

**МОДАЛЬНЫЕ  
ГЛАГОЛЫ  
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

Электронный архив библиотеки МГУ имени А.А. Кулешова

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ,**

Учреждение образования  
**«МОГИЛЕВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
им. А.А. КУЛЕШОВА»**

# **МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**Практикум по грамматике  
английского языка**

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**Могилев 2005**

УДК 802.0-559  
ББК 81.43.21  
М74

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старший преподаватель кафедры  
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*Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского  
и экспертного совета МГУ им. А.А. Кулешова*

**Модальные глаголы в английском языке: Практикум по грам-**  
М74 **матике английского языка / Авт.-сост.: Н.Д. Голякевич, О.Д. Селюк. –**  
**Могилев: МГУ им. А.А. Кулешова, 2005. – 68 с.**

Практикум предназначен для работы со студентами II курса факультета иностранных языков, а также может быть использован в учебном процессе студентами неязыковых специальностей для ознакомления с употреблением в речи модальных глаголов английского языка.

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ББК 81.43.21

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## CAN

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Ability, capability	<b>can (can't)</b> – the present tense; <b>could (couldn't)</b> – the past tense	может  мог могли	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative interrogative negative	to be able to; to know how to do something; to have the ability to do something.	He <b>can perform</b> complicated operations. He is a very skilful surgeon. He <b>is</b> a very skilful surgeon. <b>Can</b> she <b>swim well</b> ? He <b>could not feel or hear</b> anything.
2. Possibility due to circumstances.	<b>can (can't)</b> – the present tense; <b>could (couldn't)</b> – the past tense	могу может  мог могли	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative interrogative	to be able to; it's possible to do something	At a chemist's shop you <b>can get</b> medicines of all kinds.
3.a) Permission b) Request c) Prohibition	<b>can</b> – the present tense; <b>could</b> – the past tense in reported speech. <b>can</b> <b>could</b> (a polite request)  <b>can't</b>	можешь можете  могу ли я не могли бы вы  нельзя	Indefinite Infinitive   Indefinite Infinitive   Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative   interrogative   negative –	to permit; to be allowed	The doctor said, "You <b>can take</b> long walks every morning."  <b>Can (could) you give</b> me some medicine for my headache?  You <b>can't visit</b> him, he has an infectious disease.

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
4. Unreality	could – (Subjunctive II form)	мог бы могли бы	The Indefinite Infinitive refers the action to the present or future. The Perfect Infinitive indicates the action which was not carried out in the past.	affirmative interrogative negative	would be able to do smth.  would have been able to do smth.	Why don't you want the doctor to come? He could prescribe some medicine to bring down the fever (if he came). You <b>could have stayed</b> in bed for a few days. But you didn't.
5. Uncertainty, doubt, astonishment.	can/could	неужели может ли быть, чтобы	The Indefinite Infinitive refers the action to the present or future. The Continuous Infinitive refers the action to the present. The Perfect Infinitive refers the action to the past. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action begun in the past and continued into the moment of speaking.	interrogative (general questions)	Is it possible that...? Do you believe that...?	<b>Can (could) he be</b> her husband? He is twice as old as she is.  <b>Can (could) she still be running</b> a high temperature?  <b>Can (could) he have been operated on?</b>  <b>Can (could) they have been keeping to a diet</b> for a few years?

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
6. Incredulity, improbability	<b>can't/ couldn't</b>	не может быть, чтобы; невероятн о, чтобы; вряд ли	Indefinite Infinitive Continuous Infinitive Perfect Infinitive Perfect Continuous Infinitive	negative	It's hardly possible that; I refuse to believe that; I don't think it's possible that; It's next to impossible that; I don't believe that; I doubt that; It's impossible that; It's incredible that; It's doubtful that...	He <b>can't (couldn't)</b> be her husband. She <b>can't (couldn't)</b> still be running a high temperature. He <b>can't (couldn't)</b> have been operated on. They <b>can't (couldn't)</b> have been keeping to a diet for a few years.
7. For emotional colouring	<b>can/could</b> (in present time contexts)	И что они ... И о чем они ... И как он ... И что это она ...	Indefinite Infinitive Continuous Infinitive Perfect Continuous Infinitive	interrogative (special questions)		What <b>can (could)</b> you know of such things? What <b>can (could)</b> they be speaking about? How <b>can (could)</b> you have made such a mistake? What <b>can (could)</b> he have been doing all this time?

**Notes:** I. Remember the following set phrases with the verb **can**:

1. She **can't help crying**. Она не может не плакать. He **couldn't help admiring** the city. Он не мог не восхищаться городом.

2. I **can't but ask** about it. Мне ничего другого не остается, как спросить об этом. They **couldn't but refuse** him. Им ничего не оставалось, как отказать ему.

3. He **can't possibly do it**. He **couldn't possibly afford** a car on his present salary. He **can't possibly have done it**. Он просто не может (не мог, не мог бы) ...

II. The Russian sentences of the type «**Неужели он не заметил вас? Не может быть, чтобы он не заметил вас. Неужели ему не нравится здесь? Не может быть, чтобы ему здесь не нравилось**». are rendered in English in the following ways:

1. **Can (could) he have failed to notice you?** 2. **Can (could) he dislike it here?** 3. **Can (could) nobody have seen him do it?** 4. **Can (could) he never have got my letter?** 5. **Can (could) it be that he didn't notice you?** 6. **He can't (couldn't) have failed to notice you.** 7. **He can't (couldn't) dislike it here?**

**1. Explain the meanings of "can" in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. I can see perfectly well what it is all about, thank you.
2. Could you tell us what took place there?
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. It was nearly six month since his book had been published. Who could have been reading it, he wondered?
7. He could write rhymed verses with extraordinary rapidity.
8. You cannot postpone your departure until next week.
9. Could he have been at the reception? I didn't see him.
10. This dress can't be so shockingly expensive.
11. Harris can't have given thought to the matter.
12. Could anyone like tinned fruit better than fresh fruit?
13. Mr. Drake can't have been working at the bank for fifteen years.
14. Paul couldn't have failed to learn French while living in France.
15. The dog can't have bitten her without a reason.
16. Could the Howards still be living in Manchester?
17. You can take the tape recorder. We won't need it today.
18. "And did you approve of the treatment that was given?" he said curtly. "I did, I cannot see how it could have been bettered".

19. What on earth induced her to behave as she did, I never could understand. She could have married anybody she chose.
20. Can I smoke, Mr. Hawkins?

**2. State in which of the following sentences the form could is (1) the Past Indefinite of "can", (2) a form expressing unreality, (3) a more polite form of "can" and (4) a form implying more uncertainty than "can".**

1. She would often say that no one but she could control the little girl.
2. Could you bring me some paper, please, to write my note on?
3. Milly asked what time it was, and her mother said that it couldn't be more than one.
4. It was time for me to be getting back too, and I could have walked back with him. But I knew somehow that he didn't want that, so I sat for a few minutes watching him as he went down the road.
5. From where I was I could see the clear profile of his face.
6. "Do you know what time we arrive at the frontier?" "I'm afraid I couldn't tell you exactly".
7. "It's impossible," exclaimed Phil. "He couldn't have done it".
8. It could not be done under the present circumstances.
9. You have no idea. I suppose, who could have been there.
10. You are Agatha, aren't you? I could not be mistaken.
11. Perhaps you could tell me a little about these messages.
12. At present they could promise nothing.

**3. Turn the following into unreal statements and translate both variants into Russian. Change the form of the infinitive if necessary.**

1. He's obstinate. Nothing can move him.
2. No one can ever tell me when he is joking.
3. In the dimness of the room I could not see him very well.
4. You know I can never refuse you.
5. Roger told me that she could run his small establishment better than any paid housekeeper.
6. No one could tell me where he lived.
7. He's very good at all that. You can learn a lot from him.
8. The trouble was I couldn't do anything else.
9. She cannot tell us the truth.
10. She could not tell us the truth then.
11. That's a question nobody can answer.

**4. A. Put in "can" if possible, if not, use "could" or "will\* be able to?"**

**Note: 1. We can use can if we are deciding now what to do in the future.**



2. **In other cases, we have to use will be able to.**

3. **Conditional: We can use could to mean "would be able to".**

**Examples:** 1. I can see you tomorrow morning for half an hour.

2. One day we will be able to live without wars.

3. You could get a better job if you spoke a foreign language.

1. I ... speak a foreign language.

2. I think I ... speak English quite well in a few months.

3. "We need some more oil." "O.K., I ... let you have some this week.

4. Dr. Parker ... see you at 12 on Tuesday.

5. She ... walk again in a few weeks.

6. If we took the wheels off, we ... get it through the back door.

7. Do you think one day people ... travel to the stars?

8. This week's no good, but I ... bring the car next week.

9. If I practiced a bit, I ... be pretty good tennis.

10. In a few years, computers ... think better than we do.

11. She ... give you a lesson this evening.

12. I'm free at the weekend, so the kids ... come round.

13. I'll post your letter, but I don't think the postman ... read the address.

14. We're busy this week, but we ... repair it by next Thursday.

**B. Complete the sentences with could, couldn't or "was"/"were able to", "managed to", "succeeded in".**

**Note: We do not use could to say that we managed to do sth in one occasion. Instead, we use "was"/"were", "able to", "managed to", "succeeded in ... ing". But the negative couldn't is possible in all situations.**

**My grandfather couldn't swim. We tried hard but we couldn't persuade them.**

1. I ... speak French really well when I lived in Paris.

2. He ... repair the car, but it took him a long time.

3. At last I ... make her understand what I wanted.

4. We wanted to go to the opera, but we ... get tickets.

5. I ... swim across the river, but it was harder than I expected.

6. All three children ... ride as well as they ... walk.

7. Fortunately I ... get her address from her office.

8. I don't know how the cat ... get through the window, but it did.

9. He ... already walk when he was 10 months old.

10. After the accident, she somehow ... walk home.

**5. A. Express strong doubt about these negative sentences.**

**Model: He didn't notice you.**

**Can he have failed to notice you? He can't have failed to notice you.**

**He doesn't like it here.**

**Can he dislike it here? He can't dislike it here.**

1. You didn't understand me.
2. She didn't like the play.
3. They don't trust him.
4. They didn't notice the mistake.
5. They didn't receive the telegram in time.
6. They didn't realize the importance of the event.
7. She didn't see you.

**B. Translate into English.**

1. Неужели вы его не увидели?
2. Не мог он этого не заметить?
3. Неужели вы об этом не узнали?
4. Не может быть, чтобы он не одобрял вашего решения.
5. Не может быть, чтобы она вам об этом не рассказала.
6. Неужели он не верит этому?
7. Не может быть, чтобы ей не нравились эти картины.
8. Не может быть, чтобы я неправильно вас понял.
9. Неужели вы не нашли мою книгу?

**6. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.**

1. "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.

2. Jessup looked at him for a second or two with narrowed eyes. Then it struck him "Wait a minute", he shot out. "If there's food poisoning on board, it can't (to be) only the pilots who've gone down with it?"

3. "I've got the most wonderful news for you", she said. "Jane is going to be married". "Nonsense! Can it (to be) true?"

4. You couldn't (to come) more fortunately: we want you to meet a friend of ours.

5. What can he (to do) all this time? He went out an hour ago.

6. Pdraic knew where he was, because he could (to hear) the steady clcking of an axe from the direction of the woodheap.

7. The blaze could (to see) now faraway.

8. I met his wife. She was a woman of twenty-eight, I should think, though of a type whose age is always doubtful: for she cannot (to look) different when she was twenty, and at forty would look no older.

9. "What do you propose to do?" "Stay on here." "I'm afraid it's impossible, I'm shutting up the house". "Nonsense! There'll be some servants here. You cannot (to sack) the lot.

10. The old man can (to see) on the porch of his house every evening.
11. Could they still (to play) billiards?
12. He cannot (to think) of this himself. Who suggested it to him?
13. She couldn't (to cook) since lunchtime.
14. Closing time arrived quickly enough. It could (not to be) more than an hour after I took my position on the mattresses before I noticed the blinds of the windows being drawn, and customers being marched doorward.

**7.-To practice can, make up situations of your own using the following patterns.**

1. Не может быть, чтобы...

- он был таким глупым.
- она все еще писала эту статью.
- они ушли, не предупредив нас.
- дети гуляли под дождем уже целый час.

2. Неужели...

- она все еще работает?
- он твой брат?
- они ищут нас так долго?
- он уже ушел?

3. И что (где, как, почему) это...

- он может иметь в виду, говоря эти слова?
- она может находиться сейчас?
- они могли это сделать?
- такое могло случиться?

4. Он просто не может (не мог, не мог бы).

- они... позволить себе купить такой дорогой автомобиль.
- он... потерять эти документы.
- она... слышать нас.
- они... ответить таким образом на его слова.

5. ... не могу не...

Я просто не могу не думать, что она совершила такую чудовищную ошибку.

Я не могла не заметить, что он плохо себя чувствовал.

Они не могли не узнать о нашем приезде.

Она не могла не приехать в такой день.

6. ... ничего не остается, как...

- Мне ничего не остается, как попросить его о помощи.
- Ему ничего не оставалось, как сказать правду.
- Им ничего не оставалось, как вежливо поприветствовать ее.
- Нам ничего не оставалось, как принять их предложение.

## 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он забыл о вашем дне рождения.
2. Она не умеет говорить ни по-немецки, ни по-французски.
3. Не могли бы вы мне помочь перевести этот текст?
4. Неужели ты не можешь найти такси?

Не может быть, чтобы ты очень старался.

5. Сейчас нельзя переходить улицу. Разве вы не видите красный свет?

6. Как ты можешь быть таким самоуверенным? Неужели ты думаешь, что можешь получить главную роль в фильме?

7. Кто же мог быть в доме в половине десятого утра? Если это была не Нора, кто еще это мог быть?

8. «Почему ты не можешь оставить меня в покое?» – спросила она раздраженно

9. Из окна можно было видеть реку и горы вдаль.

10. «Можно ли мне сдать сочинение завтра?» – спросил Том.

11. Неужели она не отправила письмо?

12. Неужели он пишет доклад уже неделю?

13. Не может быть, чтобы она подслушивала у двери, когда вы разговаривали.

14. Мы могли бы обсудить наши планы на лето на следующей неделе.

15. Неужели ему не удалось заказать номер в гостинице?

16. Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине.

17. Не может быть, чтобы он все еще работал, уже полночь.

18. Она не могла написать статью за час: статья очень длинная.

19. Где бы мы могли пообедать?

20. «Чем я могу вам помочь?» – спросил он.

21. Вы можете прийти завтра, если хотите.

22. Здесь нельзя курить. На третьем этаже есть комната для курения.

23. Не могли бы вы объяснить, что там произошло?

## 9. Memorize the following proverbs and sayings and use them in a situation of your own.

1. You can take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink. Не все можно сделать силой.

2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.

3. A man can do no more than he can. Выше головы не прыгнешь.

4. What can't be cured must be endured. Приходится мириться с тем, чего нельзя исправить.

## MAY

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. a) Permission	a) <b>May</b> – the present tense b) <b>Might</b> – the past tense	можешь, можете	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative	to be allowed, to be permitted	a) I have got two historical novels. So you <b>may take</b> one of them. b) Mother said you <b>might take</b> some oranges.
b) Request	a) <b>May</b> – the present tense b) <b>Might</b> – the past tense c) <b>Might</b> – Subjunctive II	можно, может	Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative		a) <b>May I see</b> him in the hospital on Tuesday? b) He asked me if he <b>might rest</b> for an hour. c) <b>Might I spend</b> the week-end with you?
c) Prohibition	<b>May not</b>	не могли бы вы	Indefinite Infinitive	negative		– May I have a look at the picture? – No, you <b>may not</b> . I don't want you to.
2. Possibility due to circumstances	a) <b>May</b> – the present tense  b) <b>Might</b> – the past tense	можешь, могли	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative		a) Let's meet at 5 o'clock at the post-office if the place and time are convenient to everybody. We <b>may get</b> there by bus. b) He said he <b>might get</b> to work by the Metro.

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
3. Unreality	<b>Might</b> – Subjunctive II	мог бы, могли бы	Perfect Infinitive	affirmative		If he had arrived an hour earlier, he <b>might have had</b> a good night's rest. Luckily I didn't join them in their walk. It was very windy and I <b>might have caught</b> a cold.
4. Disapproval or reproach	<b>Might</b> – Subjunctive II	мог бы, могли бы	Indefinite Infinitive. Perfect Infinitive	affirmative		Your child is shivering with cold. You <b>might</b> be more attentive to him. Tell him to put on his jacket. You answered his invitation with a cold refusal. You <b>might have invited</b> me to this lecture.
5. Supposition implying doubt uncertainty	<b>May/Might</b>	возможно, может быть	Indefinite Infinitive Continuous Infinitive Perfect Infinitive Perfect Continuous Infinitive	affirmative  negative	perhaps, may be	She looks pale. She <b>may (might) be ill</b> , but I think she <b>may (might) not have</b> a high temperature. I think the doctor <b>may (might) be examining</b> the patient now. Nick is missing today. He <b>may (might) have been taken ill</b> . She <b>may have been staying</b> in bed for a week.

### Notes:

1. He **might have fallen**. Он чуть не ...
2. I **may as well give** you a lift. I **might as well give** you a lift. Я, пожалуйста, ...
3. If your mother has made up her mind, my dear, you **may (might) just as well give in** without any fuss. Пожалуйста, лучше ...
4. From afar he house **might have been taken** for a small inn. Можно было бы принять за ...
5. Charles came out of the examination room. "How did you get on?" I asked. "It **might have been worse**, I suppose," he said. Могло бы быть и ...

### 1. Determine the meaning of the modal verb "may". Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. May I ask what you intend to do?
2. "I may have one or two people coming in tomorrow evening," she said. "Why not join us?"
3. Fashions change so quickly nowadays: they may have altered by the time you get upstairs.
4. He looked embarrassed, and it occurred to me that he might have been listening at the door.
5. You might be more considerate to your parents who always think of your well-being.
6. He asked if he might bring his younger brother to the party.
7. You might have told us that the dog was dangerous.
8. I'm sure the film will be dull – we might just well stay at home.
9. Whatever else I may be, I am not a fool.
10. I can't say I remember noticing the box – but, of course, it may have been there all the time.
11. "Okay," Vivian said, "I might be a little late but not much.
12. "You may come tomorrow a little later", she said graciously.
13. I am certain she did not want to snub you, she may not have seen you in the crowd.
14. You may not go boating – it's too windy.
15. You may call me Dolly if you like, but you mustn't call me child.
16. Don't worry; the telegramme, may come tomorrow.
17. Charles may have been at the club all this time.
18. The boys may have been playing tennis since lunchtime.
19. It occurred to him that his hostess might be entertaining the guests in the garden.
20. Let me tell you my story, and by that time, you see, you may have made up your mind.
21. If he had phoned, they might have seen him off. But he didn't.

**2. Change the following sentences to express uncertainty using the modal verb “may” and the proper form of the infinitive. Follow the example.**

**Example:** *Perhaps (may be) he is having dinner. He may be having dinner.*

**A.**

1. Perhaps Bess is making tea in the kitchen.
2. Maybe Paul sees him very often.
3. Maybe they are still having a holiday.
4. Perhaps his daughter is not studying in a teacher training college.
5. Maybe the doctor is examining the patient now.

**B.**

1. Perhaps the film will have a happy end.
2. Maybe he will not tell you the truth.
3. Maybe Jane will forgive him.
4. Perhaps the test will not be so difficult next time.
5. Maybe the Palmers will stay at home on Sunday.

**C.**

1. Perhaps your neighbours have left the town.
2. Maybe Sam hasn't made an appointment with the dentist.
3. Perhaps everybody has agreed to the plan.
4. Maybe they didn't send him a letter.
5. Maybe the situation has changed.

**D.**

1. Maybe the students have not been studying French long.
2. Maybe they have been staying at the hotel for more than a week.
3. Perhaps he has not been here long.
4. Perhaps Mr. Parker has been working in the garden since morning.
5. Perhaps Uncle Tom has been having a nap since lunchtime.

**3. Make the following sentences less certain by using “may” or “might”.**

**Example:** *They will arrive tomorrow. They may arrive tomorrow.*

1. She will be late.
2. They had a dictation yesterday.
3. They are eating breakfast.
4. The old woman slipped on the ice.
5. Philip will tell them about

**4. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.**

1. He thought that Jack might still (to be) in his office.
2. Brown was not feeling particularly happy that morning, and this may (to be) the reason that he was glad of Mass' company.
3. Arthur may (to run away) from home and (to go) to South America.



4. However badly he may (to behave) in the past, he is still your brother.
5. Then you have no idea why anyone might (to send) this letter?
6. Then may (to wait) for you downstairs.
7. He may (not to sleep) since 9 o'clock.

**5. Use might have, could have + past participle to talk about “unreal” past situations that are the opposite of what really happened. We can use this structure to criticize people for not doing things. Express your irritation using “might” or “could”.**

**Example:** *When did he tell them? He told them just now. He might (could) have told them sooner.*

1. “When did he say he was canceling it?” “He phoned us a few minutes ago”.
2. “When did he suggest he was having second thoughts?” “He mentioned it a minute or two ago.”
3. “When did it come to light?” “He revealed it the day before yesterday”.
4. “When did you get to hear of it?” He brought it up at the meeting”.
5. “When did he eventually agree to it?” “He gave his consent late this afternoon”.

**6. Change the following sentences into the future or past. Use be allowed/ permitted to**

1. May the students leave the room in a few minutes?
2. May she miss the classes tomorrow?
3. May the child not eat his soup?
4. May Jack change place with Bill?
5. May I leave the class before the bell goes?

**7. Paraphrase the following sentences using where possible the modal verb “may”.**

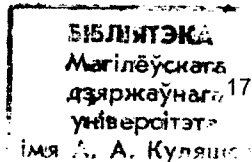
1. She is feeling much better now. The doctor allows her to change the diet.
2. He has had a busy day and perhaps he is tired now.
3. I'm very hungry, Donald. What can I eat? – There's bread and a few biscuits. You are allowed to have some rice and meat. – All right.
4. Hello, boys. Can you help me? I can't find my key and can't get in. – Maybe, you have left your key at home. We'll try our best, Mr. Brown.
5. John loves Spain, Nick. He is on holiday there now. I haven't seen him for a long time. Perhaps, he has been staying there for three weeks. I'm sure he'll enjoy it.

**8. To practice “may”, make up situations of your own using the following patterns.**

1. Может быть (возможно), он...
  - придет немного позже.
  - читает в своей комнате.
  - забыл о нашей встрече.
  - ожидает от них письмо уже целый месяц.
2. Может быть (возможно), он не...
  - там сейчас.
  - получал известий от своей семьи.
  - ждет их там.
  - так и не получают от них ответа.
3. Он чуть не...
  - упал.
  - опоздал на последний автобус.
  - разбил окно.
  - согласился последовать моему совету.
4. Я, пожалуй, ...
  - подвезу тебя домой.
  - пойду на этот концерт.
  - куплю эти тапочки.
  - останусь дома.
5. Я, пожалуй, лучше...
  - выпью кофе.
  - полечу самолетом.
  - посмотрю ТВ.
6. Могло бы быть и ...
  - гораздо хуже.
  - труднее найти необходимую сумму денег
  - ошибкой послать Дисона туда.
  - правдой, что это не его вина.
7. ... можно было бы принять за...
  - Она не была шведкой, но ее можно было бы принять за шведку.
  - Издалека дом можно было бы принять за небольшую гостиницу.
  - Эту странную пару можно было бы принять за отца и дочь.
  - По тому, как он вел себя и говорил, его можно было бы принять за образованного человека.

**9. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Возможно, Майкл не понял, что она обиделась.
2. Может быть, он не уедет завтра.
3. Возможно, она не знает, как много он работает.
4. Возможно, он уже пообедал и ждет вас.
5. Может быть, он уже ждет вас давно.



6. Может быть, она печатает на машинке и не слышит звонка.
7. Может быть, Анна свободна завтра вечером, тогда пригласи ее к нам в гости.
8. Тише! Возможно, дети еще спят.
9. Вы могли бы быть повнимательнее на уроках.
10. Он мог бы довести вас на машине: ведь это не далеко.
11. Можно мне позвонить вам завтра вечером?
12. Возможно, они еще не решили, куда ехать летом.
13. Утром у него очень болел зуб, и он, возможно, пошел к главному врачу.
14. Может быть, он не сдержит своего обещания: он человек легкомысленный.
15. Возможно, она объяснит вам, почему она изменила свое решение.

**10. Memorize the following proverbs and use them in situations of your own.**

1. A bird may be known by its song.  
Видна птица по полету.
2. You might have heard a pin drop.  
Слышно было, как муха пролетит.

**11. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the modal verbs "can (could)" and "may (might)".**

1. Возможно, будет дождь.
2. Возможно, дождя не будет.
3. Не может быть, чтобы пошел дождь
4. Неужели будет дождь?
5. Может быть, он уже видел их.
6. Может быть, он и не видел их.
7. Не может быть, чтобы он видел их.
8. Просто не может быть, чтобы он видел их.
9. Неужели он видел их?
10. Где он мог их видеть?
11. Возможно, они ждут нас.
12. Возможно, они не ждут нас.
13. Не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас.
14. Неужели они ждут нас?
15. Кого же они могут ждать?
16. Не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас.
17. Я, пожалуй, пойду.
18. Я, пожалуй, лучше останусь дома.
19. Я чуть не потерял ключи.

20. Все могло бы быть гораздо хуже.
21. Мне ничего не оставалось делать, как остаться с ними.
22. Я не мог не согласиться с ними.

**12. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the modal verbs «can» and «may».**

1. Неужели идет дождь? А я не взяла с собой зонтик.
2. Может быть, он не будет сердиться на тебя за то, что ты не выполнила обещание.
3. Не может быть, чтобы Дисон сделал так много ошибок в диктанте: он пишет грамотно.
4. Возможно, он не достал билета на самолет. Может быть, он придет завтра поездом.
5. Не может быть, чтобы им понравился такой примитивный фильм.
6. Неужели она все еще готовит обед?
7. Возможно, они говорили так тихо потому, что не хотели разбудить ребенка.
8. Неужели они отказались от вашего предложения.
9. Возможно, они проведут все лето в горах.
10. Неужели они не подождали вас? Мы этого от них не ожидали.
11. Может быть, Дуглас уже пришел с работы. Давай позвоним ему.
12. Не может быть, чтобы студенты сделали упражнение не правильно.
13. Может быть, у него какое-то дело в нашем городе и он приехал сюда на несколько дней.
14. Может быть, м-р Блейк еще не спит: сейчас всего 10 часов.
15. Вы могли бы посмотреть новые слова в словаре. У вас было много времени.
16. Нельзя выносить книги из читального зала.
17. Посетителям нельзя кормить животных в зоопарке.
18. Вы можете задавать мне столько вопросов, сколько хотите – я на все отвечу.
19. Можно нам прийти на час позже? – К сожалению, нельзя.

**13. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive after the modal verbs «can» and «may». Comment on the meanings they are used in. Speak on the topic raised in the extract.**

“Dear Edward, I think we were wise to part. We were too unsuited to one another, and our difficulties could only (to increase). I see that if we had continued to live together our quarrels might (to increase) perpetually. It is horrible to back upon those vulgar brawls. I cannot (to understand) how you could (to utter) such things... Perhaps it might (to be) different if we had had children; they might (to form) between us a truer link, and perhaps in the

delight of them I could (to forget) my impracticable dreams. But fate was against us ... If you had asked me not to go, if you had ever showed the smallest sign of regretting my departure, I think I might (to break down). Yes, I can (to tell) you now that I could (to give) anything to stay. But now the worst is over. I have taken the step and shall adhere to what I have done. I think I had better not see you at all events for some time..."

(After W.S. Maugham).

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## MUST

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, necessity - with no freedom of choice or from the speaker's point of view.	<b>must</b> – in present or future time contexts; in past time contexts in Indirect Speech	должен <i>у.л.и</i>	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative interrogative	to be obliged to it's necessary for smb to do smth	If you have a new heart attack you <b>must be taken</b> to hospital. What <b>must he do</b> to keep fit? He said he <b>must go</b> to the dentist.
2. Prohibition	<b>mustn't</b>	не должен нельзя	Indefinite Infinitive	negative	to be forbidden	Students <b>mustn't stay</b> away from classes without a good reason.
3. Emphatic request or advice.	<b>must mustn't</b>	должен	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative		You <b>mustn't miss</b> the film. It's worth while seeing it. You <b>must drop</b> in at the chemist's on your way home.
4. Supposition, implying assurance, strong probability.	<b>must</b>	вероятно, должно быть, наверное, по-видимому, очевидно, по всей вероятности	Indefinite Infinitive Continuou Infinitive Perfect Infinitive Perfect Continuou Infinitive	Only in the affirmative form in affirmative and negative sentences.	probably, evidently, surely, no doubt, undoubtedly, it's clear that, in all probability	He <b>must be</b> too old to wander about the city so long. They <b>must be admiring</b> the beautiful flowers in Hyde Park now. They <b>must have been watching</b> swans and ducks floating on the pond for an hour. She <b>must have got used</b> to their customs and traditions.

**Notes:** 1. Absence of necessity is expressed by **needn't**.

e.g. **Must I mention** all those facts in my report?

– Yes, you **must**. They are important.

– No, you **needn't**. They are of no use.

2. **Must** is not used in the negative form to express supposition implying assurance. This meaning is expressed by: a) **Evidently (probably) they didn't come to any agreement**; b) **They must have failed to come to any agreement**; c) **They must have misunderstood us**; d) **He must never have guessed the truth**; e) **No one must have told them the truth**;

3. **Must** is not used with reference to the future. In this case its equivalents are used.

e.g. **She is likely (unlikely) to come.**

**1. Determine the meaning of the modal verb "must". Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Let's go straight to the hotel. You must be pretty well done up and your aunt and sister are half dead.

2. I tried to feel my heart. It had stopped beating. It must have been there all the time, and must have been beating, but I couldn't feel it.

3. "You mustn't speak to the gentleman like this, girl", said Mrs. Pierce.

4. The story was boring. She must have told it to him at least six times.

5. Though he must have been thirty-four or thirty-five he looked much younger.

6. You must see her in that play. Absolutely marvelous!

7. "We must turn out early in the morning", said Edward.

8. "Must I make a clean breast of everything?" "No, I don't think so with her quick intelligence she will understand.

9. He must have failed to make good and was afraid to tell it to her frankly.

10. You must have been misunderstood. Everybody knows that you have gained a great deal of valuable experience.

11. It's eleven – they must have been in conference for more than two hours!

12. When we arrived the guests must have been discussing the latest sensation.

13. Lady Bradly said her husband must be waiting for me in the conservatory.

14. Oh, Jack, you must come away at once before it is too late.

15. Judging by his face he must be furious with the old man.

**2. Change the following sentences using the modal verb "must" to express probability and the appropriate form of the infinitive.**

**Example: Evidently he is at home. He must be at home.**

**A.**

1. Evidently he is absent-minded.
2. Surely he is working at his lecture now.
3. Probably the subject is too difficult for him.
4. Evidently he is teaching at that college.
5. It is probable that Jacob is feeling better.
6. Surely the friends are talking about something interesting.
7. He is likely to be disappointed with his new work.
8. No doubt they are trying to persuade her.
9. Certainly she is enjoying herself.

**B.**

1. Certainly it was a funny experience.
2. Of course you saw things more objectively than I did.
3. Probably John called on them last week.
4. Evidently they have been playing bridge all evening.
5. Probably he has been looking up words in the dictionary for the past half an hour.
6. Surely the Smiths have known him for ages.
7. Of course, Mr. Hunter has made good progress in French.
8. Surely David had his final examination last spring.

**3. Answer the following questions in accordance with the example given below.**

**Example: Must I type the article now? No, you needn't. You can type it tomorrow (the day after tomorrow, next week).**

1. Must I bring that question up now?
2. Must Peter hand in the paper today?
3. Must he drive to Detroit this week?
4. Must we finish the work today?
5. Must they leave the town next week?
6. Must Mr. Drake talk with the manager now?
7. Must I phone her at once?

**4. Rewrite these sentences using "must" or "can't" and translate them into Russian.**

**Note: We use must to say that something is logically necessary, or that we suppose it is certain. The negative is cannot or can't, not must not.**

1. I'm sure she's at home.
2. I'm certain you're crazy.
3. I know it isn't Janet. – She's in America.
4. I'm sure. She thinks I'm stupid.



5. I bet I look silly in this coat.
6. They're always buying new cars. – I'm certain they make a lot of money.
7. I'm sure you're not serious. I know you're joking.
8. I'm sure he's got another woman: he keeps coming home late.

**5. Notice the use of "must" in reported speech in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.**

1. He was white and frightened and ready to weep as she told him that he must go.
2. Because a thing like coal had once been profitable they thought it must always be profitable.
3. She had already decided that she must show the letter to Alan.
4. The way she spoke made me think she was very much in love.
5. He asked where I had picked up such a word. I realized that it must have been a wrong word, but I had read it in some book and liked its sound.

**6. Remembering that must in the meaning of probability is not used either with reference to the future or in the negative form, find a suitable way of translating the following sentences into English:**

1. Я не хочу сдавать экзамены. Меня, вероятно, не будет в Лондоне в это время.
2. Наверное, в его распоряжении никогда раньше не было так много денег.
3. Мартин стал на другую сторону камина. Я подумал, что он, вероятно, не слышал их слов.
4. Он, должно быть, не сумел уговорить его поехать с нами.
5. У него, очевидно, просто не нашлось времени для вас.
6. Они, наверное, не встретили его на станции.
7. Я терпел это так долго, потому что думал, что она меня по-своему любит. Но она, вероятно, никогда не любила меня.
8. «Могу я поговорить с тобой завтра утром?» – «Я, наверное, буду занят».

**7. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.**

1. Your whole future is concerned: you must (to decide) for yourself.
2. Mary must (to put on) her new dress: I don't see it in the wardrobe.
3. Peter spent his holiday in Brighton; that's where he must (to meet) Barbara.
4. The four o'clock bus must (to fail to arrive) on time; otherwise they would already be here.
5. They must (to discuss) some thing important when I came.
6. He must (to leave) the town; I haven't seen him for a long time.

7. I have heard you are staying in this hotel and I said to myself: I must (to look) him up.

8. Henry was so gloomy that I thought he must (to fail) his exam.

9. Judging by his paleness he must (to work) too hard now.

10. We must (to ride) in the bus for more than half an hour, and we haven't reached even the suburbs.

11. He must (to live) next door to us for more than a decade, but we only have a nodding acquaintance with him.

12. "People must (to know) things. I consider it my duty to tell them", said Caroline.

13. You must (to forget) that she married very early.

14. I am sure you must (to know) why he did tell me, I want to know all.

15. They must (to have) a holiday for a week now.

**8. To practice must make up situations of year own using the following patterns.**

1. Должно быть, он...

– болен.

– проводит эту ночь в гостинице.

– потерял свои ключи.

– работает здесь с самого утра.

2. Он, должно быть (наверное), будет...

– здесь завтра.

– в отпуске в Калифорнии этим летом.

– спать, когда мы придем.

– еще в офисе в это время.

3. Он, должно быть, не...

– был никогда бедным.

– понял нас.

– взял эту книгу.

– позвонил ей.

4. Нельзя...

– так шуметь.

– чтобы дети слышали, о чем мы говорим. Закрой дверь, пожалуйста.

– оставаться здесь: может кто-нибудь прийти.

5. Пора...

– уходить домой.

– навестить Анну.

– сообщить ей об этом

**9. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Нужно ли нам сдавать сочинение сегодня? – Нет, не нужно. Вы можете сдать его завтра.

2. Мне нужно подстричься и купить что-нибудь на ужин.
3. «Не уходите. Я должна угостить вас яблочным пирогом», – сказала м-с Смит.
4. Он, должно быть, не слышал, как в дверь позвонили.
5. Вы, вероятно, спали, когда это произошло.
6. Она, должно быть, задремала и не видела, как он вошел в дом.
7. Очевидно, Генри готовится к вступительным экзаменам в университет.
8. Мальчики, должно быть, играют в футбол с утра.
9. Вероятно, он удивился, увидев ее у Паркеров.
10. Сегодня я должен идти к зубному врачу: мне нужно запломбировать зуб.
11. Очевидно, они ждут вас у входа.
12. Наверное, спектакль будет отменен, так как актриса, играющая главную роль, заболела.
13. Она, вероятно, не увидела его в толпе и поэтому не ответила на его приветствие.
14. Он, должно быть, недоволен результатами эксперимента.
15. Мы должны назначить день и время для собрания.
16. Очевидно, вопрос будет решен завтра.
17. Должно быть, он болен: посмотрите, какой он бледный.
18. Несчастный случай, вероятно, произошел около 9 часов вечера.
19. Наверное, вас неправильно поняли.
20. Это выражение, должно быть, ей не знакомо. Дайте ей словарь.
21. Вы должны взять себя в руки и ответить на вопрос.
22. Должно быть, они не достали билеты на самолет и поедут поездом.
23. Вероятно, он не согласился с Джорджем, и поэтому они поссорились.

## REVISION

### 1. Choose the modal verb that best suits the context.

1. Pat ... be very tired at the end of the day. She has a stressful job.

- a) may;            b) can;            c) must.

2. My father ... be angry with me. He doesn't approve of my getting married.

- a) may;            b) can;            c) must.

3. You ... have told me about that. I wouldn't be in such a silly situation now.

- a) might;          b) could;          c) must.

4. She ... have said it! I don't believe it.

- a) may not;        b) can't;            c) mustn't.

5. They ... have gone for their honeymoon. They've just married.  
 a) might; b) can; c) must.
6. Their company ... have suffered great losses. They aren't operating at the moment.  
 a) might; b) can; c) must.
7. They ... still be working at their new project. But I'm not sure.  
 a) might; b) could; c) must.
8. It's 9 o'clock. They ... be sleeping yet. They do not go to bed so early.  
 a) may not; b) couldn't; c) mustn't.
9. The phone is ringing. It ... be Jane. She promised to call at about 6.  
 a) might; b) can; c) must.
10. Do you hear the bell? Who ... it be at such a late hour?  
 a) may; b) could; c) must.

**2. Re-write the following sentences using "can", "may" or "must".**

1. I don't think he did it all by himself.
2. Perhaps you're right.
3. It is possible that they forgot it in the car.
4. Is it really true?
5. I don't believe she told the truth.
6. It is impossible that he should have refused your request.
7. Evidently he has not read the book.
8. I wonder where it is that you met him.
9. I'm certain that he has heard the gong.
10. It was some special occasion, I'm sure.
11. He looks wet and muddy. I'm sure he has been fishing.
12. No doubt, she is out shopping.
13. I wonder what it is that you have brought in that box.
14. It's possible that he doesn't know we are here.
15. Is it possible that he is giving a course on the Renaissance at the University?
16. It is possible that the news is being broadcast on all the channels.
17. I'm certain that they came there on time.
18. Is it possible that we are out of wrapping paper?
19. "I don't now see him driving his car. It is possible that something has happened?" "Evidently his car is undergoing repairs?"
20. I wonder what it is that he is doing in there.
21. Let's give her a call again. It is possible that she was asleep and didn't hear the telephone.
22. You have used up all the money I gave you, I suppose.

**3. Translate the following sentences into English using the modal verbs "can", "may", "must" where necessary; state their functions.**

1. Говорите громче! Ничего не слышно.
2. Какая изумительная ночь! Мы не могли бы погулять немного?
3. Это ваша лучшая работа. Вам нужно обязательно послать ее на выставку.
4. Ему, должно быть, было 19 лет, когда он ушел из дома.
5. Наконец-то! Я начал думать, что, вероятно, с вами что-то случилось.
6. Вы не могли бы позвонить мне в следующую субботу?
7. Думаю, что я, вероятно, проспал часов 7 или 8.
8. Он мог бы догадаться, что мы не бросили его в беде.
9. Он, по-видимому, догадался, что его присутствие здесь нежелательно.
10. Она могла бы помочь им, но не знала об их затруднениях.
11. Она, наверное, помогала им.
12. Она могла бы помочь им: ведь она видела, что они нуждаются в помощи.
13. Он, возможно, послал бы письмо авиапочтой, но Анна его отговорила.
14. Мы, должно быть, утомили вас.
15. Разве ты не понимаешь, что я даю тебе деньги, чтобы ты что-нибудь купил?
16. Она, по-видимому, не любит музыку.
17. Вы, вероятно, недооцениваете возможности этого сообщения.
18. Он, возможно, забыл бы о своем обещании прийти, но визитная карточка напомнила ему об этом.
19. Не может быть, чтобы она ушла.
20. Неужели вы слышали, как я вслух читала это письмо?
21. Если бы вы могли подождать, я бы больше ни о чем не просила.
22. Можно мне навесить вас завтра? – Нет, нельзя.
23. Вы могли бы войти не стучась.
24. Разве ты не видишь, что она больна?
25. Сейчас там, по-видимому, нет дождя.
26. В молодости он был очень сильным и мог поднимать тяжести.
27. Она смогла поднять этот чемодан, но сейчас же поставила его.
28. Вы можете выгнать меня, если я не буду делать все, что вы пожелаете.

## TO HAVE TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, necessity, arising out of circumstances	<b>have (has) to;</b> <b>had to;</b> <b>shall (will) have to;</b> <b>have (has) got to</b> (in colloquial English) <b>Do (does) ... have to?</b> <b>Did ... have to...?</b> <b>Have (has) ... got to ...? (coll.)</b>	приходится, должен, вынужден	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative  interrogative	to be obliged	If you don't take care of yourself, you'll <b>have to consult</b> a doctor. I wondered how long I <b>had to stay</b> in hospital. Do Soviet people <b>have to pay</b> for medical care? Did you <b>have to wait</b> for us? <b>Have I got to wake</b> him up for the medicine?
2. Absence of necessity.	<b>don't (doesn't) have to;</b> <b>didn't have to;</b> <b>haven't (hasn't) got to</b>	не нужно, нет необходимо сти,	Indefinite Infinitive	negative	needn't do	You <b>don't have to stay</b> in here with me, if it bothers you. You <b>haven't got to be operated on</b> , have you?

**Note:** "*didn't have to do*" indicates that the action was not performed as there was no obligation.  
 e.g. He **didn't have to water** the flowers (and he didn't). It was raining all day long.

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, arising out of a plan, an arrangement	am (is, are) to; was (were) to;	должен должны	Indefinite Infinitive Perfect Infinitive (an unfulfilled plan)	affirmative interrogative	to plan; to make a plan; to arrange; to agree; to decide	Today I <b>am to go</b> to the post-office. When are you <b>to go</b> there? Yesterday I <b>was to have gone</b> to the post-office to send a parcel, but I wasn't able to. (a planned action was not carried out)
2. An order, an instruction	— " —	— " —	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative		If your letter contains anything valuable you <b>are to register</b> it.
3. Possibility	— " —	можно	Indefinite Infinitive Passive	affirmative interrogative negative		A letter marked "Post Restante" <b>is to be left</b> at the post-office until it is called for. Where <b>are</b> postal orders <b>to be cashed</b> ? Such envelopes <b>aren't to be bought</b> anywhere.
4. Something thought of as unavoidable <i>неизбежное</i> <i>судьба</i>	— " — <i>Решено</i>	суждено	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative		I didn't know when I <b>was to get</b> a letter from her.  I still hoped to get a letter from her, but it <b>wasn't to be</b> .

Note: Remember the following set phrases:

1. Where **am I to go**? Куда мне деваться?
2. What **am I to do**? Что мне делать?
3. What **is to become** of me? Что со мной будет?
4. When **am I to be** there? Во сколько мне приходиться?
5. Who **is to begin**? Кому начинать?
6. Who's **to blame**? Кто виноват?
7. What's **to be done**? Что делать?
8. He's nowhere **to be found**? Его нигде нельзя найти?
9. He **is to be pitied**. Его надо пожалеть.
10. You **are to be congratulated**. Вас надо поздравить.
11. It's **to be hoped**. Надо надеяться.

1. Determine the meaning of the modal verbs "to have to", "to be to". Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She asked what her husband said about those cheeses. I replied that he directed they were to be kept in a moist place and that nobody was to touch them. *возможность*

2. The rain was so sudden, so everybody had to take a taxi. *было необходимо*

3. "I want to know on what terms the girl is to be here" said Mrs. Pierce. "Is she to have any wages and what is to become of her after you've finished your teaching?" *возможность*

4. He didn't have to hear what Tullis was talking about to know that he was talking about his play and the success it was. *было необходимо*

5. It was foolish of her to marry a man so much younger. My only hope is that she won't have to go through as much suffering as she deserves. *было необходимо*

6. There is one sort of person who astonishes me. This is the elderly Englishwoman, generally of adequate means who is to be found living alone, up and down the world, in unexpected places. *возможность*

7. It was an official party. The Trollopes were to have been there, but couldn't come because of the sudden illness of their son Edwin. *было необходимо*

8. I did not know then that he was to become my best friend for many years. *было необходимо*

9. "Guess what!" "I can't guess. You'll have to tell me". *obligation*

10. The children are not to touch anything in the room. *запрещено*

11. It was the first and the last ceremony. I was to see. *было необходимо*

12. He was to have had a music lesson in the morning but the teacher called up to cancel it. *было необходимо*

13. He looked about him for his daughter but she was not to be seen. *было необходимо*

2. A. Make the following sentences a) interrogative, b) negative.



1. We had to stay in the town for two days.
2. They will have to take much luggage with them.
3. They have to work hard at their pronunciation.
4. We are to meet at the entrance at four.
5. We were to discuss the question with the dean.
6. The boys had to return home because of the weather.
7. He was to arrive by the 12.30 train.
8. The Smiths had to spend the summer in town.
9. We shall have to change trains at Eastbourne.
10. The house is to be painted this summer.

**B. Add tag-questions to the following statements.**

1. He had to prevent their meeting.
2. All right. Then I have to go.
3. You will have to do without me.
4. I don't have to wait to be promoted.
5. O.K. Jimmy, you don't have to try to manage any more.
6. He was to phone Henry at eight.
7. They are to take up history next year.
8. The students are to hand in the compositions.

**C. Put questions using the words on brackets.**

1. Tom had to go to the police station (Why).
2. They'll have to answer a lot of questions at the exam (How many questions).
3. Ann has to wear glasses (Why).
4. The plane is to land at 4:10 (When).
5. They are to hold the meeting in the hall (Where).
6. I had to get up early yesterday (When).
7. The museum is to open in two days (When).

**3. Put in "must" or "have (has/got) to".**

**Note:** *Must usually expresses the feelings and wishes of the speaker/ hearer. Have (got) to often expresses obligations that come from somewhere else. Compare:*

I must stop smoking. (I want to).

I've got to stop smoking. – doctor's orders.

Must you wear those dirty jeans? (Is that what you want?)

Do you have to wear a tie at work? (Is there a rule?)

1. I'm tired. I **must** go to bed early.
2. John **has to** go to school on Saturdays.
3. We **have to** go to London for a meeting.
4. "This is a great book". "I **must** read it".
5. A soldier **has to** obey orders.

6. I think we ... pay in advance.
7. You really ... visit us soon.
8. I ... try to spend more time at home.
9. You ... go through Carlisle, on the way to Glasgow.

**4. Complete the sentences, using “must not” / “mustn’t” or “do not” / “don’t have to”.**

**Note: We use “must not” in prohibitions. We use “do not have to” to say that something is unnecessary.**

Passengers must not speak to the driver.

Friday’s a holiday – I don’t have to work.

1. Campers ... play music after 10 p.m.
2. Students ... ask permission to stay out after midnight.
3. Residents ... hang washing out of the windows.
4. It’s rained a lot, so we ... water the garden.
5. You ... pay now – tomorrow’s O.K.

**5. Change and explain the following sentences as shown in the example.**

**Example:** *He was to come in the evening (not to feel well).*

He was to have come in the evening, but he didn’t because he didn’t feel well.

1. They were to go on a picnic on Saturday (to rain).
2. Nancy was to go to the dentist that day (to be detained at the office).
3. They were to ask Roger for dinner (to leave the town).
4. They were to go to the country by car (to break).
5. We were to get to Detroit by the evening (to have little petrol left).
6. Professor Simpson was to give us a lecture on French literature yesterday (to be busy at the university).
7. The tourists were to visit the picture gallery last Thursday (to be closed).
8. He was to see me at six (to have an important meeting).

**6. Change the sentences using “be to”.**

1. He promised to come tonight.
2. They plan to take their examinations in June.
3. We agreed that the one who came first would reserve seats for the rest of us.
4. We decided to go for an outing on Sunday but we couldn’t because of the rainy weather.
5. We were told to finish our work in a week but we could not do it.
6. He is expected to join us at the railway station at 5 p.m.
7. He was destined to live a long and happy life.
8. What am I expected to say to that?

### 7. Fill in the blanks with "have to" or "be to".

1. At nightfall the ship put in at a small port where they ... to load three hundred bags of coffee.
2. They ... to light a fire to cook their supper.
3. He set off for the school where he ... to write examinations for entry to the University.
4. He made all arrangements for the marriage, which ... to take place on the day of his mother's arrival.
5. Eden went to the wood where he ... to meet his brother for a ride.
6. For the next few weeks I ... to stay in bed. Everyone came to visit me, and brought me presents, and I ... (not) to do the cooking.
7. That day, however, I had a pupil waiting for an English lesson and I ... to cut my visit short.

### 8. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Им пришлось уйти с концерта, так как они боялись опоздать на последнюю электричку.
2. Мы должны были встретиться у входа в кинотеатр, но она почему-то не пришла.
3. Вам придется подождать немного. Декан сейчас занят.
4. В соответствии с планом вы должны писать курсовую работу на четвертом курсе.
5. Мне не пришлось ей ничего не объяснять. Она уже все знала.
6. Строительство дома должно быть закончено к сентябрю.
7. Вы должны встретить туристов в аэропорту и отвезти их в гостиницу.
8. Мне не приходится тратить много времени на дорогу в институт – я живу рядом.
9. Им суждено было встретиться лишь через 20 лет.
10. Его можно видеть каждый вечер на стадионе: он регулярно играет в теннис и волейбол.
11. Нам не пришлось стоять в очереди за билетами: мы заказали их по телефону.
12. Сейчас туристы отдыхают, а в пять часов они должны ехать на экскурсию.
13. Завтра мне придется пойти к зубному, я не могу больше это откладывать.
14. Вы должны сообщить нам о вашем решении не позднее двадцатого.
15. Сейчас мне приходится ложиться спать поздно, так как я должен подготовить доклад к пятнице.

16. Так как вы будете уходить последним, вам придется выключить свет и запереть дверь.

Ключ вы должны оставить под ковриком у двери.

17. Хотя завтрак, приготовленный Джорджем, нам не понравился, мы были вынуждены его съесть.

18. Концерт должен был начаться в семь, а сейчас уже четверть восьмого, и он не начинается. Что-нибудь случилось?

**9. To practice the use of “have to” and “be to”, make up situations of your using the following patterns:**

1. Мне приходится (пришлось, придется) ...

- работать здесь весь день.
- проверять тесты до позднего вечера.
- объяснять это правило еще раз.
- пользоваться словарем, чтобы перевести этот текст.

2. Тебе не нужно...

- рассказывать ему содержание письма.
- ксерокопировать эту статью, если она у тебя есть.
- звонить ему, он уже здесь.
- будет покупать эти книги, если ты сможешь взять их в библиотеке.

3. Мне суждено...

- было стать художником.
- побывать в самых отдаленных местах.
- повстречаться с очень интересными людьми.
- было стать ее мужем.

4. Как мне быть? Что мне делать?

- что мне ей сказать?
- что со мной будет?

**10. Choose the alternative that best suits the context.**

1. I'll ... look after my little nephew at the weekend. My sister asked me to.

- a) have to;                      b) am to.

2. I'm having an interview tomorrow I ... be at the office at 4 p.m.

- a) have to;                      b) am to.

3. We agreed that the next discussion ... be held in October.

- a) had to;                      b) was to.

4. It's raining cats and dogs. You ... wait until it stops.

- a) will have to;                      b) are to.

5. If we ... remain friends, let us not lie to each other.

- a) have to;                      b) are to.

6. What ... I ... do now? I'm really at a loss

- a) have ... to;                      b) am ... to.

7. My car broke down. I'll ... go to work by bus until it is mended.

a) have to;                      b) am to.

8. What ... become of him? He is such a naughty child!

a) has to;                        b) is to.

## REVISION:

**1. Fill in the blanks with "must", "have to" or "be to" to suit the motives expressed in the following sentences:**

1. "It is eight o'clock. The children ... go to bed", Mr. Hudson said to the nurse.

2. She ... go to bed at eight o'clock to be up in time for the first train.

3. At this boarding school the children ... go to bed at eight o'clock.

4. "I've told my husband he ... (not) smoke in the drawing-room". "And I ... (not) tell my husband such things; he's a born gentleman".

5. He ... stay the night with us. I won't let him drive to the country in this rain.

6. He ... stay the night with us because he has missed the last bus.

7. He ... stay the night with us and tomorrow he sets off on his tour to Europe.

8. We ... begin as early as possible or we shan't finish it today.

9. I ... start on my new job on Monday.

10. You ... take the dog away. I won't have it here any longer.

11. They ... take the dog along with them because there is no one who could look after ~~there is no one who could look after~~ it.

12. She ... learn to do things for herself. I refuse to help her in the future.

13. What a pity you ... go. I know it's time for you to catch your train.

14. I ... be off. I want to go to bed.

15. My bike is under repair and I ... walk here this morning.

16. My bike was under repair and I ... collect it that afternoon.

17. My bike is under repair and I ... have collected it yesterday.

18. He told me that I ... (not) repeat what I had heard.

19. He told me that I ... (not) use words which I don't know.

20. He told me that I ... learn by heart some twenty lines every day to know English well.

## NEED

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Necessity.	<b>need</b>	необходимо нужно	Indefinite Infinitive ✓	interrogative affirmative (not typical)	necessary	Need I answer this question?
2. Absence of necessity.	<b>needn't</b>	1. Нет необходимости, не нужно 2. Зря, незачем было, не надо было	1. Indefinite Infinitive 2. Perfect Infinitive (expresses an action which was performed though it was not necessary)	negative	There is no need to do it. It's not necessary to do it. There is no necessity to do it.	The teacher <b>needn't explain</b> such simple things. The pupils know them. <b>We needn't have brought</b> our grammar books today. We are having a class in phonetics instead.

**Notes:** 1. When rendering the Russian «не нужно было» use “**needn’t have done**” to show that the action was performed though it was not necessary. Use “**didn’t have to do**” to indicate that the action was not performed as there was no obligation. e.g. He **needn’t have bought** the book (but he did). It is available at the library. It is available at the library. I **didn’t have to buy** the textbook (and I didn’t) as I had it at home.

2. In negative sentences the negation is not always associated with the verb “**need**”, it may be found else where in the sentence. e.g. I **don’t think we need continue** our talk. They **need hardly discuss** the problem again.

**1. Explain the meaning of “need” in the following sentences and translate them into Russian:**

1. “Why don’t you go and look at the snake?” her mother suggested, “You **needn’t** go up close.”

2. It’s not easy to hold responsibility. I **needn’t** tell you that.

3. Angela opened the door and walked in. Her daughter was still up. “You **needn’t** have stayed up, waiting for me,” said Angela.

4. If you don’t like cocktail, you **needn’t** drink it.

5. “Do you remember what you did when you were twenty-five?” “You **need** not have reminded me of it.”

6. **Need** we insist upon the date?

7. You **needn’t** worry.

8. **Need** you bring your girl-friend with you?

9. She said that if he didn’t like to come to her parties he **needn’t** come at all.

10. I was rather afraid that he might act as though we were intimate friends, which would have been embarrassing. But I **need** not have worried.

11. Does he **need** to study more at home?

**2. Translate the following sentences into English using need:**

1. То, что она сделала, так глупо, что нам незачем обсуждать это.

2. Озеро было так близко, что даже Алан, который не любил ходить пешком, согласился, что не нужно брать машину.

3. Нам не стоит варить всю картошку.

4. Нам нужно переодеться к обеду?

5. У нас еще масса времени. Мы зря спешили.

6. А нам обязательно туда идти?

7. Тебе незачем тратить на них все деньги.

8. «Я сказал твоему дяде, что поговорю с тобой». – «Ты напрасно беспокоился. Я пообещал своим родителям побыть здесь еще немного».

9. Он положил конверт на стол. Деньги все там, – сказал он. – Можешь не пересчитывать их».

10. Ты знаешь детей. Они все ломают. Мне нет нужды говорить тебе об этом.

11. Он знал, что ему не надо никому ничего объяснять.

12. Я думаю, что нам незачем уделять ей столько внимания.

13. Тебе незачем бояться меня.

14. Нам не обязательно слушать всех ораторов.

### 3. Choose the alternative that best suits the context.

1. It turned out I \_\_\_\_\_ them about my departure. They were not surprised at all at hearing the news. They knew about it.

a) didn't have to tell      ✓ b) needn't have told

2. Hugo \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. Why has he done it? I could give you a lift to the airport.

a) didn't have to call      ✓ b) needn't have called

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. Alex gave us a lift to the airport. We arrived on time.

✓ a) didn't have to call      b) needn't have called

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ for a doctor. There is nothing serious at all. She fainted because it was stuffy in here. She'll be all right in a minute.

a) didn't have to send      ✓ b) needn't have sent

5. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ early. I had a day off. I stayed in bed till midday.

✓ a) didn't have to get up      b) needn't have got up

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ early yesterday. I had a day off. But I woke up at 7 o'clock as usual and couldn't sleep any more. I got use to getting up early.

a) didn't have to get up      ✓ b) needn't have got up

7. Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ the children. They were not hungry because they had just had dinner at her cousin's.

✓ a) didn't have to feed      b) needn't have fed

8) You fed the cat, didn't you? Oh, you \_\_\_\_\_ that nasty animal! He's just stolen and eaten all the sausage which I brought from the shop. Could he still be hungry?

a) didn't have to feed      ✓ b) needn't have fed

9. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the bell. The door turned out to be open.

✓ a) didn't have to ring      b) needn't have rung

10. You've just sent them a fax about the date of the conference, haven't you? But you \_\_\_\_\_ this. They were informed already by the Manager's assistant.

a) didn't have to do      ✓ b) needn't have done

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything today. When I came back home my husband had already cooked dinner. It was delicious!

✓ a) didn't have to cook      b) needn't have to cook

12. You \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers. It was not necessary at all. Look, it's beginning to rain.

a) didn't have to water      ✓ b) needn't have watered



13. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of warm clothes when we went hiking. The weather was fine. The weather forecast said it was going to be fine for the next few days. So we just took sweaters with us to wear at night.

- a) didn't have to take      b) needn't have taken

14. Why did all of you take umbrellas? You \_\_\_\_\_ them. We are going by car.

- a) didn't have to take       b) needn't have taken

15. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ money to buy a car. His grandfather gave it to him for his birthday.

- a) didn't have to save      b) needn't have saved

16. We \_\_\_\_\_. The bus was to arrive at 5 p.m. We had enough time for a cup of coffee and a sandwich. So we went to a bar.

- a) didn't have to hurry      b) needn't have hurried

17. Alice reserved a room long in advance. But when she arrived at the hotel she found out there were a lot of vacant rooms there. So she \_\_\_\_\_ a reservation.

- a) didn't have to make       b) needn't have made

18. You \_\_\_\_\_ bread. I bought some on my way home from work.

- a) didn't have to buy       b) needn't have bought

19. On Saturday Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his dog Terry. His father had a long walk with her in the park.

- a) didn't have to take out      b) needn't have taken out.

## SHOULD – OUGHT TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation weakened to the sense of advice, desirability.	<b>should</b> <b>shouldn't</b> <b>Should I ...?</b> <b>ought to</b> <b>oughtn't to</b> <b>Ought I to...?</b>	нужно следует следовало	Indefinite Infinitive Continuous Infinitive The Perfect Infinitive indicates that a desirable action was not carried out (an undesirable action was carried out).	affirmative negative  interrogative	I advise you to do... I advise you not to do... I recommend you to do... I urge you to do... It's advisable for you to do... I would advise you to do...	You <b>ought to/should help</b> your friend. He is in trouble. You <b>should/ought to be getting ready</b> for your report. You <b>ought to/should have changed</b> for the Underground. Gorky Street is far away from here. He <b>oughtn't to/ shouldn't have left</b> London without visiting Hyde Park.
2. Instructions, corrections	<b>should</b> <b>shouldn't</b> <b>Should I...?</b>	нужно следует	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative interrogative	There is no need to do it. It's not necessary to do it. There is no necessity to do it.	This preposition <b>should be pronounced</b> with a neutral sound in an unstressed position. You <b>should take</b> this medicine three times a day before your meals.

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive			
3. Disapproval, reproach for failing to do what was one's duty or moral obligation.	should shouldn't ought oughtn't	следует следовало бы нужно нужно бы	The Continuous Infinitive refers to action to the present. The Perfect Infinitive indicate that the action was not carried out.	affirmative negative		You ought to / shouldn't do it. Тебе следует / не следует это сделать.
4. Supposition implying probability.	should shouldn't ought to oughtn't to	должно быть очевидно вероятно	The Indefinite Infinitive refers to action to the present or future. The Perfect Infinitive refers to action to the past.			The dish ought to be very delicious. Это блюдо должно быть очень вкусным.
5. Emotional colouring.	Should I? ought to oughtn't to	следует следовало бы нужно нужно бы	Indefinite Infinitiv	affirmative negative	-	Why should I? Зачем мне?

# SHOULD

**1. State the meaning of the verb "should" in the following sentences. Translate them into Russian.**

1. It was a mistake to have come; she knew it was a mistake. Should she go back even now?
2. From what you tell me you're going to have a busy day tomorrow. You should get all the sleep you can.
3. Such a door should open and close by mechanical means.
4. I've been guilty. Shouted when I should have shut up, shut up when I should have shouted.
5. You're mad at me. I shouldn't have come.
6. Didn't he say anything to you about it? You should have asked him.
7. "I thought you'd be pleased?"
8. He could see no reason why she should have lied.
9. You shouldn't have come here, Henry, I'm busy.
10. If papers are private and not meant to be looked at, they shouldn't be laid out on a table.
11. She told me exactly what I should say.

**2. Give a piece of advice using the modal verb "should" and the words in brackets.**

*E.g. Her diction is not very good. She should read aloud.*

1. The boy is a little pale (to play out-of-doors).
2. I'm afraid you'll miss the train (to take a taxi).
3. There's no one in (to try the room next door).
4. I have a slight irritation in my throat (to smoke less).
5. This child doesn't want to eat soup (not to give her sweets before dinner).
6. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes (to copy passages out of a book).
7. The dog is afraid of him (not to shout at the dog).
8. The students are unable to follow what I'm saying (not to speak so fast).

**3. Choose between "must" and "should" in the following sentences.**

1. Henry was deported for having an expired visa. He \_\_\_ (have) his visa renewed.
2. Julietta was absent for the first time yesterday. She \_\_\_ (be) sick.
3. The photos are black. The X rays at the airport (damage) them.
4. Blanke got a parking ticket. She \_\_\_ (park) (negative) in a reserved spot since she had no permit.
5. Carmencita did very well on the exam. She must (study) very hard.

6. Jeanette did very badly on the exam. She \_\_\_\_ (study) harder.
7. Jeman called us as soon as his wife had her baby. He \_\_\_\_ (be) very proud.
8. Eve had to pay \$ 5.00 because she wrote a bad check. She \_\_\_\_ (deposit) her money before she wrote a check.
9. John isn't here yet. He \_\_\_\_ (forget) about our meeting.
10. Alex has failed the exam. He (study) (negative) enough.

**4. Choose the most suitable form.**

1. You \_\_\_\_ my new camera or I'll kill you.  
a. had better not a break                      b. shouldn't break
2. I've got a terrible headache I \_\_\_\_ an aspirin.  
a. should take                                      b. had better take
3. Everyone – a holiday sometimes.  
a. had better take                                  b. should take
4. Language students \_\_\_\_ a little every day.  
a. Should study                                    b. had better study
5. She knew that one \_\_\_\_ these things when one is only 11.  
a. had better not hear                            b. shouldn't hear
6. It's going to be cold tonight. We \_\_\_\_ on the heating.  
a. should turn                                      b. had better turn
7. I'm going to an interview tomorrow I \_\_\_\_ my shirt.  
a. should iron                                      b. had better iron
8. I can't wake up in the morning I \_\_\_\_ a new alarm clock.  
a. should buy                                      b. had better buy
9. Every student \_\_\_\_ more attention to the teacher's instructions.  
a. should pay                                      b. had better pay
10. It's midnight. He \_\_\_\_ home at once or his parents will worry.  
a. had better                                        b. should go.

**5. a. Change the sentences using "should" so as to express criticism.**

1. It's a pity Butler didn't pass the letter over the judge.
2. I'm sorry I didn't encourage my sister to practice the piano every day.
3. It's a pity you didn't reserve a ticket in advance.
4. I don't think it was clever of him to give the answer at once.
5. It's a pity we didn't support his propose.
6. I don't think it was clever of her not to change her room for a larger one.
7. It's a pity you didn't come to the party last night. It was great.
8. It's a pity she didn't use a dictionary while translating this article. She made a lot of mistakes.

9. It wasn't clever of Tom driving on the wrong side of the road.
10. It's a pity Jack didn't know the day of her arrival in London.

**b. Criticize a past action.**

1. Kate left the door unlocked.
2. I sat in the sun all day.
3. Ann went to the country in that nasty weather.
4. You overslept that morning & were late for your classes.
5. My sister didn't feel well yesterday but went to the disco.
6. The girl's feeling sick. She has eaten too much ice-cream.
7. It was rather cold yesterday but Nick didn't put on a warm jacket. Now he's ill.
8. I needed this book very much but I didn't buy it.
9. She spent the whole night at the disco club.
10. The secretary didn't pass the letter to Mr. Brown.

**6. Combine the modal verb "should" with the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. He felt the need to rejoin Peyrot – he should (to go) so weeks before.
2. I must leave it up to you whether this information should or shouldn't (to make) public.
3. "I'll show you", said Axel. "Your sister's had a ling exhausting day and should (to be) in bed an hour ago.
4. Never. Never I should (to do) it. The whole situation couldn't be worse.
5. Edwina settled on the bank with her little girl and opened a huge pink parasol. Monet should (to paint) them in its glow.
6. I don't feel at all well. See me home, Gerald ... I shouldn't (to come).
7. Despite these complications we should (to have) the patients abroad in three hours.
8. The entry is closed with a curtain, which should (to paint) to resemble tapestry.
9. I'm afraid I should (to be) the last person to know about it.
10. They have a wonderful language. It should (to know) widely.

**7. Translate into English.**

1. Вам следует быть более внимательным и не делать никаких грубых ошибок.
2. С какой стати вы должны делать все сами? Ваша дочь уже может помогать вам.
3. Вы не должны задавать никакие вопросы.
4. Вам бы следовало обращаться к друзьям.
5. Напрасно ты ему звонила. Нужно было идти прямо туда.

6. Тебе не следует расстраиваться по таким пустякам.
7. Почему бы тебе не взять меня с собой в это путешествие.
8. Откуда я могу знать, нужно это делать или нею.
9. Вам следует помочь ей.
10. Вам следовало бы извиниться: вы не правы.
11. Вам следовало сходить туда и поговорить с ними.
12. Вам надо было прочитать книгу в прошлом году.
13. Вы не должны были беспокоиться.
14. Не следует говорить с ней по-английски.

## OUGHT TO

**1. State the meaning of the verb "ought" in the following sentences. Translate them into Russian.**

1. He ought to have known: he ought to have given them warning.
2. "I think dear" she said, we ought to find the little path that escaped us last night.
3. I ought never to have left the house I shall return there at once.
4. "When are we going to get married, Allie?" She answered him in a soft voice. "I don't know, I think we ought to wait."
5. She ought to know the truth.
6. Oh the I suppose I oughtn't to have told you.
7. I want to tell Constance something she ought to know.
8. You don't know how keen I am to get started. There ~~are~~ ought to be opportunities here.
9. Just imagine him talking all that stuff seriously. He ought to have known I didn't mean it.
10. There was another lad with you, in and out last night. He ought to be here.
11. All the same I think you ought to apologize to the lady.
12. I think you ought to write to your mother.
13. Nicky, we ought to go back.

**2. Combine the modal verb "ought" with the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. He said abruptly: "You were right. It was enteric. I ought (to shoot) for not recognizing it".
2. Ruth ought (to sit) where she was next to her host.
3. Andrew felt he ought (to convince).
4. I'm going to do what we ought (to do) a week ago.
5. Ann is getting very shaky, she ought (to have) a doctor.

6. I think, Miss Larson, that there is something you ought (to tell).
7. She looked up at him. "Anything more?" I ought (to go) now".
8. I suppose a doctor ought (to see) her tomorrow.
9. The house ought most probably (to surround) by a thick forest of twining roses.
10. Mr. Carried ought never (to let) him go off alone the way he did.

### 3. Translate into English.

1. Вам следует чаще навещать ее. Она очень скучает без вас.
2. Вам нужно было пользоваться словарем, вы не сделали много орфографических ошибок.
3. Завтра, вероятно, будет хорошая погода.
4. Вам нужно было объяснить ей, что она была неправа.
5. Вы должны знать, что существует много эффективных путей изучения иностранных языков.
6. Вам нужно было проявить больше вкуса в выборе подарка.
7. Вам не следовало говорить такие вещи в ее присутствие.
8. Тебе следует по чаще писать своим родителям.
9. Я должна была поздравить его вчера, но совсем забыла о его дне рождения.
10. Я считаю, что мне следует сказать им всю правду.

## SHOULD – OUGHT TO

### 1. Rewrite the sentences, using "should" or "ought to".

1. The Conservatives are expected to win the next election.
2. There will probably be a lot of people at the meeting.
3. The weather forecast says it will probably be fine weather.
4. Our visitors were expected to arrive long before now.
5. It probably won't be too difficult to get over the problem.
6. The meeting was expected to have finished by now.
7. The organizers of the games will probably be meeting tomorrow to try to resolve any outstanding problems.
8. We didn't expect that it would take so long to get there.
9. The new regulations probably won't affect foreigners already living in this country.
10. We expect to be able to move into our new house at the end of the month.

### 2. Translate into English.

1. Тебе следует сегодня раньше лечь спать, чтобы завтра раньше встать.



2. Уже поздно. Соседи, наверное, уже спят. Не стоит так громко включать радио.

3. Петя, не нужно с ним спорить. Он все равно его не убедит.

4. Нам нужно было поехать на метро, а не автобусом. Мы бы уже были дома.

5. Мне нужно остаться после уроков? Ты считаешь, что я должна ему помочь?

6. Тебе не нужно было приходиться. Ты только потерял время.

### **3. To practice "should"/"ought" to make up situations of your own using the following patterns.**

1. Тебе надо бы (следовало бы, нужно бы).

– сделать что-нибудь для него.

– помочь ему в трудные дни.

– еще раз прочитать свое сочинение. Там есть ошибки.

– знать об этом.

2. Тебе не следовало бы (не надо бы, не нужно бы)...

– говорить никому об этом.

– оставаться дома.

– вмешиваться в их дела.

– разговаривать с ним таким тоном. Он мог обидеться.

3. Зачем мне (с какой стати)...

– делать это.

– ходить туда?

– звонить ему?

– встречать ее на вокзале и провожать домой?

4. Откуда я знаю...

– что они сейчас обсуждают на встрече?

– что она сейчас делает?

– что с ним делать?

– куда она положила эту телеграмму?

5. Уж он-то знает, ...

– что делать в такой ситуации.

– как это сделать.

– как она нуждается сейчас в помощи.

– как сделать правильный выбор.

### **4. Translate into English.**

1. Вам следует поверить ему.
2. Вам следует оставить ей записку. Она придет поздно.
3. Я не думаю, что вы должны разговаривать с ним таким тоном.
4. Вам следует вернуть эту книгу в библиотеку сегодня.
5. Ему следовало бы прислушаться к нашему мнению.
6. Тебе не следовало ходить туда без предупреждения.
7. Ей следовало бы распознать всю правду.
8. С какой стати вы должны все делать сами? Она может помочь вам.
9. Вам бы следовало обратиться за советом к ним.
10. Завтра день рождения твоей сестры. Я думаю, что ты должен подарить ей что-нибудь.
11. Тебе следует захватить плащ. Может пойти дождь.
12. Ну, что же, вы были правы. Мне не так надо было это сделать.
13. Если у тебя болит зуб, тебе надо обратиться к врачу.

## WILL / WOULD

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Volition (willingness, readiness, consent, intention, determination).	<b>I will (would)</b> <b>I won't (wouldn't)</b> <b>We will (would)</b> <b>We won't (wouldn't)</b>	Хочу (желаю) Не желаю Не допущу Не позволю <i>Инициативно</i> <i>обсуждение</i> <i>о хот ко</i>		affirmative negative	I intend ... I'm willing ... We wish ... We want ... I'm determined ...	I <b>will tell</b> him about your coming, so he can meet you. I've often spoken at public meetings but this time I <b>won't</b> . You may come if you <b>will</b> , but you won't find the meeting amusing. I said I <b>would take</b> part in the conference.
2. a) Persistence of refusal to perform an action. b) Refusal to perform an action with lifeless things.	<b>will (would)</b> <b>won't (wouldn't)</b>  <b>won't</b> <b>wouldn't</b> <b>will (would)</b>	Все равно (делает), упорно отказывается, никак не, продолжает (делать)	Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative	He insists on ... She keeps on ... She refuses ... They continue ...	The teacher scolds her for whispering at the lesson, but she <b>will whisper</b> . I asked him to tell me the truth, but he <b>wouldn't</b> . I couldn't explain anything because the words <b>wouldn't come</b> . He tried hard to stop the car, but it <b>would move</b> .

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
3. Requests (polite requests, polite invitations and suggestions).	<b>will</b> <b>would</b>		Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative	Could you give ... May I ask you to give ...	<b>Will</b> you pass me the salt? <b>Would</b> you come to tea this afternoon? <b>Will</b> you <b>have</b> another cup of tea?
4. Habitual or recurrent actions.	<b>will</b> (the present tense) (not common) <b>would</b> (the past tense) (literary style)	Обычно, бывало		affirmative	Used to	That romantic girl <b>will sit</b> staring at the night sky. He <b>would fish</b> for hours without catching anything.

**Note:**

I. Remember the following set phrases:

1. **Would rather, would sooner. I would rather do it myself. He would sooner die than do it.**

2. **Would you mind my staying here? I wouldn't mind your joining us.**

II. **Will** may express supposition with reference to the present or future in combination with the indefinite infinitive, or to the past in combination with the perfect infinitive. The meaning is found with the second and third persons. e.g. *This **will be** the school, I believe. You **will have heard** the news, I'm sure.*

III. Notice the use of **will** in the following sentences: e.g. *Boys **will be** boys.*

Accidents **will happen**.

You **will find** no greater wisdom than kindness.

**1. State the meaning of the verb "will"/ "would". Translate into Russian.**

1. Will you tell her that if there is anything else she wished to see I will bring them?

2. "Kindly inform Mr. Brandsom that I will see him shortly, if he would be so kind as to wait a few minutes."

3. I will not go till you listen to me.

4. You will write and tell her about it and ask her to come up and meet him.

5. I will be a good wife to you. For love of you. I will work my fingers to the bone.

6. I won't go back to him. I won't let him have the children.

7. I gave him books to read, but after a page or two he would put the book down and stare miserably into space.

8. "I won't have you say anything against him," she cried.

9. He would spend hours lying absolutely still, watching his window still.

10. "Ann works very hard, Mum, I told you." – Nice work, too. I wouldn't let a daughter of mine do it.

11. I won't see her. No thing will induce me to see her.

12. "And I swear, she said wrathfully turning at bay, that I won't live a day after you."

13. She won't speak. She lies on her back quite quietly.

14. Will you clear away the dinner things?

15. If you will clear away the dinner things, I'll make the coffee.

**2. Replace the words in italics by "will" or "would"+ present infinitive.**

1. My children love watching TV. They sit for hours without saying a word.

2. He's very absent-minded. He often buys things and then leaves the shop without paying.

3. My wife persistently leaves things where other people can fall over them.

4. When we lived in the north, the water pipes used to freeze every winter, and we had to call in a plumber.

5. The chairman's main fault was that he persistently interrupted the speakers before they had finished.

6. I tried to refuse his invitation, but he repeatedly insisted on my coming!

7. Why do you persist in being so difficult?

8. My headmaster had great authority. Whenever he spoke, everyone used to listen attentively.

9. No wonder the house is cold! You always go out and leave the doors open!

10. In the nineteenth century, people used to go to church on Sundays a matter of course.

### 3. Complete the sentences with "will"/"won't"/"would"/"wouldn't".

a.

1. She \_\_\_ speak. She lies on her back quite quietly. She doesn't move for hours at a time.

2. I \_\_\_ see her. Nothing \_\_\_ induce me to see her.

3. I \_\_\_ go till you listen to me. I \_\_\_ stay here. Do you understand me?

4. I \_\_\_ say that we are disillusioned, but I \_\_\_ say that we are distressed.

5. She \_\_\_ stand any nonsense.

6. I \_\_\_ say it again and again.

7. When I came she \_\_\_ speak to me. She told them to send me away.

8. I do hate fuss. I \_\_\_ stand it.

9. All that I \_\_\_ tell them was that uncle Nick was ill.

10. "I want to have a talk with you. \_\_\_ you sit down?" – "No, I \_\_\_ sit down," he answered aggressively.

b.

1. I asked hers several times to be careful but she \_\_\_ listen to me.

2. He \_\_\_ sit for hours reading, paying no attention to what was going on around him.

3. He was a nice boy but he talk about himself all the time.

4. I \_\_\_ keep you any longer.

5. But we \_\_\_ win, we have to win.

6. If you something away, you need it the next day.

7. On Sundays when we were kids, mother \_\_\_ make us pancakes for breakfast.

8. The car \_\_\_ start.
9. I really \_\_\_ give up smoking tomorrow.
10. I'm tired \_\_\_ think I \_\_\_ go to bed now.
11. If anything can go wrong it \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. State whether the verb will/would is a modal verb or an auxiliary verb.**

1. "Would you do that for me?" – Yes, I will.
2. I never thought the day would come when I'd be a hotel keeper.
3. I know it is such a blow to you. I will not add further news.
4. I was informed that he had gone out early and they didn't know when he would be back.
5. There can also have been no positive evidence, or the police would have got hold of it.
6. If you do I will never forgive you. I will never speak to you again.
7. I wouldn't make a scene if I were you.
8. He decided he would speak to her in the train coming home.
9. She would have been a star if she had not given up the stage to marry me.
10. She felt she would give a good deal to overhear what was going on.

**5. Complete the sentences with "will"/"would" + verbs from them box.**

*Be drive fall keep listen make play ring take tell*

1. "Dad, I have broken my watch." "Will you \_\_\_ playing with it".
2. On Sundays when we were kind, Mother \_\_\_ us pancakes for breakfast.
3. He's no trouble – he \_\_\_ by himself for hours.
4. She's nice but she \_\_\_ about people behind their backs.
5. People \_\_\_ to you if you listen to them.
6. We lived by a lake, and sometimes Dad \_\_\_ us fishing.
7. I'm not surprised you had an accident – you \_\_\_ too fast.
8. If you drop toast, it \_\_\_ butter side down every time.
9. If you're heaving a bath, the phone \_\_\_. And if you answer it, it \_\_\_ a wrong number.
10. He \_\_\_ you one thing one minute and the opposite the next – he's crazy.

**6. Translate the given parts of the sentences into English and complete the sentences.**

1. Я охотно сделаю эту работу, если...
2. Я обязательно зайду...
3. Мы с удовольствием пойдем...

4. Не дадите ли вы мне...?
5. Не хотите ли прогуляться по...?
6. Я обязательно сообщу вам...
7. Мы ни за что не остановимся здесь, так как...
8. Тогда я сам скажу...
9. Я попрошу вас...
10. Не стану отрицать, что...
11. Он ни за что не захочет...
12. Я помогу вам...

#### **7. Translate into English.**

1. Я ни за что не буду делать это еще раз.
2. Не принесете ли вы стакан воды?
3. Я обязательно зайду к вам завтра.
4. Он попытался объяснить, но я не стал слушать.
5. Хотя работа сложная и трудная, я охотно выполняю ее.
6. Помогите мне открыть шкаф. Он не открывается.
7. Он погасил свет, но сон никак не шел к нему.
8. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ручку. Моя не пишет.
9. Обычно он по вечерам садился перед камином и выкуривал сигарету.
10. Предпочитаете остаться в гостиной?
11. Не понимаю, почему окно не открывается.
12. Денни обычно сидит и часами смотрит на море.



## SHALL

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Asking for instructions.	<b>Shall I?</b> <b>Shall he (she, they)?</b>	By emphatic intonation	Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative	Must I do it? Do you want me to do it? Am I to do it?	<b>Shall I read the article again?</b> <b>Shall he (she, they) start speaking on the topic?</b>
2. Compulsion or strict order.	You he she <b>shall</b> it <b>shan't</b> they			affirmative negative	I shall make him do it. I shall get you to do it.	You <b>shall stop</b> reading fiction books at your lectures. He <b>shan't prevent</b> us from working at the problem.
3. Threat or warning.	You he she <b>shall</b> it <b>shan't</b> they			affirmative negative		Tell him <b>he shall be punished</b> for his behaviour. You <b>shall fail</b> at the exam if you don't work hard.
4. Promise.	You he she <b>shall</b> it <b>shan't</b> they			affirmative negative		You are sure to get... I promise that they won't punish you

### 1. State the meaning of the verb "shall". Translate into Russian.

1. Don't go. I consent. The report shall be withdrawn.
2. And now I must go, dear. Shall I call for you tomorrow?
3. Give me back that letter I'll take it from you by force. You shall not leave my room till I have got it.
4. You shall not tell her – I forbid you.
5. But he had better prepare himself. He shall have a scandal. He shall have the worst scandal there has been in London for years.
6. Before showing my empty hand, I dropped what it contained into my other hand. You shall see what that was.
7. They both eagerly and resolutely declined her invitation. "But indeed, you must and shall come. I'm sure you will like it of all things."
8. "Do come now," he said, "pray – come – you must come – I desire you shall come?"
9. My dear for 20 years you've refused the most eligible aspirants. Shall we tell Polly about the last one?
10. "If anything happens to her ..." – "Nothing shall happen to her!"
11. If you leave this house without an umbrella you shall not come into it again. You shall not cross this threshold so long as I am alive.

### 2. State whether "shall" is an auxiliary or modal verb.

1. I shall pack up my things and leave today.
2. Shall I tell you something!
3. Do you want anything better this year, dear? Shall he come here next year?
4. When shall I have it? There must be no delay.
5. I rather think I shall be invited to take part in it.
6. I'll take the letter from you by force. You shall not leave my room till I have got it.
7. Oh, I shall be careful anyway, I shall be all right.
8. "I shall do nothing of the sort", he said.
9. I shall look forward to seeing you.
10. "Shall we go out for a moment?" She asked me.
11. If I have found him, Miss, who shall I say is calling, please.
12. I shall have to be looking about for some ground somewhere.
13. "All is over between us," answered Miss Ley, "and shall I return your letters and photographs?"
14. I shall be glad to commiserate with you.
15. We shall live within a few miles of each other, and shall meet every day.

### 3. Complete the following sentences using "shall".

1. I've promised Mr. Hardman that ...

2. If you ever want me, come to see for my assistant, and you...
3. If you choose, to agree, ...
4. It's very true, however, in a few days you ...
5. I give you a chance to escape. Sign this paper and ...
6. I'm determined that something ...
7. I've made up my mind. He ...
8. If you leave this house without an umbrella ...
9. He must be off now. He ...
10. Oh, don't worry. Nothing ...

#### 4. Translate into English

1. Приготовить ли вам кофе?
2. Вы сделаете так, как я скажу.
3. Вы ответите за свои поступки.
4. Не ешь так много мороженого. У тебя заболит горло.
5. Вы останетесь здесь, иначе он будет вне себя от гнева.
6. Вы поступаете так, как вам сказали.
7. Сейчас ты выпьешь этот горячий чай.
8. Она пожалеет об этом, я уверена.
9. Если он не будет слушаться, он будет наказан.
10. Открыть окно? По-моему, здесь душно.
11. Мне позвонить или ты сама зайдешь ко мне?
12. Дать ли ответ сегодня или можно подождать несколько дней?
13. Приготовить ли вам свежий чай?
- ~~14. Если он не будет слушаться, он будет наказан.~~
15. Вы сделаете так, как вам сказали.
16. Вы закажете это лекарство немедленно.
17. Что вы мне посоветуете: поехать в турлагерь или на море?
18. Не ходи без головного убора в такую холодную погоду. Ты простудишься и заболеешь.
19. Как вы думаете, записаться мне на прием к врачу или нет.
20. Зря она отказалась от поездки на северный Кавказ. Она пожалеет об этом, но будет поздно.
- ~~21. Открыть окно? По-моему, здесь душно.~~
22. Ты себя плохо ведешь. Ты будешь наказан и не пойдешь на прогулку.

## DARE

1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the verb "dare". *Есть impudent и dare*

1. "You, impudent boy, how dare you speak to me like that!" cried she.

2. How dare you address my friend and I in such a fashion? How dare you!

3. She laughed shocked. How dare he tease her, right in the teeth of disaster. ~~right in the teeth of disaster. We~~

4. For a full ten minutes he dared not look at Ann.

5. How dare you? How dare you interfere? I won't stand it.

6. "Don't you dare touch him?" said Mary.

7. How dare you say that of me! Get out!

8. The girl handling tickets was so young. She had dared bleach her hair white.

9. I dare say you can guess the reason of all these questions.

10. She was crying, tears welled in her eyes and she pressed her hands against her cheeks." How dare you upset me like this!"

11. I dare say we were a couple of young fools to take on such a job.

### 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb "dare".

1. How can you be so impudent as to speak to your mother in such a tone?

2. He felt that he was wrong but had no courage to admit it.

3. The little girl had no courage to stroke the dog.

4. How can you be so interfere to their conversation?

5. I suppose you are right.

6. Look at your little sister, she is crying. Were you impudent enough to tease her?

7. It was impudent of you to insult that woman.

8. He had no courage to tell them the truth.

9. He had no courage to speak and he kept silent.

10. The boy had no courage to climb the tree.

11. It's impudent of you to try to deceive me!

12. How can you venture to reproach her for it? It was all your fault.

13. I suppose you can help me a bit.

14. I suppose this task is too difficult.

15. He had no courage to open that letter.

### 3. Complete the following sentences.

1. I dare ...

2. How dare you upset your mother ...

3. He dared not admit ...

4. Don't you see that she dare not meet your eyes because ...

5. How dare you say that to me ...

6. How dare you tease the child ...

7. I dare not interfere, but ...

8. How dare you attempt ...
9. How dare you speak to her like that ...
10. He dared not argue ...
11. How dare you blame me ...
12. How dare you contradict your mother ...
13. How dared you open that letter ...
14. The child didn't dare ...

#### 4. Translate into English.

1. Как ты смеешь разговаривать со мной таким тоном?
2. «Не смей бить собаку!» – закричал он.
3. Девочка разбила любимую чашку матери, но не осмеливалась сказать ей об этом.
4. Бекки знала, что учитель сильно разгневан, и не осмеливалась поднять на него глаза.
5. Как ты смеешь читать мой дневник?
6. Том знал, что тетя Полли была не права, но не отважился сказать ей об этом.
7. Я не решаюсь вмешиваться в ваш спор, но мне кажется, вы оба не правы.
8. Она не отважилась признаться в своей ошибке даже самой себе.

### MIXED BAG

#### 1. Define the meanings of the modal verbs. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He wasted the mornings at billiards, which ought to have been devoted to business.
2. What is to be said here is of utmost severity, and must remain so until the proper moment.
3. Well I expect it's all for the best. You ought to be pleased.
4. If all you can do is laugh at me, maybe we should say good-bye for good.
5. It was absurd that the juvenile school mistress should so insistently occupy his thoughts or that he should be concerned by what she might think of him.
6. All they want from you is that you shall listen and not be stocked, so they can go away feeling there's nothing the matter with them. Well, I tell you, I won't do it any more.
7. I cannot walk. I am crippled and twisted. Mercifully I can still feed myself, but otherwise I have to be attended like a baby.

8. You shall find me a nice husband and I will look after his stomach very carefully.
9. She must lie down and rest till the energy comes back.
10. "I shall have to keep a very sharp eye on you," she answered.
11. All my spare time and much that I should have devoted to my medical studies, I spent reading and writing.
12. It was to find out in a few moments that I was partly but not entirely correct in this surmise.
13. "Edward," said Mary, "You need not reproach me. You are not very gay yourself."
14. He was lonely! He oughtn't to complain, he knew but he couldn't, help it.
15. "How did he die?" – "He must have fallen from his horse. He must have drowned in the river".
16. Can't you see your way to do the house for 8 thousand after all? There must be a lot of little things you could alter.
17. "You are going to miss your train," – "You don't have to tell me that".
18. The carriage should be sent for them and they must come.
19. Ridiculous to suppose that she could have a daughter over thirty.
20. "We'll never be back, said Ann. "We might", said Martha, "some day"?
21. For all I know they may have settled down into a most domestic couple.
22. He thought the place might suit me.
23. Go to bed I will walk a few steps with our friends and then I will come back.
24. I shall see how much I am beforehand with the world in spring, and we will plan our improvements accordingly.
25. You know, I do love you so. I have for ages. But I never have dared tell you so.

**Insert the modal verbs in the correct form.**

1. Do you ever hear of you husband? – No I haven't heard a word. He ... be dead for all I know.
2. I allowed you to come in so that I ... tell you that I will have no communication with you.
3. I ... understand the expression of her face.
4. I ... get back to my work.
5. I'm afraid I ... get home. I have a lot of work to do.
6. How ... I explain that I wanted to get away.
7. For a long time Conway ... not bring himself to leave the place.
8. She and Carey had an assignation for half past ten. They ... meet. Her mother ... get up put something on and come and find them.
9. Andrew had a sharp impulse to tell her that she ... obey his instructions.

10. One night after dinner they meet in the lounge to decide what we to be done next.

11. You are breaking the law! You can't keep him here. If you do, I ... report you.

**3. Combine the modal verbs with the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. It was quite clear she could not (to make) head of ~~tail~~ of my announcement.

2. You told me I might (to call) upon you. I thought I might (to be able) to help you.

3. There must (to be) something wrong, otherwise she wouldn't (to leave) home.

4. I seemed to Mor that she must (to be) there a long time.

5. He must (to realize) that we couldn't (to help) overhearing what we had happened.

6. But where will we ourselves go. What is (to happen) to us?

7. "It is no use marrying because you think you should (to marry)? Henry reassured him, you must (to wait) until the love and the urge are so powerful that you cannot (to conceive) of living without that marriage?

8. It might (to be) worse. He had expected more than this. It was lucky, after all, that June had broken the ice for him. She must (to worm) it out of Bosinney; he might (to know) she would.

9. "I can (to see) you must (to be) very upset," she said gently.

10. I did what little had (to do).

11. "I wouldn't (to answer) it" Milly said.

12. I acknowledge that her situation and her character ought (to respect) by me.

**4. Use the necessary modal verbs.**

1. Bally's husband \_\_\_ play football, tennis and other games but he \_\_\_ not cook or iron.

2. \_\_\_ I ask you a question? – You certainly \_\_\_.

3. I wonder if we \_\_\_ take off our shoes here?

4. You \_\_\_ not take so much sugar in your tea.

5. You \_\_\_ always observe traffic rules on the road.

6. You \_\_\_ stay in town the whole summer of you \_\_\_ go to the seaside with us if you want.

7. \_\_\_ I do anything for you?

8. \_\_\_ I go out for a moment? – No, you \_\_\_ not.

9. \_\_\_ we went meet them at the airport? – No, you \_\_\_ not.

10. He \_\_\_ return late. If he comes late you wait.

11. I've got a terrible headache. – I think you \_\_\_\_ see a doctor.
12. The people are carrying cucumbers. It \_\_\_\_ be raining.
13. You \_\_\_\_ take all these tablets if you want to get well.
14. She \_\_\_\_ be her daughter. She is too young to be her mother.
15. You \_\_\_\_ phone her at her daughter. She \_\_\_\_ be still working.
16. We \_\_\_\_ meet at 5 but I \_\_\_\_ put off the meeting till later.
17. Why \_\_\_\_ I go by Metro?
18. Sorry, madam. You \_\_\_\_ smoke here.
19. Susan \_\_\_\_ not be marrying Mr. Rogers. He is old enough to be her father, he \_\_\_\_ be well over 50!
20. The party which \_\_\_\_ take place at the Jonsons' will be a bore! You \_\_\_\_ not go there if you think you \_\_\_\_ find something more exciting.

### 5. Translate into English.

1. Можно взять твой учебник? – Нет, мне он нужен. Я завтра должна сделать доклад.
2. Возможно, вы правы.
3. Погода изменилась, и нам пришлось вернуться из отпуска раньше.
4. Какое счастье, что завтра воскресенье, не надо рано вставать.
5. Вам необходимо выступить на собрании. Кто-то должен выказать нашу точку зрения.
6. – Нам надо сдавать сочинения сегодня? – Не обязательно. Но если оно готово, можете сдать его сегодня.
7. Ты могла бы обратиться к нему за помощью. Я уверена, он поможет.
8. Неужели уже 7 часов? Еще светло.
9. Может быть, я ошибаюсь, но мне кажется, это он.
10. Мы так устали, что с трудом двигаемся.
11. Наверное, очень трудно быть учителем.
12. Кто это может быть? – Это может быть кто угодно.
13. Мы должны были ехать в Испанию в начале года, но не смогли.
14. Как только она сможет выходить на улицу, оно вас навестит.
15. Она, наверное, все еще обдумывает то, что он ей сказал.
16. Самолеты не летают, мы должны будем остаться здесь до лета.
17. Тебе следует научиться готовить самому.
18. Придется вставать очень рано, чтобы успеть на поезд.
19. Вам не обязательно присутствовать на собрании.
20. Я должна была подготовить доклад к следующему дню.
21. Я должна была ходить в библиотеку.
22. Ты можешь мне ничего не объяснять, я все понимаю.
23. Не может быть, чтобы вы чувствовали себя одинокой в такой веселой компании.



24. Невозможно иметь много преданных друзей.  
 25. Им суждено было встретиться.

## REVISION

1. Supply the necessary modal verbs for the following sentences, noticing the Russian equivalents given in brackets:

1. He <sup>can</sup> not and <sup>will</sup> not believe her. (не мог; не хотел)
2. He sat, thinking unhappily of his talk with Jimmy. He wondered if he ... have stayed with him. He felt he ... have said something at least, to warn Jimmy against Smith. But what ... he have said? And Jimmy ... not have listened. (надо было бы; следовало бы; мог бы; не стал бы)
3. "By the way," I asked, "what's Bill doing now?" "How in the world ... I know?" Arthur looked pained. "I thought he ... have been bothering you for money." (откуда мне занять; может быть)
4. He came out of the water, smiling. "You ... have come earlier," he said. "We ... have swum together. The water is great." (зря не пришел; могли бы)
5. "Last night, you know, Hugh suddenly began to speak to me about what my future was going to be like." "What ... it have meant? "How ... I know". (и что это могло значить; откуда мне знать)
6. There was an old apple beside the path. I said, "I bet I ... climb that." "No, you ... not," said Jack. (могу; не надо)
7. "Well, then ... you hold the line while I find the letter?" "I ... not, I'm in a telephone box." "Then ... I ring you back?" "I'm not on the telephone." "Then I think perhaps you ... ring me back in half an hour. By then I ... have some idea what this is all about." (можешь ли; не могу; можно мне; тебе лучше; может быть)
8. He knows he ... read classics. He ... change to something else. (не нужно; мог бы)
9. "Monday will be my last day in London," Hudson said. "I ... stay down here fairly late." (может быть, придется)
10. In any case, I ... not hang about outside indefinitely while the sisters finished their quarrel. They ... continue for hours. (не могу же; может быть)
11. It's too bad she ... not have a drink with us. We ... have learned a great deal about the theatre tonight. (не могла; могли бы)
12. If you help me now I ... help you later. (может быть, смогу)
13. "I shall wait to hear what Lily to say about it." "You ... wait a long time." (может быть, придется)
14. I think you ... certainly have told us the truth, and we ... have decided what was the best thing to do. (следовало бы; могли бы)
15. If your mother calls, tell her I ... be a little late. (возможно, придется)

16. On Saturday Charles broke the news to his father. Mr. March began to grumble: "You ... have chosen a more suitable time to tell me. You ... have known that hearing this would put me out of step for the day." (следовало бы; мог бы)

**2. Translate the following sentences into English using suitable modal verbs.**

1. Мне пойти и узнать, сделал ли он работу? Он должен был закончить ее вчера.

2. Тебе долго пришлось дожидаться его?

3. Зря ты пришел. Собрание отменили.

4. Он должен был все закончить вчера, но его неожиданно вызвали в Лондон.

5. Ты должен был бы сказать нам об этом, а то теперь мы не знаем, что нам делать.

6. Все устроилось. Теперь мне не надо ехать в Лондон.

7. Он, должно быть, не сумел передать им нашу записку, и они, возможно, ждут нас.

8. «Неужели он забыл заказать нам номера в гостинице?» – «Он, наверное, заказал их на ваше имя».

9. Не может быть, чтобы она сделала такую глупость.

10. Мне можно идти?

11. Вы могли бы сделать это для меня?

12. «Он должен был приехать пятичасовым поездом. Неужели он опоздал на него?» – «Откуда мне знать?»

13. Он, наверное, не сказал им об этом, и они, возможно, не придут.

14. Ты должен был нам сказать, что не сможешь выступить за команду сегодня.

15. Зачем тебе откладывать на завтра то, что ты можешь (мог бы) сделать сегодня?

16. Я должна с ним увидеться во вторник вечером.

17. Он мог бы хоть что-нибудь сказать, чтобы поддержать меня.

18. Она никак не хотела объяснить, в чем дело.

19. К сожалению, мне не пришлось поговорить с отцом. Я не застал его дома. Мне следовало бы приехать рано утром.

20. Ты мог бы сказать, что опоздаешь.

21. Она, должно быть, не поняла, по какой дороге ей идти, и, возможно, заблудилась.

22. Тебе ведь пришлось остаться там до конца?

23. Ты вся промокла. Зря ты не попросила кого-нибудь подвезти тебя.

24. Мне, возможно, придется поехать туда на такси. Так, наверное, будет быстрее.

25. «Я везде искал его вчера. Я хотел, чтобы он тоже выступил на собрании». – «Ты зря беспокоишься. Он мог бы все испортить».

26. Вчера мне пришлось проверить тетради своих студентов, так как мне пришлось заменять другого преподавателя.

27. Мне незачем говорить вам, почему это надо сделать сразу.

28. Ты напрасно ходил за ключом. Дверь была открыта.

29. Вчера вечером я видел его жену. Ее можно было принять за француженку.

30. Как ты думаешь, почему он так смутился?

31. Тебе следует захватить плащ. Может пойти дождь.

32. Земля сырая. Здесь, должно быть, только что шел дождь.

33. Вам незачем было приходить. Мы могли бы кончить это без вас.

34. Вечером она должна была пойти на вечеринку. Поэтому после завтрака ей пришлось вымыть голову.

35. Странно, что он ушел, не сказал нам, куда он пошел.

36. Я не вижу, почему бы вам не быть друзьями.

37. От осторожно. Вы чуть не упали.

38. Тебе не надо было звонить ей так поздно.

39. Это – несуществующий пункт. Его можно было и не включать в отчет.

40. Он сказал, что должен спешить, и ушел, не дождавшись ее ответа.

41. Завтра не нужно приходить. Я буду занят.

42. Отец говорит, что я должен остаться с ним еще немного.

### 3. Translate the following sentences into English using modal verbs.

1. Он, должно быть, обрехался, когда брился.

2. Разве я не могу сперва кончить завтрак?

3. Опять и опять она говорила себе, что не должна его винить.

4. Но я думаю, вы могли бы сказать нам это полчаса тому назад.

5. Можно мне посидеть с вами?

6. Она, наверное, пришла рано, чтобы занять такое место.

7. Я могу заставить Анну работать, и я намерена это сделать.

8. В будущем вы можете также обращаться ко мне «тетя Поли».

9. Вы можете взять эту шляпу, если она вам нравится.

10. Неужели она действительно так серьезно больна?

11. Не может быть, чтобы она меня обманывала. Не может быть, чтобы ее фамилия была Дулитл.

12. Она, очевидно, где-то его встречала.

13. Ты предполагаешь, что он может где-то прятаться сейчас?

14. Вам не следовало ехать на машине со сломанными тормозами.

15. Это как раз то, чего следует избегать.

16. Вдруг появилась девочка с большим букетом незабудок в руках, которые она, наверное, рвала в дальнем конце газона, где они росли в изобилии.

17. А вам не приходило в голову, Хиггинс, что Элиза обладает некоторыми чувствами?» «О, нет, не думаю».

18. Утром я позвоню миссис Хиггинс и спрошу ее, что я должен делать.
19. Надо ли нам сказать ей что-нибудь?
20. Я уверена, что вам незачем нервничать. И вы знаете, что я буду с вами.
21. Отец никак не соглашается на ее замужество.
22. Вам придется получить специальное разрешение на яхту.

#### 4. Translate the following sentences into English using modal verbs.

1. У меня много времени. Мне не надо идти домой.
2. Как вы смеете приходить сюда и пытаться шантажировать меня?
3. Вам не следовало быть таким опрометчивым.
4. Боюсь, что все это придется отложить.
5. Я больше не прошу вас поверить мне. Я не могу ничего сделать, если вы не желаете.
6. Я должен говорить, а вы должны слушать. Вы будете слушать.
7. Мне придется спросить их, как зовут этого молодого человека.
8. «Вы можете вспомнить какую-нибудь серьезную ошибку, которую вы совершили в молодости, Джейн?» – спросил он, смотря на нее через стол.
9. «Но вы это одобряете. Гарри? – спросил художник, шагая взад и вперед по комнате и кусая губы. – Не может быть, чтобы вы это одобряли».
10. Имоджин, вы должны найти способ избежать этого. Если нет, то я не намерен иметь что-либо общее с вами.
11. Теперь вы никогда со мной не обедаете. Я подумал, что, должно быть, у вас какой-то интересный роман.
12. А сейчас, мой дорогой друг, могу ли я спросить, действительно ли ты имел в виду все то, что сказал нам за ленчем?
13. «Я не думаю, что смогу взяться за ваше дело. Я очень занят». «О, но вы должны, вам просто придется, вот и все».
14. Я умоляю вас разрешить мне привезти его сюда. Может быть, мы сможем спасти его. Он не доставит вам беспокойства. Все сделаю я.
15. Билл приехал в Вудсток и спрашивает, может ли он увидеть миссис Уикхам.
16. Мне сказать маме, что ты придешь к обеду?
17. Разрешите мне посадить вас в такси. Трамваи наверняка перестали ходить.
18. «У вас на шее шрам, мистер Иден, – говорила девушка. – Как это случилось? Я уверена, что (наверное) было какое-то приключение».
19. Как ты смеешь показывать мне свой характер?
20. После болезни ей пришлось наверстывать потерянное время.
21. Харрис сказал, что, должно быть, человек двадцать следовало за ним.

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Учебное издание

**МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ  
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**Практикум по грамматике  
английского языка**

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Лицензия ЛИ № 02330/278 от 30.04.2004 г.  
Сдано в набор 17.12.2004 г. Подписано в печать 15.02.05 .  
Формат 60x84<sup>1/16</sup>. Бумага газетная. Гарнитура Arial Cyr.  
Усл.-печ. л. 3,9. Уч.-изд. л. 4,4. Тираж 80 экз. Заказ № 70 .

Учреждение образования "Могилевский государственный университет  
им. А.А. Кулешова", 212022, Могилев, Космонавтов, 1

Напечатано на ризографе отдела оперативной полиграфии  
МГУ им. А.А. Кулешова. 212022, Могилев, Космонавтов, 1.