

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
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MODAL VERBS IN ENGLISH

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Навчальний посібник «Модальні дієслова в англійській мові» призначений для студентів англійського відділення денної та заочної форм навчання факультету іноземної філології, для студентів, які вивчають англійську мову як другу іноземну, для викладачів вищих учбових закладів, учнів загальноосвітніх шкіл, абітурієнтів та вчителів англійської мови.

Посібник складається з двох розділів. У першому розділі подаються правила вживання кожного модального дієслова і виразів, що прирівнюються до них. У другому розділі модальні дієслова об'єднуються за їх основними функціями. Виклад теоретичного матеріалу у обох розділах супроводжується різнорівневими вправами, які призначені як для аудиторної роботи зі студентами, так і для самостійної роботи студентів. Заключний тест та узагальнена таблиця вживання модальних дієслів спрямовані на повторення, закріплення та перевірку знань студентів. Тест може бути використаний як зразок модульного оцінювання знань студентів у рамках Болонської системи навчання.

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The verbs *can, may, must, ought to, should, could, might, shall, will, would* form a class of modal verbs. We frequently use modal verbs when we are concerned with our relationship with someone else. We may, for example, ask for permission to do something; grant permission to someone; give or receive advice; make or respond to requests and offers, etc.

Modal verbs are always used with infinitives. A modal verb with an infinitive does not denote objective events but deals with potential events expressing ability, necessity, obligation, possibility, etc. to perform the action denoted by the infinitive.

How to use modal verbs

- Modals come before the infinitive form of a verb without *to* (except *ought to*): *I may meet her tomorrow.*
- Modals never change form. They do not have *-ed, -s* or *-ing* endings: *Maria may join us.*
- Modals never use *do* when forming questions or negatives. To form negatives we use *not* after the modal and before the verb: *Will you come? You mustn't worry so much.*
- We can use modals with the Continuous or Perfect form of a verb: *She should be arriving soon. She might have left.*
- We can use modals with the passive form of a verb: *The interview can be arranged for another day.*
- Modals are used in short answers and question tags: *You will apply for the job, won't you? Well, I might.*
- Modals usually refer to events in the present or future: *I can come immediately, if you like. (present) I may ring you later. (future)*
- However, some modals can refer to the past: *I could read before I went to school.*
- Other modals refer to the past with the Perfect form of a verb: *I should have realised earlier.*
- We use other verbs with similar meanings to modals. These verbs always use *to*. They include *be able to, have to, used to, be to, be allowed to, be supposed to, manage to*: *Will we be allowed to bring our own food? Hard hats are to be worn on this site.*
- *Dare* and *need* sometimes act like modals without *to*: *I dare say. I never need see her again.*
- More often they are ordinary verbs with *to*: *He dared me to jump over the edge. Do you need to know how?*

CAN, COULD

Modal verbs *can* and *could* have several meanings, in some of which they are used interchangeably. In some other meanings *could* is the past form of the verb *can*; the expression *to be able* is used to supply the missing forms of the verb *can*. Negative forms of this modal verb are *cannot*, *can't* and *couldn't*.

Can and *could* express ability or capability, possibility, request, doubt, permission, prohibition and reproach (*could*).

These modal verbs followed by the non-perfect infinitive express:

1. Physical or intellectual ability (*could* is used for past situations):

*Only Jack **can run** as fast as you.*

*He **could read** when he was four.*

2. Permission (*could* is used for past situations):

*You **can take** the book now.*

*The teacher said we **could go** home.*

3. Request:

***Can I borrow** your pen, please?*

Both *can* and *could* are used for requests with reference to the present or the future, but *could* is more polite.

***Can Michael call** on you tomorrow?*

***Could you come** again tomorrow?*

4. Prohibition (expressed by the negative form):

*You **can't cross** the street here.*

Can and *could* followed by any form of the infinitive may express:

1. Incredulity, doubt, impossibility. This meaning occurs only with the negative form of the modal verbs.

*The office is closed now so he **can't be** there.*

*He **can't be driving** here: he hasn't got a car.*

Could is used in this meaning to express greater doubt. The time-reference is indicated not by the form of the verb but by that of the infinitive. *Can't / couldn't* + a perfect infinitive express past actions:

*They **can't (couldn't) have misunderstood** you.*

*Martin **can't (couldn't) have been mistaken**.*

2. Astonishment (expressed only in interrogative sentences). Both *can* and *could* are used similarly but *could* expresses greater uncertainty.

***Can (could) she be** here now?*

***Can (could) Alice be sleeping** now?*

***Can (could) Robert have missed** the plane?*

3. Possibility:

- a) due to circumstances;

***I could not go** to the theatre yesterday because I was busy.*

- b) due to the existing rules of laws;

*You **cannot play** football in the street.*

Could with perfect infinitive expresses a past possibility that was not fulfilled:

***I could have come** earlier – unfortunately I was too slow and missed the five o'clock train.*

4. Reproach. This meaning is found only with the form *could*. In this sense *could* is interchangeable with *might*:

You could at least have met me at the station, couldn't you?

CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO, MANAGED TO, BE ALLOWED TO
(talking about ability and permission)

We sometimes use *be able to* instead of *can* and *could* to talk about ability. However, we avoid *be able to* –

- When we talk about something that is happening as we speak:
Watch me, Mum; I can stand on one leg. (not ...I'm able to stand...)
 - Before passives:
CDs can now be copied easily. (not CDs are now able to be copied...)
 - When the meaning is “know how to”:
Can you cook? (rather than Are you able to cook?)
- We use *be able to* or *managed to* to describe the successful completion of a specific action:
We were able to (we managed to) get tickets for the match yesterday. (not We could get tickets ...)
 - However, we can use *couldn't* to describe a specific action not successfully completed:
*We couldn't get tickets for the match yesterday. Or:
We weren't able to / didn't manage to get tickets for the match yesterday.*
 - We use *will be able* and not *can* to talk about skills that will be acquired in the future.
I'll be able to drive next summer so we can hire a car. (not I can drive...)
 - We use *be able* for different grammatical forms that are not possible with *can*.
I like *being able* to work at home.
I've been able to work much faster since I got that new computer.

Expression *to be allowed to* do something can be used instead of *can* or interchangeably with it to express permission. To say 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/were allowed to*. However, to talk about permission for one particular past action, we use *was/were allowed to*, but not *could*. Compare: *Anyone was allowed to fish in the lake when the council owned it (or ...could fish...)* and *Although he didn't have a ticket, Ken was allowed to come in. (not ...could come in...)*.

EXERCISES

1. Explain the meanings of **can** and **could** in the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. I can easily carry this trunk to the station. 2. When he was young, he could run a mile in less than five minutes. 3. "If only I could have been there," she said. 4. I could not check my tears, for they came against my will. 5. And to her friends she can be very charming. 6. Why did you stop at a hotel? You could have spent the night at my house. 7. I said that he could not have missed the train, as he had left the house very early. 8. If I had received his letter last week, I could have helped him. 9. This dress can't be so shockingly expensive. 10. Could he have been at the reception? I didn't see him. 11. Harris can't have given thought to the matter. 12. You can take the tape recorder. We won't need it today.

2. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive:

1. The blaze could (to see) now far away.
2. Could they still (to play) billiards?
3. He cannot (to think) of this himself. Who suggested it to him?
4. She couldn't (to cook) since lunchtime.
5. My son was very good at figures. He could (to do) sums better than anyone.
6. "It's so awful that I can't (to give) you anything in return," he said. "Give me the watch you pawned to stand me a supper." It was a little gold watch that could not (to cost) more than 10 pounds.
7. "I've got the most wonderful news for you," she said. "Jane is going to be married." "Nonsense! Can it (to be) true?"
8. You couldn't (to come) more fortunately: we want you to meet a friend of ours.
9. I could (to get) here earlier but I didn't know you were waiting.
10. I can (to help) you if you want me to.

3. Choose the correct or more natural answer. Define the sentences where both answers are possible.

1. Valuables *can/ are able to* be left in the hotel safe. Please ask at the reception desk.
2. We *could/ were able to* finish the football match before it started snowing.
3. The rebels *could/ were able to* draw on the support of over 20,000 soldiers.
4. *Could you/ Were you able to* understand Professor Larsen's lecture? I found it really difficult.
5. "Do you want a game?" "Sorry, I *can't/ am not able to* play chess."
6. Look at me, I *can/ am able to* ride my bike without any help.
7. When the fire officers arrived they *could/ were able to* put out the flames in a couple of minutes.

8. The air was so polluted in the city centre, I *could hardly/ was hardly able to* breathe.
9. I knew John had been smoking. I *could/ was able to* smell the cigarettes when I came into the room.
10. *Can you/ Are you able to* drive without your glasses?
11. No changes *can/ be able to* be made to this rail ticket after purchase.
12. He *could/ was able to* unite the ropes without the guards noticing.
13. She looked all over the house, but *couldn't/ wasn't able to* find her keys anywhere.
14. I was very busy at work, but I *could/ was able to* have a couple of days off last week.

4. *Supply can, can't, could, couldn't, was/were able to, managed to. Alternatives are possible.*

1. A good 1500-metre runner ... run the race in under four minutes.
2. Bill is so unfit he ... run at all!
3. Our baby is only nine months and he ... already stand up.
4. When I was younger, I ... speak Italian much better than I ... now.
5. ... she speak German very well? – No, she ... speak German at all.
6. He ... Draw or paint at all when he was a boy, but now he's a famous artist.
7. After weeks of training, I ... swim a length of the baths underwater.
8. It took a long time, but in the end Tony ... save enough to buy his own hi-fi.
9. Did you buy any fresh fish in the market? – No, I ... get any.
10. For days the rescuers looked for the lost climbers in the snow. On the fourth day they saw them and ... reach them without too much trouble.

5. *Context. Put in suitable forms which express ability.*

The journey to Western Papua had been very hard. We..... make much progress in the heavy rain and we only cross rivers with great difficulty. After two months journey, we see smoke in the distance and knew we must be near a village. There was another boiling river in front of us, but we cross it by using a rope bridge we had brought with us. At last we approached the village and wondered how we communicate with the chief. None of us speak the local language. Soon, a young, dignified and smiling man approached us. "..... you speak English?" I asked hopefully. "Of course," the young man replied. "I was educated at Oxford University." I'm Chief Naga. Welcome to my village.

6. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Я не можу закінчити роботу сьогодні.
2. Вона не вміє розмовляти ні французькою, ні німецькою мовами.
3. Він зміг полагодити свій радіоприймач сам.
4. Невже ти не можеш знайти таксі? Не може бути, щоб у цьому районі не було таксі.
5. Тепер не можна переходити вулицю. Хіба ви не бачите червоне світло?
6. Як ти можеш бути таким самовпевненим? Невже ти думаєш, що можеш отримати головну роль у фільмі?
7. Він не

міг вільно розмовляти англійською у минулому році. 8. Невже він відмовився допомогти вам? 9. Не може бути, щоб він забув про це. 10. Чому ви не прийшли вчора в офіс? Ви могли б обговорити з директором це питання. 11. “Можна мені здати твір завтра?” – запитав Том. 12. Невже він пише доповідь вже два тижні? 13. Не може бути, щоб вона підслуховувала біля дверей, коли ви розмовляли. 14. Цю книжку можна купити в будь-якому магазині. 15. Ви не можете зрозуміти, чому він сьогодні такий мовчазний? 16. Не може бути, щоб він ще все працював, вже північ. 17. Вона не могла надрукувати цю статтю за годину: стаття дуже довга. 18. Тут не можна палити. На третьому поверсі є кімната для паління.

7. *Communicating:*

- a) *Work with several other students in your group to come up with a list of suggestions for each of the problems below. Have one student in your group write down all the suggestions. Discuss all the suggestions in class using the modal verbs **can** and **could**.*
 1. Think of a plastic cup. How could you use a paper cup other than to drink from? Think of several possible uses for the plastic cup.
 2. You have to entertain a group of children for an hour. But all you have is a box full of plastic cups. How could you use them?
 3. Imagine that the paper cup is ten times larger. How might you use it now? What if it's one-tenth its size? If the cup is made of stone, how could you use it?
- b) *Ask your groupmates at what age they could do the following things when they were children: talk, read, write, ride a bike, play football, cook, go shopping. Report your findings to the group.*
- c) *Tell the group about the talents of your friend (what he / she can do). Tell the group truthfully what you can't do.*

MAY, MIGHT

Modal verbs *may* and *might*, like *can* and *could*, have some similar and different meanings. There are also cases when *might* is the past form of *may*. The expressions *to be allowed* and *to be permitted* can be used to supply the missing forms of the verb *may*.

May and *might* express permission, request, uncertainty, possibility, reproach (*might*).

May followed by the non-perfect infinitive expresses:

1. Permission:

You may answer the question later.

As has been mentioned, *can* also often expresses permission but of a different kind: *You may take the book* means that the speaker gives the permission; *You can take the book* means that there are no conditions that prevent the person from taking the book.

2. Prohibition (expresses the negative form):

You may not go swimming.

However, *must not*, *cannot* and *do not* are more common in the meaning of prohibition. *Don't* is less strict than *may not*. *Must not* means that it is not the person who prohibits the action, but there are rules, circumstances prohibiting it.

You must not smoke so much.

The past form *might* in the above given meanings occurs only in subordinate clauses, when the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense:

He said that we might tell her everything.

In simple sentences or in principal clauses of complex sentences the verb *to allow* is used:

We were allowed to tell her everything.

You were not allowed to go swimming.

3. Request (expressed by the interrogative form) is common in informal speech. *May* expresses a more polite request than *can*. Both *may* and *might* are used for requests with reference to the present or the future, but *might* denotes greater uncertainty of the speaker about the answer:

May (might) I come tomorrow?

May (might) followed by any form of the infinitive denotes:

1. Supposition, uncertainty. It in this sense is synonymous with *perhaps* or *maybe* and occurs in affirmative and negative statements. In this meaning we find *may* or *might* followed by different forms of the infinitive. *May* and *might* are used similarly, but *might* expresses greater uncertainty. *May / might (not) + a simple and continuous infinitive* express future and present actions:

They may phone you tomorrow.

She may not know that you are here.

Kate may be waiting for you at the station.

May / might (not) + a perfect infinitive express past actions:

John may have wanted to buy you a present.

He might not have forgotten your promise.

Children might have been playing tennis since lunch time.

2. Reproach. This meaning is found only in positive statements and only with the form *might*. *Might* + a simple infinitive is used with reference to the present or future:

*You **might be** more polite.*

Might + a perfect infinitive is used with reference to the past:

*You **might have opened** the door for me.*

EXERCISES

1. Explain the meanings of *may* and *might* in the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. You may take any book you like. 2. I have told you this so that you may take precautions. 3. She told him that he might go home. 4. May I ask what you intend to do? 5. You might be more considerate to your parents who always think of your well-being. 6. He may come tonight, but I am not sure. 7. I gave him the text-book so that he might learn his lesson. 8. It is strange John isn't here. He may have forgotten about our appointment, or he may have come while I was out. 9. If you had tried harder, you might have succeeded. 10. May I have another cup of tea? 11. Charles may have been at the club all this time. 12. The boys may have been playing tennis since lunchtime. 13. Let me tell you my story, and by that time, you see, you may have made up your mind. 14. Don't worry; the telegramme may come tomorrow.

2. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive:

1. However badly he may (to behave) in the past, he is still your brother.
2. He thought that Jack might still (to be) in his office.
3. Then you have no idea why anyone might (to send) this letter?
4. He may (not to sleep) since 9 o'clock.
5. "You might (to spare) me that scene," – she said.
6. They may (to wait) for you downstairs.
7. Arthur may (to run away) from home and (to go) to South America.
8. Mr. Smith may (to work) now.
9. He was of the opinion that the rivalry of the two ladies might (to breed) a quarrel between them.
10. She may (to know) Henry since her university days.

3. Complete the sentences with *may* or *might* followed by one of the following forms of the verb in brackets: *be* + past participle, *have* + past participle, *be* + -ing, *have been* + -ing. If both *may* and *might* are possible, indicate this.

1. There's a man lying down on the pavement over there. Do you think he ... (hurt) himself?
2. I ... (tell) you this before. I can't remember.
3. Is that John's car that just stopped? He ... (wait) for us.
4. In the early 19th century a person ... (send) to Australia for stealing as little as a loaf of bread.
5. "Ann looks exhausted." "I suppose she ... (run)."

6. I've heard that the newsagent's is losing a lot of money and it ... (close) down.
7. Real Madrid started well and ... (take) an early lead when Figo hit the post, but Barcelona scored first after 20 minutes.
8. As little as 50 years ago a worker still ... (dismiss) for being ill.
9. "When will the painting be ready?" "Well, I ... (finish) it by the evening."
10. The race had to be stopped because the oil on the track ... (cause) an accident.

4. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Чи можу я взяти ваш словник? – Так, можете. – Ні не можете. 2. Він, напевно, напише вам про це сам. 3. Вони, можливо, вже поїхали з Києва. 4. Вони, напевно, тепер вдома. 5. Можливо, він не знає про це. 6. Погода може змінитися завтра. 7. Він запитав мене, чи може він взяти мій словник. 8. Можливо, Майкл не порозумів, що вона образилася. 9. Чи могли б ви бути уважнішими на уроках? 10. Він, можливо, заходив до мене вчора, але мене не було вдома. 11. Напишіть їй негайно, щоб вона вжила необхідних заходів. 12. Можливо, вона пояснить вам, чому вона змінила своє рішення. 13. Чи можу я подзвонити вам завтра ввечері? 14. Може, він спить тепер. 15. Можливо, Том справив на вас неприємне враження, оскільки погано почував себе того вечора. 16. Вранці у нього болів зуб, і він, можливо, пішов до лікаря. 17. Може, Джордж стомився, і йому не хотілося нікуди йти. 18. Вона, можливо, вже бачила цей фільм; краще запроси її в театр.

5. *Communication:*

*In pairs, suggest some explanations for these situations using the modal verbs **may**, **might** and different forms of the infinitive:*

1. Last night you were woken in the early hours by loud voices in the flat above.
2. On a walk at the weekend you discovered the remains of a fire, some old tins, and a book of poetry.
3. In a traffic jam, the man in the car next to you gestured and pointed to the front of your car.
4. At home last night your telephone rang three times at half hourly intervals. Each time you answered the phone, the person at the other end rang off.

MUST

The modal verb *must* has only one form which is used with reference to the present or to the future. *Must* expresses obligation, necessity, an urgent command or prohibition and supposition bordering on assurance.

Must followed by the non-perfect infinitive may express:

1. Strong obligation or necessity, or an obligation referring to the future. This meaning occurs in positive statements and questions.

Charles must visit his sick friend.

Must you really go so soon?

Must can be used in subordinate clauses to express past obligation or necessity when the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense:

He said we must park here.

However, in simple sentences or in principal clauses *had to* is used as a substitute for *must*:

The children had to get up because it was already eight o'clock.

To express obligation the future indefinite of the verb *have to* is used.

They will have to give you a new copy of book.

2. Prohibition. The negative form *must not* (*mustn't*) expresses prohibition or strong advice not to perform the action denoted by the infinitive:

You mustn't speak so loudly.

Frank must not drive so fast.

Absence of necessity is expressed by *need*:

Must I go there now? No, you needn't, if you don't want to.

3. Strong advice and invitation.

You must see the play.

You must come and have dinner with us.

Must followed by any form of the infinitive expresses probability or supposition bordering on assurance.

Must + a simple and continuous infinitive express present actions:

e.g. *She must be tired.*

e.g. *They must be having lunch now.*

Must cannot be used to express probability in the future. This meaning is conveyed with the help of modal words and expressions (*probably, to be likely, evidently, etc.*):

Evidently the match will be postponed.

She will probably come tomorrow.

She is not likely to come so late.

Must + a perfect infinitive expresses past actions:

He must have sent them a telegramme.

They must have gone to the theatre.

Must + a perfect continuous infinitive expresses actions begun in the past and continued up or into the present:

She must have been cleaning the house since morning.

The negative form of *must* cannot be used in the meaning of probability. The negative equivalent of *must* is *can't* (*couldn't*):

Positive: *He must have deceived us.*

Negative: *He can't have deceived us.*

EXERCISES

1. *Determine the meaning of the modal verb **must**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:*

1. We must go home before it gets dark. 2. You must have guessed what I meant. 3. It must be after midnight now. 4. You must bring the book tomorrow. 5. He must have missed the train. 6. He must be angry with you. 7. The story was boring. She must have told it to him several times. 8. "You mustn't speak to gentleman like this, girl," – said Mrs. Brown. 9. When we arrived the guests must have been discussing the latest sensation. 10. Lady Bridle said her husband must be waiting for me in the conservatory. 11. Judging by his face he must be furious with the old man. 12. You must see her in that play. Absolutely marvelous! 13. "We must do that immediately!" – said Edward. 14. Though he must have been thirty-four or thirty-five he looked much younger.

2. *Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive:*

1. Henry was so gloomy that I thought he must (to fail) his exam.
2. I am sure you must (to know) why he did it. Tell me, I want to know all.
3. Sally must (to talk) on the telephone with a friend. Go on in. She'll be pleased to see you.
4. He must (to leave) the town; I haven't seen him of late.
5. Your whole future is concerned: you must (to decide) for yourself.
6. Mary must (to put on) her new dress: I don't see it in the wardrobe.
7. Peter spent his holiday in Brighton; that's where he must (to meet) Barbara.
8. They must (to discuss) something important when I came.
9. The four o'clock train must (to fail to arrive) on time; otherwise they would already be here.
10. "People must (to know) things. I consider it my duty to tell them," – said Caroline.

3. *Complete these sentences with one of these forms: **must have** + past participle; **must** + bare infinitive; **must be** + -ing; or **must have (had) to**. Use the verbs given.*

1. When I left my laptop on the train I thought I'd never see it again. But someone ... (find) it and handed it in to the lost property office.
2. Janine owns a big car and a yacht. She ... (be) incredibly rich.
3. "Everyone's going into the hall." "The meeting ... (start) soon. Let's go."
4. Without things like washing machines and dishwashers our grandparents ... (work) much harder in the kitchen than we do today.
5. "Where's our camera?" "If it's not in the cupboard, Ken ... (use) it. He said he was going to take some photos of the city centre today."
6. The children are putting balloons outside their house. They ... (have) a party.
7. I didn't think Bob was coming to the meeting. He ... (change) his mind.

8. "I wonder how you get permission to go into the building." "I suppose you ... (show) some form of identification."
9. "I thought Paul would be home." "He ... (take) Jenny to work. He said he would."
10. Look at all those birds. There ... (be) at least a thousand of them.

4. *Where necessary, make corrections in the underlined parts of this e-mail message.*

Hello, Jane.

Sorry I haven't been in touch for a while. You (1) must have been wondering what's been happening. Well, I must admit I've had a pretty awful week. When I got home from work last Monday, the front door was wide open. The door's very stiff, and I (2) always have got to pull it very hard to shut it. My neighbour's always saying, "(3) Have you to bang the door so hard?" When I went in I found that the house had been burgled. They (4) must have climbed over the fence in the back garden. None of the windows and doors were damaged, so someone very small (5) must have to squeeze through the tiny window in the kitchen. I suppose I (6) must leave it open, but I didn't expect anyone to be able to get in. Then they (7) must have come through the house and opened the front door for the others. Of course, the first thing I did was to call the police and I (8) mustn't wait very long for them to get here. Fortunately, the only thing that was taken was my television. I think the burglars (9) must be disturbed, perhaps when the postman came. So now (10) I've to get a new lock for the front door and replace the television, and I (11) must put some locks on the windows. I suppose I (12) may must get a burglar alarm, too. I must say I've never really wanted one, but needs must!

Anyway (13) I've to go. Hope the family is well. Julie (14) must get ready to go back to the university. And you (15) must be busy with new school year just about to start. When you have time, we (16) have to get together for a weekend.

All the best for now,
Wendy.

5. *Translate into English:*

1. Я повинен піти туди негайно. 2. Мені довелося залишитися вдома вчора. 3. Чи потрібно нам здавати твір сьогодні? – Ні, не потрібно. Ви можете здати його завтра. 4. Їй, напевно, біля п'ятдесяти років. 5. Ви, напевно, спали, коли це сталося. 6. Вони, ймовірно, ще не отримали вашого листа. 7. Він, напевно, чекає на вас тепер. 8. Вона, напевно, загубила вашу адресу. 9. Сьогодні я повинен йти до зубного лікаря: мені потрібно запломбувати зуб. 10. Напевно, виставу відмінять, оскільки акторка, яка грає головну роль, захворіла. 11. Він, ймовірно, не задоволений результатами експерименту. 12. "Не йдіть. Я повинна пригостити вас яблучним пирогом." 13. Хлопці, напевно, грають у футбол зранку. 14. Напевно, вони вас чекають на терасі. 15. Вона, напевно, задрімала і не бачила, як він увійшов до будинку. 16. Ми повинні призначити день і час зборів. 17. Напевно, він не погодився з Джоном, і

тому вони посварилися. 18. Ви повинні зібратися і відповісти на запитання.

6. *Communication.*

From the given information, make your "best guess" by using must. This exercise can be done in pairs, in small groups, or as a class.

1. There is a restaurant in town that is always packed (full). Why?
2. I am in my car. I am trying to start it, but the engine won't turn over. I left my lights on all day. What's wrong?
3. Every night there is a long line of people waiting to get into (a particular movie). Why?
4. Don't look at your watch. What time is it?

TO HAVE + INFINITIVE

To have as a modal verb has three tenses – the Present Indefinite (*have, has*), the Past Indefinite (*had*) and the Future Indefinite (*shall/will have*). The infinitive of the following verb is used with *to*.

*We **have to attend** classes every day.*

*Ted **had to stay** in bed for a week.*

*He **will have to leave** his native town after graduation.*

To have builds up its interrogative and negative forms with the help of the auxiliary verb *to do*.

***Do you have to** work so hard?*

***Did Martha have to** work late yesterday?*

***I did not have to** walk, I took a tram.*

Only the Indefinite Infinitive Active and Passive can be used with this modal verb.

The modal verb *to have* expresses obligation or necessity prescribed by some authority or by circumstances.

*In spring we **have to work** in our garden every day.*

*Fred **had to borrow** money from his friend to pay the rent.*

In the past tense *to have* indicates a fulfilled obligation.

*We **had to do** a lot of things during the week we stayed in the country.*

The negative form indicates absence of obligation or necessity.

*We **didn't have to take** a taxi.*

To have replaces *must* where *must* cannot be used: a) to express past necessity or obligation; b) to express absence of necessity (in the sense of *needn't*), since *must not* means prohibition, and c) to express a future obligation, since the future tense of the verb *to have* makes the obligation more precise.

*They **had to do** what they were told.*

*You **don't have to buy** the text-books. You can take them from the library.*

*I **shall have to take** the pupils to the country.*

To have got is synonymous with *to have* expressing obligation or necessity prescribed by some authority. *To have got* is always followed by a simple infinitive with *to*.

*Jerry **has got to stay** here till two.*

***Have you got to get up** early?*

*They **haven't got to leave** today.*

EXERCISES

1. Analyse the meaning of the verb **to have**:

1. Have a look at the picture. I think it is a Repin. 2. I have to answer many letters. 3. You will have to leave at six to catch the train. 4. Is that all you have to say to me? 5. During our trip we had an accident in which I had my leg badly hurt. 6. I'll have him come at six o'clock if that suits you. 7. He has just come from abroad. 8. The protocols have to be signed right now. 9. They had to repeat what they were doing several times before the engine started. 10. He didn't have to hear what Bob was talking about to know that he was telling lies.

2. *Change the following into the negative and interrogative:*

1. Mother has to cook dinner after work. 2. He had to sit up late with his work. 3. You will have to get up very early tomorrow. 4. We have to do all the exercises in writing. 5. John had to swim fast to catch up with Peter. 6. We shall have to speak to him about it. 7. Pam had to stay in the office till five. 8. These documents have to be filed.

3. *Write new sentences with a similar meaning. Use **have/has got to** where it is possible or preferable; otherwise use **have/has to**.*

1. It is necessary to do all of this photocopying before lunchtime.
All of this photocopying.....
2. It is rarely necessary to ask Suzanne to tidy her room.
Suzanne.....
3. Is it necessary for us to hand in the homework tomorrow?
Have.....
4. It wasn't necessary for me to go to the hospital after all.
I
5. Was it necessary for Ben to go alone?
Did
6. It is sometimes necessary to extend the college to accommodate the growing number of students.
The college.....
7. It is necessary to extend the college to accommodate the growing number of students.
The college.....
8. It may be necessary for us to cancel our holiday because my mother is ill.
We

4. *Translate into English:*

1. Мені тепер доводиться багато працювати, оскільки я хворіла і відстала від групи. 2. Вам доведеться особисто поговорити з ним. 3. Їм довелося піти з концерту, оскільки вони боялися запізнитися на останню електричку. 4. Нам не довелося стояти в черзі за білетами: ми замовили їх по телефону. 5. Книгу необхідно переплести, щоб не загубилися сторінки. 6. Вам доводиться вставати дуже рано, чи не так? 7. Йому не потрібно було складати вступні іспити. 8. Завтра мені доведеться піти до зубного лікаря, я не можу це більше відкладати. 9. Мені не доводиться витратити багато часу на дорогу в інститут – я живу поруч. 10. Вам доведеться трошки почекати. Декан тепер не може вас прийняти.

5. *Communication.*

*Answer the questions using **have to/ have got to**.*

1. What are some of the things you have to do today or tomorrow?
2. What does (...) have to do today?
3. What have you got to do after classes?

4. What has (...) got to do after classes?
5. Can you think of something very important that you must do today or tomorrow?
6. What is something that you had to do yesterday?

*Ask a classmate a question using **have to** and **what time/ where/ how often/ why**.*

TO BE + INFINITIVE

The verb *to be* in its modal use occurs in the present and past tenses. It is followed by an infinitive with *to*.

She is to wait for us at the airport.

The party was to take place on Saturday.

The verb *to be* has the following meanings:

1. An arrangement or agreement, part of a plan. In this meaning both the Indefinite and the Perfect Infinitive can be used. The Perfect Infinitive shows that the action was not carried out. A simple infinitive after *to be* in the past does not show whether the action took place or not.

The expedition is to start in a month.

William was to have arrived an hour ago, but he must have missed the 3 o'clock train.

2. A strict order or an instruction, which is generally the result of an arrangement, made by one person for another. In this case only the Indefinite Infinitive is used.

We were to meet at the entrance at six.

You are to pack your things and leave not later than three.

We are not to leave the place until we are told to.

3. Something that is destined to happen or is unavoidable.

They parted and he was never to see her again.

He was to become my closest friend during all the school years.

4. Possibility. In this meaning the passive form of the infinitive is used unless it is a question beginning with the interrogative adverb *how*. In the negative sentences the verb *to be* implies impossibility.

"Where is such a man to be found?" she exclaimed.

How are they to know that you are bright if you don't show your abilities?

EXERCISES

1. Analyse the meaning of the verb *to be*:

1. Why are you late? You were to have come an hour ago. 2. There was to have been an interesting concert last night, but the singer fell ill and the concert had to be postponed. 3. The order came that we were not to leave the village before dawn. 4. "I don't know what I am to do?" cried my aunt. 5. The house is to be painted this summer. 6. There was something in his manner that was not to be resisted. 7. I did not expect that the worst was yet to happen. 8. How is anybody to know that you are well brought up if you don't show it by your manners? 9. They were to discuss the question with the dean. 10. We were not to have left the village before dawn, but by the time the order came we were two miles away from it.

2. Combine the modal verb *to be* with the proper form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. Nobody met me when I came. I was (to arrive) by the ten o'clock train, but I couldn't get a ticket for it. 2. Remember that we are (to be) at this place not later than eight. 3. The plane was (to take) off at night, but the weather was

too bad. 4. I stood at the window watching them disappear. I was not (to see) them for nearly five years. 5. He was (to come) in the evening, but he didn't because he didn't feel well. 6. The students are (to hand) the compositions on Friday.

3. *Translate into English:*

1. Ми повинні були зустрітися біля кінотеатру, але вона чомусь не прийшла. 2. Ви повинні зустріти туристів на вокзалі і відвезти їх у готель. 3. Я повинен був підготувати цю роботу до вівторка. 4. Ви повинні повідомити нас про ваше рішення не пізніше двадцятого липня. 5. Концерт повинен був початися у сім годин, а тепер вже восьма, і він не починається. Напевне щось сталося. 6. Зараз туристи відпочивають, а в шість годин вони повинні їхати на екскурсію. 7. Його можна бачити кожен вечір на стадіоні: він регулярно грає в теніс і волейбол. 8. Згідно з планом ви повинні писати курсову роботу на четвертому курсі.

SHOULD, OUGHT

Both *should* and *ought* have only one form which is used with reference to the present or the future. There is hardly any difference between these modal verbs thus very often they are interchangeable. There is, however, a difference in construction. Whereas *should* is followed by the infinitive without the particle *to*, *ought* is always followed by the *to*-infinitive.

You should wear a dark blue tie with that suit.

He ought to see a doctor.

Both *should* and *ought to* have the following meanings:

1. Moral obligation, moral duty (which is not always fulfilled). In this meaning *ought* is more often used than *should*.

You ought to look after your children better.

Students should submit their work by present date.

2. Advisability, desirability, recommendation. This meaning is more common with *should* than with *ought*.

You should take the children to the Zoo by all means.

You ought to see a doctor.

When used with the perfect infinitive *ought* and *should* mean that something right has not been done, a desirable action has not been carried out.

You ought to have helped him.

They should have been more tactful.

The negative construction expresses disapproval of the action denoted by the perfect infinitive.

They shouldn't have troubled the old woman.

Jack ought not to have moved to another apartment without her parents' consent.

Should and *ought* are sometimes used with the Continuous Infinitive and the Perfect Continuous Infinitive.

You should be learning your lessons, Jack, and not talking with Mary.

He should have been doing many things other than walking in the park.

3. Probability, something naturally expected (only with reference to the present or future). In this meaning *should* and *ought* are synonymous with *must*, but they are used more rarely than *must*:

You ought to be hungry by now.

It is Monday: Mr. Worth should be here.

EXERCISES

1. Determine the meaning of the modal verbs *should* and *ought*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. What are you doing at this late hour? You ought to be in bed and sleeping. 2. "Should we "camp out" or sleep in inns?" I asked. 3. You should not have gone with him to that strange place. 4. Jane looked at the clock again. "I ought to have gone and packed long ago". 5. Look into the library. He should be there. 6. You should have told him the truth, even if you were ashamed of it. 7. He ought not to have tempted fate this time. He had done it too often before.

8. "Ask your mother. She ought to know," he said. 9. All I propose is that we should be kind to the girl. 10. I still stick to the opinion that you should try once more. 11. The case should have been investigated a long time ago. 12. There is nothing organically wrong with you. I think that a few weeks in hospital ought to cure you. 13. They should dislike referring to that kind of thing. 14. They left early, so they should have arrived by now.

2. *Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive:*

1. I hate the idea, but the publishers think I ought (to photograph) for the new edition. 2. I don't know what he is doing now. I think he should (to sleep) as it is already eleven o'clock. 3. Even if you disliked her at first sight, you should (to be) polite. 4. You should (to buy) the evening newspapers at the station; they don't sell them there. 5. You ought (to put) it out of your mind. It has nothing to do with you. 6. Judging by the silence the children ought (to play) some absorbing game. 7. Go to his office; he ought (to be) there since morning. 8. You should (to read) for your examinations now instead of playing football. 9. She ought not (to show) her surprise. It embarrassed them dreadfully. 10. The risk was very small, but whatever it was I think you should (to take) it.

3. *Complete these sentences with **should/ ought to** + infinitive (active), **should/ ought to be** + past participle (passive), or **should/ ought to have** + past participle using each of these verbs once only.*

answer arrive be go put remove resign send take visit wear win

1. He is running so well at the moment that Thomas ... the 800 metres easily.
2. Where ... I ... the cheese? In the fridge?
3. The tickets ... a couple of weeks before we go on holiday.
4. Payment for the full amount ... with this application form.
5. You really ... the exhibition before it closes. There are some wonderful paintings.
6. Don told us not to take this road. We ... his advice.
7. All packaging ... before switching on the printer for the first time.
8. It's important to look smart at the interview. You ... a suit.
9. There are many people who think the president ... years ago.
10. ... we ... the questions in English or in French?
11. If you want my advice, I ... by train rather than car.
12. I can't imagine what's happened to Kathy. She ... here by now.

4. *Use either **should** or **must/ have to** in the following sentences. In some sentences either is possible, but the meaning is different. Discuss the meanings of the sentences.*

1. A person ... eat in order to live.
2. A person ... eat a balanced diet.
3. If you want to become a doctor, you ... go to medical school for many years.

4. I don't have enough money to take the bus, so I ... walk home.
5. Walking is good exercise. You say you want to get more exercise. You ... walk to and from work instead of taking the bus.
6. We ... go to Colorado for our vacation.
7. According to my advisor, I ... take another English course.
8. Rice ... have water in order to grow.
9. This pie is very good. You ... try a piece.

5. *Translate into English:*

1. Вам слід було вийти на попередній зупинці. Тепер вам треба повернутися назад. 2. Запитайте про це Анну. Вона повинна знати. 3. Ви погано виглядаєте. Вам не слід було працювати над доповіддю до пізньої години. 4. Йому слід лежати у ліжку і приймати ліки. 5. Тепер пізно, напевно, всі вже сплять. 6. Вам слід було підтримати її, вона була не винна. 7. Як ви думаєте, нам слід поїхати на вокзал чи почекати його тут? 8. Думаю, що йому слід погодитися на цей план. Це найкращий вихід з положення. 9. Телеграму слід було відіслати вранці; боюся, що вона вже не отримає її. 10. Йому слід взяти з собою теплий одяг. Літо може бути холодним. 11. Вам слід провести літо на морському узбережжі. 12. Ви не повинні запитувати його про особисте життя. 13. Ви повинні повести дітей у зоопарк. 14. Марії не слід було брати близько до душі жарти її друзів, вони не хотіли її образити. 15. Дарма ви так турбувалися. Я був впевнений, що все скінчиться добре. 16. Ви б послухалися моєї поради і повернулися додому. Там ви зможете знайти кращу роботу. 17. Я повинен зізнатися, що нічого не тямлю у живописі. 18. Мені не слід було сперечатися з ним. Я не знав, що він такий вразливий.

6. *Communication.*

*Work as a class practicing **should, ought to** for probability in the past.*

“Brilliant James” came from a rich family. He could read when he was three and he was very good-looking. Despite all these advantages, he is now unemployed and homeless. *In one column, list everything that you expected “Brilliant James” to do in life but which he didn’t do. Write **should have/ ought to have** + past participle sentences. In another column, write what actually happened, like this:*

Expected	What happened
He ought to have done well at school.	He failed at his exams.

SHALL

In modern English *shall* is not a purely modal verb. It always combines its modal meaning with the function of an auxiliary verb in the future tense. *Shall* combined with only a non-perfect infinitive expresses:

1. A suggestion or offer. It is used in the interrogative form with the first person but sometimes with the third person as well.

Shall I shut the door, madam?

Shall he have breakfast in bed?

2. Promise or strong intention. In this meaning *shall* is used with the second or third person with a weak stress.

You shall not be punished.

It shall be done as you wish.

I want the prize and I shall win it.

3. Threat or warning. In this meaning it is also used in the second and third persons.

She shall pay for it, she shall.

"You shall never see me again!" she cried.

EXERCISES

1. *Analyse the meaning of the modal verb shall:*

1. "Shall Robert take the car?" she asked. 2. He shall do it whether he wants it or not. 3. You shall answer for it! 4. "Shall I tell you what I think of that man? I think he is very rude," Martha said. 5. You shall leave the dog alone or I'll punish you. 6. "Come at once," he said. "I can't explain it on the telephone, but you shall hear everything directly from me." 7. Shall we get started, gentlemen? 8. "You shall not behave like this in the presence of my guests," father said angrily. 9. Shall I phone and tell your secretary you are not coming today? 10. He shall not let my brother's child starve or be driven by want to an evil life.

2. *Translate into English:*

1. "Ви відповісте за це," – сказав він із загрозою у голосі. 2. Відчинити вікно? Тут дуже душно. 3. Вона годинами сиділа на березі моря і дивилася на хвилі і на небо. 4. Що нам робити? Куди нам йти? Адже вже дуже пізно. 5. "Потанцюємо?" – сказав він, підходячи до неї. 6. Ви не зробіте цього. Запам'ятайте це! 7. Підемо в кіно? Мені хочеться подивитися нову комедію.

3. *Communication.*

Make offers for the following situations using shall.

1. An old lady clearly wants to put her large suitcase on the luggage rack.
2. A young lady is shivering and the window is open.
3. Your friend accidentally drops some sheets of paper on the floor.

Make suggestions to a friend for the following situations. You feel like...

- driving to the coast.....
- having a meal out this evening.....
- travelling first class.....
- having a holiday in Greece.....

WILL, WOULD

Like *shall*, *will* is not a purely modal verb. *Will* as a modal verb has two forms – the present tense *will* and the past tense *would*.

The modal verb *will* has the following meanings:

1. Strong intention and determination. *Would* in this meaning shows reference to the past.

I will get the main part in that play.

She was going away and would not say where she was going.

2. A polite request or an offer. Both *will* and *would* are used in this meaning, but *would* renders a greater degree of politeness.

Would you please pass the salt?

Will you have some tea?

3. A command (only for *will*). *Would* is never used in this meaning.

You will do exactly as I say.

Will you be quiet!

4. Habitual and recurrent actions in the present or in the past:

She will spend long hours in the picture gallery.

In the evening they would listen to Grandma's stories which she told with great eloquence.

Refusal to perform an action in the present or in the past. In this meaning *will* (*would*) can be used when the subject is an inanimate thing.

He won't listen to reason.

Though we always invited him, he wouldn't come in.

The window won't open.

EXERCISES

1. Analyse the meaning of the modal verb *will*:

1. They will sit silently without exchanging a single word. 2. Would you mind opening the door? 3. Tony would sit for hours in silence on the day when he received the message. 4. "Would you do me a favour?" she asked imploringly. 5. Can I use your pen? Mine won't write. 6. People will say anything, won't they, when they want to prove they are right? 7. If you will say, I'll run up and telephone your son about it. 8. I tried to persuade him to return to the village as it was dangerous to remain in the jungle, but he wouldn't listen to what I said. 9. I'll tell you, if you will only let me get a word in. 10. I asked him not to bang the door, but he would do it.

2. If possible, complete these sentences with *will* (or *won't*) or *would* (or *wouldn't*) followed by one of these verbs. If it is not possible to use *will* or *would*, use a verb in the past simple.

come decide eat help invite keep

1. Amy works really hard. Every afternoon she ... home from school at 4.15 and do an hour of piano practice.
2. Richard phoned yesterday and ... me out for dinner.
3. When Dominic was young he ... any green vegetables.

4. The creaking noises in the old house ... me awake until I became accustomed to them.
5. Whenever I had a problem with my homework, Sam ... me.
6. After standing on the bathroom scales, I ... that I needed to lose some weight.

3. Complete these sentences with **will have** or **would have** and the past participle of one of these verbs.

buy hear hurt notice prefer say

1. Don't accept lifts from strangers – as my mother
2. I don't think the dog ... anyone, but I was still glad when the owner took it away.
3. I'm sure by now you ... about yesterday's robbery at the supermarket.
4. My parents weren't very affectionate towards me. I always thought they ... a daughter.
5. Patrick's rivals ... the difficulties he had with his shoulder in the tournament last week.
6. "Did you like the present Joan gave you for your birthday?" "Well, an umbrella stand isn't something I myself, but I suppose it might be useful."

4. Translate into English:

1. Ви не проти того, щоб посидіти в саду? Там прохолодніше. 2. Вона годинами сиділа на березі і дивилася, як хвилі набігають на берег. 3. Ви підете і скажете їй всю правду. 4. Ми чекали вже більше години, але буря не припинялася. 5. Ти хочеш подивитися телевизор? Я б краще пограв з тобою в шахи. 6. "Ти знаєш, що я проти того, щоб ти приходив додому пізно, і все ж приходиш не раніше дванадцяти годин," – сказала мати сину. 7. Ти знав, що мені не подобається, коли ти ходиш до тих людей, і все-таки ти ходив туди. 8. Двері не відчиняються, напевно замок зіпсувався.

5. Communication.

Use **will** and **would** for criticism.

1. Work as a class. Say sentences critical of the famous people. Use *will* for present behaviour and *would* for past behaviour. Stress *will* and *would*, like this: He *will* make films about aliens all the time (about Stephen Spielberg).

2. Work in pairs or groups. Think of more *will* and *would* sentences for people you think the whole class will know. Say your sentences for the class for them to guess who the sentences are about. Guess who other students' sentences are about.

NEED

In modern English the modal verb *need* may be either a regular or a modal verb. As a modal verb *need* has only one form and combines with a bare infinitive. In reported speech it remains unchanged. As a regular verb it has the past indefinite form *needed* and regular negative and interrogative forms.

The modal verb *need* expresses obligation or necessity. It is mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences.

Need she come tomorrow?

(Also: *Does she need to come tomorrow?*)

I'm sure we needn't come.

(Also: *I'm sure we don't need to come.*)

In negative statements *need* followed by a perfect infinitive indicates that the action expressed by the infinitive was performed but was not necessary.

I needn't have taken my umbrella.

The difference between the two forms of *need* in negative sentences is as follows: the regular verb indicates that the action was not done because it was unnecessary, whereas the modal verb shows that the action, although unnecessary, was carried out.

Didn't need to do smth. – It wasn't necessary, so probably not done.

We didn't need to say anything at all, which was a great comfort.

Needn't have done smth. – It was not necessary, but done nonetheless.

You needn't have said anything. Then he would never have known about it.

DARE

The modal verb *dare* may be regular or modal. As a modal verb *dare* has two forms: *dare* for the present tense and *dared* for the past tense. The infinitive of the following verb is used without *to*. It is used chiefly in interrogative and negative sentences which are formed without any auxiliary. It has the meaning – to have the courage or independence to do something.

How dare he speak to you like that?

Dare we go in?

They dared not discuss it in his presence.

As a regular verb *dare* occurs in the present and past tenses; the infinitive of the following verb is used with *to*. In this case it has two meanings:

1. To have the courage or impudence. In this sense it is used mainly in negative statements.

He didn't dare to stop me.

2. To challenge.

The boy dared his friend to climb a tall tree..

Note the following word-combination with the modal verb *dare*.

I dare say (daresay) – I suppose, no doubt.

EXERCISES

1. Analyse the meanings of the modal verbs *need* and *dare*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. "Mrs. Pierce, you needn't order the new clothes for Eliza. Throw her out," said Higgins. 2. I don't think we need give her any more of our attention. 3. "How dare you come here and attempt to blackmail me?" Higgins asked Doolittle. 4. George says he does not think I need trouble myself on the subject of food as I'll get more than my due. 5. "The matter is of no importance, I daresay," he volunteered. 6. "Need we go into that again?" she asked irritably. 7. "You needn't have brought so many clothes. We don't entertain much here," said Mrs. Finch. 8. I have never dared talk with him about his late wife. 9. The roads are so bad that we don't dare to go out much after dark. 10. You needn't go so early, need you? I'd like to have a talk with you.

2. Insert **didn't need** or **needn't have** according to the sense.

1. You ... (to bring) the book. Didn't you know I had it?
2. I ... (to bring) the book because we always got it from the library.
3. We ... (to explain) it to him. He understood what had happened at once.
4. You ... (to explain) it to me, but since you did I shall try to calm him down.
5. I ... (to hurry), since I had plenty of time before the departure.
6. You ... (to hurry). Now you will have to sit long waiting for the train to come.
7. She ... (to clean) the room and had less work that morning.
8. We ... (to be) so rude to him. I think we hurt him.

3. Fill in the blanks using the modal verbs **need**, **to have to**, **should** or **dare**. Use the negative form where indicated.

1. You ... not clean the apartment. I'll do it myself.
2. Roger ... not go to college on Friday: he works in the library on that day.
3. The boy ... not go to bed so late; he feels sleepy in the morning.
4. I ... not ask him about it. He may get offended.
5. You ... not have taken a warm coat with you. I'm sure it'll be warm.
6. They ... not have allowed the child to see such a sad film. Look, he is crying.
7. I ... not go to the market yesterday as we had enough food at home.
8. How ... you talk to me like that! I'm twice as old as you.
9. They ... have come earlier. Now they won't understand what the play is about.
10. We ... not stay with Aunt Emily. We managed to get a room at the hotel.
11. You ... phone her and invite her to the party yourself as she is going to be your guest.
- 12.... I send him a postcard or is it better to write a letter?
13. Henry ... not have taken the textbook from the library; I could have given him my own textbook.
14. You ... not return the magazine to the library tomorrow. They have many other copies.

4. Respond to the following statements using **dare**.

1. Nick was rude to his father.

2. Peter has a weak stomach and he eats fried meat.
3. He wants to mount that wild horse.
4. I shall dive from the bridge into the river.
5. A night nurse slept on duty.
6. We shall not declare cigarettes when passing through the customs.
7. Mother doesn't want to vaccinate her child.
8. The driver continued on his journey though the motor-car had not been repaired.

5. *Here are some extracts from a speech made by the managing director of a company to her employees. Correct any mistakes.*

1. You needn't to worry about losing your jobs.
2. Need we make any changes in company policy? We are always happy to hear your views.
3. Changes in technology mustn't be a problem, but could be seen as a great opportunity.
4. I don't have to remind you that we are competing with two other companies.
5. I need hardly to tell you how important it is that we get this order.
6. You don't have to cancel your holiday plans.
7. We mustn't allow our speed of production to drop.
8. The present financial difficulties mustn't mean that people will lose their jobs.

6. *Translate the following sentences into the English using the modal verbs **need, to have to, should, dare.***

1. Не потрібно тепер мити вікна, давай зробимо це разом завтра.
2. Текст був таким легким, що нам не потрібно було користуватися словником.
3. Дарма ви купили так багато хліба, у нас є ще хліб.
4. Вам слід було запитати його про те, коли йому зручно прочитати нам лекцію.
5. Як ви думаєте, чи треба його повідомити про це?
6. Як ви смієте так поводитися з дитиною, це жорстоко!
7. Лікар сказав, що пацієнт змушений буде кинути курити.
8. Дарма ви взяли парасольку, я впевнений, що дощу не буде.
9. Вчора мені не потрібно було робити вправи письмово: нам задали тільки усні вправи.
10. Не потрібно було викликати лікаря, дитина повністю здорова.
11. Не слід було сварити хлопця, він не був винним.
12. Нам не довелося посилати йому телеграму, він несподівано приїхав сам.

7. *Communication.*

*Work in pairs or small groups. You did or made something together. Now you are both going to give a talk about how you did it. Plan the talk together using **needed to, did not need to, did not have to, need not have** as often as you realistically can. Examples: We **needed to** learn how to edit film. We **didn't have to** buy the film ourselves.*

Use the ideas: Making a motorbike from a kit.

Writing a biography.

Making a video.

Writing a cookery book.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF MODALS

Uses of modals to express ability and inability

1. **Ability / inability** in the present and future.
We can use *can* or *be able* to describe natural or learned ability / inability in present or future:
She can (I am able to) sing really well. (natural ability)
I can't (I am not able to/I am unable) to drive. (learned ability)
One day people will be able to go for a holiday on the moon.
We use *could*, or sometimes *was able to* after *wish* to talk about hypothetical ability:
I wish I could cook.
2. **Ability / inability** in the past.
We can use *could*, *couldn't* or *was/were (not) able* to describe general ability in the past:
I could (I was able) to run very fast when I was a boy.
For a specific event showing success after trying, we use *was/were able to*, *managed to* or *succeeded in*, but not *could*:
I was able to / managed to solve her problems for her.
We can use *could* or *would have been able* to talk about conditional or hypothetical past ability:
I wouldn't have been able to find her in that crowd even if I'd known she was there.
He could have helped me, if he'd tried. (= but he didn't)

Uses of modals to express permission and prohibition

We use *can*, *could*, *may* and *might* to ask for permission, depending on the situation.

1. *Can* is the commonest and most informal:
Can I borrow your umbrella (please)?
2. *Could* is more polite than *can*:
Could I borrow your umbrella (please)?
3. *May* is more "respectful" than *can* and *could*:
May I borrow your umbrella (please)?
4. *Might* is the most polite but the least common:
Might I borrow your umbrella (please)?
5. We can add *possibly* and use expressions like *Do you think* and *I wonder if* to make requests even more polite:
Can/Could/May/Might I possibly borrow your umbrella?
Do you think I could/Do you think I might (possibly) borrow your umbrella?
I wonder if I could /I wonder if I might (possibly) borrow your umbrella?

To give or refuse permission in everyday situation we use *can*, *can't*, *may*, *may not* (not *could* or *might*). When we refer to "some other authority" that gives/refuses permission we use *can*, *cannot*, *mustn't*, *to be (not) allowed to*, *to be (not) permitted to*, *to be forbidden to*.

*You **mustn't** smoke here.*
*You **are forbidden to** fish here.*
*You **are not allowed to** lean out of the window.*
*You **can't** stop here.*

Use of modals to express certainty, possibility and deduction

- To talk about something that is possible to do at any time, use *can* or *may*. With this use, *can* and *may* are often followed by the passive infinitive.
*Suitcases **can/may be left** in the left luggage office at the station.*
- To talk about a future possibility, use *may* or *might*. We can also use *could* (refers to theoretical possibility).
*The parcel **may/might arrive** tomorrow.*
*You **could go** by train.*
- To talk about a present or future certainty, use *will* + *indefinite or continuous infinitive*.
*You **can** phone Sally: she **'ll be** at home now.*
*We **should go** now: they **'ll be waiting** for us.*
- To talk about possibility in the present, use *may*, *might* or *could* + *indefinite or continuous infinitive*.
*"Where's Tony?" "I don't know. He **may be** outside."*
*"Whose is this?" "It **could be** Emma's."*
*I won't phone Jennifer now because she **might be having** a rest.*
- To talk about possibility in the past, use *may*, *might*, *could* + *perfect infinitive (simple or continuous)*.
*It's 8.30 so she **may have left** by now.*
*I don't know why they're so late. I suppose they **could have got** lost.*
*Sue wasn't at the party last night. She **might have been feeling** too tired to come.*
- To make a deduction about something in the present, use *must* (positive deduction) or *can't* (negative deduction) + *indefinite or continuous infinitive*.
*Jane is not at home so she **must be** on her way here.*
*The office is closed now so he **can't be** there.*
*Barbara is back at work now so she **must be feeling** better.*
*He **can't be driving** here: he hasn't got a car.*
- To make a deduction about something in the past, use *must/can't* (or *couldn't*) + *perfect infinitive (simple or continuous)*:
*It's very wet outside so it **must have rained** in the night.*
*He **can't have forgotten** about the meeting; he talked to me about it only this morning.*
*You **must have been talking** on the phone for a long time last night. I phoned four times and it was engaged.*

Use of modals to express advice, obligation, necessity: should, ought to, must, have to, have got to, to be, need

- To give advice, use *should* or *ought to*. *Should* is used more frequently:
*You **should/ought to** try and lose some weight.*
*You **shouldn't/oughtn't to** take any notice of him. He always upsets you.*
***Should** we / **Ought** we **to** tell Ann where we're going?*
 We often use *should/ought to* with *I think.../Do you think...?*
Don't you think...?
***Don't you think** you **should /ought to** stop seeing him?*
- To give strong advice and recommendations, use *must*. It can refer to present time or future time.
*You **must** go and see that film: it's fantastic.*
*You **mustn't** let him talk to you like that.*
*You **must** go and visit them more often.*
- To criticize action in the past, use *should* or *ought to* + perfect infinitive.
*I **should/ought to have stayed** at home. (I didn't stay at home and my behaviour was wrong.)*
*You **shouldn't have said** that.*
*They **shouldn't have been talking** when the exam started.*
- To talk about obligation, use *must*, *mustn't* or *have to*. *Must* and *have to* are often interchangeable but there is sometimes a difference between them. *Have to* expresses obligation that is often external, it comes from the situation. *Must* – the obligation often comes from the speaker or writer of the sentence. This may be an individual or some kind of authority.
*We **have to** get up early tomorrow to catch the plane. (The time of the plane is the reason for the obligation).*
*We'll **have to** get there before 5 o'clock because the shops close then.*
*We **must** get up early tomorrow. We've got a lot to do. (We are imposing the obligation on ourselves.)*
*Passengers **must** fasten their seat belts. (The obligation is imposed by the airline who wrote the notice.)*
*You **mustn't** smoke in here.*
- We can also use *have got to* to express obligation. *Have got to* is often interchangeable with *have to* but there is sometimes a difference. *Have to* can be used for habitual actions and single actions. *Have got to* can only be used for single actions.
*I **have to** get the bus into work today.*
*I **have to** get the bus into work every day.*
*I **have got to** get the bus into work today.*
*(NOT I **have got to** get the bus into work every day.)*
- To express a negative obligation, use *mustn't*. Do not use *don't have to*. *Don't have to* means there is no obligation.
*You **mustn't** wait here. (You are not allowed to wait here.)*
*You **don't have to** wait here. (It is not necessary for you to wait here but you can if you want to.)*

- To express obligation in the past, use *had to*. (REMEMBER *must + perfect infinitive* is not used to talk about past obligation. It is used to make deductions in the past. *She **must have left** early.*)
*I **had to** report the incident to the police.*
*Did you **have to** get a visa?*
- To express necessity, use *need*. We can use *need* as a modal verb in questions and negative sentences. It is most often used in the negative:
*You **needn't come** if you don't want to.*
***Need I bring** anything with me?*
We can also use the verb *need* as an ordinary verb, followed by the to-infinitive:
*You **don't need to come** if you don't want to.*
*Everyone **needs to eat** fresh fruit and vegetables.*
- To express lack of necessity, use *needn't*, *don't need to*, *don't have to*, *haven't got to*.
*We're eating out tonight so we **don't need to / needn't / don't have to / haven't got to** buy any food.*
When the speaker is giving the authority, we often use *needn't*:
*Teacher to students: "You've worked hard today so you **needn't do** any homework tonight."*
- To express lack of necessity in the past, use *needn't + perfect infinitive* or *didn't need to / didn't have to + infinitive*. There is some difference between them.
*I **needn't have gone** to the station so early. The train was nearly an hour late. (It wasn't necessary to go to the station early but I didn't realize that and so I did get there early.)*
*We **didn't need to / didn't have to get up** early this morning because we had no lectures. (It wasn't necessary and so we didn't do it.) (REMEMBER *need + perfect infinitive* is not used in the positive.)*
- Other verbs expressing necessity or advice:
*Hard hats **are to be** worn on this site. (= necessity)*
*All guests **will vacate** their room before eleven o'clock. (=necessity)*
*I **wouldn't do** that if I were you. (=advice)*
*You'd **better phone** home – they have news on your sister. (=advice)*

Use of modals for offers, requests and suggestions (can, could, may, might, will, shall, would, wouldn't)

- We can use *will* and *would* to offer to do something:
I'll do that for you – it's no problem. (=offer)
*Markus said he **would** help me. (=past offer)*
- We can also use other modals to make offers:
***Can/Could/May/Might** I have a sandwich, please?*
***Would (wouldn't)** you like to come with us?*
***Shall** I carry that for you?*

- We can also ask if someone else is willing to do something by making requests:
*You **wouldn't** mind giving me a hand, would you?*
***Would** you mind giving me a hand?*
*You **couldn't** give me a hand, could you?*
*Do you think you **could** give me a hand?*
***Can** you give me a hand?*
- Note that we don't use *May you...* or *Shall you...* to make requests.
- We can ask very politely or formally using:
***Would you be so kind as to** hold this for me?*
***Would you be kind enough to** hold this for me?*
- We use *would* and *might* with *be willing to* to make requests and offers:
***I might be willing to** spare you half an hour this afternoon.*
***Would / might** you **be willing to** do the job if I offered you another ten per cent?*

Use of modals for expression of frequency and habit: will, would, expression used to.

- We use *will* to talk about habits and typical behaviour in the present:
*They'**ll** spend hours on the phone to each other every night.* (= they often do)
- We use *would* to talk about past habits and typical behaviour in the past:
*Every morning I **would** get up at the crack of dawn and take the dogs for a walk.*
- When stressed, *will* and *would* express the speaker's annoyance at the habits:
*She **will** play her music loudly when I am trying to work.*
*They **would** keep talking when I just wanted to go home.*
- *Used to* is similar to *would*. But when we use *would* it is necessary to use a past time reference. *Used to* can be used with or without a past time reference:
*I **used to** go out a lot.*
*(NOT I **would** go out a lot.)*
*Before I got this job, I **used to/would** go out a lot.*

PRACTICE

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could* or *be able*.

1. He's very fit for his age. He ... (run) really fast.
2. I'd like ... (work) with you one day.
3. He ... (not climb) up to the top: he was too scared.
4. If they hadn't phoned for an ambulance, he ... (die).
5. I love ... (spend) all morning in bed at the weekends.
6. We ... (go) to that concert tomorrow if the tickets haven't sold out.

7. I think you should go in the spring: it ... (be) very crowded there in the summer.
8. I ... (not understand) what he says: he speaks too quickly.
9. Do you know where Nick's glasses are? He ... (not see) very much without them.
10. ... (speak) another language fluently is a great advantage when you're looking for a job.
11. Jonathan ... (not say) anything until he was about three years old.
12. Amy's exam results weren't very good. She ... (do) better.

2. Complete the sentences with **can, could, may, might, will, should, ought to, must** and an infinitive in the appropriate form.

1. Kerry's rather late. She ... (miss) the train.
2. Traveller's cheques ... (be exchanged) at most banks.
3. They are not answering the phone so they ... (be) out.
4. Don't phone her now. It ... (be) the middle of the night in Australia.
5. They ... (not move) house yet. I saw them in town this morning.
6. I haven't seen Joanna this week. I think she ... (visit) her parents but I'm not sure about it.
7. Her exam results are coming out soon. She worked very hard so she ... (do) well.
8. That woman just fallen over. Let's go and see her: she ... (be) hurt.
9. I don't know where she is. She ... (not still play) tennis: it's been dark for the last hour.
10. I sent the letter two days ago so he ... (get) it by now, but you can never be sure.
11. The encyclopaedias ... (be found) on the second floor of the library.
12. Jim's been very quiet since his girlfriend went away. He ... (miss) her.
13. I ... (come) and visit you at the weekend. Anyway, I'll give you a ring to let you know.
14. She was with a man I didn't recognize. It ... (be) her brother because he looked a bit like her.
15. The roads are fairly quiet today so we ... (have) a good journey.
16. These glasses ... (be) Tim's: they look a bit like his.
17. It ... (not rain): the ground is completely dry.
18. I ... (join) the sports club in the summer but I haven't decided yet.
19. What a terrible thing has happened. You ... (be) terrified.
20. I told her you were coming so she ... (expect) you.
21. They've just rung the bell so the children ... (be) out of the classrooms in a minute.
22. That looks like Jack but it ... (not be) him. He went to live in Australia last year.
23. I've got a stomach-ache this morning. I ... (eat) too much last night or I ... (have) some sort of virus.

3. Put into the context suitable forms which express uncertainty or possibility.

We make decisions all the time, but we ... never be certain whether we are right or wrong. The work you choose to do ... be suitable for you or it ... not. The person you marry ... be a perfect match or ... be the worst possible choice. Suppose you have saved money for the future. You ... invest it wisely so that it grows in value or ... lose the lot in a foolish moment. You think you have a healthy diet, but the food you eat ... actually be very hard for you and ... be the cause of terrible illness. Perhaps you travel a lot by plane. All the flights you make are routine, but one of them ... be your last. Decisions! Decisions! But we don't learn from experience. Experience is the quality that allows us to go on making the same mistakes with more confidence!

4. Complete the sentences using the modals **should**, **ought to**, **must**, **need** or the verb **have to** in the correct tense and form. Put the infinitive into the appropriate form.

1. We ... (leave) at 11 o'clock last night because the last bus went at 11.20.
2. I don't think you ... (offer) to help him. You've got enough work to do yourself.
3. They ... (not pay) to stay in a hotel. They can stay with us.
4. We've been staying in a hotel for the last two weeks so we ... (not cook) our own meals.
5. You ... (come round) for dinner one evening. We haven't had a good talk for a long time.
6. We ... (run) all the way to the station because we were late for the train.
7. It's your own fault that you're so tired. You ... (not go) to bed so late.
8. Why ... the prisoners ... (be locked) in their cells all day?
9. Hurry up. You ... (not have) a bath now. The taxi is coming in twenty minutes.
10. You ... (not tell) him what happened. He would never forgive us.
11. You ... (not allow) David to walk home from school every day on his own. He's too young.
12. I don't like ... (do) everything my boss tells me to do.
13. You ... (go) to that new French restaurant in town. It's the best restaurant I've ever been to.
14. Paul ... (not get up) early in the morning but everyone else in the house does.
15. If I fail any one of my exams, I ... (take) all of them again in November.
16. You ... (work) when I came into the room, not talking.
17. I ... (tell) him what you really think of him next time you see him if I were you.
18. The wedding's been cancelled so I ... (not buy) that new suit: it was a waste of money.
19. I ... (take) the children to school every morning before I go to work.

20. You ... (not eat) in the lecture halls: it's against the college regulations.
21. I'd like you to come to the meeting but you ... (not come) if you don't want to.
22. This letter ... (be hidden) where no-one will ever find it. Its contents ... (remain) a secret forever.
23. ... (you/wear) a uniform at work?
24. Please don't say anymore. I already know the truth so you ... (not lie) to me.
25. Employees ... (follow) the safety regulations.

5. Write what to say using **can, could, may, might, shall, must, would, would you like, would you mind**. There may be a number of possible answers.

1. Offer to open the door for a stranger.
2. Ask someone to answer the phone for you.
3. Invite a friend to go for a swim this morning.
4. Offer to make someone a sandwich.
5. Request an appointment to see your bank manager.
6. Give someone permission to use your phone.
7. Suggest going for a picnic this afternoon.
8. Ask someone to wait here for you.
9. Give your son permission to go out but tell him to be back before it gets dark.
10. You are in a train. Ask another passenger if you can open the window.
11. You are a teacher. Give your students permission to work outside today but tell not to talk too much.
12. Offer to the phone.
13. You are in a café. There is a free seat next to someone. Ask that person if you can sit there.
14. Suggest buying a take-away meal tonight.
15. Ask a friend for a pen.

6. Complete the sentences with **would** or **used to**. Where either form is possible, write them both. Where there is a word in brackets, put it in the correct position.

1. I ... have lots of free time before I started working here.
2. In the long summer holidays, we ... go out somewhere with a picnic every day.
3. When I was a newly-trained teacher, I ... work till late every night preparing lessons.
4. They ... be happy together but they're not now.
5. When they came to London, they ... (never) travel anywhere on the tube.
6. When I had a car, I ... drive everywhere, but now I'm much fitter because I always walk or cycle.
7. During my last year at the university, I ... go to the library to start work at 9 o'clock every morning.

8. When Amy was a baby, people ... (often) come up to me and tell me how beautiful she was.
9. He ... be very overweight but he's much slimmer now.
10. When I was at school, I ... (never) do my weekend homework until Sunday evening.
11. I ... work in the same department as your sister.
12. When I was a teenager, I ... (often) spend the whole evening just listening to music.
13. She ... have a lot of boyfriends when she was younger.
14. He ... go for a run every day.

7. *Insert modal verbs. Reproduce the text using the modal verbs. Comment on the problems raised in the extract.*

In the centre of the room stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty.

"It is your best work, Basil," said Lord Henry. "You ... certainly send it next year to the Grosvenor."

"I don't think I shall send it anywhere," answered the painter. "No, I ... not send it anywhere."

Lord Henry elevated his eyebrows and looked at him in amazement. "A portrait like that ... set you far above all the young men in England and make the old men quite jealous."

"I know you ... laugh at me," Basil replied, "but I really ... not exhibit it. I have put too much of myself into it."

"Every portrait that is painted with feeling is a portrait of the artist, not of the sitter. The sitter is merely the accident, the occasion. It is not he who is revealed by the painter, it is rather the painter, who on the coloured canvas, reveals himself. The reason I ... not exhibit this picture is that I am afraid that I have shown in it the secret of my soul. He (Dorian) knows nothing about it. He ... never know anything about it. But the world ... guess it; and I ... not bare my soul to their shadow, prying eyes. My heart ... never be put under their microscope."

"Poets are not as scrupulous as you are," returned Lord Henry. "They know how useful passion is for publication. Nowadays a broken heart ... run too many editions."

"I hate them for it," cried Hallward. "A artist ... create beautiful things, but ... put nothing of his life into them. We live in an age when men treat art as if it were meant to be a form of autobiography. We have lost the abstract sense of beauty. Some day I ... show the world what it is; for that reason the world ... never see my portrait of Dorian Gray."

(After O. Wilde)

8. *Requests using can, could, will or would.*

*Work with a partner. Decide which of the things in the list of requests you would ask a guest at your home to do for you. If you need to be more polite, because the request is more unusual, use could you or would you and give a reason for the request, like this: **Would you answer the phone, please? I'm just feeding the baby.***

Requests: move a chair, do the washing up, clean the floor, read to small children, make coffee, open a window, do some gardening, change a baby's nappy, drive someone to the station, feed the cat, move a cupboard from one room to another, pass something on the table to you, answer the phone, put a cassette on.

9. *Asking for permission using **can, could and may.***

Work in pairs. You are both guests at someone else's home. Use *may* (formal), *could* (less formal) or *can* (informal) to ask for permission to do different things at all of these people's homes: your grandparent's (or uncle and aunt's) home; a close friend's home; the boss's home; your teacher's home; a neighbour's home.

Examples: *Can I use your phone, please?* (at a close friend's home)

May I have a look at this book? (at the boss's home)

10. *Possibility in the past using **may, might, could.***

Work in pairs or groups. Read the sad story of Susie Jones and make as many sentences (positive and negative) as you can to explain the possible reasons:

why Susie's marriage didn't take place;

why she left the country;

why she had to leave her job on television;

why she devoted her life to abandoned animals.

Example: *She might have discovered that her fiancé was already married.*

The sad story of Suzie Jones

Suzie Jones was going to get married, but the day before the wedding she suddenly called it off. She left the country and lived abroad for several years. When she came back she got a very good job as a television producer but she resigned unexpectedly six months later. She devoted the rest of her lonely life to caring for abandoned animals.

11. *Deduction in the past using **must, can't, couldn't.***

*Work in pairs or small groups. Discuss what could have happened to the people on board the Marie Celeste. Make as many positive and negative deductions as possible. Give reasons for your deductions, where necessary, like this: **There can't have been a storm because the sails were set. The captain must have tried to save his family.***

The story of the Marie Celeste

The Marie Celeste was a sailing ship. It was sailing from New York to Italy in 1872. There was a crew of eight on board as well as the captain's wife and daughter. A month after the journey started, another ship noticed the Marie Celeste floating off the coast of Spain. When the sailors from the other ship went on board, they found everything in place on the Marie Celeste. The sails were set, the table was laid for dinner, there was plenty of food in the kitchen. There were toys on the floor in the captain's cabin, as if his little daughter had just been playing. The crew's

clothes were hanging up neatly and their boots were all in place. But there was nobody on board at all. And nobody has ever discovered what happened to the captain and his family or the crew.

FINAL TEST

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words.

a) You must be thirsty, so can I offer you some tea?

like

You must be thirsty, so.....tea?

b) If I were you, I wouldn't buy a dog.

should

I don'tdog.

c) I'm sure that Jack hasn't left home yet.

have

Jack.....home yet.

d) I suppose that this is Trafalgar Square.

be

ThisTrafalgar Square.

e) Perhaps Jean's plane was delayed.

been

Jean's planedelayed.

f) It was unnecessary for you to come early today.

have

You.....come early today.

g) Tony is supposed to be here by now.

been

Tony.....here by now.

h) Perhaps this is the answer.

be

This.....the answer.

i) I wish you'd told me you were coming!

let

You.....you were coming!

j) We eventually discovered it was a waste of time spending all that time on the report as nobody read it.

turned

Itspent all that time on the report as nobody read it.

k) At school, she was the fastest runner in her class.

could

At school, she.....than anyone else in her class.

l) Although I'm good at physics, I don't think I'll manage to pass the exam.

able

In spite of being good at physics I don't think.....pass the exam.

m) "All telephone calls made from the office must be paid for," said the manager.

had

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

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

taken

I.....so much suntan lotion with me.

o) If I don't find a job soon, I won't be able to pay the bills.

have

I need to pay the bills so..... find a job soon.

2. *Underline* the correct answer in these sentences.

1. When we were at school, we *had to / ought to* wear a uniform.
2. You *don't have to / mustn't* wear your seatbelt during the whole of the flight.
3. You *should / have got* to tell her that you are sorry.
4. You *need / must be* a member of the library before you can borrow books.
5. I *don't need to / shouldn't* wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good.
6. We *weren't allowed to / wouldn't* talk to our partner because it was an examination.
7. We *needn't have / couldn't have* ordered too much food as nobody was hungry.
8. She *didn't need / needn't have* to take any money because her friend was going to pay.
9. When I first came to Madrid I *could / couldn't* speak only a few words of Spanish.
10. *Did you have to / Must you* have your hair cut before the interview last week?
11. Helen *must / had to* leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch.
12. What you *must / should* have done is call the police, not get involved yourself.
13. I *will / could* be able to speak better if I practice more.
14. You *could have been / must have been* crazy to do something as dangerous as that!
15. He *can't have been / may have been* the murderer because he has an excellent alibi.
16. I *might / can* not be able to come so don't wait for me.
17. Who *could have / should have* done such a terrible thing?
18. Hurry up, we're late! We *might / should* have been ready hours ago.
19. He *could / can* have been the one who started the fire but we are not really sure.
20. It *may / must* be cold tomorrow.

3. Match a first sentence (1 – 10) with a second sentence (a – j) to make short exchanges.

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

4. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word. The first two have been given as examples.

DISCOVERING INDIA

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 0 | By the time you will get this letter I expect you will | will.... |
| 00 | have been in Calcutta for a week or so. You will | tick... |
| 1 | have been there able to settle in a bit and get used to the | ..... |
| 2 | place. It must can have been an exhausting journey. | ..... |
| 3 | It can't have been being much fun flying non-stop for nearly | ..... |
| 4 | twenty-four hours. I must to say I admire your decision | ..... |
| 5 | to go and work in Calcutta. I know the poverty is | ..... |
| 6 | depressing but the job at least should to be quite worthwhile. | ..... |
| 7 | I suppose your boss might have been sent you somewhere | ..... |
| 8 | where there was war and famine so it could have been | ..... |
| 9 | worse. And it really must have be a fascinating culture to | ..... |
| 10 | explore – it must couldn't be more different from living in | ..... |
| 11 | Manchester, I bet. I wonder if you could able do me a favour? | ..... |
| 12 | I've always wanted a genuine Indian sari – and it must be really | ..... |
| 13 | easy to get hold of a good one there. I should have been given you | .... |
| 14 | the money before you left but I'll put it in your bank if you like. | ..... |
| 15 | I could and send you a cheque if you prefer but would you be | ..... |
| | able to cash it there? That's all for now. | |

5. Choose the most suitable expression for each situation.

- a) You want to invite someone you have just met to go to the theatre with you.
 - 1) May I go to the theatre?
 - 2) Would you like to come to the theatre?
 - 3) Do you think you should go to the theatre?
- b) You are recommending a new restaurant to a friend.
 - 1) You really must try the new Italian restaurant in Green Street.
 - 2) You had better try the new Italian restaurant in Green Street.
 - 3) You would try the new Italian restaurant in Green Street.
- c) Your boss suggests that you work overtime on Saturday, but you don't want to.
 - 1) You must be joking!
 - 2) It's nice of you to ask, but I refuse.
 - 3) Sorry, but I have something already arranged.
- d) You want to ask the waiter to bring you another drink.
 - 1) I'd like another beer, please.
 - 2) Excuse me, but do you think I could take another beer?
 - 3) You can bring me a beer if you like.
- e) You want someone to move out of your way.
 - 1) Look out!
 - 2) Excuse me!
 - 3) Pardon!
- f) You greet a friend you haven't seen for a few weeks.
 - 1) Hello, Pauline, how do you do?
 - 2) Hello, Pauline, what's going on?
 - 3) Hello, Pauline, how are you?
- g) You are sitting on a bus and want the person in front of you to shut the window.
 - 1) Could you shut the window, please?
 - 2) May I shut the window, please?
 - 3) Do you want to shut the window, please?
- h) You want to know how to get to the station, and you ask a stranger.
 - 1) Tell me, where is the station?
 - 2) Do you mind telling me where the station is?
 - 3) Could you tell me the way to the station, please?
- i) You want some advice from a friend.
 - 1) What do you think I should do?
 - 2) Tell me what I must do.
 - 3) What could you do if you were me?
- j) You ask your boss for permission to leave work early.
 - 1) Do you mind leaving early?
 - 2) Is it all right if I go now?
 - 3) I'm off now, bye!

6. In the given sentences find expression of:

A. a) *advice*, b) *request*, c) *prohibition*:

- 1. Oh, Eddie, couldn't you tune it just a little lower, darling?
- 2. Girls just won't wait.

3. You can't do this to me!
4. And mind, you're not to start spending like mad the moment you get down-town.
5. Things are bound to get right in the end. I don't think you should worry overmuch.
6. Somebody really ought to tell her.
7. If the number does not answer, will you, please, try again half an hour later.
8. The children ought to like the place.

B. a) *near certainty*, b) *strong doubt*, c) *order*:

1. Nobody is to leave the room without my saying so.
2. She can't have taken you seriously. Not the way you are looking.
3. You're to drink up your milk if you want to be taken along.
4. They ought to be here at about seven.
5. You shall never repent it.
6. Can she have missed the train?
7. You might learn how to do it yourself.
8. She must be closer to forty than thirty.
9. You will go and apologize to your mother at once.

C. In which of the sentences below does the speaker: a) *ask for instructions*, b) *ask for permission to do something*, c) *ask for advice*?

1. Will you say it again, please?
2. Can I stay a little longer?
3. Can we have taken the wrong turning?
4. Must I do it all over again?
5. Shall I bring the mail in now?
6. Why should it be always me?
7. Need he stay too?
8. Should I apply in person?
9. Shall I just open a tin? We've got some tomato soup left.
10. Should he take up golf at his age?

D. Which of the sentences below contain: a) *reproach*, b) *criticism of a past action*, c) *permission not to do something*?

1. You needn't have bothered.
2. You needn't go to school after your lunch.
3. You might have been a little more careful.
4. You should have slowed down at the U-turn. It's hard on the tyres.
5. I haven't set eyes on any of them since I left. She ought to be a big girl now.
6. You ought to have been X-rayed at once.
7. She might have taken some trouble at least.
8. I don't dare to step out. They might phone any time now.
9. You needn't take it for granted.
10. Could you get me a pattern of this blouse?

7. Translate the sentences into English using modal verbs.

1. Жінка в синьому костюмі, яка стоїть біля вікна, здається мені знайомою. Можливо, я десь зустрічала її. 2. Ніде не можу знайти цю склянку. Невже її розбили? 3. Дарма я сказала йому про це. Напевно, він образився на мене. 4. Все обов'язково буде в порядку! Ваша дочка неодмінно одужає. 5. Ви вчора пізно повернулися; вам сьогодні слід раніше лягти спати. 6. Необхідно, щоб кожен студент взяв участь у цих змаганнях. 7. Не може бути, щоб він відправив телеграму. Він не виходив з дому. Він, напевно, забув. 8. Джейн не могла забути день, який повинен був бути днем її весілля і який так трагічно закінчився. 9. Мені тепер не потрібно рано вставати: я вчуся в другу зміну. 10. Не може бути, щоб я пропустив його. Я весь час стояв біля дверей. 11. Не можна бути таким нетерплячим. Завжди слід рахуватися зі звичками інших людей. 12. Ви повинні поводити себе так, ніби нічого не сталося і не могло статися. 13. Вам часто доводиться ходити до лікаря? 14. Він повинен був прийти у п'ять годин, ми чекаємо на нього вже півтори години, а його нема. Де б він міг бути? 15. Навіщо нам допомагати йому? Він просто не бажає працювати. 16. Він прислав їй подарунки, але вона вперто не хотіла їх приймати. 17. У нього поганий зір і йому часто доводиться носити окуляри. 18. Не може бути, щоб двері були відчинені. Я сама їх зачиняла. 19. Можливо, він вже дістав квитки, і ми зможемо піти на прем'єру у неділю. 20. Йому слід було бути обережнішим при проведенні експерименту. 21. Що він може робити там так довго? Напевно, він просто заснув. Ти ж знаєш, він може заснути де завгодно і в будь-який час. 22. Ви б могли попередити мене раніше. Я нічого не знав про те, що сталося. 23. Він багато працював останнім часом. Він, напевно, дуже стомився. 24. Вам не потрібно було так поспішати. Ви б все рівно не запізнилися, навіть якби не поспішали. 25. Вона, напевно, мало працювала на протязі семестру, тому так погано склала іспити. 26. Навіщо ви купили хліб? Не потрібно було це робити. У нас ще його багато. 27. Вам не слід було вчора гуляти під дощем. Тепер вам прийдеться провести кілька днів вдома. 28. Де ж Анна? Вона ніколи не запізнюється. Може, вона забула, що ми на неї чекаємо. 29. Ви могли б з таким самим успіхом зробити це самі. 30. Вам слід прочитати цю книгу. Вона вам повинна сподобатися.

THE USED AND RECOMMENDED LITERATURE FOR INDIVIDUAL STUDY

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SUMMARY CHART OF MODALS AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS

auxiliary	Uses	present/future	past
Can	1) ability	I <i>can run</i> fast.	I <i>could run</i> fast when I was a child, but now I can't.
	2) possibility	You <i>cannot play</i> football in the street.	I <i>could not go</i> to the theatre yesterday because I was busy.
	3) informal permission	You <i>can use</i> my car tomorrow.	
	4) informal polite request	<i>Can I borrow</i> your pen?	
	5) doubt, impossibility (negative only)	That <i>can't be</i> true!	That <i>can't have been</i> true!
	6) astonishment (in questions)	<i>Can you dislike</i> the book?	<i>Can he have never written</i> that letter?
Could	1) past ability		I <i>could run</i> fast when I was a child.
	2) polite request	<i>Could you help</i> me?	
	3) past possibility	I <i>could not approach</i> you yesterday as I was ill.	He <i>could have done</i> that earlier, but he was very busy.
	4) less than 50 % certainty	– <i>Where's John?</i> He <i>could be</i> at home.	He <i>could have been</i> at home.
	5) doubt, impossibility (negative only)	That <i>couldn't be</i> true!	That <i>couldn't have been</i> true!
	6) astonishment (in questions)	<i>Could he be</i> so rude?	<i>Could he have let</i> you down?
	7) suggestion, reproach (affirmative only)	– <i>I need help in math.</i> You <i>could talk</i> to your teacher.	You <i>could at least have warned</i> me that you were leaving.
be able to	1) ability	I <i>am able to help</i> you. I <i>will be able to help</i> you.	I <i>was able to help</i> him.
May	1) polite requests	<i>May I borrow</i> your pen?	
	2) formal permission	You <i>may leave</i> the room.	
	3) less than 50 % certainty	– <i>Where's John?</i> He <i>may be</i> at the library.	He <i>may have been</i> at the library.
	4) prohibition (negative only)	You <i>may not go</i> swimming.	

	(rare)		
Might	1) less than 50 % certainty	– <i>Where’s John?</i> He might be at the library.	He might have been at the library.
	2) polite request (rare)	Might I borrow your pen?	
	3) reproach (affirmative only)	You might be more polite.	You might have opened door for me.
Must	1) obligation, necessity	I must go to class today.	(I had to go to class yesterday.)
	2) prohibition (negative)	You must not open that door today.	
	3) 95 % certainty	Mary isn’t in class. She must be sick. (<i>present only</i>)	Mary must have been sick yesterday.
have to	1) necessity	I have to go to class today.	I had to go to class yesterday.
	2) lack of necessity (negative)	I don’t have to go to class today.	I didn’t have to go to class yesterday.
Should	1) advisability	I should study tonight.	I should have studied last night, but I didn’t.
	2) 90 % certainty, something naturally expected	She should do well on the test. (<i>future only, not present</i>)	She should have done well on the test.
	3) moral obligation, duty (<i>ought</i> is more common)	Students should submit their work by present date.	?
ought to	1) moral obligation, duty	You ought to look after your children better.	?
	2) advisability	I ought to study tonight.	I ought to have studied last night, but I didn’t.
	3) 90 % certainty	She ought to do well on the test. (<i>future only, not present</i>)	She ought to have done well on the test.
Will	1) 100 % certainty	He will be here at 6:00. (<i>future only</i>)	
	2) willingness	– <i>The phone is ringing. I’ll get</i> it.	
	3) polite request	Will you please pass the salt?	
	4) command	Will you be quiet!	
	5) habitual action	She will spend long hours in the picture gallery.	
	6) refusal to perform	He won’t listen to	Though we always

	an action (negative only)	reason.	invited him, he <i>wouldn't come</i> in.
Would	1) polite request	<i>Would</i> you please <i>pass</i> the salt?	
	2) preference	I <i>would rather go</i> to the park than <i>stay</i> home.	I would rather have gone to the park.
	3) habitual action		When I was a child, I <i>would visit</i> my grandparents every weekend.
	4) polite for "want" (<i>with like</i>)	I <i>would like</i> an apple, please.	
	5) unfulfilled wish		I would have liked a cookie, but there were none in the house.
Shall	1) polite suggestion	<i>Shall</i> I <i>open</i> the window?	
	2) promise, intension	It <i>shall be done</i> as you wish.	
Need	1) obligation, necessity (in negative and interrogative sentences)	<i>Need</i> she <i>come</i> tomorrow?	I <i>needn't have taken</i> my umbrella.
Dare	1) to have the courage to do something	How <i>dare</i> he <i>speak</i> to you like that?	