

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
БЕЛАРУСЬ**

Учреждение образования
“Томельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины”

Кафедра теории и практики английского языка

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**МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В
РАЗГОВОРНОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ**

Практическое пособие
по грамматике английского языка

Гомель 2004

М 744

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Рекомендовано к изданию научно-методическим советом
учреждения образования “Гомельский государственный
университет имени Франциска Скорины” 29 сентября 2004
года, протокол № 1.

Протопопова А.Е., Насон Н.В., Хрущева Е.И.

М 744 Модальные глаголы в разговорном английском: Практ.
пособие для II курса спец. “Белорусский язык и литература”
со специализацией “Английский язык”/ Авт. – сост.:
А.Е.Протопопова, Н.В.Насон, Е.И.Хрущева; Мин.
образования Республики Беларусь УО “ГГУ им.Ф. Скорины”
– Гомель, 2004. – 60 с.

Практическое пособие по грамматике английского
языка рассматривает случаи употребления различных
модальных глаголов в современном разговорном английском
языке. Пособие предназначено для студентов II курса
специальности I – 21 05 01 “Белорусский язык и литература”
со специализацией I – 21 05 01 06 “Английский язык”.

УДК 802.0 – 5 (075.8)

ББК 81.432.1 – 923.2

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Введение

Практическое пособие по грамматике английского языка предназначено для студентов II курса специальности “Английский язык” при изучении темы: “Модальные глаголы в современном английском языке”. Пособие разделено на две части: первая часть пособия содержит описание определенного грамматического материала по теме, то есть описание случаев употребления модальных глаголов, и серию упражнений для закрепления. Во вторую часть пособия включены упражнения, направленные на развитие и закрепление грамматических навыков говорения. Все упражнения имеют коммуникативную направленность, сгруппированы по принципу «от простого к сложному». В конце пособия даются обобщающие упражнения для повторения и контроля. При составлении данного пособия авторы широко использовали литературу по теме, изданную в последние годы в СНГ и за рубежом.

MODALS

PART ONE

Focus 1. Uses of Can, Could and Be able to

Can has many different uses. Sometimes **be able to** is used instead of **can**.

- He can speak three languages. (present ability = is able to)
She could play the piano at the age of three. (past ability)
We will be able to visit you tomorrow. (future ability)
They haven't been able to visit her this week.
I couldn't move the furniture alone, but fortunately my friend was able to help me.
- The doctor can't see you today. He's fully booked (impossibility).
- Can I use your phone? (informal request)
Could I talk to you for a moment? (polite request)
- You can catch a bus from here. (possibility)
You could try the Citizen's Advice Bureau. (possibility/suggestion)
- You can borrow the car tonight. (informal permission)
You can't cross the street here. (prohibition)
- Can it be true? (uncertainty, doubt)
Can she be telling lies?
Can he have said this?
Could she have been waiting for us so long? (**could** with the reference to the present is also used in this way implying more uncertainty)
- It can't be true. (improbability)
She can't be telling lies.
She can't have been at home all this time.
He couldn't have been waiting for us for so long. (**could** makes the statement less categorical)
Jack can't have failed to change his mind.

She couldn't have misunderstood us.

- “I don't want my daughter to be a typist” – “Why not? She could be secretary to some interesting man”. (unreality with reference to the present or future)
- What can (could) he mean?
What can (could) he be doing?
Where can (could) he have gone to? (emotional colouring: puzzlement, impatience, etc.)
- Set phrases
 - a) She can't (couldn't) help laughing.
 - b) I can't (couldn't) but refuse him.
 - c) He can't (couldn't) possibly do it.

EXERCISES

I Match the following statements with the uses in Focus 1:

1. Tom, can you lend me five dollars?
2. Although the Titanic sank quickly, many passengers were able to escape.
3. The tap is broken. It can't be fixed.
4. You could try drinking tea with honey for a sore throat.
5. Could you hold the line for a moment, please?
6. You can walk from here. It's not far.
7. Here, you can borrow my pen.
8. You could try eating less if you want to lose weight. You can't eat much chocolate.
9. Could I please reserve a table for dinner?
10. Robert can play chess. He will be able to take part in the tournament.
11. At present they could promise nothing.
12. I ate the next course grimly to an end; she couldn't have been enjoying her meal much either.
13. What can have happened to change him so much?

14. Can there have been any misunderstanding in our first encounter?
15. How did she get to know it? Who can he have been talking to?

II Fill in the blanks with the positive or negative form of “can”, “could”, or “be able to”:

1. She ... leave the hospital next week, they say.
2. I'm not sure whether he's telling the truth. He ... be lying.
3. I ... finish sewing this dress yet. I've been too busy this week.
4. She ... take my key and let herself in later.
5. David ... play the piano and also the violin.
6. ... you please help me translate this letter?
7. You ... drive. It's against the law if you have no driving licence.
8. The baby ... sleep. There is far too much noise here.
9. We ... go to Egypt for our holidays. What do you think?
10. Hijackers took control of the plane, but fortunately the crew ... overpower them.
11. I ... see you tomorrow because I 'm going away.
12. Despite the flames, the firemen ... rescue the family from the burning building.
13. “We've brought you something!” cried Edward. “Whatever ... it be?”
14. “I don't believe you've forgotten our song. You ... have done it.”
15. “... this woman be Lousie? She ... have changed so much.
16. You ... articulate more distinctly with that cigarette out of your mouth.
17. I ... thinking she has made a mistake.
18. I ... ask him for help.
19. He ... possibly afford a car on his present salary.
20. I just seem to know nobody who ... ring and say I just feel awful and don't have a penny.

III Use the verb “can” in the correct form followed by the appropriate infinitive:

1. He ... (to recite) long poems when he was six.
2. You ... (not to take) the books out of the reading hall.
3. Her face was quite unlined and she ... (not to be) more than thirty.
4. He hated himself for his behaviour, but ... (to do) nothing to alter it.
5. ... I (to come) in for a moment?
6. You ... (not to do) it. I can't believe it.
7. How ... she (to work) in the garden now? It's already dark.
8. I wonder where she is. She ... (not to stay) at her friend's at this time.
9. From where I was I ... (to see) the clear profile of his face.
10. The teacher said they ... (to go) home.
11. He was very strong; he ... (to ski) all day.
12. I had no key; so I ... (not to lock) the door.
13. When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I ... (to wake) my sister and she let me in.
14. I was a long way from the stage. I ... (to see) all right but I ... (not to hear) very well.
15. ... you (to work) all this time without any break?

Focus 2. Uses of Shall, Should and Ought to

- Shall I open the window? (polite suggestion or offer to help when you are fairly sure of a positive answer)
- Should I open the window? (polite suggestion or offer to help when you are unsure of a positive answer)
- You look ill. You should see a doctor. (advice or the right thing to do; opinion)
- You shouldn't be rude to your aunt. (something unacceptable or the wrong thing to do)
- I should be home by 5.00. (prediction or expectation that something will probably happen)
- Those lights shouldn't be on. I switched them off before I left. (something is not "right" or not what we expected to find)
- You shall have my answer tomorrow. (promise)
You shall stay where you are! (warning)
He shall do as I say. (threat)

Note: should can be replaced by **ought to**:

You should take a taxi home. = You ought to take a taxi home. (advice)

I've got four bottles of mineral water for the dinner party.

It should be enough = It ought to be enough. (strong probability, advice)

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with the positive or negative form of "shall", "should" or "ought to" and match the sentences with the uses in Focus 2:

1. You look hot and thirsty. ... I get you a cold drink?
2. The car has broken down. What ... I do? Call the garage or fix it myself?
3. Why are the children home so early? They ... at school now.

4. You ... renew your driving licence. It has expired.
5. I think someone has broken into the neighbour's house. ... I call the police?
6. John ... be here now. He said he'd be here at 6.00.
7. Well, when we have found anything you ... hear about it.
8. You really ... spit. It's a disgusting habit.
9. Citizens ... pay their taxes on time.
10. She ... go off tomorrow, the little artful creature.
11. The baby has fallen asleep. ... I put him into his cot?
12. They ... touch me ever again.
13. You ... stay long when you visit people in hospital. They get tired very easily and need to rest.
14. Well, if it's twins, doctor, you ... be godfather.
15. "What!" cried Mrs Morel, panting with rage. "You ... touch him for her telling, you ... !"

II Complete the sentences . Use "... shall we ...":

1. where? – Where shall we go?
2. seaside/mountains?
3. This country/abroad?
4. When?
5. How long for?
6. Fly/train/drive?
7. Hotel/camp?
8. Stay in one place/travel around?
9. take Granny?
10. Go with the Jacksons?
11. What do with dogs?

IV Disagree with the following remarks using "should". Use one of the expressions of disagreement ("I'm afraid I can't", "just the other way round", "it is out of the question", etc.):

Example:

- You should go to bed, you look tired.

– I am afraid I can't, I should continue working, as I am to make a report tomorrow.

1. I think you should not make a secret of it.
2. In my opinion you should keep a diary.
3. He ought to be ashamed of himself.
4. All I propose is that we should be kind to the girl.
5. I still stick to the opinion that you should try once more.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГТУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Focus 3. Uses of Will and Would

- Someone is knocking at the door. – O.K. I'll answer it. (willingness, decision made at time of speaking)
- Will you please close the window? (polite request)
Would you like me to help you? (offers or polite request asking someone to do something)
- I'd like some tea, thank you. (polite way of saying what you want)
- Would you mind if I used your phone? (polite request asking for permission)
- We would/will play for hours on the beach at weekends (when we were kids). (habitual action in the past/present)
- They wouldn't agree no matter how much I tried to convince them. (refusal, unwillingness)
- She will telephone at 9 o'clock tonight. (future time, prediction)

EXERCISES

I Match the following sentences with the uses in Focus 3:

1. I will call you on Thursday next week.
2. She said he would pay back his loan this month.
3. You look depressed. I'll cheer you up!
4. We would often help each other with homework when we were younger.
5. I would like to go to the Crimea this year, not the Caucasus.

II Fill in the blanks with the positive or negative forms of "will" or "would":

1. She ... arrive until much later. There's no point in waiting.

2. ... you please put out your cigarette? Smoking is forbidden there.
3. The kettle is boiling. I ... make coffee!
4. Susan ... accept my apology even though I admitted my mistake.
5. ... you like me to call the doctor for you?
6. Helen ... come to the party. She promised to do so.
7. ... you mind if I left work early today?
8. As a child, I ... often sit by the window, daydreaming.
9. We were informed that she ... be on the London flight.
10. ... you be late home tonight?

III Complete the sentences with “will”/”would” + verbs: be, take, drive, talk, fall, tell, keep, listen, make, play, ring:

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

Focus 4. Uses of May and Might

- You may use a pencil at the exam. (formal permission)
- You may not smoke here. (formal prohibition)
- May I see you again? (polite request)
- He may/might be the right man for the job. (possibility)
- He may not /might not even be interested. (negative possibility)
- There's no more work to do. You may as well/might as well go home. (a suggestion made when there is no better alternative)
- You might like to join us for dinner. (polite suggestion)
- He looked like he might start crying. (possibility)
- You might carry a parcel for me.
You might have helped me. (reproach)
- You might have killed yourself.

EXERCISES

I Match the following sentences with the uses in Focus 4:

1. Visitors may not enter this section of the palace.
2. We might as well go to Turkey since flights to Italy are fully booked up for April.
3. May i sit here?
4. They might not finish the building although they promised to.
5. The teacher thought you might like to sit and watch a lesson.
6. "I'm so glad you didn't wait, Agnes", Mr. Logan said in a tone which clearly meant: "I think you might have waited".
7. "Oh, Philip", she exclaimed, "your boots are muddy! You might have gone by the side door!"

II Fill in the blanks with the positive or negative form of either “may” or “might” and match the sentences with the uses in Focus 4:

1. ... I leave my coat here, please?
2. Soldiers ... leave the barracks at night, and must remain inside at all times.
3. Don't fiddle with the television. You ... break it!
4. He said you ... need my help today.
5. We ... as well invite friends over if we can't go out tonight.
6. You ... like to visit the British Museum while you're in London.
7. ... I ask your name, please?
8. Students ... use any study notes in this exam.
9. We ... as well leave now. This party isn't going to improve.
10. She looked like she ... faint so I gave her a drink of water.

III Express your irritation using “might”:

Example:

When did he tell them?

He told them just now.

He might have told him sooner!

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

6. “When did he say he might have to go back on his decision?”
“He informed them a day or two ago.”
7. “When did he own up to taking it?” “He admitted it an hour or so ago.”

IV Reprimand your friend using “might”:

- a) for being late for the performance;**
- b) for not persevering to what he was trying to do until he succeeded;**
- c) for not being in accordance with his words;**
- d) for complaining very much;**
- e) for not checking up on all the details first;**
- f) for not making a decision at once.**

Focus 5. Uses of Must

- I must visit my father in the hospital soon. (obligation)
- You must vaccinate your cat against rabies. (strong necessity)
- There's no heartbeat and the body is cold. He must be dead.
(certainty because of facts or circumstances)
 - certainly
 - evidently
 - obviously
- He will probably come tomorrow.
 - surely
 - apparently
- likely
They are unlikely to come.
Sure
- He must be unaware of it.
He must dislike it.
- You must try that restaurant. It's excellent. (to persuade someone to do something)

EXERCISES

I Match the following sentences with the uses in Focus 5:

1. I must pay the TV licence. It's due today.
2. Unauthorized people must be cleared by security.
3. You must go and see that play. It's wonderful.
4. I must go now. I'm late for work.
5. She must be at home. Her car is parked outside the house.

II Change the following sentences using “must” to express probability:

Example:

Evidently he is at home.

He must be at home.

1. Evidently he is absent-minded.
2. Surely he is working at his lecture now.
3. Probably the subject is too difficult for him.
4. Evidently he is teaching at that college.
5. Evidently she is swimming in the pool.
6. It is probable that Jacob is feeling better.
7. Evidently Mr. Gray is ambitious.
8. Surely the friends are talking about something interesting.
9. Probably Nancy likes sweets.
10. Evidently he is thinking about something sad.
11. Evidently the Leighs are staying at the motel.
12. Probably they are holding an important conference.
13. He is likely to be disappointed with his new work.
14. No doubt they are trying to persuade her.
15. Certainly she is enjoying herself.

III Make up sentences with “must” to express obligation or strong advice. Use the expressions given below:

Example:

to start at once

You (he, Mary, etc.) must start at once.

- to persuade smb. to do smth.,
- to pull oneself together,
- to appoint a date for smth.,
- to give smb. a warm welcome,
- to stand by one's friend,
- to book tickets today,

- to explain one's behaviour,
- to have a tooth filled,
- to ask smb. for permission,
- to see a doctor,
- to return a book (a magazine) to the library,
- to discuss the question at once,
- to work hard at one's pronunciation,
- to make friends with.

IV Fill in the blanks using the positive and negative forms of the following modals: “can”, “could”, “shall”, “should”, “will”, “would”, “may”, “might”, “must”:

1. ... you mind talking a little more quietly? You're disturbing me.
2. When you go to England, you ... visit a city of York.
3. I have heard that Suzi's ill, so she ... come to our party.
4. You sound very busy. ... I call back later?
5. Even when he was still in nursery school, he ... count to 50.
6. You ... eat too much chocolate. You ... get fat.
7. He ... do his homework because he doesn't have a calculator.
8. Drivers ... stop at a red traffic light.
9. "... you help me move this sofa?"
10. It's 32⁰C today. ... I turn on the air-conditioning?
11. To organize a wedding, the first thing you ... do is decide on a date.
12. As children, my brother and I ... often quarrel over which TV programme to watch.
13. The lights are on in this house. Someone ... be in.
14. The weather outside is appalling. We ... as well stay at home tonight.
15. They ... give me a discount on the price of the dress even though the collar was dirty.

Focus 6 Uses of Have to and Be to

A Uses of Have to

- Peter has to be home by 10 o'clock.
All students have to register by October. (obligation, necessity from an external source)
- I had to return my library books yesterday. (necessity in the past)
- We have to go. The baby-sitter won't stay late. (we have no choice)
I will have to get my hair cut when I join the army. (army rules force me) – Contrast with: I must get my hair cut. (I want to)

B Uses of To Be to

- We are to discuss it next time.
We were to discuss it the following week. (a previously arranged plan or obligation resulting from the arrangement)
- Norman says I am to leave you alone.
I just mention it because you said I was to give you all the details I could. (orders and instructions, often official)
- He was to be my teacher and friend for many years to come. (something that is destined to happen)
- Her father was often to be seen in the bar of the Hotel Metropole. (possibility)
- Where am I to go?
What is to become of me?

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with the correct form of “to have”:

1. I ... fill up the car last night. I was out of petrol.
2. The city council ... hold elections soon. The people are very unhappy with the present situation.
3. We ... buy them a gift, even if we don't go to the wedding.
4. I ... try and lose some weight. I feel a little heavy.
5. Visitors to this factory ... wear hard hats when they enter the plant area. It's a safety precaution.
6. We ... go now. It's getting late and the children are tired.
7. She ... see the doctor on Wednesday. He doesn't receive patients on Mondays and Tuesdays.
8. We ... get up early tomorrow morning. We are taking a train to Edinburgh.
9. In Israel people ... work on Sundays.
10. She ... take a later flight. The earlier one was cancelled.

II Comment on the meaning of “to be + Infinitive” constructions:

1. We are to see her tonight, if that boy doesn't forget his appointment.
2. We looked at the little chap. “I'm to bring an answer”, said the boy.
3. My dear father, if I am to get married, surely you will allow me to choose the time, place and person.
4. Where I am to turn?
5. Lady Stubbs was not to be found. She'd got bored with the show.
6. I was to leave the Embassy with the military attaché.
7. Dorian unlocked the door that opened into the room that was to keep for him the curious secret of his life and hide his soul from the eyes of men.

III Fill in the blanks with “must”, “to have to” or “to be to” to suit the motives expressed in the following sentences:

1. I had left my key at home and my servant ... let me in.
2. We ... dine together and go to the Opera.
3. I ... be getting sentimental.
4. He ... leave the vessel at Melbourne and go off at once to the gold fields.
5. I am afraid that you ... go back the way you came. There is no through road.
6. She ... not to return to dear Mamma or to Sheffield, not ever again.
7. What a pity you ... go. I know it's time for you to catch your train.
8. I ... be off. I want to go to bed.
9. He ... stay the night with us because he has missed the last bus.
10. You ... take the dog away. I won't have it here any longer.

Focus 7 Need and Dare

- You needn't be afraid of me. (absence of necessity)
Need I repeat it?
He didn't need to explain.
Does he need to help?
- How dare you say that! (to have courage or impertinence to do something)
He dared not look at her.
He doesn't dare to come here again.
- I dare say I looked a little confused.

EXERCISES

I Comment on the use of “need” and “dare” in the following sentences and translate them into Russian:

1. He felt he dared not reply.
2. I dare say you are a little tired after your walk, dear.
3. Need we insist upon the date?
4. She didn't dare to leave the house in case he telephoned.
5. Does he need to study more at home?
6. It's not easy to hold responsibility. I needn't tell you that.
7. Who dares to jump over the stream?
8. Our friendship needn't stop, need it?
9. How dare she come here?
10. Need we continue working by this plan?

II Respond to the following statements using “dare”:

Example:

This coal-miner tried to smoke in a mine.

How dare he do it!

1. Nick was rude to his father.
2. Peter has a weak stomach and he eats fried meat.
3. He wants to mount that wild horse.
4. I shall dive from the bridge into the river.
5. He looks very ill but doesn't call the doctor.
6. A night nurse slept on duty.
7. We shall not declare cigarettes when passing through the Customs.
8. It is no use advising him; he is too pig-headed.
9. Mother doesn't want to vaccinate her child.
10. The driver continued his journey though the motor car had not been repaired.

Focus 8 Mustn't, Don't have to and Needn't

- You mustn't shout in the library.
- You don't have to/needn't shout. I can hear you perfectly well.

Mustn't is used when something is prohibited or forbidden. **Don't have to** means "it isn't necessary". **Needn't** can also be used in this way.

Note: The negative of **must** (obligation) is **don't have to/needn't**.

EXERCISES

I Make up negative sentences with "must" to express prohibition or strong advice. Use the expression given in the list below:

Example:

to go to bed late

You (she, John, etc.) must not go to bed late.

- to neglect one's work,
- to do smb. an injustice,
- to cry over spilt milk,
- to give way to despair,
- to turn up one's nose at,
- to hurt smb.'s feelings,
- to confide a secret to smb.,
- to stare at smb.,
- to make fun of,
- to be rude to smb.,
- to read the newspaper at breakfast,
- to comb one's hair in public.

II Change the following sentences expressing absence of necessity. Follow the example:

Example:

You must stay here till five.

You needn't stay here till five.

1. He must be strict with the child.
2. Jane must wear her new dress.
3. The students must work in the library till six.
4. You must tell your brother about it.
5. I must go shopping tomorrow.
6. She must go there on foot.
7. You must stay with the patient.
8. He must deliver the telegram tonight.
9. You must make an appointment with the doctor tomorrow.
10. They must stay with their relatives.
11. We must start for the station at once.
12. I must go to the market tomorrow.
13. He must take the examination tomorrow.

III Fill in the blanks with “mustn't”, or “don't have to”, or “needn't”:

1. You ... play with matches! You'll burn yourself.
2. We .. pay this bill until the end of the month.
3. Whales are still being hunted and killed for their meat and oil.
4. You ... worry. I'll take care of everything.
5. Drivers ... exceed the 90 kph speed limit.
6. Pupils ... go to school tomorrow. Workers are repairing the electrical system.
7. We ... wear coats. It's warm outside.
8. Pupils ... watch this play. It's an optional activity.
9. You ... drive so fast. We're not late.

10. You ... leave medicines in places where children can get hold of them.

IV Fill in the blanks using “need”, “to have to”, “should” or “dare”. Use the negative form where indicated:

1. You ... not clean the apartment. I'll do it myself.
2. Roger ... not go to college on Friday: he works in the library on that day.
3. The boy ... not go to bed so late; he feels sleepy in the morning.
4. I ... not ask him about it. He may get offended.
5. How ... you talk with me like that! I'm twice as old as you!
6. We ... not stay with Aunt Ada. We managed to get a room at the hotel.
7. You ... phone her and invite her to the party yourself as she is going to be your guest.
8. ... I send him a postcard or is it better to write a letter?
9. You ... not return the magazine to the library tomorrow. They have many other copies.
10. You ... not make tea now. You can do it when you finish your work.
11. I don't think you ... inform him about it. I'm sure he already knows it.
12. He ... not appear here. He knows I am angry with him.
13. Anne ... not type letters. It's the secretary's job.

V Choose the correct answer:

1. She ... (have to, will, should, could) Be home by now. I'm worried.
2. Children ... (can, must, won't, has to) be accompanied by an adult in the zoo.

3. ... (will, shall, must, would) I turn on the heater? It's chilly in here.
4. They ... (wouldn't, mustn't, shouldn't, couldn't) hear him because he was whispering.
5. You've never heard of the Beatles?! You ... (must, had to, can't, shouldn't) be serious!
6. ... (Will, May, Shall, Would) you like to have dinner with me today?
7. He ... (mustn't, wouldn't, couldn't, can't) hear about the party tomorrow. It's a surprise!
8. That shopping bag looks very heavy. I ... (will, must, should, may) help you carry it.
9. ... (Will, May, Would, Shall) I speak to the Chief Inspector of Police, please?
10. I crashed into a wall, but luckily ... (would, be able to, could, had to, was able to) force open the car door and escape.

VI Choose the most appropriate modals:

1. They ... (can't, wouldn't, must, might as well) agree to lower my municipal taxes even though the house is quite old.
2. I think the finger is broken. You ... (might, could, ought to, can) go to hospital.
3. The car is filthy. I ... (may, might, will, ought) help you clean it.
4. When I was a child, I ... (had to, would, should, might) sit for hours reading fairy tales.
5. She ... (has to, wouldn't, needn't, can't) come early. Dinner isn't 9.00 p.m.
6. There's been an accident! ... (Shall, Can, May, Ought) I call an ambulance?
7. You ... (won't, mustn't, couldn't, ought to) cheat at the exams. It's forbidden.

8. The bus was badly damaged in the accident, but the children ... (can, had to, ought to, were able to) get out through a broken window.
9. If you are interested in a carrier in sport, you ... (could, must, had to, have got to) try talking to our tennis coach.
10. I can hear the siren now. It ... (can, would, must, have to) be the police.

VII Look at the following situations and create sentences using modals:

Example:

John is a very talented man. (Talk about ability)

– He can play several instruments.

As a child, he could solve difficult maths problems.

Can he speak any foreign language?

1. We are going to London for a weekend. (Make suggestions about thing to do)
2. I start studying at the University in September. (Talk about necessity)
3. Nell has a fever and a sore throat. Give her some advice)
4. You want to hold a party at the weekend. (Make polite requests and ask for permission)
5. You have just won a lottery. (Talk about possibility)

Focus 9 Modal Perfects

- John didn't come to school yesterday. He must have been ill.
It's terribly late. She must have stayed at work.
(when we are quite certain about things that took place in the past, or to draw logical conclusions)
- Don't you know what's happening? You must have failed to hear the news.
(when we are sure that something didn't happen)
- He hasn't answered the phone all day. He may/might/could have been out of town.
(when we are guessing because we don't know what happened in the past)
- I could have sent her a card, but I was too busy.
(to show that we had the ability to do something in the past, but in fact we did not do it)
- She should have passed the test, but unfortunately she failed.
You ought to have seen a dentist earlier. Now you probably need extensive treatment.
(when sensible advice was not followed or when expectations or obligations were not fulfilled)
- He isn't allowed out this week. He shouldn't have been so rude.
(to refer to a foolish past action)
- You needn't have taken a taxi. We could have given you a lift.
(the action was performed unnecessarily, time or money wasted)
- We were to have met him at the station.
(That means that we failed to meet him. – The perfect infinitive is used here to show that the plan was not fulfilled.)

EXERCISES

I Use “must + have + V₃”:

1. She isn't here now. She
2. Their car is parked here. They
3. There was no cake left last night. The children
4. I found pieces of glass on the floor. Someone
5. The flowers are dead. The gardener

II Paraphrase the sentences. Use “must + have + V₃”:

1. She hasn't call me. She probably didn't remember my number. She
2. My bag has simply disappeared. Someone
3. The flight has gone and they are still at the airport. They
4. He was here a moment ago. I'm sure I you saw him. You
5. I suppose he bought you a birthday gift. He

III Make guesses about the past. Use “may”/”might”/”could + have + V₃”:

1. An animal has eaten all the cheese. It
2. It's possible she didn't tell you the truth. She
3. His arm is in plaster. He
4. Her face looks familiar. I
5. They aren't speaking to each other. They

IV Paraphrase the sentences. Use “may”/”might”/”could + have + V₃”:

1. The student didn't take the job despite the offer. The student ... , but he refused it.
2. Perhaps he telephoned, but I was out earlier. He

3. I didn't try to pass the test, although it wasn't difficult. I ... ,
but I didn't try.
4. It's possible a bank loaned them the money. The bank
5. Maybe he didn't want to meet us. He

V Make statements about the past. Use “should + have + V₃”:

1. Mary bought a second-hand car. She didn't have it checked.
Now the car is in the garage. She
2. David didn't study for his exams although he was advised to,
so he failed them all. David
3. We expected John to arrive an hour ago. He hasn't arrived yet.
John ... by now.
4. It was stupid of Alan to be rude to his boss. Alan
5. Look how wet you are from the rain! It was silly not to take an
umbrella. You

VI Fill in the blanks using “must”, “can't”, and “needn't” with perfect infinitive:

1. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone. Someone ... (borrow)
it.
2. I bought two bottles of milk. You ... (buy) milk; we have
bears in the home.
3. Perhaps he swam across. – No, he ... (do) that; he can't swim.
4. That carpet was made entirely by hand. It ... (take) a long
time.
5. We've sent for a doctor. You ... (send) for him. I am perfectly
well.
6. I saw Ann in the library yesterday. – You (see) her; she is
still abroad.

VII Paraphrase the sentences using modals:

1. It was wrong of you not to wait for him. (waited).
2. What a pity the boy didn't apply for a grant in advance. (ought).
3. We expected him to win the prize, but he didn't. (should).
4. It was stupid of me to try and push the car on my own. (should).
5. You made a big mistake leaving the car unlocked. (left).

VIII Choose the correct answer:

In 1990, French students demonstrated outside the Elysee Palace in Paris to protect the dreadful state of the French educational system. The police were called in, but they (wouldn't, shouldn't, couldn't, mustn't) control the students, who became violent. A representative of the students claimed, "The government (had to, ought to, may, must) invest millions of francs to improve a system which has so far failed the youth of France." In theory every student (should, was, may, could) get a decent education and go on to university. However, many students from low-income groups (cannot, will not, have not, may not) afford the tuition fees. The government (ought, must, should, have) to renovate schools and raise teachers' salaries. He later added, "One way of helping students (might be, has to be, should be, won't be) to supply free textbooks so that students (mustn't, don't have to, couldn't, oughtn't to) buy them. In the past, students (have to, would, must, could, have) share books rather than buy them." The President of France said that the Minister of Education (would have considered, would consider, should have considered) this problem earlier, before the students stated the protests. However, he also stated that the students (could ask, could have asked, had to ask, would ask) for a personal interview rather than rioting outside the palace. He promised, "By the end of this year, we (had to find, will have found, may be found) a solution to the problem of textbooks in schools; however, the issue of tuition fees (must, have, ought, need) be negotiated with the universities.

IX Paraphrase the sentences. Use modals:

1. It isn't necessary to phone before you visit me. You
2. Taking the book without permission was the wrong thing to do. You
3. Do you want to go to Paris this summer? (like)
4. Perhaps John is at school now. (be)
5. Chewing gum is forbidden in class. (chew)
6. I suggest you get a second opinion. You... .
7. He isn't here. Perhaps he went home. (may)
8. I expected him to pass his driving test, but he failed. He
9. It puzzled me why she likes him so much. (understand)
10. If you want my advice, see a doctor! You
11. He can only come here next week. (able)
12. The teacher allows the students to leave early on Fridays. Students....
13. My coat needs dry-cleaning. I'll take it tomorrow. (must)
14. Perhaps the post will arrive soon. The post
15. A driving license isn't necessary for that job. You

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

1. "By the way," I asked, "what's Bill doing now?" "How in the world ... I know?" Arthur looked pained. "I thought he ... have been bothering you for money." (откуда мне знать; может быть)
2. There was an old tree beside the path. I said, "I bet I ... climb that." "No, you ... not," said Jack. (могу; не надо)
3. "I have finished my work." "But you were only half way through when I went to bed. You ... have been working all night?" (должно быть)
4. She ... drink tea without sugar. (пришлось)

5. Bart ... see his brother-in-law for lunch the next day, but he saw no reason to tell his wife that. (должен был)
6. If your mother calls, tell her I ... be a little late. (возможно придется)
7. "It's impossible," exclaimed Phil. "He ... have done it." (не может быть)
8. He ... do it for you. It is not at all difficult for him. (мог бы)
9. ...they have been waiting for us? (неужели)
10. They ... have been in the town last night. (возможно не)
11. "Ann is my sister." "I ... have guessed. You take after her." (следовало бы)
12. You ... have carried the dog. It can walk very well. (не нужно)
13. John tried to open up the lid of the can but it ... come. (никак не)
14. You ... spend all the money on them. (незачем)
15. You ... have written to him about it. He will feel worried. (зря)
16. He ... see that everything in the flat was in full order. (мог)
17. "Why on earth did you shout about brandy in front of the police?" – "You ... have got us into trouble." (чуть не)
18. "You ... talk so much," the doctor said. (нельзя)
19. We ... see her tonight, if that boy doesn't forget his appointment. (должны)
20. She ... have watched him hide the books in the garden and brought them back in. (наверное)

XI Translate the following sentences into English using suitable modal verbs:

1. Вам следовало бы принять во внимание все подробности, когда вы обсуждали этот вопрос.
2. Замок никак не закрывается! Ты мог бы починить его, в конце концов!
3. Ты никуда не пойдешь, пока не сделаешь уроки!
4. Боюсь, что вам придется согласиться на их условия.

5. Он, наверное, не сказал им об этом, и они, возможно, не придут.
6. Не может быть, чтобы он придумал это сам.
7. Ах, если бы только я могла предвидеть это!
8. Он должен был приехать пятичасовым поездом.
9. Неужели он действительно отказался вам помочь?
10. Не возвращайте книгу в библиотеку. Она может вам понадобиться перед экзаменом.
11. “Это, наверное, совсем не похоже на ваш дом,” – сказал Барри.
12. Ты мог бы им позвонить и сказать, что не придешь.
13. Зачем мне идти туда пешком?
14. Зря ты не послал им телеграмму. Теперь, возможно, они были бы здесь.
15. Он часто засыпал с книжкой в руках и с очками на носу.
16. Это должно было случиться. Никто не мог этому помешать.
17. Напрасно вы волновались. Все прошло отлично.
18. С какой стати я буду первая ему звонить?
19. Когда мы узнаем что-нибудь, вы непременно услышите об этом.
20. Он попытался объяснить, но я не стал его слушать.
21. Я сделаю вас счастливой. Вы будете делать, что хотите, и тратить, сколько угодно.
22. Он не осмеливался взглянуть ей в лицо.
23. Я не мог не согласиться с ними.
24. Он, наверное, придет завтра.
25. Я, пожалуй, подвезу тебя.
26. Право же, вы могли бы подумать о других!
27. Издали дом можно было принять за маленькую гостиницу.
28. Ты никуда не пойдешь, пока не сделаешь уроки!
29. Он просто не мог это сделать.
30. В этот час Майкла не было видно.
31. Лжецу следовало бы иметь хорошую память.
32. Наверное, он испугал вас своими угрозами.

33. Он не мог не думать, что она совершила серьезную ошибку.
34. Вся жизнь мальчика может быть исковеркана, если вы не увезете его отсюда.
35. Боюсь, вам придется согласиться на их условия.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

PART TWO

EXERSICES

I Can, Could, To Be Able to

I Praise your friend's ability to ride, dance, do sums, speak English, recite poems, etc.

Example:

Kate can speak English as a native.

II Make 5 – 7 statements telling about things in your university that you cannot do because they are against the rules.

III Make the following statements sound less definite.

1. We can get to the station in time.
2. You can persuade her to give up smoking.
3. You can take a nap after dinner.
4. Can you climb that tree?
5. He can run very quickly.

IV Paraphrase the sentences given below so as to use “can(could)”+ Infinitive:

1. Is it possible that the news is true?
2. I refuse to believe that he is so old.
3. I don't think it is possible that he has missed the train.
4. Is it possible that he was late for the train?
5. It's next to impossible that he should recognize you.
1. I don't believe he recognized you.

V Respond to the statements given below using “can(could)” to express doubt or incredulity. Begin your response with one of the following formulas: *Really? Do you really mean it? Is that so? I can hardly believe my ears.*

Example:

1. A.: I hear Bill has won the first prize at the competition.
B.: Really? Some people have all their luck. He couldn't have made a better show than all the other boys.
2. A.: Do you know Bill won the first prize after all? But it was a near thing. The other boys made him fight for it.
B.: Could you have thought it was otherwise?
1. I tried to get at Mary but in vain. He telephone is dead all the time.
2. Jack is anything but a good sport. He refused to give us a lift last night.
3. Your sister is a regular kill-joy. We tried to draw her into a general talk but she wouldn't utter a word.
4. Where are my new gloves? I looked for them everywhere but I couldn't find them.
5. They dashed by without so much as saying “Hallo”. Strange, isn't it?
6. She didn't get through her examination. Failed miserably.

VI Make up several sentences according to the following patterns:

Pattern 1. How stuffy is it in the classroom! Couldn't you have aired it _____ by this time?

Pattern 2. I'm sure she's fallen ill again. She couldn't have missed the lesson without a good reason.

VII Express doubt as to whether it was Ann who
a) forgot to turn out the tap in the bathroom;

- b) got the tape-recorder going and woke up the whole family at cockcrow:**
- c) burned up the porridge.**

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

II Should and Ought to

I Make up 5 – 7 sentences telling what students should do to keep up their health (to succeed in their studies, to have fun) and 5 – 7 sentences telling what they should not do.

II Refer the following sentences to the past. Make all the necessary changes:

Example:

You should handle your TV carefully. Otherwise it may go off the air.

– You should have handled your TV carefully. Then it wouldn't have gone off the air.

1. You should put up Jack for the holidays. He will get motally offended if you don't.
2. You shouldn't argue with Tom. He will never acknowledge his fault.
3. You should give Mary a lift. It's her only chance to get to the station in time.
4. Your little boy shouldn't stay indoors on such a lovely morning. He will be sickly and pale if he doesn't spend more time in the open air.
5. You shouldn't lay aside this work.

III Construct sentences with “should” about the situations presented:

Example:

Mary went to school yesterday feeling unwell. Should she have gone to school?

Student A.: Should Mary have gone to school yesterday?

Student B.: No, she shouldn't. She felt unwell.

1. We'll have to take our examinations in the nearest future. What should we be doing now?
2. Bob forgot to turn out the light before he left home. What should he have done before leaving?
3. Peter drove his car carelessly near a school yesterday. How should he have driven?
4. Nick accused Kate of boasting. But she is modest herself. Should he have done it? If not, why?

IV Disagree with or protest against the following remarks. Use "should" with the proper form of the Infinitive. Start your response with one of the formulas of disagreement: *It's out of the question. Oh, no. Just the reverse. Just the other way round. I am afraid I can't. I couldn't possibly.*

Example:

A.: You should put aside your work. You look tired.

B.: It's out of the question. I should work very hard now to make up for the lost time.

1. You should have given the boy a good thrashing.
2. You should have flung the window open as soon as you came into the room.
3. I think you should invite your younger brother to the party.
4. Alec should have gone home with you.
5. You should stop wasting your money on trifles.

V Respond to the statements given below and keep the conversation going. Each time begin your response with *Why should I?*

Example:

We must go and see Mary.

Why should I? We are not in speaking terms.

1. It's high time you puttied the windows.
2. I hope you will tell Mary your opinion of her paper.
3. You've been ailing of late. You must consult a physician.
4. A change of air will do you a lot of good. Your family must move to the country.
5. I hope you will wash up all the dishes left after dinner.

VI Supply the missing parts using “ought + Infinitive”:

1. A.: Kitty looks out of sorts. She evidently wants a good rest.
B.: ...
A.: She should try combine education and recreation.
B.: ...
2. A.: It was silly of me not to join your vocal group.
B.: ...
It is led by a very good musician.
A.: Can I do it now?
B.: ...
If you don't find it to your liking you can drop it.
3. A.: I didn't like Mary's lesson. It was dull and monotonous.
B.: ...
A.: I quite agree with you there. Visual aids would have helped her a great deal.
B.: ...
The discipline was slack and the children were inattentive.

VII Make short dialogues containing the following statements:

1. You ought not to have left your child miss school without a good reason.
2. You ought not to write so carelessly, no one can make head or tail of your handwriting.
3. The teacher ought to maintain the discipline in the class.
4. The teacher ought to have a good command of his or her subject.

5. We ought to give our children an all-round education.

VII Complete the following sentences using “should” and “ought” to express supposition:

1. The house is quite near by, it
2. Their wedding is going to take place very soon, it
3. If you are looking for Ann, she
4. Open the drawer, the papers
5. Try to ring up John, he
6. Nick has been working most diligently all the time, he

VIII Read the following two-line dialogues and pattern your own on these:

1. – Have you ever met Nick?
– Yes, I know him very well. You should find him a pleasant companion.
2. – Someone is coming up the path to the house.
– That ought to be postman.
3. – Did you tell her that Petrov had been elected chairman?
– No need to do that. She should've heard the news by now.

IX A game. Send one of the students out of the room and hide a small article. Then the student is called in and told to find the missing article. This student will ask questions. The others answer the questions with “no” and then make a statement, with “should” or “ought”, about the hiding place of the article (all incorrect, of course).

Example:

A.: Is it in your bag, Lisa?

L.: No, it's not. It should be on Nick's desk.

A.: Is it on your desk, Nick?

N.: No, it ought to be in Kate's pocket.
and so on.

The game ends when the correct answer is given.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГТУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

III May, Might

I Change the following sentences as to express greater uncertainty. Develop the situation adding one or two sentences:

1. It may be dry tomorrow.
2. He may be going to the Crimea.
3. She may be taken to a hospital.
4. She may be away from school for a few days.
5. You may find it amusing.

II Change the following sentences given below. Instead of modal words expressing supposition use “may + Infinitive”:

1. I haven't heard from her for quite a while. Perhaps my new address has slipped from her memory.
2. There has been a lot of illness in her family. Perhaps she has fallen ill too.
3. Tom is subject to colds. It is likely that he has caught cold sitting in the draught.
4. Lucy did very well at the examination. Perhaps someone has given her a proper coaching in grammar.
5. I wonder we haven't met them. Perhaps they have struck another road.

III Complete the following sentences using “may”(“might”) to express supposition:

1. It's raining cats and dogs now but
2. Trains usually run on schedule on this line but today because of the storm the 4.50
3. The weather is very fickle in our parts and
4. If we get hold of a taxi, we
5. Nick is always pressed for time but this time he

IV Complete the following fragments of dialogue using “may” or “might + Perfect Infinitive”:

1. A.: Ann is looking very down at heel today. And she always takes such pains about her appearance. I really don't know what to put it down to.

B.: ... (К чему зря беспокоиться? Может быть, она так оделась из-за дождя.)

A.: I shouldn't think so. Couldn't she have put on a raincoat?

B.: ... (Конечно, могла.)

2. A.: Where did I put the keys?

B.: ... (Может быть, ты оставила их в двери.)

A.: I couldn't have done it. Such things never happened to me before.

B.: ... (Ну, тогда ты могла оставить их на столике в передней.)

V Change the following situations into dialogues using “may” or “might” to express supposition:

1. You asked Mary and her sister to come to dinner today. You are not much of a cook but you took great pains to dine them well. However, neither of them turns up at the appointed time. You and your mother are lost in conjectures as to what has detained them.

2. One of your former school-mates looks very bad. She has lost weight and is but the shadow of her former self. Your friend and you are at a loss as to the possible reason of all this. Exchange opinions about the matter in question.

3. You find the table-cloth stained with coffee. You don't know who has spilt it. Your mother supposes it's Alec. You think it more likely your sister has done it.

VI A game. For directions see exercise IX on page 43. Only this time build your questions and answers around “may” instead of “should” and “ought”.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

IV Must

I Make a list of things (5 – 7) you must do when you get up in the morning.

II Write 6 – 8 notices. Use “must” in the positive and negative forms to express instructions:

Example:

Passengers must cross the lines by the footbridge.

Dictionaries mustn't be taken away from the reading-hall.

III Give your opinion on the problem below. Follow the example:

Example:

Bob: Must I break the news to Ann?

Nina: I am afraid you must. No right to keep it from her.

Nick: I think you needn't. Wait until her mother comes.

Jack: Please, don't. It'll upset her so.

Mike met with an accident. Must we wire to his mother?
Must we take him to the hospital immediately? Must we write to his sister and summon her to Minsk?

IV Make sentences around key-words with “must” expressing supposition, as at the right:

read	She must be reading this book. She must have read this book already. She must have been reading this book all the
time.	
look for	He must be looking for us now. He must have looked for us everywhere.

He must have been looking for us when you saw him.

type
have breakfast
write
study
work

V Paraphrase the following sentences. Use “must” instead of modal words:

Example:

1. She is probably in her office now.
She must be in her office now.
2. Surely they have left already.
They must have left already.
1. Her shoes evidently pinch her, she can hardly walk.
2. Surely he has gone over her report and touched up the weak places.
3. No doubt you are run down, you look pale and unstrung.
4. You probably want a good deal of exercise to put you in proper shape.
5. She is obviously well up in chemistry.
6. It was undoubtedly raining when you left.
7. Surely the boy recognized you at once.

VI Respond to the following statements using “must” to express supposition. Keep the conversation going:

Example:

- A.: Where’s Kitty, I wonder? She’s kept us waiting for quite a while.
- B.: Something must have happened to her, I’m sure. It’s not like her to be late. She’s always on time.

1. How strange that Bill hasn't yet turned up.
2. Look, Jim is wet to the skin.
3. I could hardly recognize Nick. He looks altogether a new man.
He's put on weight and is now the very picture of health.
4. I don't know what's the matter with John. He looks as though
he would go to pieces any moment.
5. The bell for the lesson has already gone and Jane is not yet
here.
6. I rang Nell up again, but to no avail. No one answered my call.
7. I wanted to listen in and switched on the set, but it did not
even light up.
8. Where's Mary? She has been complaining of a terrible
toothache. I want to give her this pill.
9. Look, your dress is stained all over.

VII Read the two-line dialogues given below and make your own dialogues after this pattern:

1. – I wonder who has broken my favourite vase.
– It must have been Nelly. I saw her dusting things in your room.
2. – Where possibly can that book be?
– You must have put it in the wrong place. Try and look on the upper shelf.
3. – Where is Eleanor now?
– She must be doing the sights of the city now. She is so fond of exploring new places.

VIII Reconstruct the following situations into dialogues using "must" to express supposition:

1. You are looking for your gloves. You can't find them anywhere. You suppose that you've lost them. Your sister, however, believes that you've put them in the place they don't belong.

2. Your friend is indignant that you didn't write to her at all from the rest home. You protest saying that you wrote her twice. She then supposes that you mixed up the address.
3. You look in at Mary's place and are astonished to find it in apple-pie order. It looks spick and span. Usually it's at sixes and sevens. You suppose that she had a general turn-put recently.
4. Mary comes to the station in the nick of time. She is evidently winded. You are almost sure she had no race against time. You reprimand her for it.
5. Bob and you don't find Nick at home on Sunday. You suppose that he went hiking. Bob protests saying that he couldn't have done it without telling you about his plans first. He is sure that he is in town and will turn up in no time.

V To have to, To be to

I Make statements about 5 – 7 things you had to do this morning.

II Make 3 – 5 pairs of statements. In each pair tell one thing you had to do in summer but do not have to do it any more.

III In this exercise you are to supply questions to the statements given below according to the model;

Example:

1. Statement: We had to change our shoes before entering the living-room.

Question: What did you have to do before entering the living-room?

2. Statement: Yes, you have to do it at once, it's urgent.

Question: Do I have to do the work now?

1. You have to be at the dentist at 6.

2. No, you don't have to call up Nick, he is all right.

3. She had to explain to the group why she was absent at the lecture.

4. I was very tired and had to read the paragraph twice before I took in its meaning.

5. Nick will have to stay after classes to catch up with the group.

IV Make up 5 – 7 statements about things you are to do before you leave for holidays.

V Make 4 – 5 pairs of statements about an action that was to be carried out. In one of the statements of each pair show that the action was not carried out, in the other leave it unknown.

Example:

My brother and John were to meet at 6.

My brother and John were to have met at 6 but John called off the appointment at the last minute.

VI Make up 5 – 7 questions according to the following pattern. Give answers to these questions:

Pattern:

Am I to start reading where we left off last time?

1. Yes, you are. Read it out loud, please.
2. No, you are not. (No, you needn't.) Skip the next paragraph.

VII Respond to the following statements using “to be + Perfect Infinitive”:

Example:

A.: What a nuisance! The article is still not translated.

B.: Bill was to have translated it long ago. It's all his fault.

1. Mike is absent again. All the pupils are here. He is the only one missing.
2. I thought the taxi was already at the door and we could be going.
3. Why are you here? I thought you planned to stay overnight in the country.
4. Mary is late as always. If we wait for her much longer, we shall be late for the theatre.
5. Strange as it may seem, I called her up several times but I didn't find her in.
6. I didn't expect to find you in town. I thought you had left for the Caucasus.
7. What, you are still in your old quarters! High time you moved into the new house.

VI Need

I Make 4 – 5 pairs of questions with “need”. In one question of each pair use “need” with the auxiliary “do”, in the other - use need without it. See that each question illustrates the difference of meaning.

Example:

Do I need to show my pass every time I come to the Public Library?

Need I show my pass now?

II Discuss the problem below (express different opinions following the given model) :

Model:

Ann: It's very late already. Need Jack come to your place?

Bob: Yes, he must. We are all waiting for him.

Nina: No, he needn't. He may come straight to the station.

The book is tedious and doesn't meet our requirements. Need we continue working by it? Need we take such pains instead of changing the book? Need we follow the plan when it has evidently failed?

III Insert “didn't need” or “needn't have” according to the sense:

1. You ... (to lock) the door. Didn't you know mother was in?
2. I ... (to lock) the door because somebody else had already done so.
3. We ... (to wait) for her. She rang us up to say she wouldn't come.
4. We ... (to wait) for her because she never came.
5. I ... (to answer) the questions and it saved me a lot of time.

6. I ... (to answer) the questions. If I had to know it, it would have saved me a lot of time.
7. We ... (to tell) him. He understood what had happened at first glance.
8. You ... (to tell) me, but since you have, I'll do what I think proper.
9. I ... (to ring) ... the bell, because the door stood open when I came to it.
10. I ... (to ring) the bell. The man was deaf and didn't hear it.

IV Translate into English using "need":

1. Зачем ты меня так рано разбудила? Не надо было меня будить, ведь еще целый час до отхода поезда.
2. Его не надо было будить. Когда мы пришли, оказалось, что он уже встал.
3. Нам не пришлось его долго ждать. Он вернулся домой еще до того как мы успели разогреть обед.
4. Нам не надо было ждать его к обеду. Оказывается, он пообедал в столовой.

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МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В РАЗГОВОРНОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ

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по грамматике английского языка
для студентов II курса специальности
«Белорусский язык и литература»
со специализацией «Английский язык»

В авторской редакции

Подписано в печать 01.10.2004г. (52) Формат 60х84 1/16.
Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная. Гарнитура “Times New
Roman”. Усл. п.л. 3,0. Уч.-изд.л. 2,0. Тираж 30 экз.

Учреждение образования “Гомельский государственный
университет имени Франциска Скорины”
246019, г. Гомель, ул. Советская, 104

Отпечатано на полиграфической технике с оригинала –
макета учреждения образования “Гомельский
государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины”
2460196 г. Гомель, ул. Советская, 104