

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Учреждение образования
«МОГИЛЕВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени А. А. КУЛЕШОВА»

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

MODAL VERBS

Рекомендовано учебно-методическим объединением по гуманитарному образованию в качестве учебно-методического пособия для студентов учреждений высшего образования по специальности «романо-германская филология»

Авторы - составители:

Н. Д. Голякевич, С. П. Зубрий



Могилев
МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова
2023

УДК 811.111'367.625(075.8)

ББК 81.43.21я73

М74

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова

Р е ц е н з е н т

кандидат филологических наук, доцент,
доцент кафедры английского языкознания
Белорусского государственного университета
О. Н. Кулиева

Модальные глаголы = Modal Verbs : учебно-методическое пособие / авторы-составители: Н. Д. Голякевич, С. П. Зубрий. – Могилев : МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова, 2023. – 100 с.

ISBN 978-985-894-012-6

Учебное пособие состоит из одиннадцати разделов, каждый из которых включает изложение правил употребления модальных глаголов в английском языке и упражнения, способствующие эффективному усвоению теоретических знаний, формированию и закреплению навыков и умений владения грамматически правильной английской речью. Пособие может быть использовано для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, а также для самостоятельного изучения практической грамматики английского языка.

Для студентов университетов 2 курса специальности 1-21 05 06 Романогерманская филология, а также других специальностей филологического или лингвистического профиля, изучающих английский язык как основной иностранный.

УДК 811.111'367.625(075.8)

ББК 81.43.21я73

ISBN 978-985-894-012-6

© Голякевич Н. Д., Зубрий С. П.,
составление, 2023

© МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова, 2023

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Учебное пособие «Modal Verbs = Модальные глаголы» предназначено для студентов 2 курса специальности 1-21 05 06 Романо-германская филология, но может использоваться в учебном процессе при преподавании английского языка как иностранного и для других специальностей филологического или лингвистического профиля.

Содержание учебного пособия соответствует требованиям Образовательного стандарта высшего образования ОСВО 1-21 05 06-2018, утвержденного и введенного в действие постановлением Министерства образования Республики Беларусь № 124 от 22 декабря 2018; учебно-го плана по специальности 1-21 05 06 «Романо-германская филология» (утвержден 31.08.2018, регистрационный № ИН-16)

Учебное пособие состоит из одиннадцати разделов. Каждый раздел включает изложение правил употребления модальных глаголов в английском языке и комплекс упражнений на закрепление усвоенного грамматического материала. Предлагаемые задания различаются степенью трудности и разнообразием. Содержание и характер заданий определяются их основным назначением – способствовать наиболее эффективному употреблению модальных глаголов в английском языке.

Учебное пособие подготовлено и апробировано в учебном процессе на кафедре теоретической и прикладной лингвистики МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова. Весь грамматический материал, все задания и упражнения, включенные в учебное пособие, прошли апробацию в виртуальной образовательной среде MOODLE (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) при преподавании практической грамматики английского языка студентам 2 курса факультета иностранных языков специальности 1-21 05 06 Романо-германская филология. Учебное пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельного изучения практической грамматики английского языка.

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs don't denote actions. They express a speaker's attitude towards the action expressed by the infinitive. Modal verbs are always followed by the infinitive and in combination with it they form compound verbal modal predicates.

There are 11 modal verbs in English. They are **can, may, must, to have, to be, need, should, ought, shall, will, dare**.

The modal verbs *can, may, must, should, ought, shall, will* are called defective because they lack some verbal features such as:

- a) they don't take the endings *-s* and *-ed*;
- b) they don't have non-finite forms (the infinitive, the gerund and participles);
- c) they are followed (except for *ought*) by a bare infinitive, that is the infinitive without the particle *to*;
- d) they form negative and interrogative sentences without auxiliary verbs.

Электронный архив библиотеки МГУ имени А.А. Кулешова

The Modal Verb CAN

The modal verb *can* has the following meanings:

1. Physical or mental ability.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'мочь, уметь'.

The form 'can' denotes present actions, the form 'could' denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*Mason laughed. 'That's what I like – a woman who **can** make up her mind.'*

*He **couldn't** remember the last time he'd felt so full of excitement and anticipation.*

2. Possibility due to circumstances or due to rules and laws.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'мочь'.

The form 'can' denotes present actions, the form 'could' denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*Extreme fatigue **can** be a sign of depression.*

*She was crying as she packed her bag, and I **could** see that she was very angry.*

*She had a heart attack and died before anything **could** be done.*

In both meanings (ability and possibility) the form 'can' may only express future one-time actions depending on the speaker's decision. The equivalent 'will be able to' is used to express regular actions or one-time actions which don't depend on the speaker's decision.

*Morgan hoped she'd **be able** to set the girl's mind at rest.*

*The train leaves at five o'clock tomorrow morning. We **will be able** to catch it if we get up very early.*

In both meanings (ability and possibility) the form 'could' may only express regular past actions and states. The equivalents 'was/were able to' and

‘managed to’ are used to express one-time actions in the past in the meaning ‘смог’. The form ‘couldn’t’ is used in both cases.

*She was one of the few people who **could** handle him and calm him down when he became upset.*

*Fran was not scheduled to appear on the news broadcast until that evening, so she **was able to** spend the morning in her office, lining up interviews.*

*She got up and bathed and even **managed to** eat a bowl of tinned peaches and a slice of toast.*

*They wanted her to move, to get out of the house where Gary had died, but she **couldn’t** do that.*

3. Permission (asking for permission, giving permission, prohibition).

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘можно, можешь, нельзя’.

The form ‘can’ denotes present actions, the form ‘could’ denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

– ***Can** I come in? – You know you **can** come in anytime, dear.*

– ***Can** I have the carriage? – No my dear, you **can’t**, you had better go on horseback.*

4. Request.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘не могли бы вы, можете ли вы’.

Both forms ‘can’ and ‘could’ are used but the form ‘could’ is more polite.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*Allison smiled at the garrulous waitress, ‘**Could** you bring us some coffee while we look at the menu?’*

***Could** you tell me a little more about these messages?*

5. Unreality (unreal ability or possibility).

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘могли бы, мог бы’.

Only the form ‘could’ is used.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*Then there was a sound – what was it? If she **could** only recognize it, then everything would be clear.*

*He always spoke about what an asset I was to him, that he **couldn't** have launched Remington Health Management without my help.*

*She died from a major heart attack that **could** have been prevented.*

*I love you, Mrs. Coleman. I only wish I **could** tell you how much.*

6. Strong doubt, incredulity.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'не может БЫТЬ, ЧТО (ЧТОБЫ)'.
Only the negative type of sentences is used.

Both forms 'can' and 'could' are used but they don't show the time of the action. The form 'could' expresses more doubt.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*India was talking about staying till Christmas. This was a nightmare! It **couldn't** be happening.*

*Mr. Drake **can't** have been working at the bank for fifteen years.*

*Annamarie had left the diner first, then Molly paid the check and followed her. How much time did that take? It **couldn't** have been long.*

7. Surprise, astonishment.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'неужели'.

Only the interrogative type of sentences (general questions) is used.

Both forms 'can' and 'could' are used but they don't show the time of the action. The form 'could' expresses more surprise.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

***Can** his most intimate friends be so excessively deceived in him?*

***Could** he hate Jon's mother and yet keep her photograph?*

*She wondered, '**Could** more have been done for his mother?'*

*'**Could** a werewolf be killing the unicorns?' Harry asked.*

In this meaning the verb 'can' is not used in the negative form. Surprise in negative sentences may be expressed by negative pronouns, negative adverbs, negative prefixes, the verb 'fail'.

***Can** she have **failed** to come on time?*

***Could** he **disagree** with her parents?*

8. Emotional colouring expressing irritation, annoyance, curiosity.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'и как же, и где же и т.д.'

Only the interrogative type of sentences (special questions) is used.

Both forms 'can' and 'could' are used but they don't show the time of the action. The form 'could' expresses more emotions.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*Edna, how **can** you say that? Nobody's a better friend to Wally than I am.*

*How **could** he have fallen into the clutches of such a ruffian?*

*What **could** Annamarie Scalli have meant by criticizing Gary as a doctor?*

Set expressions

1) **can't / couldn't help + gerund** – не могу не ...

*'My dear friend, remember it is not poor Lady Jane's fault that she is well born,' Pitt replied. 'She **cannot help being** a lady.'*

*Everything seemed familiar; yet she **couldn't help feeling** herself to be an intruder.*

2) **can't / couldn't (help) but + bare infinitive** – ничего не остается, как ...

*They **couldn't but refuse** him.*

*Why do people go to those lengths, Ali? Sometimes you **can't help but wonder**.*

EXERCISES

1. State the meaning of the modal verb **can** in the following sentences.

1. A policeman arrived and told him that he **couldn't** park there.
2. He was surprised that she **could** paint so well.
3. **Could** you tell us what took place there?
4. 'If only I **could** have been there,' she said.
5. I **could** not check my tears, for they came against my will.
6. And to her friends she **can** be very charming.
7. It was nearly six months since his book was published. Who **could** have been reading it, he wondered.
8. He **could** write rhymed verses with extraordinary rapidity.
9. You **cannot** postpone your departure until next week.
10. This dress **can't** be so shockingly expensive.
11. The teacher said they **could** all go home.

12. **Could** anyone like tinned fruit better than fresh fruit?
13. It **could not** have escaped the notice of such an experienced old diplomatist.
14. What on earth induced her to behave as she did? She **could** have married anybody she chose.
15. **Can** I have a look at the photo, Mr. Hawkins?
16. The force of his words silenced Laurie for a moment. How **could** you argue with someone who saw his practice as a legacy?
17. Bess gave Laurie what **could** only be described as a smug grin.
18. I **could** have been spending the day with Kevin, but I did what you wanted.
19. 'I **can't** imagine I'll be a whiz at fatherhood,' Jamie predicted glumly.
20. "Fee," she'd said. One, two, *fee*. Scarcely more than a month old, his daughter **could** count.
21. How **could** someone with big, thick guy fingers cut a baby's fingernails without cutting her fingers off?
22. We **cannot** spare time even to discuss what you have told me.
23. Jenna took Molly's hands. 'Molly, a hospital, like a person, **can** lose its reputation because of a scandal.'
24. **Can** such abominable pride as his have ever done him good?
25. She realized she'd scanned the same paragraph three times and still **couldn't** say what the article was about.

2. Complete the following sentences using *can* or *will be able to*.

1. When her arm is better, she _____ play the piano again.
2. I _____ see you tomorrow morning for half an hour.
3. I think I _____ speak English in a few months.
4. It's not a difficult problem. I'm sure you _____ solve it without any help.
5. 'We need some more oil.' – 'O.K., I _____ let you have some this week.'
6. I'm too busy this year, but I hope I _____ have a long holiday next year.
7. Dr. Parker _____ see you at 12 on Tuesday.
8. She _____ walk again in a few months.
9. Do you think one day people _____ travel to the stars?
10. This week is no good, but I _____ bring the car next week.
11. In a few years computers _____ think better than we do.
12. She _____ give you a lesson this evening.

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

14. We are busy this week but we _____ repair your bike next Thursday.

15. One day we _____ live without wars.

3. Complete the following sentences using *could* or *was/were able to*, *managed to*.

1. He suddenly felt ill, but he _____ finish his speech.

2. He spoke very little French when he left school, but he _____ understand the language.

3. The town was full of visitors, and we didn't know where we would spend the night, but at last we _____ find two vacant rooms in a small hotel.

4. Before his illness, he _____ work fourteen hours a day if he had to.

5. I _____ speak French really well when I lived in Paris.

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

7. At last I _____ make her understand what I wanted.

8. We wanted to go to the opera, but we _____ not get tickets.

9. I _____ swim across the river but it was harder than I had expected.

10. All three children _____ ride as well as they _____ walk.

11. Fortunately I _____ get her address from her office.

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

13. He _____ already walk when he was 10 months old.

14. Cooking was definitely an interest she and Tessa shared, one they _____ work at together.

15. It was 4:30 when she _____ put everything else aside and make a cup of tea.

16. After the accident she somehow _____ walk home.

17. We tried hard but we _____ not persuade them.

18. When Fran rang Edna's bell at eleven o'clock, Edna _____ manage a reasonably pleasant greeting and even offered her coffee, which Fran accepted.

19. Jack was a rash man and _____ get very hot under the collar.

20. The words meant absolutely nothing to her now. She _____ not even get an echo of her old emotion.

4. Translate the following into English.

1. Не может быть, чтобы...

а) она была такой самоуверенной.

- b) он все еще писал это сочинение.
- c) они ушли не выключив свет.
- d) дети смотрели телевизор уже целый час.

2. Неужели...

- a) она все еще учится?
- b) он твой брат?
- c) они ищут нас так долго?
- d) он уже сдал курсовую работу?

3. И что (где, как, почему) ...

- a) он может иметь в виду?
- b) она может сейчас работать?
- c) они могли это сделать?
- d) такое могло случиться?

4. ... не могу не ...

- a) Я не могу не думать, что она не сдала экзамен.
- b) Я не могла не заметить, что он плохо выглядел.
- c) Они не могли не узнать о нашем отъезде.
- d) Она не могла не позвонить в такой день.

5. ... ничего не остается, как ...

- a) Мне ничего не остается, как попросить его о помощи.
- b) Ему ничего не оставалось, как сказать правду.
- c) Им ничего не оставалось, как извиниться перед ней.
- d) Нам ничего не оставалось, как принять их предложение.

5. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. How could she (to forget) that Tess was bright, observant and very wise?
2. The hallway was not carpeted, and she could (to hear) Molly's steps as she went down the hall.
3. I remember that I wanted to ask her something. But what? What could I (to want) to ask her?
4. I couldn't (to hear) what they said to each other, except little bits of talk when I brought the tea.
5. Joe, I can (to pull) all the information I need from the Internet.
6. You couldn't (to come) more fortunately: we want you to meet a friend of ours.

7. She was in a hurry, she couldn't (to wait) for us.
8. Patrick knew where he was, because he could (to hear) the steady clocking of an axe from the direction of the woodheap.
9. The blaze could (to see) now faraway.
10. 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 she would look no older.
11. There was silence inside the hut. Only the sea and the whistling wind could (to hear).
12. She couldn't (to cook) since lunchtime.
13. Could they still (to play) billiards?
14. He cannot (to think) of this himself. Who suggested it to him?
15. The old man can (to see) on the porch of his house every evening.
16. Closing time arrived quickly enough. It could not (to be) more than an hour after I came there.
17. If you are tired you can (to lie) on the sofa for a bit.
18. 'What are you crying for?' inquired the gentleman in the white waistcoat. And to be sure it was very extraordinary. What could the boy (to cry) for?
19. She went back to them though she could (to get) away.
20. He hardly noticed either woman come or go. He could not (to see) the parking lot from the counter.
21. She lay there for what seemed like ages, but she couldn't (to sleep).
22. Now Laurie gave him what could only (to call) a withering look.
23. He is so talented he could (to have) any job he wanted. He even received an offer from the Jacobs Institute.
24. 'Alyson,' Laurie began, 'whatever you think you saw-' 'Could we just (to drop) it, Mom?' Alyson said in a long-suffering tone.
25. She remembered so clearly Alyson's enthusiasm for their plans and dreams. How could she (to mistake) that?

6. Use the correct form of the infinitive.

1. 'But do you approve of it, Harry?' asked the painter, walking up and down the room. 'You can't (to approve) of it.'
2. Your friend Lord Henry Wotton can't (to teach) you much about psychology, whatever else he has taught you.
3. She stood up, glaring at them. 'I hope you're pleased with yourselves. We could all (to kill) – or worse, expelled.'
4. 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.'

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

6. She knew the Merritt Parkway in the summer could (to pack) with vacationers on their way to the beaches.

7. He couldn't (to reassure) his son because he didn't know what words to use.

8. How can I possibly (to hope) to prove anything now?

9. 'I only wish there'd been something more I could (to do),' he said.

10. He punched a button and the radio blared to life, but even the frantic patter of a local deejay couldn't (to muffle) the echo of Morgan's voice.

11. Can I (to be) of any assistance, Morgan?

12. Could the Howards still (to live) in Manchester?

13. We were in charge of that great business. We couldn't (to leave) our responsibility to others.

14. Could he (to be) at the reception? I didn't see him.

15. It was time for me to get back too, and I could (to walk) back with him. But he didn't want that, so I sat for a few minutes watching him go down the road.

16. Could you (to tell) me a little more about these messages?

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

18. She was so agitated at the drawing-room door that she could hardly (to find) courage to enter.

19. 'But what,' said she, after a pause, 'what can (to induce) him to behave so cruelly?'

20. At least while she was around she could (to take) care of him.

21. The place was locked. She peered through the dusty windows, but she couldn't (to see) anybody inside.

22. There's a lot of good that can (to do) in a small-town practice, and Tim's the one to do it.

23. I put off telling my parents as long as I possibly could – I just couldn't (to bear) the thought of breaking their hearts.

24. 'Oh Christ, I...' Paul's father-in-law's funeral. How on earth could he (to forget)?

25. For a minute Alyson couldn't (to speak) at all. She couldn't (to do) anything but gaze back at him.

26. Amanda couldn't (to help) remembering how she had felt nearly thirty years before on a night like this.

27. You cannot (to be) more than twenty, I am sure, – therefore you need not conceal your age.

28. Then he gave Tim what could only (to term) a funny look.
29. 'You could not possibly (to come) at a better time, my dear Watson,' he said cordially.
30. I know I've heard your name before, but I can't (to recall) where.

7. Express surprise or strong doubt about these negative sentences.

Example. He didn't understand me.

Surprise: *Could he have misunderstood me?*

Strong doubt: *He couldn't have failed to understand me.*

1. Her younger brother hasn't come yet.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

2. She didn't like the play.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

3. They don't trust him.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

4. They didn't notice the mistake.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

5. They didn't receive the e-mail in time.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

6. They didn't realize the importance of the event.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

7. They don't see Mary any more.

Surprise:

Strong doubt:

8. Translate the following negative sentences into English.

1. Неужели вы его не видели в университете вчера?
2. Не может быть, чтобы он этого не заметил.
3. Неужели вы об этом не узнали?
4. Не может быть, чтобы она вам об этом не рассказала.
5. Не может быть, что он не одобряет вашего решения.
6. Неужели он не верит этому?
7. Не может быть, чтобы ей не понравился этот телефон.
8. Не может быть, чтобы я неправильно вас понял.
9. Неужели вы не нашли мою книгу?
10. Не может быть, чтобы его еще не наказали за его поведение.

9. 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. Как ты можешь быть таким самоуверенным? Неужели ты думаешь, что ты прав?
5. Кто же мог быть в доме в половине десятого?
6. «Почему ты не можешь оставить меня в покое?» – спросила она раздраженно.
7. Из окна можно было видеть реку и горы вдаль.
8. «Можно ли мне сдать сочинение завтра?» – спросил Том.
9. Неужели она уже отправила письмо?
10. Неужели он пишет доклад уже неделю?
11. Мы могли бы обсудить наши планы на следующей неделе.
12. Неужели он заказал номер в гостинице?
13. Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине.
14. Не может быть, чтобы он все еще работал. Уже полночь.
15. Она не могла написать статью за час: статья очень длинная.
16. Где бы мы могли пообедать?
17. «Чем я могу вам помочь?» – спросил он.
18. Там было так душно, что мы едва могли дышать.
19. Не могли бы вы объяснить, что там произошло.
20. Почему ты не приехал? Ты мог бы меня подвезти.
21. Он сможет говорить по-французски свободно, когда вернется из Парижа.
22. Можно мне взять твою ручку? – Да, пожалуйста.

23. Когда он был молодым, он мог пройти на лыжах 20 километров в день.
24. Никто не мог мне помочь.
25. Несмотря на шторм, он смог доплыть до берега.

SELF-CHECK 1

Choose the right variant.

1. A girl with a simple, unspoiled nature could hardly ... to reside in the country.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A expect | C be expected |
| B have expected | D be expecting |
2. Could anyone ... on without your knowledge? Were you asleep?
- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| A have got | C have been getting |
| B get | D have been got |
3. Call on me if there is anything I can ... for you.
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A have done | C have been done |
| B be doing | D do |
4. He could ... that she was pulling herself together.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A be seen | C have seen |
| B see | D be seeing |
5. It was the happiest Valentine's Day she could
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A remember | C be remembering |
| B have been remembered | D be remembered |
6. Why did you walk all the way from the station? You could ... for a lift.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| A have asked | C have been asking |
| B ask | D have been asked |
7. Since I worked in the hospital every day I could only ... in the evening.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A have written | C write |
| B have been writing | D be writing |
8. Mr. Brown couldn't ... her in the living-room at 12.30. He was in the garden.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| A have been seen | C be seen |
| B have been seeing | D have seen |
9. You can't ... to him at the meeting. He was ill.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A speak | C have spoken |
| B be speaking | D have been spoken |

10. The boots of Albert could ... racing upstairs.

A be heard

C be hearing

B have heard

D have been heard

11. He knew she was twenty-six. He could ... that she was slender and had collar-length, dark blond hair.

A be seen

C have been seen

B have seen

D see

12. 'How can you ... such a lie last week?' said Martin.

A tell

C be telling

B have told

D have been told

13. Mr. Clay cannot ... properly in his youth.

A study

C have studied

B be studied

D be studying

14. Some method of communication can ... out.

A work

C have worked

B be working

D be worked

15. I could ... so, but then I realized it would be a betrayal of my father's wishes.

A have done

C have been done

B have been doing

D be done

16. I can't ... you how distressed I am.

A have told

C be telling

B have been told

D tell

17. Nothing can ... at present. You know it as well as I do.

A do

C be doing

B be done

D have been done

18. Can I ... you anything, Mrs. Crane?

A have brought

C bring

B be brought

D have been brought

19. They were strangers, they couldn't ... to understand that their father was the last person for such a thing to happen to.

A be expecting

C expect

B have been expecting

D be expected

20. He couldn't ... Paul at the front of the church, sitting between his wife and her sister.

A see

C have been seen

B be seen

D be seeing

The Modal Verb MAY

The modal verb *may* has the following meanings:

1. Permission (asking for permission, giving permission, prohibition).

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'можно, можешь, нельзя'.

The form 'may' denotes present actions, the form 'might' denotes past actions. The form 'might' can only express regular past actions. The equivalents 'was/were allowed to' and 'was/were permitted to' are used to express one-time actions in the past in the meaning 'разрешили'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

– *May I go out, sir?* – *No, you **may not**.*

*She told Pitt he **might** come to dinner.*

*Underage wizards **weren't allowed to use** magic outside of school.*

2. Possibility due to circumstances.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'мочь'.

Only the affirmative type of sentences is used.

The form 'may' denotes present actions, the form 'might' denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*Be that as it **may**, fighting is against Hogwarts rules, Hagrid.*

*Their carriages **might** frequently **be seen** in the Queen's Crawley avenue now; they dined pretty frequently at the Hall.*

3. Unreality (unreal possibility).

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'могли бы, мог бы'.

The modal verb is mainly used in the conditional sentences of types II and III.

Only the form 'might' is used.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*We think it **might** be nice if you moved into Dudley's second bedroom.*

*If it hadn't been for the girl, I **might** have died.*

4. Reproach, disapproval.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'могли бы, мог бы'.

Only the form 'might' is used.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*You **might** at least offer to help.*

I realize now how you spent your days and why you were so forgetful.

*You **might** have told me, you know.*

*You **might** have invited me to that performance.*

5. Supposition implying uncertainty.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'возможно, может быть'.

Both forms 'may' and 'might' are used but they don't show the time of the action. The form 'might' expresses more uncertainty.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*I don't know if he will be able to come. He **may** go to Monte Carlo with his father.*

*'Vernon,' Aunt Petunia was saying in a quivering voice, 'you don't think they're watching the house?' 'Watching – spying – **might** be following us,' muttered Uncle Vernon wildly.*

*He was sure there were lots of people called Potter who had a son called Harry. He'd never even seen the boy. It **might** have been Harvey. Or Harold.*

Set expressions

1) **may/might as well + infinitive** – пожалуй, что-то сделаю ...

*'Well,' said Dumbledore finally, 'that's that. We've no business staying here. We **may as well go and join** the celebrations.'*

*'We're in trouble now,' he said hoarsely. 'They **might as well close** the school tonight.'*

2) **may/might just as well + infinitive** – пожалуй, лучше что-то сделаю ...

*You **might just as well come** in time.*

*She decided it was too late for lies. He **might just as well know** the rest of her story.*

3) **might + perfect infinitive** – чуть не ...

*Professor McGonagall was almost speechless with shock, and her glasses flashed furiously, '– how dare you – **might have broken** your neck'.*

EXERCISES

1. State the meaning of the modal verb *may*.

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. If he had phoned, they **might** have seen him off. But he didn't.
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. 'Hagrid!' said Harry, 'that Gringotts break-in happened on my birthday! It **might**'ve been happening while we were there!'
9. Whatever else I **may** be, but 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. It occurred to him that his hostess **might** be entertaining the guests in the garden.

2. Change the following sentences to express supposition implying uncertainty using the modal verb *may* and the proper form of the infinitive.

1. Maybe, Sam hasn't made an appointment with the dentist yet.
2. Perhaps Bess is making tea in the kitchen.
3. Maybe Paul sees him very often.
4. Perhaps Mr. Parker has been working in the garden since morning.
5. Perhaps they didn't send him the letter.
6. Perhaps his daughter doesn't study at college.
7. Maybe he will not tell you the truth.
8. Perhaps they have been staying at the hotel for more than a week.
9. Maybe the students have not been studying French long.
10. Perhaps the test will not be so difficult next time.

11. Maybe the situation has changed.
12. Maybe they are still having a holiday.
13. Perhaps your neighbours have left the town.
14. Maybe Jane will forgive him.
15. Do you know of anyone who, maybe, had a reason to kill him?
16. Maybe you were just trying to protect her.
17. Maybe she had caught hepatitis B.

3. Translate the following patterns into English.

1. Он чуть не ...

- a) сломал ногу.
- b) опоздал на автобус.
- c) разбил вазу.
- d) утонул.

2. Я, пожалуй, ...

- a) подвезу тебя.
- b) поеду на море.
- c) куплю этот ноутбук.
- d) останусь дома.

3. Я, пожалуй, лучше ...

- a) выпью кофе.
- b) полечу самолетом.
- c) отправлю ему сообщение.

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. They may (to wait) for you downstairs.
7. He may (not to sleep) since 9 o'clock.
8. Well, Phyllis didn't write all those stories, but she easily might (to do) that, for that's the way her mind works.
9. Phone him later. He may (to do) his lessons.
10. He gathered all his strength and stammered, 'Miss Barlow, may I (to see) you home?'

11. 'Much valuable time may (to lose) already,' broke in Poirot.
12. Philip considered not taking the call, but then decided he might as well (to speak) to her.
13. 'Is she afraid because she thinks she may (to be) careless and left the house unlocked?' she wondered.
14. 'I've taken enough of your time for now, but I may (to want) to ask you a few more questions later.'
15. I have a videotape I want you to see. It may (to help) you understand why my research is so important. You may (to hear) recently of Natasha Colbert, a young lady from a very prominent family.
16. May I (to ask) if your diagnosis of mental illness is based on an actual medical evaluation?
17. Molly gave Fran a list of people she might (to want) to begin interviewing.
18. If Harry hadn't known that the Dursleys had no sense of humor, he might (to think) so.
19. She eyed his cloak suddenly as though she thought he might (to hide) Harry underneath it.
20. 'Or he might (to sack) already!' said Ron enthusiastically. 'I mean, everyone hates him.'
21. Her face had gone white and she looked as if she might (to faint) at any moment.
22. It might (to be) the wrong choice, but you made it for the most loving reason in the world.
23. When you think that if she hadn't fooled around with my husband, he might still (to be) alive today.
24. It is my strong impression that I heard it, and yet among the crash of the gale, and the creaking of an old house, I may possibly (to deceive).
25. You will discover that spending time with an infant is very tiring. Jamie is right – may I (to call) you Jamie?
26. Ten minutes later, in comfortable, worn jeans and a much-washed sweatshirt that might once (to be) green, Morgan walked into the kitchen.
27. I think my mother's been married six times in all, but I may (to lose) count.
28. Morgan glanced at the clock as she dialed the familiar number. It was eight-thirty, still early. Alex might not (to leave) for the clinic yet.
29. Harry looked at the grandfather clock by the door. They couldn't afford to waste any more time, Snape might even now (to play) Fluffy to sleep.
30. The policeman thinks whoever did this might (to use) a key to get in.

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Возможно, Майкл не понял, что она обиделась.
2. Может быть, он уже ждёт вас давно.
3. Может быть, она работает и не слышит звонка.
4. Может быть, Анна свободна завтра вечером, тогда пригласи её к нам.
5. Тише! Возможно, дети ещё спят.
6. Вы могли бы быть повнимательнее на уроках.
7. Он мог бы довезти вас на машине: ведь это не далеко.
8. Возможно, они ещё не решили, куда ехать летом.
9. Может быть, он не сдержит своего обещания. Ему нельзя доверять.
10. Возможно, она объяснит вам, почему она изменила своё решение.

6. Translate the following sentences into English. Use *can/could or may/might*.

1. Возможно, будет дождь.
2. Я не мог не согласиться с ними.
3. Неужели будет дождь?
4. Не может быть, чтобы он видел их.
5. Где он мог их видеть?
6. Возможно, они ждут нас.
7. Неужели они ждут нас?
8. Кого же они могут ждать так долго?
9. Я, пожалуй, пойду.
10. Я чуть не потерял ключи.
11. Мне ничего не оставалось делать, как остаться с ними.
12. Вы могли бы посмотреть слова в словаре. У вас было много времени.
13. Неужели идёт дождь? А я не взяла с собой зонтик.
14. Не может быть, чтобы Диксон сделал так много ошибок в диктанте: он пишет грамотно.
15. Не может быть, чтобы им понравился такой примитивный фильм.
16. Неужели она всё ещё готовит обед?
17. Возможно, они говорили тихо потому, что не хотели разбудить ребёнка.
18. Неужели они отказались от вашего предложения?
19. Возможно, они проведут всё лето в горах.
20. Может быть, Дуглас уже пришёл с работы. Давай позвоним ему.

SELF-CHECK 2

Choose the right variant.

1. I'm afraid it may not ... raining by the evening.
A stop C be stopped
B be stopping D have been stopped
2. Don't be angry with her. She may ... it by mistake.
A have been done C have done
B be doing D do
3. It might ... for a joke if his face had not been so serious.
A have taken C be taken
B have been taken D take
4. For a moment it looked as though she might
A have been fainted C be fainting
B faint D have been fainting
5. By eleven o'clock the whole school seemed to be out in the stands around the Quidditch pitch. The seats might ... high in the air.
A be raising C have been raising
B have been raised D be raised
6. 'The thing is, Tom,' he sighed, 'Special arrangements might ... for you yesterday, but not in the current circumstances.'
A be made C make
B have made D have been made
7. When you've finished eating, you may
A leave C be leaving
B have left D have been left
8. Harry didn't trust himself to speak. He thought two of his ribs might already ... from trying not to laugh.
A crack C have cracked
B be cracked D have been cracked
9. The doctor is near the patient. He may ... him now.
A examine C have been examining
B be examining D be examined
10. Students may also ... an owl or a cat or a toad.
A bring C be brought
B be bringing D have brought
11. If I had been with you I might ... you to one of the best hotels.
A take C have been taking
B be taken D have taken

The Modal Verb MUST

The modal verb *must* has the following meanings:

1. Obligation from the speaker's point of view or with no freedom of choice.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'должен, обязан'.

The form 'must' denotes present actions, the equivalent modal verb 'had to' denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*I **must** confess that most of them are extremely pretty.*

*We **must** be there before the curtain rises.*

2. Prohibition.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'нельзя'.

Only the negative type of sentences is used.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*'We **must never** talk about this to anybody,' she told him firmly.*

*You really **must not** allow yourself to become sunburnt.*

3. Emphatic advice, invitation.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'непременно должен'.

Only the form 'must' is used. In the reported speech the form 'must' remains.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*You **must** come and dine with us some night.*

*You and papa, and my sisters, **must** come down and see us.*

4. Supposition implying assurance, probability.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'вероятно, должно быть, скорее всего, очевидно'.

All forms of the infinitive may be used.

*If he is like his mother, he **must** be a good-looking chap.
The dog **must** be guarding Flamel's Sorcerer's Stone!
I should think the novelty of the emotion **must** have given you a thrill of
real pleasure, Dorian.
There were papers on his desk, so he **must** have been working.*

In this meaning the verb 'must' is not used to express future actions. Instead the equivalents 'be likely/sure/certain to' and 'be unlikely to' are used.

*'Let us go to the theatre tonight,' said Lord Henry. 'There **is sure to be**
something on, somewhere.'*

*He **is unlikely to get** a transcript of Molly's trial.*

In this meaning the verb 'must' is not used in the negative form. Supposition in negative sentences may be expressed by negative pronouns, negative adverbs, negative prefixes, the verb 'fail'.

*He **must** have **misread** the letter.*

*The four o'clock bus **must** have **failed** to arrive on time; otherwise they
would already be here.*

*He **must never** have guessed the truth.*

EXERCISES

1. State the meaning of the modal verb **must**.

1. If you have given her any promise you **must** not take it back, that's all.
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. I am in trouble. I **must** escape this town before it's too late.
9. He **must** have failed to make good and was afraid to admit 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.

16. 'She has found out some new friends, my dear, and I **must** know who they are,' replied Fagin.

17. Dorian, you **must not** stay here any longer.

2. Fill in *mustn't* or *needn't*.

1. You _____ ring the bell, I've got a key.

2. Exit doors _____ be blocked during the performance.

3. You _____ drink this, it is poison.

4. We _____ drive fast. We have a lot of time.

5. You _____ drive fast; there is a speed limit.

6. We _____ make any noise or we'll wake the baby.

7. We _____ make any more sandwiches; we have enough.

8. I _____ go shopping. The fridge isn't empty.

9. I've bought everything, so you _____ go shopping.

10. Tom gave me a letter to post. I _____ forget to post it.

11. The work isn't urgent. You _____ do it today.

12. Must he speak to the manager? – No, he _____. The matter isn't urgent.

13. The meeting is very important. We _____ be late.

14. She has recovered and _____ stay in bed.

15. Shall I turn on the light? – No, you _____. It's still light in the room.

3. Change the following sentences using the modal verb *must* to express supposition implying certainty and the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. Surely David had his final exam last spring.

2. Surely he is working at his lecture now.

3. Probably the subject is too difficult for him.

4. Evidently he teaches Russian at that college.

5. It is probable that Jacob is feeling better.

6. Surely the friends are talking about her.
7. He is likely to be disappointed with his new job.
8. No doubt they are trying to persuade her.
9. Certainly she is enjoying herself.
10. Certainly it was a funny experience.
11. Of course you saw things more objectively than me.
12. Probably John called on them last week.
13. Evidently they have been playing all evening.
14. Surely the Smiths have known him for ages.
15. Of course, John has made good progress in French.
16. Evidently the money is hidden away somewhere.

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

1. He always said, 'Nothing must (to do) in a hurry.'
2. Your whole future is concerned: you must (to decide) for yourself.
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) something important when I came.
6. He must (to leave) the town; I haven't seen him for ages.
7. I have heard you are staying in this hotel and I thought I must (to look) you 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 drive) for more than half an hour, and we haven't reached even the suburbs.
11. 'People must (to know) things. I consider it my duty to tell them,' said Caroline.
12. He must (to live) next door to us for more than a decade, but we only have a nodding acquaintance with him.
13. You must (to forget) that she got married at an early age.
14. I am sure you must (to know) why he didn't tell me, I want to be aware of everything.
15. They must (to have) a holiday for a week now.
16. This thing must (to place) in his hands without a moment's delay.
17. You must (to lie) down. It's no good making yourself ill.
18. Without a governess you must (to neglect) when you were a child.

19. She came down the minute the police left. She must (to listen) from the upstairs hallway.

20. I think it all began when she had the miscarriage. Depression must (to set) in then, and after that Molly was never the same.

5. Use the correct form of the infinitive.

1. 'Look at this,' he said. 'Patient files from fifty years ago. They must (to belong) to his father.'

2. 'What did you say?' Laurie asked. He realized he must (to curse) again.

3. When the clock struck three, Elizabeth felt that she must (to go).

4. She must (to read) the near hysteria in his expression, because she relaxed and nodded.

5. Lifting his gaze from the magazine, he spotted Allison approaching from a hallway. He must (to awaken) her when he'd called.

6. And knowing what a big step it must (to be) for her, he diplomatically made no comment.

7. The child laughed with joy, but not too loud: for mamma was below asleep and must not (to disturb).

8. We understand. I know this must (to be) a little hard on you, Dad.

9. After he died, we realized how frantic he must (to be) in the days just before.

10. You must (to see) her in the first act, where she meets Romeo.

11. Come in. You must (to be) weary, for you have had a long day.

12. She said she simply must (to see) me before I left.

13. I fainted when it was done; and I think I must (to be) senseless for a long time.

14. 'Your devotion, it must (to confess), is admirable,' Mr. Clump said.

15. She hadn't heard him leave; he must (to go) very quietly sometime in the middle of the night.

16. 'Fat,' she laughed. 'I must (to gain) five pounds eating ice cream.'

17. It must (to be) awful for you losing your wife.

18. Sophie and Tess must (to watch) for them. They were waiting in the entrance hall, still in pajamas.

19. Her heart is wearing out. She must (to be) sick for a long time.

20. Dr. Lowe rested his head against the back of his chair with a sigh. 'Ms. Simmons, you must (to hear) the old cliché, 'For every positive there is a negative.' That premise is especially true in the practice of medicine. Therefore choices – sometimes difficult choices – must (to make).'

21. Harry must (to have) more haircuts than the rest of the boys in his class put together, but it made no difference, his hair simply grew that way.

22. Hagrid must (to forget) to tell him something you had to do, like tapping the third brick on the left to get into Diagon Alley.

23. 'Yes, yes, well done, Slytherin,' said Dumbledore. 'However, recent events must (to take) into account.'

24. 'You must (to come) and stay this summer,' said Ron, 'both of you – I'll send you an owl.'

25. She paused and frowned. 'But that was when I knew something was wrong. Molly must (to come) and (to go).'

6. Express supposition implying assurance about these negative sentences.

Example. He didn't understand me. – He must have misunderstood me.

1. John didn't attend yesterday's lecture.
2. He isn't aware of his friend's illness.
3. She didn't like the film very much.
4. They don't know about her decision yet.
5. Her elder sister hasn't left for Glasgow yet.
6. They didn't recognize Mary.
7. Mr. White doesn't see well.
8. Joanna hasn't worked as a teacher.
9. He didn't phone his friends last week.
10. They haven't been working long.

7. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Очевидно, Генри готовится к вступительным экзаменам в университет.
2. Мне нужно подстричься и купить что-нибудь на ужин.
3. «Не уходите. Я должна угостить вас яблочным пирогом» – сказала Лизи.
4. Подождите немного, дождь, должно быть, скоро перестанет.
5. Вы, вероятно, спали когда это произошло.
6. Она, должно быть, видела, как он вошел в дом.
7. Нужно ли нам сдавать сочинение сегодня? – Нет, не нужно. Вы можете сдать его завтра.
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. Его просьба должна быть выполнена немедленно.
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. Вероятно, он не согласился с Джорджем, и поэтому они поссорились.
20. Вы должны взять себя в руки и ответить на вопрос.

8. Revise the modal verbs *can, may, must*. Underline the modal verb that best suits the context.

1. Mr. Dursley always sat with his back to the window in his office on the ninth floor. If he hadn't, he (can; might; must) have found it harder to concentrate on drills that morning.
2. Basil, this is extraordinary! I (can; may; must) see Dorian Gray.
3. How (can; may; must) I be angry with a woman who has given me one of the best husbands in the world?
4. You (can; may; must) give me some answer to these horrible charges that are made against you.
5. 'I'll go to the counter,' Fran said quickly. Over coffee she (could; might; must) be able to strike up a conversation with one of the volunteers working there.
6. Their company (might; can; must) have suffered great losses. They aren't operating at the moment.
7. They (might; could; must) still be working at their new project. But I'm not sure.
8. It's 9 o'clock. They (may not; couldn't; mustn't) be sleeping yet. They do not go to bed so early.
9. The phone is ringing. It (might; can; must) be Jane. She promised to call at about 6.
10. Do you hear the bell? Who (may; could; must) it be at such a late hour?
11. As far as I (can; may; must) see, the man has been driven out of his senses by fright.

12. You (can; may; must) admit that women give to men the very gold of their lives.

13. Amanda (couldn't; mightn't; mustn't) help laughing at what he said.

14. One (can't; mayn't; mustn't) know what a man really is by the end of a fortnight.

15. (Can; May; Must) I take you through to the dining room, Mrs. Mason?

16. Pat (may; can; must) be very tired at the end of the day. She has a stressful job.

17. Dad (may; can; must) be angry with me. He disapproves of my getting married.

18. You (might; could; must) have told me about that. I wouldn't be in such a silly situation now.

19. She (mayn't; can't; mustn't) have said it! I don't believe it.

20. They (might; can; must) have gone on honeymoon. They've just got married.

9. Change the following sentences using *can*, *may* or *must*.

1. I don't think he did it all by himself.

2. Perhaps you are right.

3. It is possible that they left it in the car.

4. Is it really true?

5. I don't believe she told the truth.

6. What is it that he is doing in there?

7. Evidently he has not read the book.

8. It is possible that the news is being broadcast now.

9. I'm certain that he has heard the news.

10. It was some special occasion, I'm sure.

11. He looks wet. I'm sure he has been fishing.

12. Evidently it was dreadful for you.

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. I'm certain that they came there on time.

10. Translate the following sentences into English.

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 конкурс научных работ.

4. She thoroughly disliked Philip Matthews, although she ... not help feeling that he was passionately sincere in his desire to shield Molly.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A might | C can |
| B must | D could |

5. She ... be Irish with a surname like O'Neil.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A must | C could |
| B can | D may |

6. Fran was not scheduled to appear on the news broadcast until that evening, so she ... spend the morning in her office.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| A could | C was able to |
| B can | D must |

7. You ... phone your mother at once. She wants to speak to you.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A can | C may |
| B must | D might |

8. She told me she was coming. She ... have forgotten.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A mustn't | C mightn't |
| B mayn't | D can't |

9. No, she ... be sleeping. She ... be doing the washing-up.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A can't, must | C must, can |
| B can't, can't | D may, must |

10. The Richardsons have a beautiful villa on the Atlantic coast, two yachts and a helicopter. They ... be extremely well-off.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| A can | C must |
| B may | D might |

11. After I had tried for a few hours, I ... open the door and get out.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| A could | C must |
| B might | D was able to |

12. I ... see my watch anywhere. I ... have left it in the office.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A can't, must | C mayn't, can't |
| B must, can't | D mustn't, could |

13. – What time are you going? – Well, I'm ready, so I ... go now.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A could as well | C must as well |
| B might as well | D can as well |

14. She has passed the exam successfully. She ... have studied all last night.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A may | C might |
| B could | D must |

15. If Ann had called at his office at 5 o'clock, she ... have found him there.

A might

C can

B may

D must

16. John ... not find any reason to refuse the invitation to the party. So he accepted it.

A can

C could

B must

D might

17. When I came up to the post office, it was closed. I ... have come earlier.

A must

C could

B can

D might

18. They ... have thanked us for all we have done for them!

A may

C can

B must

D might

19. If we had not known it was a funny song, we ... have wept.

A must

C can

B might

D may

20. He ... not be ill because I've just spoken to him.

A may

C can

B must

D might

21. You must ... ! No one enjoys taking exams.

A joke

C have been joking

B be joking

D have been joked

22. His car is under repair. He must ... an accident.

A have had

C have been having

B have

D be having

23. It's eight o'clock. They are likely ... soon.

A have come

C to have come

B to come

D come

24. He can't ... a new car yet because he is unemployed now.

A have been bought

C have bought

B have been buying

D buy

25. – Where is Nick? – I'm not sure. He may ... the piano.

A be playing

C have played

B play

D have been playing

26. The girl is looking for her mother. She must

A have lost

C get lost

B be getting lost

D have got lost

27. Could they ...? I don't believe that. They used to be good friends.

A be quarrelling

C have quarrelled

B have been quarrelling

D have been quarrelled

28. The streets are wet. It must ... heavily at night.

A rain

C have been raining

B be raining

D have been rained

29. She can't ... from the University yet. She is just twenty.

A have graduated

C be graduating

B graduate

D have been graduated

30. Where are my keys? I might ... them in the car but I'm not sure.

A leave

C have been left

B have left

D be left

The Modal Verb HAVE

The modal verb *to have* has the category of person and number and it may be used in different tense-forms.

*'We'll just **have** to give her time to grieve in her own way,' Frannie said.*
*Mrs. Barry **has** to quit because of the thing about the key.*
*You **have** to give up a lot of things if you want a family and a career.*
*Maybe it's just as well I've never **had** to make those choices.*
*Why **did** it **have** to be that way for her?*

Have may denote a one-time or a habitual action. *Have got* has the same meaning but it denotes a one-time action only.

*'You **have** to leave the room now, all of you,' the doctor said loudly.*
*They **had** to descend a flight of stairs in order to reach the billiard-room.*
*Jenna **has got** to understand it now.*
*I'll try to make it home early, but right now we've **got** to go.*

It has the following meanings:

1. Obligation, necessity arising out of circumstances.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'вынужден, приходится, должен'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*Someone **will have** to stay and warn them.*
*Every precaution **has** to be taken.*
*I kept thinking, this is my problem, not yours. I've **got** to work it out myself.*

2. Absence of necessity.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'не надо, нет необходимости'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*She **didn't have** to start it for another three weeks.*
*'But it **doesn't have** to be like that,' Nancy said gently.*

EXERCISES

1. Make negative and interrogative sentences out of the statements.

1. Mrs. Barry has to quit because of the thing about the key.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

2. Jenna has got to understand it now.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

3. They had to descend a flight of stairs in order to reach the billiard-room.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

4. She is late. She'll have to run.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

5. Her mother had to tell her what she thought of it.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

6. Even if the mother is breast-feeding you have to do the night feedings.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

7. We had to walk all the way to the station.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

8. We just have got to take the dress to the laundry.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

9. She had to change her shoes after walking in the garden.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

10. Someone will have to stay and warn them.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

11. Every precaution has to be taken.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

12. They've got to keep Molly away from Annamarie.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

13. She had to stop for a rest.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

14. You'll have to resolve the problems on your own.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

15. She has to take a little responsibility for what she does.

Negative: _____

Interrogative: _____

2. Fill in *must* or *have to* (or the negative forms) in the correct form.

1. I'm tired. I _____ go to bed early.

2. John _____ go to school on Sundays.

3. You _____ pay now – tomorrow is Okay.

4. This is a great book. You _____ read it.

5. A soldier _____ obey orders.

6. I think we _____ pay in advance.

7. You really _____ see us soon.

8. I _____ try to spend more time at home.

9. The cleaners usually _____ do a lot of work.

10. Campers _____ play music after 10 p.m.

11. Students _____ ask permission to stay out after midnight.

12. The residents _____ hang their washing out of the windows.

13. It's rained a lot, so we _____ water the garden.

14. She _____ have suffered more than he had.

15. She felt unwell and _____ leave early.

16. 'Your sisters _____ be young women now,' Rebecca said, thinking of those girls for the first time perhaps since she left them.

17. 'Is Molly home? I want to see her.' – 'You _____ go over to her house, ever.'

18. The buses were all full so I _____ get a taxi.

19. 'My dear Eliza, he _____ be in love with you, or he would never have called on us in this familiar way.'

20. 'You and papa, and my sisters, _____ come down and see us.'

8. It is not fair. I always ... do the dirty work.
A must C can
B may D have to
9. You were lucky. You ... have broken your neck, Jim.
A could C may
B can D must
10. According to the weather forecast there ... be a heavy frost tomorrow.
A must C is likely to
B will have to D could
11. We ... take a taxi because we were in a hurry.
A must C have to
B had to D could
12. It took a long time, but Tony ... save enough to buy his own laptop.
A was able to C had to
B could D can
13. Nobody answers the phone. They ... be out.
A may C can
B might D must
14. As you ... remember, I have always been interested in history.
A must C can
B may D have to
15. – Why didn't you come to see me yesterday? – I ... go to Minsk.
A must C had to
B could D might
16. You ... have phoned and told me that you wouldn't come.
A might C can
B may D had to
17. ... you help me with the dishes, please?
A Must C May
B Could D Might
18. Little children like books with large print. They ... read them more easily.
A can C may
B must D have to
19. Jane has several books about plants. She ... be a serious botanist.
A has to C might
B could D must

20. ... I ride your bicycle, Tom?
A Must C May
B Might D Could
21. Once we lost our way and ... ask a policeman for directions.
A had to C could
B must D might
22. In our country you ... drive a car when you are of age.
A have to C must
B could D are allowed to
23. ... get up early to meet the delegation at the airport?
A Must you C Might you
B Had you to D Did you have to
24. When I was at school we ... learn a lot of grammar rules.
A might C could
B had to D must
25. My sight is getting worse. Next year I ... read without glasses.
A cannot C won't be able to
B mustn't D won't have to
26. Diana ... get three weeks off from the magazine and they went to Europe for their honeymoon.
A managed to C had to
B could D must
27. 'I'm awfully old to start having children again. I ... even live to see them grow up,' he said seriously.
A must not C don't have to
B can't to D may not
28. If it doesn't work, Pilar, then we ... live with that.
A can C will have to
B may D could
29. 'I wish I ... be as nonchalant about it as you are,' she said enviously.
A can C may
B could D have to
30. She looked panic-stricken, and he ... force himself not to smile.
A could C must
B might D had to

The Modal Verb BE

The modal verb *to be* has the category of person and number and it may be used in the present and past indefinite tenses.

It has the following meanings:

1. Obligation arising out of a plan or arrangement.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'должен'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb. Perfect infinitives are used to show that the planned action was not carried out.

*'Molly, did you arrange for anyone to shop for you?' he asked. – 'Mrs. Barry **was** to take care of that.'*

*I promised to go to a club with her last Tuesday, and I really forgot all about it. We **were** to have played a duet together.*

2. Strict order, instruction.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'должен, обязан'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*'Yes. I have come from Bill,' replied the girl. 'You **are** to go with me.'*

*The doctor said that Diana **was** to come in as soon as possible.*

3. Strict prohibition.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'нельзя'.

Only the negative type of sentences is used.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*You **are** to say nothing of this to anyone.*

*You **are not** to leave this room.*

4. Possibility, impossibility.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'возможно, невозможно, нельзя'.

Only indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*For a long time neither **was** to be seen about their old haunts.
Our friend, the terrier, **was not** to be seen, but the sound of barking could
be heard inside the house.*

5. Something unavoidable, destiny.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'суждено'.
Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal
verb.

*There was absolutely nothing in their mutual relations to prepare people
for the tragedy which **was** to follow.*

*What **is** to become of her after you've finished your teaching?*

EXERCISES

1. Determine the meaning of the modal verb *be*.

1. Her husband said that nobody **was** to touch those papers.
2. 'I want to know on what terms the girl **is** to be here,' said Mrs. Pierce.
'**Is** she to have any wages?'
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. I didn't know then that he **was** to become my best friend.
6. The children **are** not to touch anything in the room.
7. It was the first and the last ceremony I **was** to see.
8. He **was** to have had a lesson in the morning but the teacher canceled it.
9. He looked about him for his daughter but she **was** not to be seen.
10. Early on December, 3 he packed his rucksack, left a note for Glyn,
who **was** soon to arrive in London.
11. 'What **is** to become of her after you've finished your teaching?'
12. Fran Simmons, the reporter, **was** to arrive at 11:30.
13. Schoolmistresses' letters **are** to be trusted no more no less than
churchyard epitaphs.
14. Tim **was** nowhere to be seen.
15. Jenna mapped out the plans she had made for her friend. Molly **was**
to come in to New York, spend a few days in the apartment and go shopping.

2. Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

Example: He was to come in the evening. (to feel unwell) – He was to have come in the evening, but he didn't because he felt unwell.

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 down)
5. We were to get to Detroit by the evening. (to have little petrol left)
6. Mr. Simpson was to give us a lecture on French literature yesterday. (to fall ill)
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)
9. They were to organize a house-warming party. (to go to Paris on business)
10. We were to meet at the entrance to the theatre at five. (to forget)

3. Choose the modal verb that best suits the context.

1. I (have; am) to look after my little niece at the weekend. My sister asked me to.
2. I'm having an interview tomorrow. I (have to; am to) be at the office at 4 p.m.
3. I should think the novelty of the emotion (must; was to) have given you a thrill of real pleasure, Dorian.
4. We agreed that the next discussion (had to; was to) be held in October.
5. It's raining cats and dogs. You (have got to; are to) wait until it stops.
6. If we (have to; are to) remain friends, let us not lie to each other.
7. What (have I got to; am I to) do now? I'm really at a loss.
8. It (has to; must) be a delightful city, and possess all the attractions of the world.
9. My car has broken down. I (will have to; am to) go to work by bus until it is mended.
10. What (has to; is to) become of him? He is such a naughty child!
11. You (will have to; are to) leave at six to catch the train.
12. You (must not; don't have to) disappoint your father.
13. I was lost and (had to; was to) ask the policeman the way.
14. 'I (am to; have got to) see what's going on at my desk,' he announced.
15. I (am to; will have to) ask my dad first.

4. Fill in the gaps with the modal verbs *have* or *be* in the correct form.

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 admission to 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.
7. That day, however, I had a pupil waiting for an English lesson and I _____ to cut my visit short.
8. I must leave you now. I _____ to do the cooking.
9. My feet are wet. I _____ to change my stockings.
10. Two more apartment houses _____ to be built there.
11. Well, children, who _____ to do the dishes tonight?
12. Sorry, I _____ to rush. I _____ to meet my mother at the station at 6 sharp.
13. It is raining. You _____ to put on your raincoat.
14. Who _____ to meet you there when you arrive?
15. I'm afraid you _____ to go there alone, darling. I've got a splitting headache!

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Им пришлось уйти раньше, т.к. они боялись опоздать на последний поезд.
2. Мы должны были встретиться в семь, но она почему-то не пришла.
3. Вам придется подождать немного. Декан сейчас занят.
4. Согласно плану 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 в сентябре.
7. Вы должны встретить туристов в аэропорту и отвезти их в гостиницу.
8. Мне не приходится тратить много времени на дорогу в университет.

9. Им суждено было встретиться лишь через 20 лет.
10. Концерт должен был начаться в семь, а сейчас уже четверть восьмого.
11. Нам не пришлось стоять в очереди: мы заказали билеты по телефону.
12. Сейчас туристы отдыхают, а в 5 часов они должны ехать на экскурсию.
13. Завтра мне придется пойти к зубному врачу и вырвать зуб.
14. Сейчас я ложусь спать поздно, т.к. должен подготовить доклад к пятнице.
15. Хотя завтрак нам не понравился, мы были вынуждены его съесть.

6. Revise the modal verbs. Fill in the modal verbs *must, have or be* in the correct form.

1. 'It's nine o'clock. The children _____ go to bed,' Mr. Hudson told 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 have 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 is setting 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 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 there 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 _____ learn by heart some twenty lines every day to know English well.
20. They _____ announce the winners on April 12th. It's scheduled.

7. Translate the words in brackets using the modal verbs *must, have* or *be*.

1. He (пришлось) take the documents to the police station.
2. You (должны) try to find the mistake and correct it.
3. If you want to become a good football player you (должны) be an all round athlete.
4. I (вынужден был) read the letter twice before I understood it.
5. When (должны) they to dock? Have they written?
6. You (должны) think of others.
7. The lecture (должна) begin at 8 o'clock.
8. It has been arranged that she (должна) come and help the old lady.
9. It is necessary that you should do it. You simply (должны) do it.
10. If you (должен) meet Mother at six, you (должен) hurry.
11. When you come to London again, you (должен) come and see us.
12. They have a lot of work at the office so she (вынуждена) work on Saturdays.
13. These old houses (должны) be pulled down in a few months.
14. Mother is away so we (должны) look after ourselves.
15. We (не надо) leave yet. We've got plenty of time.
16. 'It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done,' said Lord Henry. 'You (должны) certainly send it next year to the Grosvenor.'
17. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune (должен) be in want of a wife.
18. I still (должен) go home and pack my ski clothes. I should have packed yesterday, but I was too beat to do it.
19. 'You (должны) introduce me now,' cried Lord Henry, laughing.
20. 'We (необходимо) give her time to grieve in her own way,' Frannie said in her quiet voice.

SELF-CHECK 5

Choose the right variant.

- When ... the plane to London to take off? – At 10.15.
A must C has
B is D can
- I suppose you have told your friend what his new duties ... to be.
A are C may
B have D can
- You ... have gone to see your sister when she was ill but you didn't.
A can C may
B must D might
- I ... work hard from morning till night because I had a lot of debts.
A could C had to
B might D was to
- We ... meet Jack tomorrow. We have promised it.
A may C can
B must D are to
- The boss was angry. He ... have heard us.
A must C could
B had to D was to
- He ... have come yesterday but he felt suddenly unwell.
A can C was to
B must D had to
- If I don't read up for the next test, I ... fail it.
A am likely to C have to
B must D could
- She ... be seen at every race-meeting surrounded by her admirers.
A had to C must
B was to D might
- I didn't know who ... be my travelling companion.
A could C had to
B must D was to
- This is serious. You ... joke about it.
A couldn't C mustn't
B don't have to D mightn't
- According to the state plan, a lot of dwelling houses ... be build this year.
A are to C have to
B must D can

13. If you go there in the morning, you ... wait.
A won't have to C are not to
B mustn't D cannot
14. The day we ... start it was raining cats and dogs.
A must C could
B had to D were to
15. It was only a small family affair, so we ... change.
A mustn't C didn't have to
B couldn't D weren't to
16. I ... have done that work by Monday.
A must C had to
B was to D can
17. To my mind, the government ... take care of the disabled.
A can C may
B must D has to
18. Where ... meet her? – At the theatre.
A must you C do you have to
B might you D are you to
19. ... you put some ice into my juice?
A Could C May
B Must D Have
20. Can I speak to you, Fred? – Sorry, I ... hurry now.
A can C have to
B may D am to
21. Where is Andrew? – He ... be in the garage.
A has to C must
B is to D could
22. The poem is boring. I'm glad we ... learn it by heart.
A don't have to C can't
B aren't to D mustn't
23. The books ... be returned before the date stamped below.
A have to C could
B are to D might
24. We ... have taken the wrong map.
A could C had to
B were to D must
25. You ... buy only second-hand books in this shop.
A can C have to
B must D are to

26. It was odd to think, too, that a year from now she ... have her own child.

A could

C might

B must

D had to

27. He ... but smile at the question.

A mustn't

C mightn't

B couldn't

D didn't have to

28. I haven't been able to tie my shoelaces in weeks. Tommy ... do it for me.

A can

C is to

B must

D has to

29. It is arranged that we ... help him tomorrow.

A are to

C may

B must

D can

30. She felt foolish even as she dialed, but she knew she ... talk to someone.

A could

C had to

B might

D was to

The Modal Verb NEED

The verb *need* may be used as a regular or defective modal verb.

As a defective modal verb it has only one form and is followed by a bare infinitive. Negative and interrogative sentences are formed without auxiliary verbs. In this case it denotes a one-time action.

*He can have nothing to say to me that anybody **need** not hear.*

***Need** I answer this question?*

*Well, my dear fellow, you **need not** eat as if you were going to eat it all.*

As a regular modal verb it may be used in the present, past and future indefinite tenses. It is followed by an infinitive with particle *to*. Negative and interrogative sentences are formed with the help of auxiliary verbs. In this case it denotes either a one-time or regular action.

*I'm contagious and you sure **don't need** to catch this.*

*You **need** to be half nuts to get into it in the first place.*

*All of a sudden I just **needed** to be married to you, and I knew it.*

It has the following meanings:

1. Necessity.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'надо, необходимо'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*If you have a few moments after work, we **need** to discuss schedules and rotations.*

*She **needed** to bridge the distance between herself and Tessa, fast.*

2. Absence of necessity.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'не надо, нет необходимости'.

Only the negative type of sentences is used.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*We **needn't** make any decisions about that now.*

*You **don't need** to explain anything to me.*

Perfect infinitives combined with irregular form denote that the action was carried out but it wasn't necessary. In this case the modal verb *need* is rendered into Russian 'зря, незачем'.

*We **needn't have brought** our grammar books today. We have a class in phonetics instead.*

*He **needn't have waited** for her. She never came at all.*

EXERCISES

1. Decide whether the modal verb *need* is used as a defective or a regular verb in the following examples.

1. 'Look, that's in the past. You **don't need to hide** away out here in California, and besides, coming with us is the right career move for you,' he said.

2. 'It's good to be home. I honestly **need to be** alone for a while.'

3. 'Jenna, I **need to see** Annamarie Scalli. Do you know where she is?'

4. 'Of course, of course,' Lady Southdown remarked. 'Jane, my love, you **need not send** that note to Mr. Irons. I will call upon Miss Crawley tomorrow.'

5. Needless to say, Lou understands that it **need not be** general knowledge that we sang school songs together.

6. 'You'd better handle it carefully. I **don't need to remind** you of what this can mean to both of us.'

7. His eyes seemed focused on Allison as if she'd done something profound, something he **needed to learn** through observation.

8. I **need hardly say** I would do anything in the world to ensure Gwendolen's happiness.

9. He **did not need to be told** twice.

10. I am here. You **needn't be afraid**.

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

1. 'Oh, well,' said Frankie, turning it over in her hand. 'You **needn't** (to worry). It wasn't important.'

2. It's the only thing to do, my dear, and as far as I'm concerned you **needn't** (to worry).

3. 'Darling, I'm intelligent enough to know you're no fool!' – 'You **needn't** (to call) me darling.'

4. You **needn't** (to take) his advice. You can't improve anything now.

5. Tell the typist she needn't (to come).
6. He didn't give satisfaction and they said they needn't (to come) again.
7. 'Everything was fine. You needn't (to worry) about that,' said Flora.
8. Shocked? Well, I suppose one needn't (to shock) by what one wouldn't do oneself.
9. I don't need (to ask) anything. It's written all over you.
10. Of course, she did seem depressed. But she needn't (to be).

3. Choose the variant that best suits the context.

1. It turned out I (didn't need to tell; needn't have told) them about my departure. They were not surprised at all at hearing the news. They knew about it.

2. Hugo (didn't need to call; needn't have called) a taxi. Why did he do it? I could give him a lift to the airport.

3. We (didn't need to call; needn't have called) a taxi. Alex gave us a lift to the airport.

4. You (didn't need to send; needn't have sent) for a doctor. There's nothing serious at all. She'll be all right in a moment.

5. Yesterday I (didn't need to get up; needn't have got up) early. I had a day off. But I woke up at 7 o'clock as usual and couldn't sleep any more.

6. I (didn't need to get up; needn't have got up) early yesterday. I had a day off. I stayed in bed till midday.

7. Sandra (didn't need to feed; needn't have fed) the children. They were not hungry because they had just had dinner.

8. You fed the cat, didn't you? Oh, you (didn't need to feed; needn't have fed) that nasty animal! He's just stolen and eaten all the sausage which I brought from the shop.

9. The police (didn't need to ring; needn't have rung) the bell. The door turned out to be open.

10. You (didn't need to water; needn't have watered) the flowers. It was not necessary at all. Look, it's beginning to rain.

11. Why did all of you take umbrellas? You (didn't need to take; needn't have taken) them. We are going by car.

12. Nick (didn't need to save; needn't have saved) money to buy a car. His grandfather gave it to him for his birthday.

13. We (didn't need to hurry; needn't have hurried). 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.

14. You (didn't need to buy; needn't have bought) bread. I bought some on my way home from work.

15. On Saturday Tom (didn't need to take out; needn't have taken out) his dog Terry. His father had a long walk with her in the park.

4. Translate the following sentences into English using the modal verb *need*.

1. Нам не стоит варить всю картошку.
2. У нас еще масса времени. Мы зря спешили.
3. Нам нужно переодеться к обеду?
4. А нам обязательно туда идти?
5. Тебе незачем тратить на них все деньги.
6. Тебе незачем бояться меня.
7. Нам не нужно было сообщать ему эту новость.
8. Не стоит плакать, она скоро поправится.
9. Вам едва ли надо напоминать мне об этом.
10. Нам не обязательно слушать всех докладчиков.
11. Я думаю, что вам не обязательно уходить рано.
12. Не нужно ничего рассказывать, я уже все знаю.
13. Вам не следовало беспокоиться. Он может все сделать сам.
14. Он положил конверт на стол. «Деньги все там, – сказал он. – Можешь не пересчитывать их».
15. Ты знаешь детей. Они все ломают. Мне нет нужды говорить тебе об этом.
16. Он знал, что ему не надо никому ничего объяснять.
17. Я думаю, что нам незачем уделять ей столько внимания.
18. То, что она сделала, так глупо, что нам незачем обсуждать это.
19. Озеро было так близко, что нам не надо было брать машину.
20. Ты напрасно беспокоился. Я пообещал своим родителям побыть здесь еще немного.

SELF-CHECK 6

Choose the right variant.

1. She ... buy any eggs because she's got a lot of them in the fridge.

A can't

C needn't

B needn't to

D hasn't to

14. Mary ... be in this room. It is her voice.
A must C needs to
B has to D is to
15. You ... worry about our granny. I'll take care of her myself.
A mustn't C needn't to
B mayn't D don't need to
16. Michael ... drive without headlights, it's forbidden.
A doesn't have to C doesn't need to
B needn't D mustn't
17. The baby ... walk in a few weeks.
A will be able to C will have to
B needs to D is to
18. Knock again. They ... have heard the first time.
A needn't C mustn't
B mayn't D aren't to
19. James ... take this educational course next September because it's required for his job.
A can C is
B needs D will have to
20. Victoria ... put on some weight. She is too thin.
A has to C can
B needs D may
21. We've got two hours left. We ... leave yet.
A are to C haven't got to
B needn't to D mustn't
22. There's a lot of work to do at the office. So I ... work overtime every day.
A can C must to
B may D need to
23. You ... have gone into so many details. The report was too long.
A didn't need to C mustn't
B needn't D aren't to
24. If you don't like it, you ... pay for it.
A don't have to C aren't to
B mustn't D don't need
25. You ... have shed your tears over that loss.
A mustn't C aren't to
B needn't D can

26. I haven't seen my neighbours for over two weeks. They ... have gone on holidays.

A must

C are to

B need

D have to

27. There is a chance that they will arrive at the party in time, but they ... be a little later.

A have to

C may

B are to

D must

28. John said he would ring me up, but he hasn't. He ... have forgotten all about it.

A can

C is to

B need

D must

29. – Why didn't you come to see me yesterday? – I ... go to London.

A had to

C need to

B must

D could

30. Jane ... still be in her office because she never leaves so early.

A needs to

C is to

B has to

D must

Электронный архив библиотеки имени А.А. Кулешова

The Modal Verb SHOULD

The modal verb *should* has the following meanings:

1. Moral obligation, moral duty.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘следует, должен’. Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*You **should** learn not to make personal remarks.*

*He **should** be told how insecure Sophie was, and how unhappy.*

2. Advice, desirability, instruction.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘следует, желательно’.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*The ringer on the phone was turned off, but she decided she **should** check the answering machine for messages.*

*An artist **should** create beautiful things, but **should** put nothing of his own life into them.*

3. Reproach, criticism, disapproval.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘следовало бы, желательно было бы’.

Continuous infinitives denote present actions. Perfect infinitives denote past actions.

*I felt that the police **should** have done more digging in their investigation of Gary's death.*

*They think I **should** be devoting my energy to training mothers. They think I'm wasting my time.*

4. Supposition implying probability.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian ‘должно быть, скорее всего, очевидно, вероятно’.

Indefinite infinitives denotes present or future actions. Perfect infinitives denote past actions.

*If the Queen was to find it out, we **should** all have our heads cut off, you know.*

*I **should** have fallen madly in love with you.*

*I **should** have missed the greatest romance of my life.*

5. Emotional colouring showing irritation, annoyance.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'с какой стати'.

Only the interrogative type of sentences is used.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*How **should** I know?*

*Why **should** not I look at it?*

EXERCISES

1. State the meaning of the modal verb *should* in the following sentences.

1. 'You **should** have gone away when I asked you,' he muttered.
2. From what you tell me you're going to have a busy day tomorrow. You **should** get all the sleep you can.
3. 'Why **should** I not love her?'
4. I've been guilty. Shouted when I **should** have shut up, shut up when I **should** have shouted.
5. But why **should** she invite all the dull women in London to her parties? Why **should** Mrs. Marsham interfere?
6. Didn't he say anything to you about it? You **should** have asked him.
7. I thought you **should** be pleased.
8. It was a mistake to have come; she knew it. **Should** she go back now?
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. You wouldn't be in this fix if you took care of yourself in the first place. You **should** be doing exercises to strengthen your back.
12. 'Nervous?' he asked. She gave him a cool glance. 'Why **should** I be?'
13. He **should** have talked less about himself and asked how things were going with her.

14. 'Your daughter seems like a decent kid,' he said gruffly. 'Maybe you **shouldn't** worry much about her.'

15. If you have problems to resolve with your mother, you **should** talk to her.

2. Change the sentences using *should* so as to express criticism.

1. It was cold yesterday but Nick didn't put on a warm jacket. Now he's ill.
2. Kate left the door unlocked.
3. I don't think it was clever of her not to change her room for a larger one.
4. It's a pity Butler didn't pass the letter over the judge.
5. It's a pity you didn't reserve a ticket in advance.
6. I needed this book very much but I didn't buy it.
7. Ann went to the country in that nasty weather.
8. My sister didn't feel well yesterday but went to the disco.
9. I'm sorry I didn't encourage my sister to practice the piano every day.
10. The girl is feeling sick. She has eaten too much ice-cream.

3. Combine the verb *should* with the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. He felt the need to rejoin Joshua – he should (do) so weeks ago.
2. I must leave it up to you whether this information should or shouldn't (make) public.
3. Your sister has had a long exhausting day and should (be) in bed an hour ago.
4. I don't feel at all well. See me home, Gerald. I shouldn't (come).
5. 'You should always (talk) to your babies – and use a soft, gentle voice so you don't frighten them,' she lectured the class.
6. I should never (do) it. The whole situation couldn't be worse.
7. I'm, and I should (be) the last person to learn about it.
8. They have a wonderful language. It should (know) widely.
9. Never mind what I say, Ron! I sometimes say what shouldn't (say).
10. You should (tell) your wife the whole thing long before. No man should (have) a secret from his own wife.
11. I think it right that you should (know) that the most dreadful things are being said against you in London.
12. Three people are dead, and I believe the same person is responsible for their murders. Whoever took their lives should (punish).
13. 'Where do you mean to stop for the night, Noah?' she asked, after they had walked a few hundred yards. 'How should I (know)?' replied Noah.

14. It's my fault, Philip Matthews told himself over and over again. When Molly got out of prison, I should (drag) her into the car.

15. He gave orders that a damask table-cloth should (drape) over the ping-pong table, and in the end it looked really quite elegant after all.

16. 'I wonder where Alyson is,' Laurie said. 'She should (be) home by now.'

17. Allison shouldn't even (accept) his invitation for dinner.

18. You should (take) a couple of days off. You deserve it.

19. 'It's my fault,' he said glumly, 'I should (be) careful.'

20. 'You should (go) weeks ago,' he reproached her, as they walked to his Ferrari.

21. She realized, as she looked at him, that she shouldn't (say) anything, at least not on Christmas Eve.

4. Use *must* or *should* and the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. Henry was deported for having an expired visa. He _____ (have) his visa renewed long ago.

2. Juliette was absent for the first time yesterday. She _____ (be) sick.

3. The photos are black. The X rays at the airport _____ (damage) them.

4. John isn't here yet. He _____ (forget) about our meeting.

5. Carmen did very well in the exam. She _____ (study) very hard.

6. Jeanette did very badly in the exam. She _____ (study) harder.

7. Jeman called us as soon as his wife gave birth to a baby. He _____ (be) very happy.

8. Eve had to pay \$5 because she wrote a bad check. She _____ (deposit) her money before she wrote a check.

9. Alex has failed his exam. He _____ (study) better.

10. Beatrice got a parking ticket. She _____ (not, park) in a reserved spot since she had no permit.

11. Hello, Eileen. Sorry I'm late, I had a house call to make, but I _____ (call). My apologies.

12. He _____ (die) almost instantaneously.

13. Why _____ she (worry) about Sophie's dad?

14. It is quite true, I never talk when I am working, and never listen either, and it _____ (be) dreadfully tedious for my unfortunate sitters.

15. I _____ never (mention) to Dr. Logue that Harvey Magim seemed to recognize his wife at the end.

5. Translate into English.

1. Вам следует быть более внимательным и не делать никаких ошибок.
2. С какой стати вы должны делать все сами? Ваша дочь может помочь вам.
3. Джек, должно быть, придет завтра.
4. Вам бы следовало обратиться за советом к друзьям.
5. Напрасно ты ему звонила. Нужно было идти прямо туда.
6. Вы не должны были беспокоиться.
7. Вам надо было прочитать книгу в прошлом году.
8. Откуда я могу знать, нужно это делать или нет.
9. Вам следовало сходить туда и поговорить с ними.
10. Вам следовало бы извиниться: вы не правы.

SELF-CHECK 7

Choose the right variant.

1. 'Take some of the conceit out of him,' he gurgled. 'Out of who?' asked Barbara, knowing perfectly well that she ... have said 'whom?'

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A must | C was to |
| B needed to | D should |

2. I'm sorry I'm late. I ... go to the dentist's. I had a terrible toothache.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A need to | C must |
| B had to | D could |

3. Tell the children they ... shout. The baby is sleeping.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A needn't | C don't need to |
| B don't have to | D mustn't |

4. That was a bit of blow, I ... never have taken my wife to his party.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A must | C should |
| B could | D had to |

5. My mother ... get up early any more. She has recently retired.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A mustn't | C shouldn't |
| B doesn't have to | D isn't to |

6. Of course I'm all right. Why ... I be?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A shouldn't | C mustn't |
| B needn't | D don't I have to |

7. – What time are you going? – Well, I'm ready, so I ... as well go now.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A can | C must |
| B should | D might |

20. You have got plenty of time. You ... hurry.
A mustn't C needn't
B can't D haven't to
21. – I'm sorry, Alex. – Why ... you be sorry? You have done nothing wrong.
A need C must
B should D can
22. According to the contract, the goods ... arrive at the port next Monday.
A should C have to
B must D are to
23. If Ann had called at his office yesterday, she ... have found him there.
A might C should
B must D need
24. You ... help your friend. He is in trouble.
A need C should
B have to D are to
25. I think you ... have told her you were sorry.
A must C had to
B should D needed to
26. You ... have left London without visiting Hyde Park.
A mustn't C didn't have to
B weren't to D shouldn't
27. I stepped aside so that she ... go in.
A could C should
B must D had to
28. This dish ... be really delicious as it has been prepared by Mother.
A has to C is to
B should D needs to
29. We ... have driven to the city in two hours if we hadn't stopped for lunch.
A should C could
B must D need
30. My friends ... meet in the café tomorrow.
A are to C need to
B have to D must

The Modal Verb OUGHT

The modal verb *ought* has the following meanings:

1. Moral obligation, moral duty.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'следует, должен'. Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

You ought to help your mother with your salary and not squander your money.

You ought to help your sister. She has some difficulty with her studies.

2. Advice, desirability.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'следует, желательно'.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

'You ought to allow yourself more than enough time to park the car out of view of the farmhouse before Fran Simmons arrives,' Cal cautioned.

She really ought to get a cell phone, Morgan concluded. And she ought to keep an umbrella in the Jeep.

3. Reproach, criticism, disapproval.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'следовало бы, желательно было бы'.

Continuous infinitives denote present actions. Perfect infinitives denote past actions.

'The county police ought to have made something of that,' he said.

Charts, her nemesis. She'd brought home a stack, and she really ought to be working on them right now.

4. Supposition implying probability.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'должно быть, скорее всего, очевидно, вероятно'.

Indefinite infinitives denote present or future actions. Perfect infinitives denote past actions.

*Black Beauty is the horse that **ought** to win the race.
A year from now you **ought** to start making a little money.*

EXERCISES

1. State the meaning of the modal verb *ought* in the following sentences.

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, then I suppose I **oughtn't** to have told you.
7. I want to tell Constance something she **ought** to know.
8. You know how keen I'm to start. There **ought** to be opportunities here.
9. I think you **ought** to write to your mother.
10. All the same I think you **ought** to apologize to the lady.

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

1. 'You ought (get) a stroller,' Allison suggested. 'It's a lot more convenient than hauling the car seat around.'
2. You were right. It was enteric fever. I ought (shoot) for not recognizing it.
3. Andrew felt he ought (convince).
4. I'm going to do what we ought (do) a week ago.
5. Ann is getting very shaky, she ought (have) a doctor.
6. I think, Miss Larson, that there is something you ought (tell).
7. She looked up at him. 'Anything more? I ought (go) now.'
8. I suppose a doctor ought (see) her tomorrow.
9. Probably, the house ought (surround) by a thick forest of roses.
10. Mr. Garfield ought never (let) him go off alone the way he did.
11. His face had misled me into thinking him a family servant. I ought (look) at the clothes too.
12. He certainly ought (promote) when he marries Ruth.
13. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought (give) over thinking of her own beauty.

14. 'He is just what a young man ought (be),' said she, 'sensible, good-humoured, lively.'

15. If there's any way at all to make things right with your dad, you ought (do) it.

3. Translate the sentences into English using the modal verb *ought*.

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

2. Вам нужно было пользоваться словарем, вы не сделали бы так 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 не следовало говорить такие вещи в ее присутствии.

7. Завтра день рождения твоей сестры. Я думаю, что ты должен подарить ей что-нибудь.

8. Я должна была поздравить его вчера, но совсем забыла о его дне рождения.

9. Я считаю, что мне следует сказать им правду.

10. Если у тебя болит зуб, тебе следует обратиться к врачу.

4. Revise the modal verbs. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мне очень жаль, но я должен идти. Я должен встретить Бетти у кино. Уже семь! Она, должно быть, уже ждет меня. Мне придется взять такси.

2. Его дом должны были снести, и ему пришлось переехать в другой район.

3. Я смогла разобрать, сколько там было людей, хотя и было темно.

4. Не надо было так разговаривать с ним: он же старше вас.

5. Соседи, наверное, спят. Не стоит так громко включать телевизор.

6. Надо было подумать об этом раньше; теперь этого не исправить.

7. Ты зря заказал номер в гостинице. У нас есть комната для гостей.

8. Не могли бы вы помочь мне закончить работу? Мне, может быть, придется уехать завтра вечером.

9. Неужели вы им поверили? Они, скорее всего, пошутили над вами.

10. Операция должна была состояться 10-го, но ее пришлось отложить.

11. Утром мы остались дома, а вечером мы должны были обедать с Гринами.

12. Его нет дома, он, очевидно, еще работает.

13. Вам пришлось взять такси, не так ли? А кто должен был вас встретить?

14. Я думаю, что вам не следует обращать на это внимания.

15. Я жил близко от университета, и мне не приходилось вставать рано.

SELF-CHECK 8

Choose the right variant.

1. I work for an international company, so I often ... travel abroad.

A have to

C should

B must

D ought to

2. I ... go to see my aunt. She has fallen ill.

A have to

C ought to

B must

D can

3. John ... have called Mary last night, she was sleeping.

A mustn't

C didn't need to

B wasn't to

D shouldn't

4. You ... have been so careless while driving such a speedy car.

A mustn't

C didn't have to

B oughtn't to

D didn't need to

5. You ... see him as soon as possible. He is in a difficult situation and needs your help.

A ought to

C have to

B need

D may

6. Jane left before the end of the film. She ... go home early.

A ought to

C had to

B must

D need to

7. You ... be speaking more clearly.

A must

C have to

B ought to

D need

8. Everything is white. It ... have been snowing at night.

A had to

C was to

B need

D must

9. Why ... he say so if he doesn't mean it?

A should

C need

B ought to

D must

23. Your face seems familiar to me. We ... have met somewhere.
A must C had to
B can D were to
24. If you have a true friend, you ... tell him the truth.
A need C ought to
B have to D may
25. They ... have come an hour ago. Where are they?
A must C may
B were to D need
26. 'She ... see a doctor,' said Mrs. Field in her most decided voice.
A ought to C may
B can D need to
27. She spoke in a very low voice, but I ... understand what she said.
A must C ought to
B had to D could
28. We ... have checked everything before leaving.
A must C need
B ought to D had to
29. I am so tired. I ... sleep for a week.
A have to C ought to
B should D could
30. Mary ... have gone earlier last night. She is really exhausted today.
A must C should
B had to D was to

The Modal Verb SHALL

The modal verb *shall* has the following meanings:

1. Promise, oath.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'обязательно, непременно' or it may not be translated.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

'You know, Rebecca, I shall always be your friend, and love you as a sister,' said Amelia.

I shall do nothing more today, unless I have an answer to my advertisement.

2. Compulsion, order.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'должен, нельзя' or it may not be translated.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

Amelia flung the bottle crashing into the fire-place. 'He shall not have any medicine but that which Mr. Pestler sends for him.'

He shan't prevent us from working at the problem.

3. Threat, warning.

In this meaning the modal verb is not translated into Russian.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

'That's the last time!' she cried. 'You shall never see me again!'

You shall fail at the exam if you don't work hard.

4. Offer.

In this meaning the modal verb is not translated into Russian.

Only the interrogative type of sentences is used.

An indefinite active infinitive is used after the modal verb.

They were approaching the station. Lou stopped, jumped out and opened the door. 'Shall I pick you up this evening, Ms. Whitehall?'

– Shall I get you a chair? – Yes, please.

EXERCISES

1. State the meaning of the modal verb *shall* in the following sentences.

1. He **shan't** bother you much: at home he will be in the nursery.
2. And now I must go, dear. **Shall** I call for you tomorrow?
3. The world **shall** yet hear of Pitt Crawley.
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. You may assure yourself that no ungenerous reproach **shall** ever pass my lips when we are married.
7. 'Paul's on the line. Do you want to talk to him, or **shall** I tell him you're busy?'
8. Don't go. I consent. The report **shall** be withdrawn.
9. 'If anything happens to her ...' – 'Nothing **shall** happen to her!'
10. Give me back this letter. I'll take it from you by force. You **shall not** leave my room till I have got it.
11. 'You may depend upon it, Madam,' said Miss Bingley, with cold civility, 'that Miss Bennet **shall** receive every possible attention while she remains with us.'
12. 'But depend upon it, Mr. Collins,' she added, 'that Lizzy **shall** be brought to reason. I will speak to her about it myself directly.'
13. The woman who marries him cannot have a proper way of thinking. You **shall** not defend her, though it is Charlotte Lucas.
14. '**Shall** we ask your cousin the reason of this?' said Elizabeth.

2. Translate into English.

1. Не ешь так много мороженого. У тебя заболит горло.
2. Мне позвонить или ты сама зайдешь ко мне?
3. Дать ли ответ сегодня или можно подождать несколько дней?
4. Вы останетесь здесь, иначе он будет вне себя от гнева.
5. Приготовить вам свежий чай?
6. Если он не будет слушаться, он будет наказан.
7. Вы ответите за свои поступки.
8. Вы сделаете так, как вам сказали.
9. Вы закажите это лекарство немедленно.
10. Сейчас ты выпьешь этот горячий чай.
11. Не ходи без головного убора в такую холодную погоду. Ты простудишься и заболеешь!

9. 'Bella ... be leaving Dover now,' she said.
A need C has to
B must D shall
10. You ... be sorry, Helen, if you don't stop cutting lectures.
A must C need
B have to D shall
11. I knew I ... have expected you to understand. But that's okay. Bye.
A shouldn't C didn't have to
B needn't D mustn't
12. After dinner they met in the lounge to decide what ... to be done next.
A must C should
B was D need
13. You show little interest in most of the subjects. You ... be ashamed of your ignorance later on.
A need C shall
B must D will have to
14. He hoped the roof wasn't going to fall in, although he ... be warmer if it did.
A shall C had to
B should D might
15. How did he die? – He ... have fallen from his horse.
A had to C was to
B must D can
16. ... I help you to carry the books? They seem to be very heavy.
A Shall C Must
B Could D Need
17. You ... excuse your absence to anyone except me.
A haven't to C needn't
B can't D mustn't
18. On the following day they ... take the train immediately after the ceremony.
A needed C ought to
B had to D were to
19. You ... prevent us from working at the problem
A shan't C don't have to
B needn't D don't need to
20. He said that Gary ... simply have dozed off sitting at his desk.
A needed C shall
B might D was to

21. 'That is very true,' replied Elizabeth, 'and I ... easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine.'

A must C had to

B shall D could

22. ... she start speaking on the topic?

A Need C Shall

B Could D Ought

23. I must say that you ... have shown more consideration.

A need C shall

B should D must

24. Everything was fine. You ... have worried.

A mustn't C needn't

B weren't to D mightn't

25. Tell him he ... be punished for his behaviour.

A shall C has to

B could D needs to

26. She ... help thinking about Matt that afternoon.

A shouldn't C mustn't

B couldn't D needn't

27. Uncle Vernon ... still have been able to make his deal – if it hadn't been for the owl.

A must C need

B should D might

28. – I'm tired after the exams. – Keep your chin up! You ... get a good rest during the holidays.

A will have to C could

B shall D need

29. He gave orders that he ... be disturbed after dinner.

A needn't C wasn't to

B shouldn't D didn't have to

30. ... I pull down the blinds?

A Shall C Must

B Could D Need

The Modal Verb WILL

The modal verb *will* has the following meanings:

1. Willingness, intension, determination.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'обязательно, непременно, охотно'.

The form 'will' denotes present actions, the form 'would' denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*If you **will** wait for me I'll be very grateful.*

*I **will** be there to help.*

*You've just buried yourself, in work, and pain and grief. I can help you climb out of all that, if you **will** let me.*

2. Resistance, refusal.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'не буду, отказываюсь, не хочу' or it may not be translated.

The form 'will' denotes present actions, the form 'would' denotes past actions.

Only the negative type of sentences is used.

An indefinite active infinitive is used after the modal verb.

*Nothing **will** induce me to stir a step to help you. You have come to the wrong man.*

*She **would** not listen to her daughter's proposal of being carried home; neither did the apothecary, who arrived about the same time, think it at all advisable.*

*I couldn't explain anything because the words **wouldn't** come.*

3. Request, offer.

In this meaning the modal verb is not translated into Russian.

Only the interrogative type of sentences is used.

An indefinite active infinitive is used after the modal verb.

Both forms 'will' and 'would' are used but the form 'would' is more polite.

***Will** you have some more coffee?*

*Turn the stereo down a couple of hundred decibels, **would** you, please? Marina's friend intervened, and asked if she **would** see her quickly, and she agreed.*

4. Command.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'должен' or it may not be translated.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*You **will** go in there and tell him that the game is up.
You **will** do it at once.*

5. Habitual, repeated actions.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'обычно' or it may not be translated.

The form 'will' denotes present actions, the form 'would' denotes past actions.

Indefinite active or indefinite passive infinitives are used after the modal verb.

*The foyer was large. When they had large parties they **would** serve cocktails there before dinner.*

*Sometimes when he reached the hospital grounds he **would** take a brisk stroll before settling down at his desk.*

6. Inevitability, characteristic behaviour, something naturally expected.

In this meaning the modal verb is not translated into Russian.

An indefinite active infinitive is used after the modal verb.

*He asked questions about everything, as inquiring youth **will** do.
Truth **will** come out.*

7. Disapproval of something expected.

In this meaning only the form 'would' is used. It is found mainly in responses. It may be translated into Russian 'этого и следовало ожидать, это в его характере'.

An indefinite active infinitive is used after the modal verb.

*'He refused to help.' – 'Oh, yes, he **would**.'*

EXERCISES

1. Speak on the meaning expressed by the modal verb *will (would)*.

1. If you **will** allow me, I will copy your remarks into my diary.
2. 'It's Sam.' His voice cracked slightly. 'I don't know what's bothering her. She **won't** take a bottle – I've been trying all day, but she **won't** eat.'
3. 'Do as I say.' – 'I **will not**. Why are you listening and saying nothing?'
4. **Will** you clear away the dinner things?
5. He **would** spend hours lying absolutely still, watching his window still.
6. I **will not** go till you listen to me.
7. 'I was hoping to find you here, Mr. Bush. I wanted to have a talk with you.' – '**Will** you sit down?'
8. Uncle Jack, if you don't shake hands with Ernest I **will** never forgive you.
9. Gary told him that Molly had been at their home in Cape Cod all week and **wouldn't** talk to him when he called.
10. The ex-Colonel **would** sit for hours in his brother's house very silent, and thinking and doing as little as possible.
11. '**Would** you like your girls to read them?' asked Mrs. Encombe.
12. **Will** you tell her that if there is anything else she wishes to see I'll bring it?
13. I asked her, but she **wouldn't** tell me at first.
14. He used to take him out of mornings, when they **would** go to the stables together and to the Park.
15. Alyson, go make sure there's some ice in the freezer, **will** you?
16. Laurie tried to pull her hand away, but he **wouldn't** let go.
17. Sometimes, when she was sure her parents were asleep, Molly **would** tiptoe downstairs and stand in the doorway of the study.
18. Darlin', this may be the middle of nowhere, but we know how to eat. Hell – take the sauce, **will** you?
19. I called your home because I had to talk to him, and he **wouldn't** see me at the hospital.
20. He had known her since she was a child and **would** sometimes come to dinner at the club with her parents.
21. Diana **wouldn't** see any of their friends. And eventually most of them stopped calling.

2. Translate into English.

1. Я сам извинюсь за тебя перед Аней.
2. Я обязательно зайду к вам завтра.

6. I want to hear you're training hard, Potter, or I ... change my mind about punishing you.

A should C must

B would D may

7. All during high school Pete ... call and take me out for a burger.

A needed C must

B would D ought to

8. You may come if you ... want, but you won't find the meeting interesting.

A will C are to

B shall D have to

9. Where is Kate? She ... have gone away. She has told me to come at five.

A shouldn't C needn't

B wouldn't D can't

10. We've already prepared the room for our guests. They ... arrive tomorrow.

A must C have to

B are to D shall

11. He ... fish for hours without catching anything.

A had to C would

B needed to D was to

12. You ... have changed at the wrong station, that's why it took you so long to get there.

A must C need

B would D could

13. ... he have got into an accident? He is such a careful driver.

A Must C Shall

B Can D Should

14. ... you like me to take you over the cathedral?' she asked without a word of introduction.

A Can C Need

B Shall D Would

15. When I came up to the shop, it was closed. I ... have come a bit earlier.

A must C would

B could D ought to

16. You look tanned. You ... have been to Egypt.

A need C must

B can D would

29. I guess it was too much for them. You were right, we ... have told them.

A wouldn't

C mustn't

B couldn't

D shouldn't

30. No matter what time of day I went to the store, I ... find him sitting there on the steps.

A will

C had to

B would

D might

The Modal Verb DARE

The verb *dare* may be used as a regular or defective modal verb.

As a defective modal verb it has two forms 'dare' and 'dared' and is followed by a bare infinitive. Negative and interrogative sentences are formed without auxiliary verbs.

'O Rebecca, Rebecca, for shame!' cried Miss Sedley. 'How dare you have such wicked, revengeful thoughts?'

*It was as close as Morgan **dared** come to bringing up the violent emotions she knew Sophie harbored.*

As a regular modal verb it is followed by an infinitive with particle *to*. Negative and interrogative sentences are formed with the help of auxiliary verbs.

*Morgan's reaction to any illness that **dared** to threaten her busy life had always been to ignore the symptoms until they went away.*

*The feelings were so deep that even with him she **didn't dare** to bring them to the surface.*

It has the following meanings:

1. To have impudence.

In this meaning 'dare' is used only as a defective modal verb. It is rendered into Russian 'смечь, иметь наглость'.

*How **dare** you deceive me!*

*How **dare** you behave like that in your parents' house, and talk to any of us like that? Who the hell do you think you are?*

*How **dare** you make assumptions about our life, or our future?*

2. To have courage.

In this meaning the modal verb is rendered into Russian 'осмеливаться'. Both regular and defective forms of the modal verb are used.

*You are over-scrupulous, surely. I **dare** say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you.*

*Elizabeth suspected herself to be the first creature who **had** ever **dared** to trifle with so much dignified impertinence.*

EXERCISES

1. Decide whether the modal verb *dare* is used as a defective or a regular verb in the following examples.

1. How **dare** you ask me, of all men in the world, to mix myself up in this horror?

2. To drive with that lady in the carriage was an awful rite: he sat up in the back seat, and **did not dare** to speak.

3. She laughed shocked. 'How **dare** he tease her?'

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

5. I have been off my head ever since the blow fell. Now I am clear again, though I **dare** not think of it too much for fear of a relapse.

6. 'You, impudent boy, how **dare** you speak to me like that!' cried she.

7. 'Is it serious?' She was close to him, and had worked for him for so long, that she **dared** to ask him questions no one else would.

8. I have never seen an individual who **has dared** in my own house to question my authority.

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?'

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the modal verb *dare*.

1. I suppose you are right.

2. He had no courage to open that letter.

3. I suppose you can help me a bit.

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

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

6. I suppose this task is too difficult.

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

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

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

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

11. How can you be so impertinent as to interfere in their conversation?

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

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

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

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

3. Translate into English.

1. Как ты смеешь разговаривать со мной таким тоном?
2. «Не смейте бить ребенка», – закричал Майк и бросился к Питеру.
3. Девочка разбила любимую чашку матери и не осмелилась сказать ей об этом.
4. Бекки знала, что учитель 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 неправы.
8. Она не отважилась признаться в своей ошибке даже самой себе.
9. Она была вне себя от ярости, когда Мэнсон отважился напомнить ей, что она не заплатила ему жалованье.
10. Как ты смеешь напоминать мне об этом случае?

REVISION

1. Supply the necessary modal verbs for the following sentences.

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

16. It cost her everything she had in her soul to ask him that, but she _____ (необходимо) to know it.

17. 'We're doing everything we _____ (можем),' he promised, but it soon became evident that there really was nothing they _____ (могли) do.'

2. Insert the modal verbs in the correct form.

1. I _____ as well clean up. I'm certain nobody is going to eat anything now.

2. When he was drunk, he used to beat his wife and daughter; and the next morning he _____ rail at the world for its neglect of his genius.

3. It is a silly habit, I _____ say, but somehow it seems to bring a great deal of romance into one's life.

4. I _____ not understand the expression of her face.

5. 'Have you heard of your husband?' 'No, I haven't heard a word. He _____ be dead for all I know.'

6. 'It is better to know as little as possible of the defects of the person with whom you _____ to pass your life.'

7. I'm afraid I _____ to get home, I have a lot of work to do.

8. You _____ come and see us one day.

9. I suppose there are the penalties of greatness I can quite understand that you _____ think of your patients first.

10. Margaret said, 'I suppose you really _____ go to Montreal tonight, Jamie.'

11. 'You _____ be two of the silliest girls in the country. I have suspected it some time, but I am now convinced.'

12. 'I'm sorry,' he said softly. 'I _____ not have said all those things.'

13. 'We're stuck, right? And we _____ to get to school, haven't we? And even underage wizards are allowed to use magic if it's a real emergency.'

14. I _____ have a further proof of the success of Poirot's tactics.

15. 'You _____ compete,' he said. 'You never did.'

16. I decided that the bell _____ be out of order and I wondered what to do next. I _____ either call out, or bang on the door, or throw stones at the window.

17. 'She _____ be calling you,' he growled, but she surprised them both by calling to apologize later that night.

3. Combine the modal verbs with the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. 'My dear Mrs. Crawley, it must (to cost) a little fortune,' Lady Jane said, looking down at her own lace, which was not nearly so good.

2. What am I (to do) on the occasion? It seems a hopeless business.

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

4. Sometimes when a baby won't (to eat), you have to force her to. You can (to use) a syringe without a needle to squirt fluid down her throat.

5. You ought not (to speak) in this way, either of Mrs. Willoughby or my sister then.

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

7. 'Your shoes are new,' he said. 'You could not (to have) them more than a few weeks.'

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

9. We can't (to do) anything about it. Anyway, he ought (to leave) in about a week.

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

11. It might (to be) worse. He had expected more than this.

12. She dared not even (to mention) that gentleman. Her curiosity, however, was unexpectedly relieved.

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

14. Can't you (to do) something to stop it? You have some influence over her. You must (to see) that the thing's preposterous.

15. He must (to realize) that we could not (to help) overhearing what had happened.

16. There's a woman coming this evening to apply for the housekeeper position, so Sophie needs (to be) home.

17. She loved her sisters with a deep, solid affection, and yet she always felt she had (to do) something more than they did.

4. Translate into English.

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

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

3. Зря ты пришел. Собрание отменили.

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

5. How ... you open my letter?
A dare C must
B will D shall
6. I haven't phoned Ann for ages. I ... phone her tonight.
A can C may
B should D dare
7. The boss said I ... be at work at nine.
A can C shall
B may D had to
8. Alex didn't do his work on time. He ... have done it long ago.
A can C need
B should D must
9. Ann came up to her husband's room, and for a while ... enter.
A shouldn't C dared not
B mustn't D needn't
10. After saving their money for three years, the Stogovs ... buy a new car.
A could C were able to
B had to D must
11. – ... I go shopping after breakfast? – Yes, we need some food.
A Shall C Dare
B Ought D Might
12. The dog started to bark loudly, it ... have found the traces.
A had to C was to
B must D need
13. You have been reading for four hours. This book ... be absorbing.
A is to C should
B need to D has to
14. If you leave the matter unsolved, you ... have a problem in a couple of days.
A must C need
B will have to D shall
15. He ... send her a message.
A dared not to C ought
B shall not D didn't dare to
16. I don't think you ... go out without your raincoat on as it looks like rain.
A should C need
B can D ought

17. They hate each other. They ... be in love.

A mustn't C needn't

B can't D won't

18. – ... I use your computer? – Yes, do, please.

A Must C May

B Shall D Dare

19. I ... look up a lot of words in the dictionary as it was a very difficult text.

A should C had to

B must D could

20. It is because of Tom that we are late. We ... have agreed on an earlier train.

A ought to C need

B must D were to

21. Jack has already cleaned his bicycle so he ... do it tomorrow.

A isn't to C oughtn't to

B shouldn't D won't have to

22. It ... be freezing tomorrow.

A must C shall

B is likely to D is to

23. You ... try to crack nuts with your teeth.

A needn't C shouldn't

B oughtn't D mayn't

24. He had known her since she was a child and ... sometimes come to dinner at the club with her parents.

A would C ought to

B should D had to

25. He ... speak and he kept silent.

A mustn't C shall not

B dared not D will not

26. He ... have called Allison. She had made it clear that she didn't want to hear from him.

A needn't C shouldn't

B wouldn't D didn't have to

27. He is the best student in the group. He ... become a highly qualified specialist.

A must C has to

B is to D dare

28. Greg ... have laughed at my mistakes.

A oughtn't to

C needn't

B mustn't

D wasn't to

29. Students ... miss classes without a valid reason.

A needn't

C mustn't

B won't

D don't have to

30. She passed me without speaking. She ... have greeted me.

A must

C had to

B would

D might

SELF-CHECK KEYS

SELF-CHECK 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 5. A | 9. C | 13. C | 17. B |
| 2. A | 6. A | 10. A | 14. D | 18. C |
| 3. D | 7. C | 11. D | 15. A | 19. D |
| 4. B | 8. D | 12. B | 16. D | 20. A |

SELF-CHECK 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. D | 9. B | 13. C | 17. C |
| 2. C | 6. D | 10. A | 14. A | 18. D |
| 3. B | 7. A | 11. D | 15. D | 19. B |
| 4. B | 8. C | 12. C | 16. A | 20. A |

SELF-CHECK 3

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. D | 16. C | 21. B | 26. D |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. A | 17. A | 22. A | 27. C |
| 3. C | 8. D | 13. B | 18. D | 23. B | 28. C |
| 4. D | 9. A | 14. D | 19. B | 24. C | 29. A |
| 5. A | 10. C | 15. A | 20. C | 25. A | 30. B |

SELF-CHECK 4

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. D | 11. B | 16. A | 21. A | 26. A |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. A | 17. B | 22. D | 27. D |
| 3. A | 8. D | 13. D | 18. A | 23. D | 28. C |
| 4. B | 9. A | 14. C | 19. D | 24. B | 29. B |
| 5. C | 10. C | 15. C | 20. C | 25. C | 30. D |

SELF-CHECK 5

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. C | 16. B | 21. C | 26. C |
| 2. A | 7. C | 12. A | 17. B | 22. A | 27. B |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. A | 18. D | 23. B | 28. D |
| 4. C | 9. B | 14. D | 19. A | 24. D | 29. A |
| 5. D | 10. D | 15. C | 20. C | 25. A | 30. C |

SELF-CHECK 6

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. D | 16. D | 21. C | 26. A |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. B | 17. A | 22. D | 27. C |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. C | 18. B | 23. B | 28. D |
| 4. C | 9. C | 14. A | 19. D | 24. A | 29. A |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. D | 20. A | 25. B | 30. D |

SELF-CHECK 7

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. B | 16. A | 21. B | 26. D |
| 2. B | 7. D | 12. D | 17. D | 22. D | 27. A |
| 3. D | 8. A | 13. A | 18. A | 23. A | 28. B |
| 4. C | 9. B | 14. D | 19. B | 24. C | 29. C |
| 5. B | 10. C | 15. C | 20. C | 25. B | 30. A |

SELF-CHECK 8

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. C | 11. C | 16. B | 21. D | 26. A |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. B | 17. D | 22. C | 27. D |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. D | 18. C | 23. A | 28. B |
| 4. B | 9. A | 14. A | 19. B | 24. C | 29. D |
| 5. A | 10. D | 15. C | 20. A | 25. B | 30. C |

SELF-CHECK 9

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. A | 11. A | 16. A | 21. D | 26. B |
| 2. C | 7. C | 12. B | 17. C | 22. C | 27. D |
| 3. D | 8. D | 13. C | 18. D | 23. B | 28. B |
| 4. A | 9. B | 14. D | 19. A | 24. C | 29. C |
| 5. B | 10. D | 15. B | 20. B | 25. A | 30. A |

SELF-CHECK 10

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D | 11. C | 16. C | 21. A | 26. A |
| 2. A | 7. B | 12. A | 17. A | 22. B | 27. C |
| 3. C | 8. A | 13. B | 18. B | 23. C | 28. B |
| 4. B | 9. D | 14. D | 19. D | 24. C | 29. D |
| 5. A | 10. B | 15. D | 20. A | 25. D | 30. B |

SELF-CHECK 11

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B | 11. A | 16. A | 21. D | 26. C |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. B | 17. B | 22. B | 27. B |
| 3. C | 8. B | 13. C | 18. C | 23. C | 28. A |
| 4. D | 9. C | 14. D | 19. C | 24. A | 29. C |
| 5. A | 10. C | 15. D | 20. A | 25. B | 30. D |

Электронный архив библиотеки МГУ имени А.М. Кулешова

Список использованных источников

1. Блинова, С. И. Тесты и контрольные работы по грамматике английского языка : учебное пособие / С. И. Блинова. – Санкт-Петербург : Союз, 2002. – 256 с.
2. Борисенко, Т. И. Тесты по грамматике английского языка для абитуриентов : учебное пособие / Т. И. Борисенко, Т. В. Валентий. – Москва : Лист Нью, 2003. – 368 с.
3. Грамматика английского языка. Морфология. Синтаксис / Н. А. Кобрина [и другие] – Санкт-Петербург : Союз , 2006. – 496 с.
4. Дроздова, Т. Ю. Английская грамматика: Теория и практика = English Grammar: Reference and Practice : учебное пособие для старшеклассников и студентов неязыковых вузов / Т. Ю. Дроздова, А. И. Берестова, В. Г. Маилова. – 9-е издание, исправлено и дополнено – Санкт-Петербург : Антология, 2004. – 400 с.
5. Качалова, К. Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами / К. Н. Качалова, Е. Е. Израилевич. – Москва : ЛадКом, 2008. – 720 с.
6. Кошманова, И. И. Тесты по английскому языку. – 3-е изд. – Москва : Айрис-пресс , 2003. – 256 с.
7. Модальные глаголы в английской речи : учебное пособие для студентов институтов и факультетов иностранных языков / А. П. Грызулина [и другие] – Москва : Высшая школа , 1986. – 120 с.
8. Практическая грамматика английского языка (2 курс) : учебное пособие для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков / Г. П. Богуславская [и другие] – Минск : Высшэйшая школа , 1985. – 240 с.
9. Романова, Л. И. Практическая грамматика английского языка. – 2-е изд. – Москва : Айрис-пресс , 2003. – 384 с.
10. Романова, Л. И. Английская грамматика в тестах. – 2-е изд. – Москва : Айрис-пресс , 2005. – 352 с.
11. Сидоренко, Г. И. Тесты по английскому языку / Г. И. Сидоренко, И. А. Клыс. – Минск : Лексис , 2003. – 144 с.
12. Тарнаева, Л. П. Тесты по грамматике английского языка / Л. П. Тарнаева. – Санкт-Петербург : Союз, 2000. – 192 с.
13. Хведчяня, Л. В. Практическая грамматика современного английского языка / Л. В. Хведчяня, Р. В. Хорень, И. В. Крюковская. – 2-е изд. стереотип. – Минск : Книжный дом, 2005. – 688 с.
14. Arnold, J. Father found / J. Arnold. – New York : Harlequin Enterprises Ltd, 1997. – 304 p.
15. Austen, J. Pride and prejudice / J. Austen. – London : Penguin Books Ltd, 1994. – 299 p.
16. Hutchinson, B. The baby doctor / B. Hutchinson. – New York : Harlequin Enterprises Ltd, 1997. – 304 p.
17. Clark, M. H. We'll meet again / M. H. Clark. – New York : Pocket Books, 2000. – 369 p.

18. Dickens, Ch. *Oliver Twist* / Ch. Dickens. – London : Penguin Books Ltd, 1994. – 511 p.
19. Doyle, A. C. *The adventures of Sherlock Holmes* / A. C. Doyle. – London : Penguin Books Ltd, 1994. – 302 p.
20. Doyle, A. C. *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* / A. C. Doyle. – London : Penguin Books Ltd, 2011. – 307 p.
21. James, E. *Doctors in the house* / E. James. – New York : Harlequin Enterprises Ltd, 1997. – 304 p.
22. Rowling, J. K. *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* / J. K. Rowling. – New York : Arthur A. Levine Books, 1998. – 309 p.
23. Steel, D. *Special Delivery* / D. Steel. – New York : Dell Publishing, 1997. – 232 p.
24. Steel, D. *Mixed Blessings* / D. Steel. – New York : Dell Publishing, 1992. – 416 p.
25. Thackeray, W. M. *Vanity Fair* / W. M. Thackeray. – London : Penguin Books Ltd, 1994. – 672 p.
26. Thomson, A. J. *A Practical English Grammar* / A. J. Thomson, A. V. Martinet. – 4th ed. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2002. – 383 p.
27. Wilde, O. *The Picture of Dorian Gray* / O. Wilde. – London : Penguin Books Ltd, 1994. – 256 p.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА.....	3
MODAL VERBS	4
The Modal Verb CAN.....	5
SELF-CHECK 1	16
The Modal Verb MAY.....	18
SELF-CHECK 2	24
The Modal Verb MUST	26
SELF-CHECK 3	34
The Modal Verb HAVE	38
SELF-CHECK 4	41
The Modal Verb BE	44
SELF-CHECK 5	50
The Modal Verb NEED.....	53
SELF-CHECK 6	56
The Modal Verb SHOULD	60
SELF-CHECK 7	64
The Modal Verb OUGHT	67
SELF-CHECK 8	70
The Modal Verb SHALL.....	73
SELF-CHECK 9	75
The Modal Verb WILL.....	78
SELF-CHECK 10	81
The Modal Verb DARE.....	85
REVISION	88
SELF-CHECK 11	91
SELF-CHECK KEYS.....	95
Список использованных источников	97

Учебное издание

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

MODAL VERBS

Учебно-методическое пособие

Авторы - составители:

Голякевич Наталья Дмитриевна

Зубрий Сергей Петрович

Технический редактор *А. Г. Роскач*
Компьютерная верстка *С. А. Кирильчик*

Подписано в печать 16.01.2023. Формат 60x84/16.

Гарнитура Times New Roman. Усл.-печ. л. 5,9.

Уч.-изд. л. 6,6. Тираж 35 экз. Заказ № 7.

Учреждение образования “Могилевский государственный университет
имени А. А. Кулешова”, 212022, Могилев, Космонавтов, 1.

Свидетельство ГРИИРПИ № 1/131 от 03.01.2014 г.

Отпечатано в издательском отделе
МГУ имени А. А. Кулешова, 212022, Могилев, Космонавтов, 1.