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им. Н.А. ДОБРОЛЮБОВА»
(НГЛУ)**

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MODAL VERBS
МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Учебное пособие
для студентов II курса факультета английского языка

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие включает необходимые справочные
материалы по грамматической теме «Modal Verbs», разнообразные
упражнения для развития грамматических навыков у студентов II курса.
Задания выполняются в аудитории под наблюдением преподавателя и
самостоятельно.

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Структура пособия включает подробную справочную информацию по теме «Модальные глаголы» и систему упражнений, направленных на формирование соответствующих грамматических навыков студентов младших курсов. В пособие также включены разнообразные речевые упражнения, направленные на развитие навыков говорения и использования модальных глаголов в речи.

Предлагаемое пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для внеаудиторной работы.

PART I

General Characteristics of Modal Verbs

MUST

REVISION

1. *Strong obligation*

We use **must** in affirmative statements to say what is necessary, and to give orders and strong advice to ourselves and other people. In such sentences the obligation normally comes from the speaker (compare with **have to**).

Students must register at the library in the first week of term.

I really must improve my pronunciation.

You must be here before eight o'clock tomorrow.

Must is often used in written rules and instructions:

Applications for the job must be received by 15 June.

2. *Prohibition*

Must not is used to prohibit and to refer to prohibitions.

You mustn't park on double yellow lines in England.

Past	Present	Future
had to do smth	must + simple infinitive	will have to do smth
In reported speech: Everybody told me I must stop being nervous. If the meaning is 'obligation', it's possible to use had to, was obliged to. <i>Mum told me that I had to do my homework.</i>		

NEW STRUCTURES

1. Supposition (complete certainty)

Past	Present	Future
must + perfect infinitive	must + simple infinitive must + continuous infinitive	to be sure / certain to do smth

Must + simple infinitive is used to express the conclusion that something is certain or highly probable.

You must be Jane's sister - you resemble her so much.

Kate must have a problem - she has been crying since morning.

You must be exhausted. You have been tidying up the flat since morning.

We use **must + continuous infinitive** to express suppositions about the actions happening at the moment of speaking:

The children must be playing football now.

We can use **must + perfect infinitive** to express conclusions about the past actions.

'A man phoned while you were in the garden.' *'It **must have been** Jack.'*

Note! Must is not used to express certainty in questions and negative sentences. It is possible to use **can/can't** or principle verbs with a negative meaning, e.g. to fail.

There's someone at the door. Who can it be?

It can't be the milkman at the door. It's only eight o'clock.

Jenny is so sad. She must have failed her exam.

Must is normal in this sense in question tags, e.g. *It must be nice to live in Italy, mustn't it?*

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using **must** + *simple infinitive* to express **obligation**, **necessity**.

- 1) My pronunciation leaves much to be desired. I must ...
- 2) Last week I was ill and missed several important lectures, now I must ... to catch up with the group.
- 3) I'm feeling really unfit. I must ...
- 4) I haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I must ...
- 5) (exam instructions) You are to answer 10 questions. Your answers must ...
- 6) You have put on weight. You must ...
- 7) Your hair seems to be too long. You must ...
- 8) Shame on you! You lied to me! You mustn't ... in future.
- 9) While traveling by plane you must ...
- 10) If you borrow a book in our library, you must ...
- 11) While driving a car, you must ...
- 12) When a student John studied German, since then he has forgotten a lot, he must...

Exercise 2

Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form using **must** to express **supposition**.

- 1) That cafe must ... very good. It's always full of people. (be)
- 2) Look. Claire is putting on her hat and coat. She must ... out. (go)
- 3) You are going on holiday next week. You must ... forward to it. (look)
- 4) I wish I'd seen the match. She must ... really well to win. (play)
- 5) Being so well-known, you must ... hundreds of letters each week. (receive)
- 6) Sarah knows a lot about films. She must ... to the cinema a lot. (be)
- 7) Ted isn't at work today. He must ... ill. (fall)

- 8) They haven't lived here for very long. They must ... very few people. (know)
- 9) There is a man standing outside the cafe. He must ... for somebody. (wait)
- 10) There is a man walking behind us. He has been walking behind us for the last twenty minutes. He must ... us. (follow)
- 11) I have just seen Jane choosing a new book. She must ... (read) now.
- 12) The Browns are leaving for Moscow tomorrow. They must ... (pack) their suitcases now.

Exercise 3

Read the situations and use the words in brackets to make sentences with ***must*** + ***perfect infinitive*** to express ***conclusions about the past actions***.

- 1) I haven't seen the people next door for ages. (they / go away)
- 2) When I got back to my car, the door was unlocked. (I / forget / to lock it)
- 3) The dress you bought is very good quality. (you / pay / a lot of money)
- 4) I can't find my gloves. (I / leave / them in the restaurant yesterday)
- 5) The door bell rang, but I didn't hear it. (I / asleep)
- 6) James wasn't at work last week. (he / ill)
- 7) I left my bicycle outside the house last night and now it has gone. (somebody / steal)
- 8) You got here very quickly. (you / walk / very fast)
- 9) I didn't sleep a wink all night and now I seem to be running a temperature. (I / catch a cold)
- 10) The dress is so unusual and fits you like a glove. (you / order it at the dressmaker's)
- 11) That awful stain has been removed. (you / use / an excellent detergent)
- 12) You speak perfect French. (you / attend / special courses / in France)

Exercise 4

Paraphrase the sentences using ***must*** to express ***supposition***.

- 1) The child is running a temperature and there are some splotches on his face. Evidently, he has caught chicken pox.
- 2) Our friends from Russia went for a walk in the morning and haven't returned yet. No doubt, they have taken the wrong turn and got lost.
- 3) Steve seems to be so upset. Obviously, the teacher has reprimanded him for missing classes.
- 4) You are in such a good shape. Evidently, you have been keeping to a diet and doing a lot of exercises.
- 5) It is so cold and you haven't put on your hat. No doubt, you will fall ill again.
- 6) I haven't seen Jane in the theatre. Obviously, she didn't manage to buy a ticket, because they had been sold out.
- 7) There are dark clouds in the sky. No doubt, it's going to rain.
- 8) George hasn't attended classes for three months. Most probably he will fail his exams.
- 9) I don't see Jack's rollerblades anywhere. Obviously, he is rollerblading now.
- 10) You haven't eaten since morning. Surely, you are hungry.
- 11) The Clarks have a thorough housecleaning every weekend. It's Saturday today. Surely, they are cleaning up the flat now.
- 12) George has graduated from university recently. Evidently, he is looking for a job at the moment.

Exercise 5

Translate the sentences into English using ***must*** to express ***supposition***.

- 1) Лиза вчера сильно кашляла, а сегодня пропустила лекции. Должно быть, она заболела.
- 2) Скорее всего, операция оказалась неудачной. Его до сих пор не выписали из больницы.

- 3) Джек не сдал экзамены. Должно быть, он занимался спустя рукава и не относился к учебе серьезно.
- 4) Пирог совсем не поднялся. Должно быть, я забыла положить какой-то ингредиент.
- 5) Скорее всего, мы опоздаем на спектакль. Осталось всего 10 минут.
- 6) Когда он вернулся из командировки, в квартире все было перевернуто вверх дном. Очевидно, в квартиру забрались воры.
- 7) Почему бы не зайти в это кафе? Ты, должно быть, очень проголодалась.
- 8) Джеймс не появлялся в офисе на этой неделе. Скорее всего, он все еще не вернулся из командировки.
- 9) Наши друзья уехали в Сочи. Должно быть, они сейчас купаются и загорают.
- 10) Джон пропустил два месяца занятий. Скорее всего, он не сдал экзамены.
- 11) Придя домой из магазина, Лиза обнаружила, что туфли ей малы. Должно быть, продавщица перепутала коробки.
- 12) В городе сегодня были ужасные пробки. Скорее всего, они не успели на поезд.

HAVE TO

REVISION

1. Obligation

	Past	Present	Future
+	had to + simple infinitive	have to + simple infinitive	will have to + simple infinitive
?	Did+ ☺ + have to + simple infinitive	Do / does + ☺ + have to + simple infinitive	Will + ☺ + have to + simple infinitive

Note! It's possible to use *have to* in Present Perfect.

Have you ever had to drink fish oil? I have never had to do it.

Have to expresses *obligation*. It is used to substitute *must* when the latter is grammatically impossible (in the past or future). *Have to* shows external obligation that is out of our control and is imposed by somebody else.

She had to pay for the extra luggage.

I have to do a lot of overtime.

Note! **Have got to** is the same as **have to**. It is more informal and common for spoken English.

Dad, I've got to go to the driving class.

2. Necessity / Absence of necessity

	Past	Present	Future
+	had to + simple infinitive	have to + simple infinitive	will have to + simple infinitive
–	did not + have to + simple infinitive	do / does not + have to + simple infinitive	will not + have to + simple infinitive
?	Did + ☺ + have to + simple infinitive	Do / does + ☺ + have to + simple infinitive	Will + ☺ + have to + simple infinitive

The affirmative form of **have to** shows necessity in the past, present or future that comes from outside the speaker.

I have to go to the dentist's as soon as possible as my gum is swollen.

The negative form of **have to** shows absence of necessity in the past, present or future.

You don't have to pay to visit this museum.

Note! When the **negative form** is used in the past we don't know for sure whether the action happened or not.

She didn't have to do the vacuuming.

Note! In the meaning of necessity ***have to*** is used alongside with ***need to***. To show that something is unnecessary ***have to*** can be substituted by *the negative form of need to*. **Do not confuse it with *needn't + perfect infinitive*.**

She didn't have to buy apples. = She didn't need to buy apples. (It's unclear whether she did it or not.)

She needn't have bought apples. (We know that she bought them.)

NEW STRUCTURES

1. *Present speculation*

	Present / Future	Past
+	Have (got) to + simple infinitive	—

Have to is used to make deductions or to speculate about the present. ***Have (got) to*** adds emphasis to the speaker's guess. It is typically used for some negative or problematic situations when something appears to be wrong.

There has (got) to be some misunderstanding.

You've got to be kidding me! I can't clean the whole flat by myself!

Note! Other modal verbs (must, might, can't, should, ought to) are common in the same meaning (*see the related topic*).

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with ***must*** or ***have to*** (or both if possible) in the correct form to express ***necessity, obligation***.

- 1) I've got a bad toothache. I ... make an appointment with the dentist.
- 2) A man was injured in the accident, but he ... go to hospital because it wasn't serious.
- 3) He's got a lung problem and he ... go to hospital every two weeks.

- 4) I'm feeling really unfit. I ... do more exercise.
- 5) I always sleep through the alarm clock. My mom ... wake me every morning.
- 6) You ... come and visit us soon. It would be so nice to see you again.
- 7) I'm not so busy. I have a few things to do, but I ... do them now.
- 8) When Steve starts his new job next month, he ... drive 50 miles to work every day.
- 9) Jane wears glasses. She ... wear glasses since she was very young.
- 10) I ... get up early tomorrow. I have lots to do.
- 11) You're lagging behind. You ... work tooth and nail now.
- 12) My roommate very untidy. I ... fix up all the room by myself every week.

Exercise 2

Translate using *have to* in the correct form to express *obligation*, *necessity* or *absence of necessity*.

- 1) Выйди из дома заранее, и тебе не придется торопиться на вокзал.
- 2) Необходимость сдавать экзамены заставляет студентов думать о сессии с ужасом.
- 3) Тебе часто приходится убирать квартиру самостоятельно без чьей-либо помощи?
- 4) Мне никогда не приходилось готовить праздничный ужин. Этим всегда занимается мама.
- 5) Тебе нужно было купить в аптеке мазь и капли от насморка, не было нужды покупать средство для полоскания горла.
- 6) Тебе нужно будет сдавать экзамен в конце семестра? Ты усердно работаешь, возможно, тебе поставят оценку по текущей успеваемости.
- 7) Джону приходилось когда-нибудь писать такой большой отчет?
- 8) Самое неприятное зимой – это необходимость надевать на себя много слоев теплой одежды.

- 9) Многим женщинам не нравится то, что им приходится заниматься домашним хозяйством в одиночку.
- 10) Кажется, ты вчера неважно себя чувствовал. Тебе пришлось обратиться к врачу?
- 11) Хорошо, что мы заранее заказали билеты. Нам не нужно будет стоять в очереди.
- 12) Мой брат так крепко спит, что мне самой приходится будить его каждое утро.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with *have to* to *speculate about the present*.

Model: It's not the dress I ordered. There ... (the wrong order). It has to be the wrong order.

- 1) I didn't ask for fish soup. There... (a mistake)
- 2) She can't find the house. The address ... (wrong).
- 3) The patient is not getting any better. The treatment ... (inappropriate).
- 4) Her mark in the exam can't be so low. There ... (a mix-up).
- 5) My watch shows 2.50 and the train is nowhere to be seen. My watch ... (fast).
- 6) He couldn't manage the easiest recipe. He ... (an inexperienced cook).
- 7) It is extremely hot in the room. There ... (a problem) with air-conditioning.
- 8) I can't access the Internet. It ... (the fault) of my provider.
- 9) He has been sitting near the fire for half an hour already and he doesn't seem to get warmer. It ... (freezing) outside.
- 10) The dress shrank although I washed it following all the instructions on the label. There ... (a flaw) in it.
- 11) Can you see the light in the window? There ... (someone) at home.
- 12) He looks so upset! There ... (some problem) with his exam.

Exercise 4

Paraphrase the sentences using **have to** in different meanings.

Model: I don't need any help, thank you. I will cope by myself

You don't have to help me. (absence of necessity)

- 1) It's not necessary to pay for the entrance. It's free.
- 2) There must be some defect in my new washing machine. It doesn't work!
- 3) I'm required to work tomorrow though it's the weekend.
- 4) He could have solved the problem alone. You didn't need to come.
- 5) The room is a complete mess! Weren't you asked to tidy it up yesterday?
- 6) If your luggage is too heavy, you will be asked to pay.
- 7) We are eating out tonight, it's not necessary for you to cook anything.
- 8) You must be joking! I can't finish this assignment in an hour!
- 9) Students were required to take 3 difficult tests last term.
- 10) The dress fitted you like a glove! There was no need to alter it.
- 11) He finished his report yesterday. It was a dead line.
- 12) There was no through train, so I had nothing to do but change trains.

TO BE TO

REVISION

1. Plans and Arrangements

Past	Present
was to	am / is / are to
<u>Note!</u> This verb can't be used in Present Perfect or Future, participle structures are not possible either.	

We use **to be to** in a formal style to talk about plans and arrangements, especially when they are official.

The Prime Minister is to visit France next month.

The workers are to get a 15 per cent wage rise in September.

Note! A *perfect infinitive* can be used to show that a planned event did not happen.

Sue was to have started work last week, but she changed her mind.

NEW STRUCTURES

1. *Orders*

We use ***to be to*** to give orders.

You are to do your homework and clean up your room before you go for a walk.

2. *'Fate'*

We use ***to be to*** to talk about things which are/were fated to happen, 'hidden in the future'.

They thought they were saying goodbye for ever. But they were to meet again, many years later, under very strange circumstances.

3. *Pre-conditions*

To be to is common in if-clauses, when the main clause expresses a pre-condition - something that must happen first if something else is to happen.

If we are to get to university by noon we had better hurry.

4. *Be + Passive Infinitive*

To Be + Passive Infinitive is often used in notices and instruction.

This cover is not to be removed.

Common expressions with <i>to be to</i>	
Active Infinitive	Passive Infinitive
What am I to do?	There's nothing to be done.
What is to become of me?	She was nowhere to be found.
Where am I to go?	I looked out of the window, but there was nothing to be seen.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Paraphrase the sentences (the underlined words) using **to be to + active or passive infinitive**. Identify the function.

- 1) It is prohibited to leave children unsupervised in the museum.
- 2) You can't leave the school without my permission.
- 3) You must take this medicine after meals.
- 4) The European Parliament is going to introduce a new law on safety at work.
- 5) If humans want to survive as species, we must address environmental issues now.
- 6) Peter Jones needs to improve his technique if he wants to win gold at the next Olympic Games.
- 7) A man must appear in court today after a car he was driving killed two pedestrians.
- 8) Work will begin next week on the new Thames bridge.
- 9) Middle managers are being retrained for the new information skills they will need if they want to work effectively.
- 10) The European Union must find better ways of consulting its citizens if it wants to flourish as a community.
- 11) I'm at a complete loss. What will happen to me? Where should I go?
- 12) All these exercises should be done in writing.

Exercise 2

Say what these people are to do in the following situations.

- 1) You happened to catch a cold. Your mother called a doctor in, he gave you some instructions. Tell your groupmates what you were to do and what you were not to do.
- 2) You are a student living in the hall of residence. What rules are you to follow?

- 3) Your room is in a mess. Your mother gives you some instructions. What are you to do to clean up your room?
- 4) Your groupmate fell behind the group in some subjects. The dean told him what to do not to be expelled. What is he to do?
- 5) Your teacher of English explained to you yesterday how you should work on your individual reading. One of your groupmates was absent. Tell her what she is to do.

Exercise 3

Paraphrase the sentences using *to be to* + *perfect infinitive* to speak about *unfulfilled plans*.

- 1) I made an appointment at the dentist's yesterday, but then the nurse called me and postponed the visit.
- 2) I wanted to be met by my friend at the station but unfortunately he was busy at work.
- 3) We planned to go to the concert together but failed to book the tickets
- 4) The friends decided to play football last weekend, but one of them suddenly fell ill.
- 5) They wanted to arrange a housewarming party, but some of their friends were on a business trip and they had to postpone it.
- 6) The newly-weds planned to move into a new flat but suddenly the landlady informed them that she had found better clients.
- 7) They were going to buy a new car but all of a sudden the prices went sky-high.
- 8) The President was going to visit China last week but he had to change his plans because of an important meeting in Europe.
- 9) My parents wanted to begin repairing their flat last week but they failed to find the wallpaper to their liking.

- 10) The students were planning a picnic near the river but the weather changed for the worse and they had to cancel it.
- 11) I planned to buy several English books to read but the shop happened to be closed.
- 12) I wanted to have my hair cut but the hairdresser turned out to be ill.

SHOULD / OUGHT TO

Note! In most meanings *ought to* and *should* can replace each other, as they are very similar. *Should* is much more frequent than *ought to*.

REVISION

1. Advice, recommendation

	Present / Future	Past
+	should / ought to + simple infinitive	—
—	should not / ought not to + simple infinitive	—
?	Should + ☺ + simple infinitive*	—

*The interrogative form of “ought to” is not typical of spoken English

Should / ought to express *advice, recommendation*. We use them to say that something is a good / bad idea, to give our personal opinion. In questions *should* is used to *ask* for advice.

You should / ought to get more exercise.

Jane shouldn't / ought not to stay up late revising for her exams.

Should I marry him?

Note! In this meaning *should / ought to* are similar to the construction ***had better (not)***. The difference is that *had better (not)* expresses *advice* and a *warning*. It shows that if something is (not) done, something bad will happen.

You'd better not touch this frying pan. It is still hot. (If you touch it, you might get a burn.)

Note! To show that somebody else expects us to do something *should / ought to* can be substituted by *to be supposed to*.

I'm supposed to study at the weekend. (My teacher expects me to.)

2. Obligation, duty, necessity

	Present / Future	Past
+	should / ought to + simple infinitive	—
—	should not / ought not to + simple infinitive	—

Should / ought to express a mild form of *obligation* or *duty*. They are not so emphatic as *must*. They show that something is advisable or appropriate. *Ought to* is used to express moral obligation (something is the right thing to do although people don't always do it).

Everybody should / ought to protect the environment.

People shouldn't / ought not to litter.

People ought to be kind to animals.

Note! In some cases *should / ought to* express necessity.

I should / ought to have my chest X-rayed.

NEW STRUCTURES

1. Logical assumptions, guesses, expectations, deductions

	Present / Future	Past
+	should / ought to + simple infinitive	should / ought to + perfect infinitive
—	should not + simple infinitive*	—

*The negative form of *ought to* is not normally used in this meaning

a) *Should / ought to* express *probability* about the *present* or *future*, show that something is likely to happen or is logical / natural under the circumstances.

It's 8 o'clock. He should / ought to be at home.

Jeff is such a lucky guy. He should / ought to win the prize.

Getting there shouldn't take more than half an hour.

Note! Both simple and continuous infinitives are possible.

It's 7 a.m. The plane should be landing now. (Probably it is landing now.)

Note! *Should / ought to* are rarely used to speak about negative expectations. *Will* is more natural in such cases.

There will be some traffic jams. It's the rush hour.

b) We use *should / ought to* to talk about things we *expected to happen in the past*.

The post should / ought to have arrived by now.

c) We use *should* to talk about things which *were planned but didn't happen*.

I should have gone to the art gallery last Saturday but it was closed.

2. Criticism, reproach, regret

	Present / Future	Past
+	—	should / ought to + perfect infinitive
—	—	should not / ought not to + perfect infinitive

a) *Should / ought to* express *criticism* or *reproach*. We use them to criticise someone else's actions in the *past*. The *affirmative forms* show that the

desirable action was not carried out. The *negative forms* show that something undesirable happened.

You should / ought to have revised more.

You shouldn't / ought not to have lied to her.

b) We also use ***should / ought to*** to express *regret for a past action*.

I shouldn't / ought not to have argued with him yesterday.

I should / ought to have called you earlier.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Paraphrase the sentences using ***should / ought to*** in the meaning of *advice, recommendation, mild obligation, duty* and *necessity*. Use ***had better*** and ***to be supposed to*** if necessary.

Model: I advise you to consult the doctor about this rash.

You should / ought to consult the doctor about this rash.

- 1) I advise you to arrive at the airport in due time to check in.
- 2) This evening dress is too loose for me. It needs to be taken in.
- 3) The customs officer expects me to show the passport and the boarding pass.
- 4) It is not the best idea to skip classes and play truant.
- 5) It is advisable to follow all the doctor's instructions to the letter.
- 6) It's too cold outside already. If you sleep in a tent, you may catch a cold.
- 7) I recommend your cleaning the flat from top to bottom before the guests arrive.
- 8) You've been coughing forever! If you don't call the doctor in, your cold will drag on indefinitely.
- 9) Sharing duties in such a large household as yours is the right thing to do.
- 10) I don't think it wise to disguise the natural flavour of this delicious dish with mayonnaise.

- 11) Your arm is so bad already. I think you can't but consult the doctor.
- 12) I suppose the best way to improve your spelling is writing dictations every day.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with *should / ought to* to express *probability* about the *present, future* or the *past*.

Model: It has been 20 minutes since I started cooking the porridge. It should / ought to be ready OR It should / ought to have cooked nicely by now.

- 1) The vegetables have been stewing for quite a while. They ...
- 2) Tim has cut nearly all practical classes this term. He ...
- 3) The patient was announced to have developed complications. He ...
- 4) My granny received a sea cruise as a present. She ...
- 5) I wanted to go to the swimming pool on Sunday but it was closed. I ...
- 6) This chocolate cake is really easy to cook. It ...
- 7) Daniel left the airport an hour ago. He ...
- 8) Maggie and Mary drove out in the morning but they haven't arrived yet.
They ...
- 9) They have been expecting guests for the last half an hour. They ...
- 10) He can't afford to buy new items of clothing. He ...
- 11) Yesterday I saw him wearing that awful striped pullover again. He ...
- 12) They have just bought a new flat. They ...

Exercise 3

Use the situations to express *criticism, reproach* or *regret* using *should / ought to*.

Model: Lucy didn't follow the doctor's prescriptions. She is feeling worse now.
She should / ought to have followed the doctor's prescriptions.

- 1) Michael bought an expensive suit yesterday. Now he finds himself hard up.

- 2) John's cousin has eaten too much junk food. Now he has stomach disorders.
- 3) My granddad lifted some boxes yesterday and he has a backache. I regret not being there to help him.
- 4) Amy's friend is furious. She has lost his brand-new designer glasses.
- 5) Nicholas left the house late. He got stuck in a traffic jam and missed his flight.
- 6) Stella is too clumsy. She has broken her mother's favourite tea-pot.
- 7) Margo didn't try on the cashmere sweater she bought on the sale. It's too tight.
- 8) Paul got a bad mark for not doing his homework.
- 9) Betty didn't bother to stir the soup and it got too thick to eat.
- 10) I didn't get a separate cabin as I hadn't booked the tickets in advance. I regret not doing it.
- 11) My roommate broke my favourite glass while washing up.
- 12) Why didn't you sort out the linen before washing it?

Exercise 4

Translate the sentences using *should / ought to* in different meanings.

A:

- 1) Он очень долго болел. Наверняка сейчас ему трудно нагнать группу.
- 2) Тебе не стоит покупать эту блузку. Она сделана некачественно и может порваться, сесть при стирке или полинять.
- 3) Всем людям необходимо уделять больше внимания своему здоровью и поддержанию хорошей формы.
- 4) Патрику не стоило добавлять столько специй в мясо. Теперь оно слишком острое, чтобы его есть.
- 5) Это очень простой рецепт. Маловероятно, что он потребует больше получаса.

- 6) Предполагается, что я выучу все грамматические правила наизусть, чтобы успешно написать тест.
- 7) Зря я не послушался маму! Она же говорила мне одеться теплее. Теперь у меня температура и насморк.
- 8) Я должен был навестить подругу в больнице, но ее перевели в другую палату и визиты пока не разрешаются.
- 9) Сейчас эпидемия гриппа. Тебе не стоит ходить в людные места, ты можешь заразиться.
- 10) Ты должен больше помогать бабушке. Она себя неважно чувствует.

В:

- 1) Джареду не стоило покупать эти ботинки из искусственной кожи. Они ему жмут и вряд ли растянутся при носке.
- 2) Ты мог бы и прибраться кухню после вчерашней вечеринки! Там горы немытой посуды, на полу мусор, а плита грязная.
- 3) Мне не стоило становиться бухгалтером. Я не создан для этого, мне очень скучно проводить в офисе 8 часов в день.
- 4) Она не отвечает на телефонные звонки. Вероятно, она в отъезде.
- 5) Рейчел не стоит давать одноклассникам списывать. На прошлой неделе она не должна была помогать Стиву, который поленился и не выполнил задание.
- 6) Смотри, льет как из ведра! Тебе не стоит выходить на улицу, ты можешь промокнуть и подхватить простуду.
- 7) Ожидается, что я выберу профессию преподавателя и пойду по стопам родителей.
- 8) Я не думаю, что написание эссе будет сложной задачей. Данная преподавателем тема мне очень близка.
- 9) Людям не стоит бесконтрольно принимать лекарства и заниматься самолечением.

- 10) Джиму не стоило отказываться от участия в волонтерской программе. Его друзья получили прекрасный опыт и улучшили свои языковые навыки.

MAY / MIGHT

REVISION

1. *Permission / prohibition*

Past	Present	Future
might (reported speech)	may / might	will be allowed to do
was allowed to do	is allowed to do	will be permitted to do
was permitted to do	is permitted to	

May is used to give permission, **may not** is used to refuse permission and to forbid.

May I use your phone?

English books may not be taken out of the library.

'May I open the window?' 'Yes, of course you may.'

'May I borrow the camera?' 'No, I'm afraid you may not.'

Note! May is rather formal. In an informal style **can** and **can't** are more common. **Must not** is also used to forbid, but it is a little stronger or emphatic than **may not**.

Might can be also used to ask for permission. **Might** is very polite and formal, it is mostly used in indirect question structures:

I wonder if I might have a little more juice.

In rather formal English **might** can be used to ask permission in direct questions:

Might I ask..?

2. Indirect speech

Might is used as the indirect speech equivalent of both **may** and **might** after a past reporting verb:

'What are you doing at the weekend, Jenny?' 'I may go to Moscow or I just might stay at home.'

Jenny said that she might go to Moscow, or she might stay at home.

NEW STRUCTURES

1. Supposition (slight certainty)

Past	Present	Future
may / might + perfect infinitive	may / might + simple infinitive	may / might + simple infinitive
	may / might + continuous infinitive	to be (un)likely to do smth

We use **may** to say that there is a chance that something is true, or that there is a possibility of it happening.

We may go to Italy next summer.

The water may be warm enough to swim.

We may be buying a new car.

Note! **May** is not used in direct questions about probability, but it is possible in negative and indirect questions:

Are you likely to go camping this summer? (not May you go camping?)

Do you think you may go camping this summer?

Might does not normally have a past meaning. It is used in the same way as **may**, to talk about the present and future. The difference is that **might** usually refers to situations which are less probable or less definite. **Might** is mostly used

as a more hesitant form of **may**, suggesting a smaller chance - it is used when people think that something is possible but not very likely.

I may go to Paris tomorrow. (perhaps a 50% chance)

Jack might come with me. (perhaps a 30% chance)

We might see each other again - who knows? (perhaps a 30% chance)

To make suppositions about the actions happening at the moment of speaking we use **may / might + continuous infinitive**:

Jenny may / might be doing her homework now.

To make suppositions about something which happened or was true in the past we use **may / might + perfect infinitive**:

He may / might have gone on a business trip.

*'What was that noise?' 'It **might have been** a bird.'*

Note! We can use the same structure with **might** to say that something was possible but did not happen (but **may** in this structure is considered incorrect):

You were stupid to try climbing up there. You might have died.

2. Typical occurrences

May can be used to talk about typical occurrences – things that can happen in certain situations. This is common in scientific and academic language. **Might** is only used in this way to speak about the past.

The flowers may have five or six petals, color may range from light pink to dark red.

In those days, a man might be hanged for stealing a sheep.

3. Reproach and criticism

Might can be used to criticize. **Might + perfect infinitive** is used to talk about the past.

You might ask before you borrow my phone.

She might have told me she was going to stay there for a week.

Might in the meaning of reproach is used only in affirmative sentences.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using **may** to express **permission**.

- 1) It is so stuffy here. May I ...?
- 2) (in the library) You have lost two really precious books! You may not...
- 3) My calculator isn't working. May I ...?
- 4) The battery of my telephone is dead. May I ...
- 5) The book lying on your table seems to be very interesting. May I...?
- 6) The cake is delicious! May I...?
- 7) Mr Darcy: 'Miss Bennet, you dance wonderfully. May I ...?'
- 8) (at the beginning of a lesson) 'I'm sorry for being late. May I...?'
- 9) While writing the dictation you may not ...
- 10) If you live in a hall of residence you may not...
- 11) While travelling by plane passengers may not hand luggage.
- 12) It's raining heavily, but I left my umbrella at home. May I ...?

Exercise 2

Paraphrase the sentences using **may / might** and the correct form of the verb to express **supposition**.

A:

- 1) Perhaps Jane is in her office now.
- 2) Perhaps Jack is working now.
- 3) Lucy missed the lecture yesterday. Perhaps she was ill.
- 4) Jane's brother has gone down with chicken pox. Jane is likely to contract it too.

- 5) The children aren't in the house. Perhaps they are playing in the garden.
- 6) Kate hasn't arrived yet. Perhaps she missed her train.
- 7) You don't look your usual self today. Perhaps you have caught the nasty flu that's around.
- 8) Robert was very rude to Lizzy yesterday. Perhaps she doesn't want to talk to him today.
- 9) I can't find my umbrella. Perhaps I left it in the cafe last night.
- 10) I can't find my groupmates. Perhaps they are listening to a story in the laboratory.

B:

- 1) I don't remember who took my lecture notes. Maybe it was George.
- 2) Kate didn't make any mistakes in the grammar test last week. Perhaps she cheated.
- 3) I can't find my copybook. Maybe I left it at home.
- 4) – Where are you going to spend your holidays?
– Perhaps we'll go to the Crimea.
- 5) – What is she going to do after graduating from university?
– Probably, she'll go abroad to get a Master's degree.
- 6) I have been sneezing and feeling shivery since morning. Perhaps I'm running a bit of a temperature.
- 7) The smell of cinnamon and apples is coming from the kitchen. Maybe Mother is making my favourite apple pie.
- 8) Jack speaks perfect English. Perhaps he lived in Great Britain for some time.
- 9) Jane is so fond of drawing. Probably she will become an artist.
- 10) Stacey is still recovering from her disease. Maybe she won't attend the meeting tomorrow.

Exercise 3

Paraphrase the sentences using *might* to express *reproach*.

Model: Why didn't you tell me that the lectures had been cancelled? – You **might have told** me that the lectures had been cancelled.

- 1) Why didn't you inform the colleagues that the meeting had been postponed?
- 2) Why don't you ask for permission before borrowing my clothes?
- 3) Why didn't you tell me that you had already bought two loaves of bread? I needn't have bought another one.
- 4) Why didn't you advise me to take my umbrella after listening to the weather forecast?
- 5) Why didn't you invite Kate to our party? She must have got offended.
- 6) Why didn't you tell me about such a great sale? I was looking for a beautiful summer frock.
- 7) Why didn't you tell me about that home task? The teacher got so angry that I wasn't prepared for the lesson.
- 8) Why don't you wash your cup after drinking coffee?
- 9) Why don't you take off your shoes when you enter the room?
- 10) Why didn't you tell me that you missed the train? I had to wait for you at the station for two hours.
- 11) Why don't you wash your hands before eating?
- 12) Why didn't you call me to say that you were going to be late?

Exercise 4

Translate the sentences into English using *may, might, to be allowed to, to be permitted to, let* to express *permission, prohibition and supposition*.

A:

- 1) Школьникам не разрешают носить джинсы. Они должны носить униформу.
- 2) Моя сестра иногда разрешает мне надевать ее платье.

- 3) Студенты могут взять книги из библиотеки на 10 дней.
- 4) После того как ей вырезали аппендицит, ей не разрешали вставать с постели и она вынуждена была придерживаться строгой диеты.
- 5) Можно мне открыть окно? В аудитории очень душно.
- 6) Только отличным студентам разрешается сдавать экзамены досрочно.
- 7) Можно сдать индивидуальное чтение в конце мая?
- 8) Родители не разрешили Питеру съесть мороженое. У него совсем недавно была ангина.
- 9) Можно мне пропустить занятия завтра? Мне нужно пройти ежегодное обследование и сдать анализы.
- 10) Мама не разрешила Джейн пойти в кино, так как она не сделала домашнее задание и не прибрала свою комнату.

В:

- 1) Мне очень нравится это бирюзовое платье. Возможно, я его куплю.
- 2) Мы давно не видели наших соседей. Возможно, они куда-то уехали.
- 3) Сегодня пасмурно, может быть, пойдет дождь.
- 4) Джейн подумала, что ее друзья, возможно, все еще слушают текст в лаборатории.
- 5) Возможно, диктант был очень сложный, поэтому студенты сделали так много ошибок.
- 6) Может быть, ты не добавила достаточное количество масла, поэтому котлеты подгорели.
- 7) Ты не очень хорошо выглядишь сегодня. Возможно, ты тоже заразилась этим ужасным гриппом.
- 8) Это платье очень хорошо сидит на ней. Вероятно, оно было сшито на заказ.
- 9) Возможно, этим летом мы поедem на море.
- 10) Джордж еще не приехал. Вероятно, он задержался на работе.

CAN / COULD

REVISION

1. Physical ability

Past		Present	Future
could	‘general ability’, reported speech	can	will be able to
was able to do	smb managed to do smth on one particular occasion		
managed to do			
succeeded in doing			

We use **can** to talk about present or ‘general’ ability.

I can read German, but I can’t speak it.

We normally use **will be able** to talk about future ability, but we use **can** if we are deciding now about the future.

Compare:

I’ll be able to speak good Spanish in a few months.

I haven’t got time today, but I can see you tomorrow.

We use **could** for ‘general ability’ – to say that somebody could do something at any time, but we do not use could to say that somebody managed to do something on one occasion.

Compare:

She could swim when she was six.

I managed to find a really beautiful dress in the sale.

The fire spread through the building very quickly, but fortunately everybody was able to escape.

Note! It is possible to use **could** to say that somebody was able to do something on one occasion in the following cases: 1) with the verbs see, hear, taste, feel,

smell, understand, remember, guess, 2) in subordinate clauses, 3) with adverbs only and hardly.

I could smell burning in the kitchen.

I'm so glad that you could come.

She could hardly believe her eyes.

2. Permission

We use **can** to ask for and give permission. **Can't** is used to refuse permission. **Could** is also used to ask for permission; it is more polite or formal than can.

Can I borrow your pen, please?

To report that in the past someone had general permission to do something, that is, to do it at any time, we can use either **could** or **was allowed to**. But to report permission for one particular occasion, we use **was allowed to** but not **could**:

Last century women couldn't vote.

Although he didn't have a ticket, Peter was allowed to come in.

Note! In negative sentences we can use both **couldn't** and **wasn't allowed to** to report that permission wasn't given in general or particular situations:

We couldn't / weren't allowed to open the presents until Christmas.

3. Requests and Offers

We can use **can** and **could** to ask or tell people to do things. **Could** is more polite, more formal or less definite, and is often used for making suggestions.

Can you put the child to bed?

If you haven't got anything to do you could sort out your photos.

We use **can** when we offer to do things for people. **Could** is also possible if we want an offer to sound less definite.

Can I carry your suitcase?

I could mend your bicycle for you.

NEW STRUCTURES

1. Probability / possibility

Past	Present	Future
could	can	will be able
		will be possible

Can is used to talk about ‘theoretical’ or ‘general’ possibility, not about the chances that something will actually happen or is actually true at this moment.

Can is often used to talk about the choices that somebody has (now or in the future), or to suggest opportunities (**could** is used when we want to make suggestions sound less definite).

‘What shall we do?’ ‘We can try asking Lucy for help.’

‘What shall we do tomorrow?’ ‘We could go swimming.’

We do not use **can** to talk about future probability - the chances that something will happen. We express this idea with **may** or **might**. However, **could** can be used in this sense to suggest a less definite possibility.

The weather may / might change for the better soon.

It could rain later this evening.

2. Supposition implying disbelief, surprise.

We use **can / could + infinitive (simple, continuous, perfect)** to express supposition implying *disbelief, doubt, surprise* in **interrogative and negative sentences** and sentences with such ‘limiting words’ as **only, hardly or never**.

Can he have failed to warn you?
Could it be that you don't want to leave?
There can't be any milk left – I would have seen it in the fridge.
Where can he have gone? He can't have gone to school – it's Sunday.
And he can hardly have gone to church.

Note! ***Could*** is used as a less definite or conditional form of ***can***, referring to the present or future. It doesn't change the meaning, it only makes the statement milder, less categorical.

Note! The difference between ***may/might not*** and ***cannot/can't***:

It may/might not be true. (= It is possible that it is not true.)

It can't be true. (= It is not possible that it is true.)

3. Reproach / criticism

We use a special structure to talk about unrealized past ability – to say that somebody was able to do something, but didn't try to do it: ***could + perfect infinitive***.

I could have bought any dress in that sale.

This structure can be used to criticize people for not doing things:

You could have given me a helping hand with that bookcase.

Negative sentences suggest that somebody would not have been able to do something even if they had wanted or tried to.

I couldn't have won, so I didn't take part in the contest.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using ***can / could*** or ***to be able to*** in the correct form to express ***physical ability***.

- 1) Jack has travelled a lot. He ... speak four languages.
- 2) Ask Nicole about your problem. She might... help you.
- 3) He hasn't ... sleep very well recently.
- 4) When John was 15, he ... run 100 metres in 11 seconds.
- 5) Jenny used to ... sing well.
- 6) I'm afraid I ... come to your party next week.
- 7) Although the fire spread quickly, everybody ... escape.
- 8) Sue had hurt her leg and ... walk very well.
- 9) I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first supermarket I went to didn't have any, but I ... get some in the next shop.
- 10) Catherine ... drive but she hasn't got a car.
- 11) John will go on a business trip next week, that's why he ... come to your birthday party.
- 12) The famous sportsman ... (win) the gold medal in the Olympic Games for the 5th time.

Exercise 2

Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form to express *probability*, *disbelief*, *surprise*. (Note! It's possible to use could)

- 1) Oliver and Susan always travel business class, so they can't ... short of money. (be)
- 2) It rained every day during their holiday, so they can't ... a very nice time. (have)
- 3) Mary was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. It can't ... easy for her. (be)
- 4) Amy did the opposite of what I asked her to do. She can't ... what I said. (understand)
- 5) You've just had breakfast. You can't ... hungry already. (be)
- 6) Sue hasn't called me. She can't ... my message. (get)

- 7) The light was red, but the car didn't stop. The driver can't ... the red light. (see)
- 8) That restaurant can't ... very nice. It's always empty. (be)
- 9) Jenny is an excellent student. She can't ... all her exams. (fail)
- 10) Julia is an enthusiastic cook. She can't ... the cake. (spoil)
- 11) James can't ... at work now. (be) I saw him get into the car and drive away.
- 12) Bessie can't ... the money. (steal) She is the most honest person I know.

Exercise 3

Paraphrase the sentences using *can/can't* to express *disbelief/surprise*.

- 1) It is impossible that she dislikes this novel. It is a masterpiece.
- 2) Is it possible that she has given up dancing?
- 3) I don't believe that she is Italian with a name like Smith.
- 4) It is impossible that Mr Brown was the murderer. He has an excellent alibi.
- 5) I don't believe she can play Juliet convincingly. She is in her late thirties.
- 6) Can it be true that Sue has dropped out of college?
- 7) It's unbelievable that she is still studying at university. All her classmates graduated from university 5 years ago.
- 8) It is impossible that this bag is made of genuine leather. It is very cheap.
- 9) Is it possible that they have missed their connecting flight?
- 10) I don't believe that she has sewn that dress herself. She must have ordered it at the dressmaker's.
- 11) It's unbelievable that the sportsman has run so fast without using any forbidden medicine.
- 12) I don't believe that she didn't enjoy watching that hilarious comedy.

Exercise 4

Translate the sentences into English to express *probability, disbelief, surprise*.

- 1) Он очень ответственный человек. Не может быть, чтобы он забыл о нашей встрече.

- 2) Не может быть, чтобы Кейт не сдала экзамен по литературе. Она так любит этот предмет.
- 3) Неужели эти лакированные туфли стоят так дорого?
- 4) Неужели вы никогда не пробовали суши?
- 5) Не может быть, чтобы этот врач поставил неправильный диагноз. Он казался таким опытным и знающим.
- 6) Неужели ты не смогла приготовить этот пирог после того, как тебе дали такой подробный рецепт?
- 7) Неужели вы не посетили Эрмитаж, когда были в Санкт-Петербурге?
- 8) Не может быть, чтобы они поссорились и перестали общаться. Они казались лучшими подругами.
- 9) Неужели уже так поздно? Нам уже пора ехать домой.
- 10) Разве могла мама отказаться помочь тебе перешить эту юбку? Должно быть, ты не просила ее об этом.
- 11) Неужели вы ни разу не летали на самолете?
- 12) Он такой прилежный ученик. Не может быть, чтобы он не написал сочинение в срок.

NEED

REVISION

1. Absence of obligation

Negative sentences		Questions
Past	Present	Need smb do smth?
needn't have done smth	needn't do smth	

You *needn't* go to university on Saturday.

When ***need*** is followed by another verb, it can have the forms either of an ordinary verb or of a modal auxiliary verb.

Everybody needs to rest from time to time.

Do we need to reserve seats on the train?

We needn't book the tickets - there'll be plenty of them.

The **modal forms** are used in negative sentences, questions and after if.

You needn't fill in a form.

Need I fill in a form?

I wonder if I need fill in a form.

Modal forms of need refer to immediate necessity, they are not used to talk about habitual, general necessity.

NEW STRUCTURES

1. *Needn't have done*

If we say that somebody **needn't have done** something, we mean that he or she did it, but it was unnecessary – a waste of time.

I needn't have cooked so much food. The guests weren't hungry.

I needn't have watered the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.

On the other hand, if we say that somebody **did not need to do** something or **did not have to do** something, we are simply saying that it was not necessary.

It started raining, so I didn't need to water the flowers.

The lecture was cancelled, so I didn't have to go to university.

The sun was shining brightly, so I didn't have to take my umbrella.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with **must**, **mustn't** or **needn't (need)** to express **obligation or absence of obligation**.

- 1) We've got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
- 2) Paul gave me a letter to post. I ... forget to post it.
- 3) I can cope with the shopping alone. You ... come with me.
- 4) We are short of time. We ... hurry.

- 5) We ... walk all the way home. We can take a taxi.
- 6) This is a valuable book. You ... look after it carefully and you ... lose it.
- 7) We have enough food at home, so we ... go shopping today.
- 8) You ... keep medicines where children can get them.
- 9) You ... whisper. Nobody can hear us.
- 10) ... you go home so soon?
- 11) (the mother explains to her child) You ... touch the iron, it's scorchingly hot.
- 12) You ... take these pills anymore, you have completely recovered.

Exercise 2

Read the situations and make sentences with *needn't have done* and *didn't have to do* to express absence of necessity.

Model: Ben went out. He took an umbrella because he thought it was going to rain. But it didn't rain. He needn't have taken an umbrella.

- 1) I thought I was going to miss my train, so I took a taxi to the station and the driver went at breakneck speed. But the train was late and I had to wait twenty minutes.
- 2) I took several summer frocks with me on holiday, but it was cold in Paris and I had to wear jeans and a sweater.
- 3) The lectures were cancelled. The monitor told her groupmates that it wasn't necessary to go to university on Friday.
- 4) Eliza bought some flour when she went shopping. When she came home, she found that she already had plenty of flour.
- 5) The doctor examined the patient and made the diagnosis. It wasn't necessary for the patient to go through all the analyses as the case was clear.
- 6) The dressmaker was skilled enough to sew the dress with only two fittings. It wasn't necessary for Lucy to go to her one more time.

- 7) Paul had money problems, so he sold his car. A few days later he won some money in a lottery.
- 8) The students did the exercises in writing, but the teacher wanted to check everything orally.
- 9) Kate was glad that it wasn't necessary to do a housecleaning as her daughter had already done it.
- 10) A colleague got angry with Jane at work. He even shouted at her, but she thinks it was unnecessary.
- 11) George bought two tickets for the train as he was planning to change stations, but later he learnt that there was a through train.
- 12) Jane bought a new dress for the prom. It sat marvellously on her, so there was no need to go to the dressmaker to make any minor alterations.

Exercise 3

Translate the sentences using the right modal verb to express absence of necessity.

- 1) Нет необходимости мыть овощи, мама уже сделала это.
- 2) Не нужно снова выбивать ковры во дворе, мы сделали это в прошлые выходные.
- 3) Тебе не нужно ушивать это платье, оно сидит на тебе идеально.
- 4) Нам нужно сходить в супермаркет, у нас закончилось много продуктов: молоко, мука, дрожжи, сухофрукты и творог.
- 5) Эту дверь необходимо покрасить.
- 6) Тебе не нужно составлять список покупок, я уже сделала это.
- 7) На следующей неделе мне необходимо сходить на ежегодный осмотр к терапевту и сдать анализы.
- 8) Нам не нужно идти в турагентство, мы можем самостоятельно забронировать отель и билеты на самолет.
- 9) Питеру необходимо сходить в деканат.

- 10) Для этого пирога не нужно взбивать желтки, их необходимо просто добавить в тесто, а затем все хорошо перемешать.
- 11) Этот зуб необходимо удалить, его уже нельзя вылечить.
- 12) Вам не нужно делать пересадку, этот поезд идет до места назначения.

SHALL

REVISION

	Present / Future	Past
?	Shall + ☺ + simple infinitive	—

1. Asking for advice

Shall is used to ask for advice.

Shall I come to the party with you?

2. Offers

Shall is used to offer something.

Shall I open the window?

3. Suggestions

Shall is used to make a suggestion.

Shall we go to a performance tonight?

NEW STRUCTURES

1. Orders, instructions, written rules

	Present / Future	Past
+	shall + simple infinitive	—

Shall is used to speak about orders, instructions, rules in a formal way.

His decision shall be final.

The new law shall come in power immediately.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Translate using *shall* in different meanings.

- 1) Почему бы нам не испечь пирог по новому рецепту твоей мамы?
- 2) Давай я помогу тебе пропылесосить ковры и протереть пыль?
- 3) Результаты пересдачи появятся на доске объявлений после обеда.
- 4) Мне стоит покупать эти лодочки? Они хоть и из искусственной кожи, но очень идут к моему новому платью без бретелек.
- 5) У тебя отравление. Давай я схожу в аптеку и куплю лекарство, чтобы облегчить симптомы и снять боль?
- 6) Оценки, которые выставил учитель по текущей успеваемости, окончательные.
- 7) Может быть, составим список покупок заранее, чтобы не забыть ничего купить до новогодней вечеринки?
- 8) Стоит ли мне обратиться за помощью к репетитору или получится справиться с учебой самостоятельно?
- 9) Давай поедem на море на машине? Ты говорил, что любишь путешествовать на машине.
- 10) Кажется, ты отстал от группы, пока болел. Давай я помогу тебе освоить новые грамматические правила и навестать пройденный материал?
- 11) Может, нам стоит посоветоваться с Марией? Она разбирается в моде.
- 12) Давай поедem этим летом в горы? Говорят, это стоит сделать хотя бы раз в жизни.

Exercise 2

Fill in the words of the second speaker using *shall* in different meanings. Identify the meaning.

Model: A: I feel like my language skills leave much to be desired.

B: Shall I help you improve your English? (offer)

- 1) A: This suitcase is too heavy for me to lift.
B: ...
- 2) A: I'm not sure which dress to choose for the prom.
B: ...
- 3) A: You'd better stick to the company dress-code.
B: ...
- 4) A: This cake is ruined! It's soggy and unappetizing!
B: ...
- 5) A: I must hurry to get to the airport in time!
B: ...
- 6) A: What are the instructions concerning the working hours?
B: ...
- 7) A: I am having a New Year party at my place. I really don't know what to cook!
B: ...
- 8) A: I'm scared to death of going to the dentist's alone.
B: ...
- 9) A: What does the new environmental program include?
B: ...
- 10) A: What does the manual say about the time needed to charge the battery?
B: ...
- 11) A: I'm in two minds what shoes I need to match my wedding dress.
B: ...
- 12) A: I can't find a book for my home reading.
B: ...

WILL / WOULD

REVISION

1. Present and future certainty

	Present / Future	Past
+	will + simple infinitive	—
—	will not + simple infinitive	—

Will expresses *strong probability* and *prediction* about *the present or future*. Such predictions are usually made at the moment of speaking.

You will be late for your flight.

He won't come back until 9. He left late.

Note! **Will + continuous infinitive** is used to speak about something *ongoing*.

He is terrible at cooking. He will be having trouble with this cake.

2. Making offers

	Present / Future	Past
+	will + simple infinitive	—
?	Will / Would + ☺ + simple infinitive Won't + ☺ + simple infinitive	—

Will is used to offer something.

You look exhausted. I will do the washing up myself.

The question with **will** expresses the same meaning. The **negative form** sounds more encouraging.

Will you try this new dessert? (a neutral offer)

Won't you try this new dessert? (a more encouraging offer)

Would is used to make an offer more polite and tentative.

Would you like another helping of risotto?

3. Making requests

	Present / Future	Past
?	Will / Would + ☺ + simple infinitive	—

Will is used to ask for something in an informal situation.

Will you help me with this task? (Will you be willing to?)

Note! In more formal and polite requests ***could*** / ***would*** are used.

Could you help me with this finance report?

Would you come to our charity event?

Note! You can make your request more insistent, if you add a question tag ***will you?*** at the end of an imperative sentence.

Come as quickly as possible, will you? (I strongly expect you to.)

4. Desires, preferences

	Present / Future	Past
+	would + simple infinitive	—

Would expresses *likes, dislikes, preferences, desires* about *the present or future*. Such verbs as *like, prefer, love, etc.* are made use of.

I'd love to come to your party.

Note! It's possible to use *an object* to show the desire directed at somebody. This structure is used with to-infinitive.

I'd like you to repeat what you have just said.

Note! In the same meaning *would* can be used in the structures *would rather* / *would sooner* with bare infinitive.

I'd rather have a cup of coffee than coffee.

NEW STRUCTURES

1. Habits and routines in the present or past

	Present / Future	Past
+	will + simple infinitive	would + simple infinitive
—	will not + simple infinitive	would not + simple infinitive
?	—	—

Will is used to speak about some predictable habits and routine actions.

Every day he will come home, read the paper for 15 minutes and then he'll fall asleep in his armchair. He won't even wake up when his wife calls him.

Would is used to speak about some predictable habits and routine actions in the past.

Every morning after waking up he would start giving orders to everybody in the house and would not stir a finger to help.

Note! You can make your sentence more **emphatic** with the help of an adverb.

People will always blame the government for their problems.

She would always tell me how to live my life.

This structure expresses *annoyance* and *criticism*. In this case **will** / **would** are not contracted.

When we go out, they will stare at their phones instead of talking to us.

2. Refusal in the present or past

	Present / Future	Past
–	will not + simple infinitive	would not + simple infinitive

The negative form of **will** is used to show that somebody is unwilling to do something and has formed a habit of it. **The negative form** of **would** is used to show that somebody was unwilling to do something in the past.

Whenever we meet him, he won't even greet us.

My PA won't book my flights. He says it's not his responsibility.

He wouldn't help us even when we asked him to.

This structure can be used to speak about refusal on a single past occasion.

Although I showed the receipt, the shop assistant wouldn't change the dress.

This structure is often used to speak about inanimate objects which don't / didn't function properly.

This window won't shut.

This expensive pen won't write.

The engine wouldn't start.

3. Polite disagreement

	Present / Future	Past
–	would not + simple infinitive	–

Would in the **negative form** expresses a polite form of disagreement.

I wouldn't put it this way.

I wouldn't say that.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Translate using **will** to express **certainty, offer** or **request**.

- 1) Ты совсем не лечишься! Так ты быстро не поправишься.
- 2) Ты не мог бы проводить меня к врачу? У меня кружится голова, и я чувствую слабость.
- 3) Забронируй наш летний перелет заранее, хорошо?
- 4) Джереми не выхлопает ковры в одиночку. Они слишком тяжелые, чтобы вынести их на улицу.
- 5) У тебя поднимается температура. Я куплю тебе в аптеке лекарство, чтобы ее сбить.
- 6) Ты не могла бы дать мне рецепт этого сырного пирога? Он просто пальчики оближешь!

- 7) У нее точно возникнут проблемы с написанием эссе по этой теме.
- 8) Я знаю, что ты ждешь гостей. Я помогу тебе подготовить квартиру к их приходу и накрыть на стол.
- 9) Сдайте сочинение на заданную тему завтра, договорились?
- 10) Сара зря до последнего откладывает покупку зимнего пальто. Наступят холода, и она будет мерзнуть в своей легкой осенней куртке.
- 11) Ты могла бы мне помочь подготовиться к грамматическому тесту на неличные формы глагола?
- 12) Передай Биллу, пожалуйста, вот эту книгу.

Exercise 2

Complete the dialogues with *will* to speak about *somebody's habits, routines* or *unwillingness to do something*.

Model: A: Do you think Jane is enjoying her trip?

B: Don't worry! She will always make some new acquaintances when she is travelling.

- 1) A: I rather doubt that his secretary is competent.
B: I agree. She ... always (make) typing mistakes and ... (not answer) the phone properly.
- 2) A: He is incorrigible!
B: Totally! Whenever I ask him to tidy up the room, he ... (argue).
- 3) A: Is this patient difficult to treat?
B: He really is! He ... (not listen) to any of my advice and ... (not follow) my instructions.
- 4) A: Why do you want to sell your car?
B: I am sick and tired of it! It just ... (not start) for the first five minutes.
- 5) A: Why can't he do his work in time?

B: Many reasons. He ... (come) late to the office, ... (not get down) to work immediately. He ... (check) his social networks first which takes an hour or more.

6) A: Jim is so helpful and attentive.

B: It's true. He ... (lend) a helping hand when I ask him to.

7) A: Is Nick having problems with money?

B: I suppose so. He ... never (join) us when we go out to the cinema or the pub.

8) A: Why have you thrown that toaster away?

B: It is useless. It ... (burn) all the toasts.

9) A: She is such a talented dressmaker!

B: I completely agree. She ... (choose) the best cut and style for me and ... (make) a garment in no time.

10) A: He is a lazybones!

B: So true! He ... (put off) his homework till the last minute.

11) A: Why have you stopped Hoovering the carpets?

B: I can't go on. The vacuum cleaner ... (work)!

12) A: What made you so interested in that man

B: He seemed so mysterious... He ... (come and sit) in the corner all the evening without saying a word to anyone, and smoking his long pipe.

Exercise 3

Complete the given situations using **would** to express *preferences / desires* or to make *offers / requests*.

Model 1: I have been doing a lot of overtime. I'd love to have some days off work OR I'd rather take some days off next week.

Model 2: This film is amazing! Would you like to watch it together?

1) I've been under constant strain lately.

2) This cream soup is simply delicious!

3) Ann is living from hand to mouth working her way through college.

- 4) You've been cutting lectures the whole term.
- 5) Sue is not fond of cooking complex dishes.
- 6) Summer holidays are not far off.
- 7) This authentic text seems to be really difficult.
- 8) You have not eaten out for ages.
- 9) You don't look your usual self today.
- 10) John, you've been dreaming about a sea voyage for ages!
- 11) The last collection of dresses are in the sale in the central department store.
- 12) Luisa told me about her idea of going on a sea voyage this summer.

Exercise 4

Translate the sentences using *would* in different meanings.

- 1) Сколько я его знаю, он всегда занимался самолечением и никогда не обращался к специалистам.
- 2) В ресторане мясо показалось мне слишком жестким, но официант не захотел его заменить.
- 3) Когда мне срочно необходимо было напечатать доклад, мой компьютер просто перестал работать!
- 4) Я бы не отзывался так резко о ее весе. У нее проблемы со здоровьем, а не переедание.
- 5) Джеймс никогда не соглашался надевать шерстяной шарф и меховую шапку, когда мама ему советовала.
- 6) Раньше он всегда приезжал на вокзал заранее и проводил целый час, ожидая свой поезд.
- 7) Несмотря на откровенный дефект в подошве туфли, продавец не стал мне ее менять.
- 8) Я бы не был столь уверен в этом лекарстве. Оно очень эффективно, но имеет множество побочных эффектов.

- 9) Мэри опоздала на праздник, так как ее фен не включался, она не могла высушить волосы.
- 10) Этот лектор всегда начинал лекцию с большим опозданием и часто рассказывал студентам о пустяках, не касающихся его предмета.
- 11) Том так и не захотел присоединиться к нам и поехать за город.
- 12) Он часто приходила на занятия с опозданием.

PART II

The Meanings Expressed by Modal Verbs (2nd year structures)

I. SUPPOSITION

Modal Verb	Meaning: Supposition/ Degrees of Certainty	Types of Sentences	Forms	Examples
Must	Strong <i>Lexical equivalents:</i> evidently, surely, obviously, certainly, apparently, no doubt (должно быть, очевидно, явно, наверняка)	+	Present: <i>must do / must be doing</i> (with dynamic verbs) Past: <i>must have done</i> Future: <i>be sure/certain/likely/unlikely to do smth</i> Note: <i>negation</i> is expressed by <i>lexical means</i> (negative prefixes, pronouns, adverbs) or with the help of the verb <i>to fail</i>	He <i>must be</i> a good student. Mary <i>must be</i> reading now. Harry <i>must have missed</i> the train. John <i>is sure to</i> help you with it. He <i>must have misunderstood / refused</i> the offer. She <i>must have failed to come</i> in time.
May/ Might	Slight/Uncertain <i>Lexical equivalents:</i> maybe, perhaps, probably, possibly (возможно, может быть, наверное)	+ / --	Present: <i>may(might) do / may(might) be doing</i> (with dynamic verbs) Past: <i>may(might) have done</i> Future: <i>may(might) do</i>	She <i>may(might) be</i> right. He <i>may(might) be</i> still sleeping. He <i>may(might) have taken</i> the wrong bus. She said that the play <i>might not have finished</i> yet. (ind. speech) They <i>may arrive</i> any minute.

Can/ Could	Implying Disbelief, Doubt, Surprise Lexical equivalents: impossible, unlikely, improbable, unbelievable, I don't believe it, Is it possible? (неужели, не может быть, невероятно, вряд ли)	--/?	Present: <i>can't(couldn't)</i> <i>do /</i> <i>can't(couldn't) be doing</i> (with dynamic verbs) Past: <i>can't(couldn't) have</i> <i>done</i> Note: in cases of double negation in sentences of the kind: Неужели он <u>не</u> ответил на её письмо? - we use either the verb to fail or the phrase Can it be true that...?/It can't be true that...	He <i>can't be</i> a student now. <i>Can(could)</i> she <i>be reading</i> now? <i>Can(could)</i> he <i>have failed</i> the exam? He said Della <u>couldn't</u> <i>have</i> <i>said</i> so. (ind. speech) <i>Can it be true</i> <i>that</i> he hasn't answered her letter? He <i>can't have</i> <i>failed to come</i> in time.
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EXERCISES

Exercise 1

A. Translate into Russian:

- 1) They must be sealing up the windows.
- 2) They may be sealing up the windows.
- 3) They might be sealing up the windows.
- 4) They can't / couldn't be sealing up the windows.
- 5) Can / could they be sealing up the windows?

B. Make your own sentences to express *supposition* of different degrees of certainty as in part A. Use the ideas below:

to iron a dress, to queue for the tickets, to write a reproduction, to stuff chicken, to examine a patient, to lay the table, to talk to the dean, to undergo a check-up, to fly to London, to make a salad, to pack up, to have the tooth treated, to scrub the gas range, to sew an anorak.

Exercise 2

A. Translate into Russian:

- 1) She must have bought the dress.
- 2) She may have bought the dress.
- 3) She might have bought the dress.
- 4) She can't have bought the dress.
- 5) Can she have bought the dress?

B. Make your own sentences to express *supposition* of different degrees of certainty as in part A. Use the ideas below:

to be taken to hospital, to have one's tooth x-rayed, to bake an apple pie, to pass all the exams with distinction, to wash all the linen by hand, to fix a sewing-machine, to go on a sea voyage, to sew an anorak, to be expelled from university, to catch chicken pox, to be operated on, to get an increased grant, to dust the furniture, to fall behind the group.

Exercise 3

Use the right form of the infinitive of the verbs in brackets. Define the meaning of the modal verbs (*Strong supposition* / *Slight supposition* / *Disbelief*):

- 1) Mother must something delicious, I can smell it. (cook)
- 2) I may a temperature, I feel seedy. (run)
- 3) He can't..... the exam, he is such a capable student! (fail)
- 4) They may the windows yet. It's so cold here. (seal up)
- 5) Jane has taken the linen to the laundry. The washing-machine must again. (go wrong)
- 6) She may for three hours already.(fix up)
- 7) Tom can't very well yet, he is too small. (walk)
- 8) Can I in the wrong direction? I don't recognize the place. (walk)
- 9) Now you may the dishes on the plate-rack to dry. They are clean. (put)

- 10) She can't meat to vegetables! She is a vegetarian. (prefer)
- 11) They must across the Atlantic now. (fly)
- 12) You must your work immediately! (do)

Exercise 4

Make the following sentences with the verb **must** opposite in meaning:

- 1) She must have chosen the right size. The dress fits her like a glove.
- 2) They must have accepted the invitation.
- 3) He must be a capable student. He is very good at his studies.
- 4) He must have told her the truth.
- 5) Everybody must have talked to her on that topic.
- 6) She must be a very responsible person. She has done the work quickly and properly.
- 7) The operation must have been a success.
- 8) It must have been useful to seal up the windows.
- 9) She must have distributed household money properly.
- 10) She must have seen everything.
- 11) He must have managed to nip the disease in the bud.
- 12) Everybody must be writing the reproduction now.

Exercise 5

Paraphrase the sentences to express disbelief. Use the modal verb **Can / Could**:

- 1) It is impossible that she has been discharged from hospital.
- 2) I don't believe that he is afraid of being cupped.
- 3) Is it possible that you have stuffed fish already?
- 4) It's unbelievable that she has sewn the wedding dress herself!
- 5) I don't believe that they've decided to introduce uniform in our school.
- 6) I don't think they haven't yet booked the tickets.

- 7) I don't believe that the doctor didn't listen to your lungs. You have such a bad cough!
- 8) It is not possible that you feel in this skinny dress as comfortable as in a second skin.
- 9) Is it possible that he hasn't caught up with the group yet?
- 10) I don't suppose you remained inconspicuous in such a bright shirt.
- 11) It's unbelievable that you haven't packed your things yet. We're leaving in an hour!
- 12) Is it possible that Liz is still having her measurements taken?

Exercise 6

Paraphrase the sentences using the right modal verb to express *supposition* / *disbelief*.

- 1) Perhaps Margaret is still reading for her exam.
- 2) I don't believe that Sarah has decided to cook Haggis for the main course. She is a vegetarian.
- 3) Is it possible that Steve is still on sick leave? Maybe he has developed a complication.
- 4) I can't understand why she hasn't bought that beautiful frilly blouse. Perhaps they have a special dress code at work.
- 5) I wonder why they have called an ambulance. Evidently something serious has happened.
- 6) It's unbelievable that he went to the dentist yesterday. He is so afraid of having his teeth treated! I'm sure an awful toothache kept him awake all night.
- 7) I don't believe that she hasn't taken up teaching as a career. She is a born teacher!
- 8) Probably the weather will get better next week.
- 9) It is evident that Sandra will be sent through more analyses and tests.

- 10) As far as I know Pete will develop life-long immunity to recurrence.
- 11) I'm sure they have gone on a cruise down the Volga.
- 12) It is not possible that he has been given a reprimand by the dean. He is such a diligent student!

Exercise 7

Translate the sentences using modal verbs.

- 1) Мэри ушла с работы раньше. Должно быть, она заболела.
- 2) В доме была чистота. Судя по всему, они уже сделали генеральную уборку.
- 3) Наверное, мама печёт сырники. Так вкусно пахнет!
- 4) Не может быть, чтобы Филиппа отчислили. Он самый трудолюбивый студент в нашей группе!
- 5) Неужели она не пошла к врачу? Вчера у неё был такой сильный кашель! У неё же может начаться осложнение!
- 6) Вероятнее всего, они поедут поездом. Аня плохо себя чувствует в самолёте.
- 7) Вряд ли сейчас пять часов. Наверное, твои часы отстают.
- 8) Возможно, ты не слышал, что лекцию по психологии отменили.
- 9) Не звони сейчас, скорее всего, они спят.
- 10) Не может быть, чтобы её ещё не прооперировали.
- 11) Неужели он всё ещё сдаёт экзамен?
- 12) Неужели она сама отремонтировала швейную машину?

Exercise 8

a) Read the story and express your *supposition* and *disbelief*.

The Architect

One Sunday, an architect visited Seoul, Korea. He was there for a conference but had all Sunday to explore the city. He decided to take a taxi around the city

and see lots of sites. He paid the taxi driver \$100 and said, “Take me around Seoul and show me all the sites”

The taxi driver was very happy for the business and started driving. Immediately, they saw a big, beautiful palace. The architect said in a loud voice (for he was from Texas). “What is the building?”

The taxi driver said, “That is Gyeongbokgung. It took almost 20 years to build! “Ah, that’s nothing” replied the American. “We could build that in a year in America.

The driver continued driving. Suddenly the Texan saw a large domed building. He asked, “What building is that?” The taxi driver said, “That is the National Assembly, it is the largest in Asia.”

The architect replied, “Ah, that’s nothing. Back home, we could build that in a few weeks!”

The taxi driver continued driving. They passed a very high, gold building which shimmered in the sun. The architect jumped up in his seat and screamed, “Oh my god! What building is that?”

The taxi driver looked back at him and shook his head. He said, “I DON’T KNOW. IT WASN’T THERE THIS MORNING!”

b) Complete the sentences, express your *supposition*.

- 1) The architect decided to see lots of sites because...
- 2) The taxi driver was very happy for the business because...
- 3) The driver noticed that it took them almost 20 years to build the palace because he ...
- 4) The architect kept saying to the driver’s remarks it was nothing because
- 5) The architect jumped up in his seat because...
- 6) The driver said that the gold building hadn’t been there that morning because...

c) Answer the questions, express *disbelief* and *supposition*.

Can it be true that the driver didn't know the gold building?

How would you characterize the architect?

How would you characterize the driver?

II. REPROACH

Modals	Types of Sentences	Forms	Examples
Might	+	Present: might do Past: might have done	You <i>might be</i> more attentive to your parents. She <i>might have informed</i> me of her plans beforehand.
Should/Ought to	+/--	Reference to the Past only: should (ought to) have done shouldn't (oughtn't to) have done	He <i>should (ought to) have told</i> her the truth. You <i>shouldn't (oughtn't to) have talked</i> to your mother in such a rude way.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Use the right modal verb to express *reproach*:

- 1) You ... (put on) warmer clothes. Now you have a fever and a runny nose.
- 2) She ... (treat) her parents better. They try to do so much for her.
- 3) You... (sort out) the linen. Now this white blouse is spoilt. You ... (wash) it together with the coloured one.
- 4) He ... (gargle) the throat more often. It is sure to relieve the pain.
- 5) She ... (neglect) the toothache. She wouldn't have had it pulled out.
- 6) You ... (put) so much salt in the soup. It's too salty now.
- 7) You ... (try on) the skirt before buying it. It's too small. It's impossible to alter.
- 8) They ... (break) the rules. The dress code is sure to become stricter now.
- 9) She ... (buy) that frilly blouse. She is likely to be an eye sore in the office in it.

- 10) Michael ... (attend) more closely to his studies during the term. Now he will have to retake his exam.
- 11) David was disqualified for cheating at the exam. He ... (use) a crib.
- 12) You ... (mince) the meat beforehand. We may not have enough time to cook rissoles now.

Exercise 2

What modal verbs can you use to express *reproach* on the following? What can you reproach these people for?

- 1) Jack is on the verge of being expelled from university.
- 2) Peter doesn't know what profession he may take up as a career but he won't listen to any of his parents' advice.
- 3) Having neglected the toothache Kate got an inflammation.
- 4) Catherine offended him greatly by flinging the truth into his teeth.
- 5) I feel so sleepy today, it was silly of me to keep late hours yesterday.
- 6) She is used to taking her parents' care for granted.
- 7) I couldn't but buy this dress though it is a bit tight on me.
- 8) I have eaten too much again. I feel unwell now. I can never stop!
- 9) Being washed together with the skirt my favourite blouse was absolutely spoilt.
- 10) To his great surprise the rissoles turned into a sickly-looking gluey mess.
- 11) There being no tickets for trains, she bought a plane ticket. Though she is subject to air-sickness!
- 12) The dressmaker happened to spoil my dress.

Exercise 3

Translate the sentences, express your reproach:

- 1) Тебе следовало раньше обратиться за помощью.
- 2) Ты мог бы мне и помочь. Мне нужно ещё столько сделать: вытереть пыль, пропылесосить ковры, помыть пол и постирать постельное бельё.

- 3) Не нужно было спрашивать её про экзамен. Она так переживает, что не сдала.
- 4) Ты могла бы сказать мне, что не сможешь купить билеты. Я бы заказала их по телефону.
- 5) Ей не следовало игнорировать больной зуб. Теперь у неё вся щека распухла, и, возможно, ей придётся его удалить.
- 6) Не удивительно, что он отстал от группы. Не нужно было заниматься спустя рукава.
- 7) Ей бы следовало более внимательно относиться к своему здоровью.
- 8) Морковь в суп надо было не резать, а натереть.
- 9) Надо было предупредить её, что экзамен перенесли.
- 10) Мне бы следовало более серьёзно относиться к изучению грамматики.
- 11) Не надо было выбирать такую сложную тему для эссе.
- 12) Не надо было отвлекать его непрерывными разговорами. Теперь ему придётся переделать большую часть работы.

Exercise 4

a) Read the short story and answer the question: *Why did the young lady say that Mr. Smith had had a very successful day?*

When Mr. Smith got up in the morning the weather was very bad. It was cold outside and it was raining heavily. He was about to leave for his office when he found that all his five umbrellas were out of order. So, he took his umbrellas to the umbrella-maker and said that he would come back and take them in the evening. In the afternoon Mr. Smith went to have lunch at a restaurant. A lady with an umbrella in her hand came in and sat down at the same table. Mr. Smith was the first to finish his lunch. He stood up and by mistake took the lady's umbrella and went to the door. However, the lady asked him to give her umbrella back. "Oh, I am sorry," said Mr. Smith.

In the evening Mr. Smith took his umbrellas from the umbrella-maker and got on the train. Suddenly Mr. Smith heard a voice, "Oh, you have had a very successful day, haven't you?" He looked up to see the young lady – his companion at lunch. She was looking at his umbrellas and smiling.

b) Paraphrase the sentences to express your *reproach* and *supposition*.

- 1) Is it possible that Mr. Smith had five umbrellas?
- 2) It would be right of Mr. Smith to have taken his umbrellas to the umbrella-maker long before.
- 3) Mr. Smith turned out to be deep in his thoughts and took the lady's umbrella by mistake.
- 4) It was not right of Mr. Smith to be so absent-minded at that moment!
- 5) Evidently they met in the train by chance.
- 6) The lady seemed to be surprised to see his five umbrellas.
- 7) Maybe Mr. Smith was surprised to see the young lady again.
- 8) Probably Mr. Smith didn't understand at once why she asked him such a question.

c) Tell the story to your partner, use modal verbs to express *supposition*, *disbelief* and *reproach*.

III. ABSENCE OF NECESSITY

	Have to	Need	Examples
Present	don't have to do (<i>lack of necessity in the present</i>)	needn't do (<i>lack of necessity in the present</i>)	It is my day off tomorrow, so I <i>don't have to</i> / <i>needn't</i> get up early.
Past	didn't have to do (<i>lack of necessity in the past, the action was not carried out</i>)	needn't have done (<i>lack of necessity in the past, the action was carried out; waste of time or effort</i>)	I had plenty of time, so I <i>didn't have to</i> hurry. On my way home I bought some bread. When I came, I found we had plenty of it. So, I <i>needn't have</i> bought bread.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Use the right modal verb to express *absence of necessity*.

- 1) We've got plenty of time. We in a hurry (be).
- 2) Yesterday I took an umbrella but the day turned out to be sunny. So, I an umbrella (take).
- 3) We uniform in our school (wear).
- 4) I to the post office today (go). Mother sent the letter yesterday.
- 5) As the case was clear the doctorthe patient through more analyses (send).
- 6) Youthe exercise in written form, it was an oral task (do).
- 7) Ito the box office as we had booked the tickets in advance (go).
- 8) Saraha length of cloth in shops as she was offered a large stock of materials to choose from at the tailor's (to look for).
- 9) Youthe book to the end, we were to read only chapters 65-70 (read).
- 10) Youme this medicine, I feel as sound as a bell again (bring).
Thank you anyway!
- 11) Weso early (arrive). The doctor hasn't come yet. We'll have to wait now.
- 12) Youanother portion of steak-and-kidney pie (bring). I'm a vegetarian.

Exercise 2

Translate the sentences using the right modal verb.

- 1) Я не знала, что лекцию отменили и мне не нужно было идти в университет.

- 2) Вчера нам не нужно было идти в университет, так как это был праздничный день.
- 3) Мэри уже приготовила обед, и мама была рада, что ей не надо было готовить.
- 4) Ты могла бы и не пылесосить, я сегодня уже подметала пол.
- 5) Ты могла бы больше не укорачивать юбку, мне она и так нравилась.
- 6) Ей не нужно было ушивать платье, оно было как раз по размеру.
- 7) Мне не нужно было делать флюорографию, я делала её всего два месяца назад.
- 8) Мне можно было не ходить на осмотр к зубному, так как зуб больше не беспокоил. Но я хотела убедиться, что всё хорошо, поэтому пошла.
- 9) Пациент вздохнул с облегчением, когда узнал, что ему не надо делать операцию.
- 10) Нам можно было не покупать билеты заранее, так как и в день отъезда их было много.
- 11) Мы были рады, что дело было не срочное и нам не надо лететь в Санкт-Петербург на самолёте.
- 12) Мне не нужно было тратить много времени на поиски платья, так как я уже сшила себе очень красивое вечернее платье на этот особый случай.

Exercise 3

a) Read the story and express *reproach* and *absence of necessity*.

Once an old gentleman went to see a doctor. The doctor examined him and said: "Medicine won't help you. You must have a complete rest. Go to a quiet country place for a month, go to bed early, drink milk, walk a lot, and smoke just one cigar a day."

"Thank you very much," said the old gentleman, "I shall do everything you say."

A month later the gentleman came to the doctor again. "How do you do!", said the doctor, "I am very glad to see you. You look much younger."

"Oh, doctor", said the gentleman, "I feel quite well now. I've had a good rest. I went to bed early, I drank a lot of milk, I walked a lot. Your advice certainly helped me. But you told me to smoke one cigar a day, and that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke to start smoking at my age."

b) Express your *supposition* to explain the undercurrent of the events.

- 1) The old man went to see a doctor because...
- 2) The doctor said that medicine wouldn't help him because...
- 3) The doctor advised him to go to a quiet country place for a month, go to bed early, drink milk, walk a lot because...
- 4) The doctor recommended smoking one cigar a day because...
- 5) The gentleman followed the doctor's instructions to the letter because...
- 6) The gentleman said that that one cigar a day had almost killed him at first because...

CUMULATIVE REVIEW

Exercise 1

Choose the right modal verb to express obligation of different kind: ***must, mustn't, have to, be to, should, ought to, need.***

- 1) You ... air the rooms every day.
- 2) I ... come to the theatre at 5.30 p.m. We have arranged so.
- 3) She ... consult the doctor. It might be something serious.
- 4) You ... tell her about it. She knows everything already.
- 5) We ... wear jeans at school. It is prohibited.
- 6) We ... cook both fish and meat dishes. Mr. Brown prefers fish to meat, while Mrs. Brown doesn't eat fish at all.
- 7) You ... look after your mother while she is ill. She is so weak now.
- 8) You ... (buy) bread. There is plenty of it. Let's give it to aunt Lucy now.
- 9) Gold, liquor and perfume ... (declare) when you're going through Customs.
- 10) You ... come today. I'll cope myself. You may have a day-off.
- 11) We ... pay for it tomorrow.
- 12) You ... put off sealing up the windows, it may get colder soon.

Exercise 2

Working in pairs complete the dialogue. Put the given words in the gaps:

must, are...to be, may, have to, does she, mustn't, need, should, has, ought

- We **1)** ... leave home early tomorrow.
- Why?
- You **2)** ... have forgotten. We **3)** ... see aunt Rosy off. She is leaving for Paris.
- Oh, it has completely slipped my memory! When **4)** ... we at her place?
- Six a.m.
- And when does the train leave?
- At twelve sharp.

- Why **5)** ... we start so early then? **6)** ... we help her to pack up?
- Yes, we **7)** ... to help her with the luggage. There are a lot of things that she **8)** ... to take along.
- Why **9)** ... have to go to Paris so suddenly?
- She said that I **10)**... tell anyone. She will explain everything herself.

Exercise 3

Say what meaning is expressed by a modal verb with infinitive in italics: *ability, permission, obligation, possibility, supposition, advice, reproach, absence of necessity, prohibition, habit in the past.*

- 1) You *ought to take* care of your parents.
- 2) We *don't have to* give the answer right now.
- 3) He *would* often *smoke* a pipe when telling us about his travels.
- 4) You *should have* your teeth examined before going on holidays.
- 5) You *mustn't come* in contact with Jane this week. Measles is highly contagious.
- 6) He *could sing* so well!
- 7) They *could have done* it yesterday.
- 8) You *needn't have learnt* the poem by heart. The task was to intone it.
- 9) You *shouldn't have neglected* the pain.
- 10) Now when you're on the mend you *may take* walks every day.
- 11) He *must have overslept*.
- 12) To shake the disease off in one go you *must follow* the doctor's instructions to the letter.

Exercise 4

Fill in the gaps with modal verbs in the correct form. Define the meaning of the modal verbs.

A:

- 1) You ... forget what I told you. It's very important.

- 2) Richard ... wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
- 3) I had forgotten to bring my camera, so I ... take any photographs.
- 4) You ... wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.
- 5) Sue has a senior position in the company. She ... make important decisions.
- 6) I can't understand Martin. I've never ... understand him.
- 7) There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You ... apply for it.
- 8) Dave, who is usually very friendly, walked past me without speaking. He ...
(see) me.
- 9) The staff at the hotel were really nice when we stayed there last summer.
They ... more helpful.
- 10) A: I can't find Jeff anywhere. I wonder where he is.
B: He ... (play) tennis.

B:

- 1) Can you speak a little louder? I ... hear you very well.
- 2) When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved
one. We ... (reserve) a table.
- 3) It's only natural that parents ... worry about their children.
- 4) I used to ... stand on my head, but I can't do it now.
- 5) Whatever you do, you ... touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
- 6) Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It ... rain later.
- 7) You missed a great party last night. You ... (come).
- 8) (the doorbell rings) I wonder who that is. It ... be Mary. She's still at work at
this time.
- 9) We've got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
- 10) I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I ... do?

Exercise 5

Read the story and express *supposition, reproach and disbelief*.

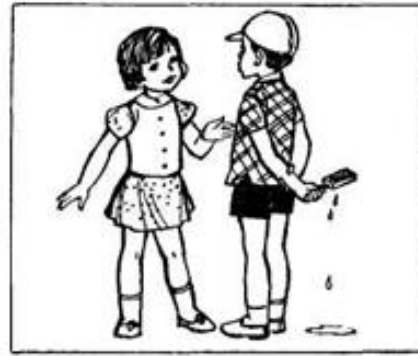
Two friends went on a trip to London. In London they went into a restaurant for dinner. On a table stood a jar of mustard. Not having seen mustard before, one of them took a big spoonful into his mouth. Tears immediately filled his eyes. His friend asked him what he was crying about. "I am crying at the thought of the death of my unfortunate father, who was hanged twenty years ago", the man answered. They continued eating, and soon the other traveller also took a big dose of mustard. As soon as he had done so, tears ran down his cheeks also. "What are you crying about?" asked his friend. "Oh, I am crying because you were not hanged many years ago with your poor father", was the answer.

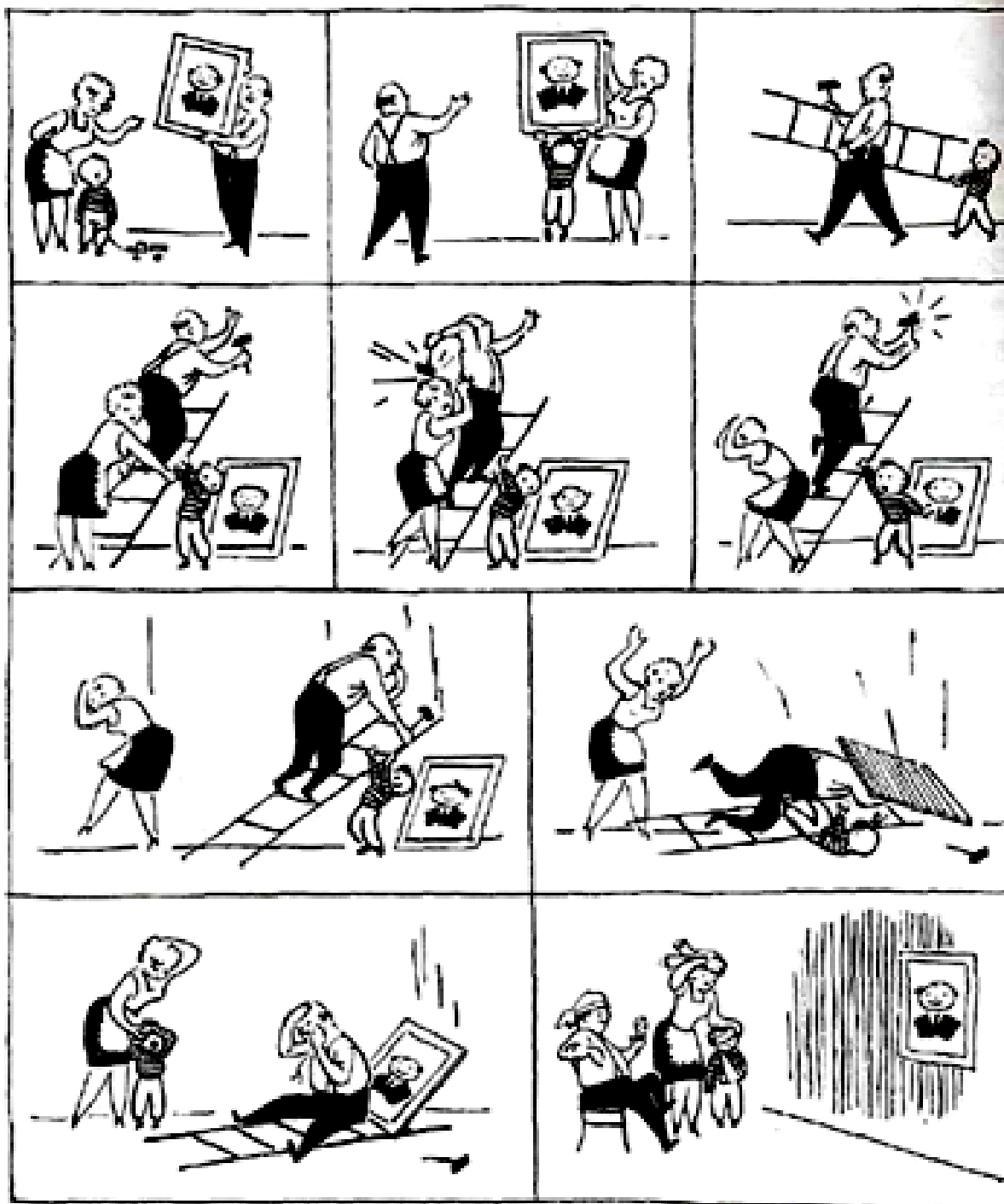
Exercise 6

Use modal verbs to express *supposition*, *disbelief*, *reproach* or *absence of necessity* on the following pictures.









Exercise 7

Express your *supposition*, *disbelief*, *reproach* or *absence of necessity* on the following situations from the novel “*The Painted Veil*”, W.S. Maugham.

- 1) The Mother Superior told Kitty, “One cannot find peace in work or in pleasure, in the world or in a convent, but only in one’s soul.”
- 2) Before going to Mei-Tan-Fun Kitty said to Walter, “I suppose I needn’t take more than a few summer things and a shroud, need I?”
- 3) Kitty said to Walter, “Is it fair to blame me because you ascribed to me qualities I hadn’t got? I never tried to deceive you by pretending anything I wasn’t. I was just pretty and gay.”
- 4) Walter said, “The dog it was that died.”
- 5) Kitty said to Waddington, “Supposing there is no life everlasting? Think what it means if death is really the end of all things. They’ve given up all for nothing. They’ve been cheated. They’re dupes.”
- 6) Waddington said to Kitty, “I wonder. I wonder if it matters that what they have aimed at is illusion. Their lives are in themselves beautiful. Of all the richest in beauty is the beautiful life. That is the perfect work of art.”
- 7) Kitty said to Waddington, “I feel like someone who’s lived all his life by a duck-pond and suddenly is shown the sea.”
- 8) Charlie said to Kitty “I told you there was no risk if you took reasonable precautions. Do you think I’d have let you go for a moment if I hadn’t been perfectly convinced of that?”
- 9) Charlie: “I told you I was fond of her. I wouldn’t do anything to cause her a moment’s uneasiness. She’s the best wife a man ever had.”
Kitty: “Have you ever thought that you owed her any loyalty?”
“What the eye doesn’t see the heart doesn’t grieve for,” he smiled.
- 10) “And Walter?”

He could not resist the facetious answer which came to his mind. Charlie smiled.

“Nothing suits you so well as black.”

11) Kitty said to her father:

“My heart sinks when I think how we’ve batted on you all our lives and have given you nothing in return. Not even a little affection. I’m afraid you’ve not had a very happy life. Won’t you let me try to make up a little for all I’ve failed to do in the past?”

12) She could not know what the future had in store for her, but she felt in herself the strength to accept whatever was to come with a light and buoyant spirit.

(W.S. Maugham. The Painted Veil)

Exercise 8

Render the dialogues into English. Develop the dialogues on the topics and act them out.

Dialogue 1. College Life.

- Бен, почему ты не сдал экзамен по английскому?
- Понимаешь, мам, из-за болезни я сильно отстал и уже не смог догнать группу.
- Ты должен был заниматься не покладая рук после этого! Мог бы обратиться за помощью к преподавателю. Вряд ли бы он отказался тебе помочь.
- Мам, ты слишком строга со мной. Я позанимаюсь и думаю, что смогу пересдать экзамен осенью.
- Теперь тебе придётся заниматься в каникулы вместо того, чтобы отдыхать. Какие ещё экзамены ты должен сдать?
- Психологию и русский. Но их-то я наверняка сдам!
- Хорошо, посмотрим. А что тебе нужно делать, чтобы подготовиться к экзамену по английскому?
- ...

Dialogue 2. Meals.

- Мам, у меня блины не получаются. Что-то с ними не так...
- Сколько яиц ты положила в тесто?
- А нужно было? ...
- Мэри, ты не могла не знать, что невозможно испечь блины, не положив в тесто яиц...
- Наверное, я неправильно переписала рецепт...
- Возможно. Надо было добавить два яйца. Ладно, не расстраивайся. Давай вместе испечём блины.
- Прекрасная идея, спасибо, мам! И папа наверняка будет доволен!
- Итак, для теста нам понадобится ...

Dialogue 3. Clothes.

- Неужели ты купила платье, не померив его?
- Понимаешь, у меня совсем не было времени на примерку. Но оно моего размера и, скорее всего, будет мне как раз.
- Похоже, оно тебе велико в талии и в плечах.
- Можно ли его переделать?
- Можно. Но всё-таки я думаю, тебе не следовало так торопиться с покупкой этого платья. Ты могла бы найти другое – по размеру и на тон светлее.
- Мне нравится это. Оно так подходит к моим глазам. Что мы можем сделать?
- ...

Dialogue 4. Housekeeping.

- Аня, почему ты ещё не приготовила ужин?
- Я была занята уборкой.
- Можно было не убираться сегодня, я только три дня назад всё прибрала.
- Да, но когда я пришла сегодня, здесь был ужасный беспорядок.
- Должно быть, Джон опять в выходные устроил вечеринку с друзьями! Он не исправим!

- Да, не надо было оставлять его одного на выходные. Надо было взять его с собой на дачу.
- В следующий раз наверняка возьмём. Что ещё нам нужно сделать?
- ...

Dialogue 5. Medicine.

- Не могу больше терпеть эту ужасную зубную боль! Что мне делать?
- Ты должна пойти к врачу немедленно!
- Нет, только не это! Один вид бормашины приводит меня в ужас!
- Ты, должно быть, шутишь! Неужели ты до сих пор ещё не сходила в больницу только из-за страха?
- Ну конечно, мне наверняка будут сверлить зуб.
- Если ты не обратишься к зубному как можно скорее, тебе наверняка его удалят!
- Не нужно было тебе говорить... Лучше уж удалить, чем лечить.
- Не будь ребёнком! Зуб может воспалиться, и щека распухнет, тогда будет ещё хуже.
- Кажется, мне ничего не остаётся, кроме как пойти к врачу...
- Не бойся, тебе скорее всего сделают анестезию. Кроме того...

Dialogue 6. Travelling.

- Вряд ли мы полетим на Байкал на самолёте: Джессика плохо себя чувствует в самолётах.
- Нужно было сказать мне об этом раньше: я уже заказал билеты.
- Неужели ты решил купить билеты, не посоветовавшись с нами?
- Дело в том, что нам надо позаботиться о билетах как можно скорее, иначе их не будет.
- Может, поедem на машине? Тогда нам не придётся думать о билетах.
- Скорее всего, Джессику в машине тоже укачивает. Думаю, нам следует ехать поездом. Это самый безопасный и удобный вид транспорта.
- Наверное, это займёт много времени.
- ...

Drops of Wisdom through Modals

As you brew, so you must drink.

As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.

You can take a horse to water but you cannot make him drink.

A cat may look at a king.

Bird may be known by its song.

Drowning man will catch at a straw.

What can't be cured must be endured.

What did the blonde say when the airplane began to shake?

"Must be an earthquake."

Little Johnny: Teacher, can I go to the bathroom?

Teacher: Little Johnny, MAY I go to the bathroom?

Little Johnny: But I asked first!

The Student: "Well, sir, I don't think I deserve a zero."

The Professor: "Neither do I, but you see, it's the lowest mark I'm allowed to give to a student."

To the student: Modal Verbs is a challenge. Meet it. And never forget that where there is a will, there is a way.

Never put off till tomorrow what can be learnt today!

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MODAL VERBS
МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Учебное пособие
для студентов II курса факультета английского языка

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