. I ... have a beer this time.
– Harry, you ... drink too much or you ... drive home!
2. – Who's that man over there, talking to Peter?
– Oh, I ... remember his name, but I think he ... work with Sheila before she changed her job.
3. – You ... be Sheila's sister! You look just like her!
4. – I thought Tom was coming to the party.
– Oh, he phoned earlier to say he ... be late.
5. – You ... try one of these sandwiches, Terry. They're awfully nice.
6. – ... you ... dance, Catherine?
– Not really, if you don't mind. I ... sit here and talk.
7. – It's awfully late, Derek. We ... go home.
– Oh, we ... leave yet. Tomorrow's Saturday.
8. – ... I open a window, Sheila? It's awfully hot in here.
– Yes, of course. ... you manage, or ... I do it for you?
9. – I ... give you a lift home if you like, Mary.
– If you ... drop me off at the end of my road, I'd be very grateful.
10. – Lovely party, Sheila. Thanks for inviting us.
– Well, I was glad you ... come.

Exercise 8. Look at this job advertisement which appeared in the Situations Vacant column of a regional newspaper.



RADIO

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY: Radio programme presenter (age range: 18 – 28) for new “Youth Now” music programme on local radio. Must be sympathetic to young people generally and have interests in and knowledge of recent trends in the pop music field. Some interview and travel work also involved (expenses paid), but no broadcasting experience necessary.

Apply with full curriculum vitae: Box No. 1094.

The three candidates below were all shortlisted and invited to interview. Read through the brief descriptions of each of them and write your respons-

es of your first choice for the job, your second choice or your responses not to offer the job. The responses should be based solely upon the information provided. Use as many modal verbs as possible.

Example: JENNY PUGH

Age: 25

Married with 1-year-old baby

Not interested in clothes

Enjoys pop music and goes to rock concerts occasionally

Has strong Scottish accent

Works in old people's home

Is highly critical of "the media" – feels that young people are manipulated by press, TV and radio.

My first choice for the job would be Jenny Pugh as she is mature enough to understand the problems of young people. Her interest in pop music **may** mean she keeps up with current developments. She **must** be a sympathetic sort of person to work with old people and her ideas about the media **might** bring a fresh approach to youth radio programmes.

JULIE WATERS

Age: 27

Smart appearance; good dress sense

Married: two young children

Qualified piano teacher

Likes modern music, including some "pop"

Also interested in ballroom dancing

Lively, attractive personality

Thinks that young people should be free to experiment with fashions and life-styles.

ADRIAN LEWIS

Age: 21

Casual but tidy appearance

Unmarried; lives with parents

University student doing research into early European music; plays in local brass band; sings in church choir. Attends "Keep Fit" evening classes

Sincere, thoughtful person

Collects jazz records.

DAVID ADAMS

Age: 19

Untidy, "punk" appearance

No special musical talent

Unemployed; unmarried
Lives in lodgings with friends
Once worked as assistant road manager for local pop group
Quick talker; interested in fashion
Hopes to go to the USA when older and richer.

Continue in about 50 words each of the three paragraphs, giving your reasons for your choice:

1. My first choice for the job would be
2. My second choice would be
3. I would not offer the job to

Exercise 9. Insert the verbs can, could, may, might, should, would.

1. you be prosperous and happy! 2. I trust that your fears not be realized. 3. In my perplexity I appealed to my guide to know what I do. 4. A good general makes every preparation against defeat, such a contingency arise. 5. It makes my blood boil to think that such cruelties go on around us. 6. such circumstances arise, I shall take steps to deal with them. 7. Whatever have happened, the result is the same. 8. Who can say what have happened, had not the accident been averted? 9. Some of these rocks perhaps have been deposited by passing icebergs. 10. He was so indifferent to public opinion that he did not care what the papers say. 11. I support your enterprise, but I am not yet convinced that it deserves it. 12. With a little encouragement, he do wonders. 13. I am not likely to be moved by anything you say; I judge by results. 14. Let him show what he has done; then we perhaps believe his words. 15. We hope that Your Majesty long rule over us, and that your reign be as glorious as those of your predecessors.

Exercise 10. Underline the correct modal verb in these sentences.

1. She can / can't be Italian with a name like Smith!
2. I may / can't be able to come.
3. A: Someone's at the door. B: That can / will be Joan.
4. You could have been / must have been crazy to do something as dangerous as that!
5. He can't have been / may have been the murderer because he has an excellent alibi.
6. I might / can not be able to come, so don't wait for me.
7. It may / must be cold tomorrow.
8. Who could have / should have done such a terrible thing?
9. Hurry up, we're late! We might / should have been ready hours ago.

10. He could / can have been the one who started the fire but we're really not really sure.

Exercise 11. Match a first sentence with a second one (a-j) to make short exchanges.

1. "Shall we go to a Chinese restaurant this evening?"	
2. "May I borrow your calculator for a moment?"	
3. "Would you help me get the dinner ready?"	
4. "You shouldn't get upset so easily."	
5. "You ought to have gone to the doctor as soon as you felt bad."	
6. "Do you think I should go and complain to the manager?"	
7. "I'm sorry but you can't hand in the assignment a month late."	
8. "Could I have some time off to visit my friend in hospital?"	
9. "Can I get you anything from the shops?"	
10. "You shouldn't have spoken like that to your mother."	
a) "Not really; I'll be popping out myself in a minute."	
b) "I'd rather stay at home."	
c) "Actually, it would be difficult to do without you right now."	
d) "Could you give me another week then?"	
e) "It's up to you really; it depends how strongly you feel."	
f) "I'm sorry but I'm using it."	
g) "I've apologized; what else can I do?"	
h) "Do I have to? I've got to do my homework."	
i) "I can't help it; he really makes me furious."	
j) "I couldn't because there was no one to take me."	

Exercise 12. Rewrite the sentences to make them refer to the past.

- You don't have to do this exercise.
- I must post the letters at once.
- I have to take the pills three times a day.
- They must be away on holiday.
- We can't see the top of the building.
- He can't be a magician.
- We mustn't shout in the classroom.
- He won't go to bed early.
- That will be Benjamin on the phone.
- You should be more careful.



Exercise 13. Transform positive sentences into negative.

- You'll have to help me to do this translation.
- You must stop here.

- c. You must learn the whole poem.
- d. They had to take off their shoes.
- e. He must be speaking German.
- f. We had to wear a uniform.

Exercise 14. Transform the sentences into questions and negations.

1. A lot of kids can work on computers now. 2. They can always ask us for help. 3. She can sing professionally. 4. You can believe me. 5. He can trust his partners. 6. She will be able to leave the hospital soon. 7. We could always get tickets to the Bolshoi Theatre when we were students. 8. My Granny is able to look after herself. 9. I can give you a lift to the supermarket. 10. My family will be able to move to the country in a few years. 11. My parents can always give me good advice. 12. He was able to explain everything to the police. 13. The detective will be able to find the criminal. 14. He could play football very well when he was a teenager. 15. She can be here at exactly eight o'clock. The manager couldn't pay the workers.

Exercise 15. Fill in the gaps with *can*, *may*, *be able to* in the correct form.

1. ____ you tell me the time, please? 2. I'm sorry, there's nothing I ____ do about it. 3. I'm sure he ____ do it in future. 4. You ____ get back to your childhood. 5. Next summer we ____ visit you. 6. When I was young, I ____ run very fast. 7. Meeting new people ____ be very exciting. 8. That ____ be true! It's absolutely impossible. 9. I am not sure, but you ____ be right. 10. It was so noisy that we ____ hear anything. 11. He said it ____ be wise to call the police. 12. The patient is recovering. Soon he ____ go home. 13. ____ smell the gas? 14. It ____ rain soon, but who knows? If it rains, we ____ do some housework. 15. He knew he ____ always turn to his father for help. 16. The child was sure that nobody ____ help him. 17. The weatherman said it ____ snow by the end of the week. 18. ____ I trouble you for a minute? 19. He hoped that he ____ run away from prison. 20. Nobody ____ tell me what to do. I ____ seem silly, but I am not!

Exercise 16. Rewrite these suggestions starting with the words given. (suggestion)

- 1. Let's go to the theatre./How about ... going to the theatre? ...
- 2. We should get started as soon as possible. /It might be a good idea ...
- 3. You could write and ask her yourself./You might like to ...
- 4. Why don't we take a winter holiday for a change?/What about ...
- 5. Couldn't you just pay at the end of the month?/You could ...
- 6. We could take a week off in July./Let's ...
- 7. You could ask Bill to help./What ...

8. Why don't you ring and tell them you're coming?/You ...
9. We could borrow the equipment from Peter./Couldn't ...
10. Why don't we keep quiet about that?/It might ...

Exercise 17. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. You shouldn't to have told him that.
2. Would you have mind helping me with this?
3. We were been able to book a hotel room through a travel agency.
4. Can you please to pass the salt?
5. He might have had left his wallet at home.
6. You are not allowed it to enter that part of the building.
7. Sonia should be know about his refusal to co-operate.
8. They needn't to have spent so much money redecorating their house.
9. He may be is waiting for the bus.
10. Ellen is likely that to return sooner than expected.
11. You should to go now.
12. You mustn't to let anyone know about our agreement.
13. Would you mind if my asking you a personal question?

Exercise 18. Choose the correct variant.

1. You mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
A. should be B. are supposed to be C. must be D. ought to be
2. I happy to see him, but I didn't have time.
A. will have been B. would be C. will be D. would have been
3. We Switzerland four times during the 1970s.
A. used to visit B. would visit C. visited D. will visit
4. 'Why isn't Tim here yet?' 'It ... be because his mother is ill again.'
A. may B. can C. might D. could
5. If I hadn't come along at that moment, Jim the one arrested instead of the real thief.
A. might have been B. may have been C. can have been D. could have been
6. Jenny leave the hospital only six hours after the baby was born.
A. was able to B. could C. can D. is able to
7. The car broke down and we a taxi.
A. must have got B. had got to get C. had to get D. must get
8. You whisper. Nobody can hear us.
A. needn't B. don't have to C. mustn't D. need to
9. Although he didn't have a ticket, Ken come in.
A. could B. can C. might D. was allowed to

Exercise 19. Study these examples:

1. It would be a good idea to quit smoking. → *You should quit smoking.*
2. Shall I help you with the washing-up? → *Would you like me to help you with the washing-up?*
3. It's forbidden to feed the animals in the zoo. → *You mustn't feed the animals in the zoo./You aren't allowed to feed the animals in the zoo.*
4. May/Might I borrow your dictionary? → *Would you mind if I borrowed your dictionary?*
5. Let's go to the beach. → *Shall we go to the beach?*
6. Perhaps she has got lost. → *She may have got lost.*
7. They are likely to buy a new house. → *It's likely that they will buy a new house. They'll probably buy a new house.*
8. I'm sure she didn't go to the party. → *She can't have gone to the party.*
9. I'm sure he has got our message. → *He must have got your message.*
10. It's not necessary to water the plants again. → *You don't have to water the plants again/You don't need to water the plants again/You needn't water the plants again.*
11. Was it necessary for you to get up so early? → *Did you need to get up so early?/Did you have to get up so early?*
12. It wasn't necessary for him to buy so many flowers. → *He needn't have bought so many flowers.*

Exercise 20. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

Example: *The teacher gave me permission to leave the room.*

Could – *The teacher said that I could leave the room.*

1. In the end, I couldn't make it to the party because I had too much work to do.
able In the end, I come to the party because I had too much work to do.
2. At school, she was the fastest runner in her class.
could At school, she than anyone else in her class.
3. Although I'm good at physics, I don't think I'll manage to pass the exam.
able In spite of being good at physics I don't think pass the exam.
4. We weren't obliged to attend all the classes because some of them were optional.
have We to all the classes because some of them were optional.
5. If I don't find a job soon, I won't be able to pay the bills.
have I need to pay the bills so find a job soon.

6. 'All telephone calls made from the office must be paid for,' said the manager.

had The manager told for all telephone calls made from the office.

7. I took a lot of suntan lotion with me but I didn't need it.

taken I so much suntan lotion with me.

8. The traffic warden said we weren't allowed to park the car outside the bank.

could The traffic warden told park the car outside the bank.

9. I think you can manage without a pullover in this weather.

need You wear a pullover in this weather.

10. Oxygen masks were essential when they got to the top of the mountain.

had They..... oxygen masks when they reached the top of the mountain.

Exercise 21. Complete these sentences with modal verbs.

1. New York smokers go out into the street.

2. You only find a few bars where smoking is allowed.

3. You smoke in most restaurants.

4. "Smokers be able to smoke at work," say non-smokers.

5. Soon restaurants all be non-smoking.

6. Some people think that smoking be banned in people's homes.

7. One day smoking be illegal in the USA.

Exercise 22. Look at these comments about smoking. Complete them with can/can't, must, should/shouldn't or ought to. Sometimes more than one variant is possible.

1. I understand why people smoke. It tastes horrible.

2. If people get ill from smoking, they pay for the treatment. Why I pay more taxes for it ?

3. Smokers have to go outside to smoke. Employers provide places for them to smoke.

4. I'm sorry, sir, but you put the cigarette out. You smoke here. It's a nonsmoking area. If you want to smoke you go outside.

5. The government ban smoking completely so that we all breathe clean air.

6. Why anyone else decide whether I smoke in my own home? It's ridiculous.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение.....	3
Общие сведения о модальных глаголах.....	4
Unit 1. CAN, COULD AND BE ABLE TO.....	7
Unit 2. MAY, MIGHT AND BE ALLOWED (PERMITTED) TO.....	17
Unit 3. MUST.....	25
Unit 4. HAVE TO.....	32
Unit 5. BE TO.....	35
Unit 6. WILL AND WOULD.....	38
Unit 7. SHALL.....	43
Unit 8. SHOULD AND OUGHT TO.....	46
Unit 9. REVISION CONSOLIDATION.....	55

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