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MODAL VERBS

**Учебное пособие для студентов 1-го курса направления подготовки
«Зарубежная филология»**

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Учебное пособие направлено на тренировку употребления модальных глаголов в английском языке. Пособие содержит комплекс грамматических упражнений и тестов, помогающих практически овладеть употреблением модальных глаголов английского языка. Пособие предназначено для студентов 1 курса направления подготовки «Зарубежная филология», изучающих английский язык в качестве первого иностранного языка, а также может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы обучающихся.

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Пояснительная записка

Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов 1 – 2-х курсов специальности «Зарубежная филология». Цель работы – совершенствование навыков употребления модальных глаголов. Теоретические сведения об изучаемом явлении приведены в обобщенном виде в виде таблицы, в которой модальные глаголы сгруппированы по значениям. Пособие содержит задания на употребление отдельных модальных глаголов, а также упражнения на сопоставление близких по значению модальных глаголов. Особое внимание уделяется значению степени вероятности, реализуемому с помощью основных модальных глаголов.

Модальные глаголы в английском языке – это глаголы, которые сами по себе не обозначают конкретное действие, а отражают определенное отношение говорящего к действию, то есть представляют действие как необходимое, возможное, запретное/разрешенное, маловероятное, очень вероятное, желательное/нежелательное.

1. Все модальные глаголы в английском употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола, при этом инфинитивная частица «to» между глаголами не ставится (Bare infinitive) (исключения: have to, be to, ought to).

- *I can buy you a candy* – Я могу купить тебе конфету.
- *I must decline your offer* – Я должен отклонить ваше предложение.

2. Модальные глаголы не спрягаются, то есть не имеют формы 3-го лица единственного числа настоящего времени.

- *She can speak French and English.* – Она умеет говорить по-французски и по-английски.
- *I must go.* – Я должен идти.

3. Вопросительные и отрицательные формы предложений образуются без вспомогательного глагола do (исключение – have to и need).

4. Модальные глаголы не употребляются в будущем времени со вспомогательным глаголом will. В большинстве случаев модальные глаголы могут относиться к действию в будущем, это становится понятным из контекста.

- *I can help you tomorrow.* – Я могу (смогу) помочь тебе завтра.
- *We must get back home by midnight.* – Мы должны вернуться домой к полуночи.
- *He may pass his exam later with another group.* – Он может (сможет) сдать экзамен позже с другой группой.
- *You should ask her out tomorrow.* – Тебе следует куда-нибудь пригласить ее завтра.

5. Глаголы can и may имеют формы прошедшего времени.

Эти формы соответственно: can - could

Синтаксически, в сочетании с инфинитивом модальный глагол образует составное глагольное (модальное) сказуемое (compound modal verbal predicate).

б. Модальные глаголы в косвенной речи

Аналогично временам, модальные глаголы меняются в косвенной речи, делая «шаг в прошлое».

Прямая речь: can, may, will, must.

Косвенная речь: could, might, would, had to.

Не делают «шаг в прошлое» should, might, ought:

«I might do it.» → He said (that) he might do it.

«I should do it.» → He said (that) he should do it.

«I ought to do it.» → He said (that) he ought to do it.

CAN

Can expresses:

- 1) physical or mental ability, capability

I can drive a car.

She can play the piano.

He can lift this heavy box

- 2) permission (rather informal)

You can take this book.

- 3) strong doubt

They cannot be waiting us now.

- 4) surprise, astonishment

She cannot have read this book for one day.

- 5) polite request

Can (Could) you wait a minute?

- 6) reproach (only with “could” form, subjunctive)

You could have helped your mother

Cannot is used to express: 1) impossibility

2) prohibition

Exercise 1. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative:

The girl can speak French fluently.

She can write this word in transcription.

They can help us with the translation.

I can type twenty five words a minute.

Jack can play the piano.

The child can write the ABC.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

1. Can you speak English well?
2. Can you speak French well?
3. Can you count the books on this table?

4. Can you drive a car?
5. What can we do with a pen?
6. What can we do with a knife?
7. Can you spell this word correctly?
8. Can you write this word in transcription?
9. Can you help me with this translation?
10. Can you translate this text without a dictionary?

Exercise 3. Use “can” in the correct form or “be able to”

These days many people _____ to buy computers. We _____ use them for work and play. In the past, nobody _____ believe stories about robots and space travel, but now computers _____ to walk and talk. They _____ to fly to the moon! They _____ send messages, write music and speak different languages! In future, they _____ to do many different things. Scientists _____ to make robots like people but I don't think computers _____ ever _____ to feel emotions.

Exercise 4. Change the sentences using can, cannot, could, could not

1. Do you hear the noise?
2. Did you buy the food yesterday?
3. I smell something burning.
4. I hear a noise outside.
5. I didn't visit you yesterday. I had no time.
6. I did not do this exercise yesterday.
7. I don't understand what they say.
8. I did not help them yesterday. I was not ready.
9. Did you translate the article tonight?
10. Did she buy fresh fruits yesterday?

Exercise 5. Fill in can/could/be able to

1. When she was a baby she only cry.
2. My cat jump, but it talk.

3. They didn't have any shampoo, so they wash their hair.
4. Mike Swim when he was a child.
5. You easily have done it.
6. I stepped aside so that she go in.
7. They had a rod. So they catch fish.
8. You not have seen this film. They are still shooting it.
9. In a month you will speak another language.
10. Kate has got two books, so she read any of them.
11. Jane understand Chinese well, but she speak it fluently.
12. My grandmother is eighty-five, but she still read and write without glasses.
13. The students asked if they go home early.
14. He not be Spanish. His Spanish is very poor.

Exercise 6. Translate into English

1. Он может выучить язык за два года, у него отличная память.
2. У него богатое воображение. Он может придумывать такие забавные истории.
3. Не может быть, чтобы она прочитала эту книгу за один день.
4. Я не могу ответить на этот вопрос так быстро.
5. Она может выполнить эту работу довольно быстро, у нее большой опыт.
6. Вы сможете сдать экзамен, если начнете работать прямо сейчас.
7. Они не смогут навестить тебя завтра.
8. Не может быть, чтобы она его простила.
9. Он не умеет играть в шахматы.
10. Я смогу найти время, чтобы встретиться с вами.
11. С машиной что-то не так: я не могу завести ее.
12. Фирма сможет собрать все документы за два дня.
13. Не может быть, чтобы он поссорился с родственниками.
14. Не может быть, чтобы они нас еще ждали.
15. Не может быть, чтобы они опоздали на поезд.
16. Не может быть, чтобы он уже три часа играл на скрипке.
17. Не может быть, чтобы вы не нашли ни одного гриба в этом лесу.
18. Неужели группа все еще пишет сочинение?
19. Неужели она знала три иностранных языка в детстве?
20. Вряд ли он знает итальянский язык.

21. Вряд ли она знала французский язык в детстве.
22. Вряд ли преступнику удалось скрыться.
23. Вряд ли ночью был дождь.
24. Вряд ли она все еще ждет меня.
25. Она может привезти вам документы завтра.
26. Вряд ли он сейчас дома.
27. Вряд ли они были дома вчера.
28. Вряд ли в этой реке есть рыба.
29. Вряд ли в этом озере была рыба до экологической аварии.
30. Вряд ли он смотрит сейчас телевизор.

Exercise 7. Express strong doubt about the following statements expressed in the negative form

Pattern: - He did not notice you.

- Can he have failed to notice me? He cannot have failed to notice me.

1. You did not find the mistake.
2. She did not receive your message.
3. His friends don't trust him.
4. They did not find her there.
5. He did not borrow the book from the library.
6. The teacher did not check your test-paper.
7. They did not find me in the crowd.
8. They don't realize the significance of this meeting.
9. The police didn't arrest the criminal.
10. She didn't cook the breakfast for us.
11. She lost her way in this city.
12. He missed three lectures last month.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using can/could

1. Когда я был молодым, я мог пройти 20 километров в день.
2. Почему ты не сказал мне раньше? – Я мог купить тебе эту книгу в Лондоне.
3. Вы можете отвезти меня в аэропорт? – Конечно.
4. Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине.
5. Погода была хорошая, и мы могли гулять в парке каждое утро.

6. Брат был дома и он смог помочь мне.
7. Она много занималась, и смогла сдать экзамен.
8. Мы смогли перевезти все вещи на дачу в течение трех дней.
9. Он не смог ответить сразу и должен был обдумать вопрос как следует.
10. Было так темно, что мы ничего не видели.
11. Ты не сможешь перевести название, если не прочитаешь статью до конца.
12. Он не смог получить визу и выехать за границу.
13. Мы смогли достать билеты на спектакль вчера.
14. Он смог вас встретить? – Да, но он не смог отвезти нас в гостиницу.

MAY

May expresses:

- 1) permission
May I come in?
You may ring me at any time.
- 2) So-called “the possibility of the fact” (circumstances)
You may buy this book at any book-store.
- 3) uncertainty, doubt, supposition
It may rain
They might have come half an hour ago.
- 4) Reproach
You might have asked my opinion about it.
- 5) In the reported speech:
The teacher said that I might come in.

May not is used to express: prohibition

You may not enter the room

Exercise 9. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative

1. You may take the dictionary.
2. You may change the seats with Jane.
3. You may go home now.
4. You may miss this lecture.
5. You may switch off the radio.
6. You may open the window.
7. You may close the window if you are cold.
8. You may take the notes to the lab.
9. You may go for a walk now.
10. Your child may watch this film.

Exercise 10. Analyze the meaning of the verb MAY

1. May I ask you some more questions?
2. She may not have learned the news. That's why she looks as if nothing has happened.
3. If they take a taxi, they may arrive in half an hour.

4. He may have taken your keys by mistake.
5. May I look into your map for a moment?
6. You might have told me this several days earlier.
7. The waiter may have misunderstood my words and that's why brought us wrong dish.
8. You may have changed at the wrong station, that's why you have lost your way.
9. I don't remember when we met. It might have been my birthday.
10. She may arrive on time if she takes a taxi.

Exercise 11. Translate into English

1. Можно мне взять вашу книгу? – Конечно.
2. Можно мне задать вам вопрос? – Конечно, можно!
3. Можно мне пропустить следующее занятие?
4. Можно включить радио?
5. Можно воспользоваться словарем? – Нет, нельзя.
6. Возможно, они дома.
7. Возможно. Завтра будет дождь.
8. Ребенок, возможно. Поймет это, когда повзрослеет.
9. В конце месяца она, возможно, купит новый компьютер.
10. Возможно, они оставили для нас сообщение.

Exercise 12. Insert *may (might)* или *can (could)*

1. You _____ read this book: you know the language well enough.
2. You _____ take this book: I don't need it.
3. _____ you help me?
4. You _____ wait here.
5. Something was wrong with the car: he _____ not start it.
6. A fool ____ ask more questions than a wise man _____ answer.
7. _____ you tell me the nearest way to the city museum?
8. _____ I use your pen?
9. _____ I come in?
10. _____ you play the piano when you were a child?
11. Take your raincoat with you: it ____ rain today.

12. _____ you dictate me this page?
13. Don't ride so fast. You _____ have an accident.
14. You know he is ill. You _____ go and visit him.

Exercise 13. Insert modal verbs may (might) or can (could)

1. He forgot that the police _____ discover the truth.
2. "Come what _____ be" he said.
3. I _____ present because I was very busy with my papers.
4. This man _____ know more than he says.
5. The solution to this problem soon _____ be found.
6. You _____ come in when you have taken off your boots.
7. I didn't feel very well yesterday. I _____ eat anything.
8. My father _____ get promotion next month.
9. Henry said, that he _____ be late.
10. Something _____ have happened to my computer. It is not in order.
11. He _____ recite long poems when he was six.
12. It's five o'clock. The meeting _____ be over.
13. After school he _____ enter University.
14. That _____ not be John. He said he was going to travel to Australia.
15. There is no certain information about it, he _____ be right.

Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. _____ you give me the recipe for this cake?
2. You ----- get in touch with our manager.
3. He _____ see us tomorrow.
4. Rafting down the river _____ be really exciting.
5. _____ you please tell me the way to the hotel?
6. Be careful: you _____ spill the milk if you carry it like that.
7. You _____ go when you have finished your compositions.
8. You _____ not use a calculator.
9. You _____ not wear shorts.

10. Diana ____ obey the rules if she wants to stay with us.
11. (To a stranger) ____ I have a look at your newspaper?
12. (at a close friend's) _____ I use the telephone?
13. I can't find my sunglasses. My sister must ____ them with her when she went out
14. You _____ not use a calculator.
15. There is no certain information about it, he ____ be right.
16. Whose pen is it? – I'm not sure. It _____ be Sue's.
17. You are in a library. You _____ not speak loudly.
18. He is waiting for you. You _____ put off your work for some time (reproach)

Exercise 15. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb may (might) or can (could)

1. I _____ run faster when I was younger.
2. You _____ have told me before borrowing my car.
3. I think the children _____ dine with us.
4. So, what _____ come out of this?
5. This _____ happen to us anytime.
6. The next train _____ be late.
7. Children have a rich imagination. They _____ invent different stories.
8. Pupils _____ forget their teachers.
9. _____ I say a few words?
10. Students _____ borrow up to five books at a time.
11. You _____ use my computer if you need it.
12. He _____ pass this time as he has worked satisfactorily hard.
13. I _____ not move the table. It was too heavy.
14. You _____ not bring your food in the restaurant.
15. He has arrived late. He _____ missed the bus.
16. John _____ be away this week, but I'm not sure.
17. They _____ hear him because he was whispering.
18. She _____ have been asleep when you called.

Exercise 16. Translate into English

1. Они могут приехать в любой день.
2. Она могла забыть книги дома.
3. Он, может быть, слушает музыку громко и не слышит вашего звонка.
4. Не волнуйся! Он мог задержаться на работе на несколько часов.
5. Вы можете подождать здесь.
6. Может быть, они все еще ждут нас.
7. Может быть, ночью шел дождь.
8. Они могут еще совещаться на собрании.
9. В дверь звонят. Это может быть сосед.
10. Он мог бы и проводить тебя до дома. Уже поздно.
11. Возможно, он уже вернулся и ждет меня.
12. Ты мог бы позвонить пораньше. Ты знаешь, как я переживаю.

MUST

Must expresses:

- 1) Strict order
I must go there now
We must follow the rules
She must begin the work now.
- 2) Obligation, real necessity
I must go now.
- 3) Near certainty, high degree of probability
They must have known her well.

Must not is used to express: strict prohibition

Children must not play with fire

Exercise 17. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative

1. You must do this exercise again.
2. I must answer her letter today.
3. We must speak louder in this room.
4. You must change the plan of you lecture.
5. You must stay at home today.
6. She must go to the meeting.
7. He must pass this exam as soon as possible.
8. You must interrupt the speaker.
9. You must drive quickly.
10. They must hurry to the station.

Exercise 18. Translate into Russian

1. You must work hard on your English.
2. You must have worked hard at your English. It has improved.
3. You must learn the words.
4. You must not talk at the lessons.

5. You must not be late.
6. They must be talking about us.
7. He must try to find the mistake.
8. They are busy. They must be trying to find the mistake.
9. She must have found the mistake.
10. Must I learn this poem by heart? (чаше Shall I learn this poem by heart?)
11. He must have misunderstood me.
12. You must not speak to you mother the way you do.
13. They must be somewhere here.
14. You must not take my dictionary.

Exercise 19. Answer the following questions

1. Must the students speak English at the lessons?
2. Must everybody leave their hats and coats in the cloakroom?
3. Must you look some words up in the dictionary?
4. Must we do important job on time?
5. Must the students leave the room after the lesson?
6. Must you write the notes during the lecture?
7. Must we keep the diet very strictly?
8. Must we buy vegetables if we have plenty of them at home?
9. Must the students work hard before the exam?
10. Must you hurry up when you are late?

Exercise 20. State the meaning of the modal verb must

1. You must be a fool to think so.
2. The question must be solved before we begin doing anything.
3. Mind, you mustn't spend all the money.
4. You must take a taxi if you want to catch that train.
5. You must tell your mother about it.
6. Oh, John, think how she must be suffering!
7. Is she waiting? She must have been waiting for an hour.
8. "Oh, Auntie," he answered, "you mustn't talk like that."

9. And remember, you must come and see the baby as soon as you can.
10. You must go home now, Georgie

Exercise 21. Change the sentences into Past and Future using modal verbs or their equivalents

1. You must listen to the tape-recording of this text several times.
2. The doctor must examine the child.
3. He must work systematically if he wants to know French well.
4. You must not be so angry.
5. You must always wash fruit and vegetables.
6. You must take part in this work.
7. You must not drive after drinking.
8. You must be attentive during this work.
9. I must learn these words.
10. The patient must stay in bed.

Exercise 22. Translate into English

1. Она должна прочесть эту книгу в подлиннике.
2. Она, должно быть, читает эту книгу в подлиннике.
3. Я должен зайти в офис.
4. Он, должно быть, заходил в офис.
5. Я должен перевести этот текст.
6. Он, должно быть, переводил текст, когда я ему позвонил.
7. Я должен отвести младшего брата в школу.
8. Должно быть, он вел брата в школу, когда встретил соседа.
9. Я должен зайти в магазин.
10. Он, должно быть, заходил в магазин, в холодильнике много продуктов.

Exercise 23. Translate into English using modal verbs must, may, might, can't

1. Возможно, он болен.
2. Не может быть, чтобы он был болен.
3. Может быть, он и был болен.

4. Он, должно быть, болен.
5. Возможно, он был болен.
6. Он, должно быть, был болен.
7. Он, должно быть, на работе.
8. Он, может быть, на работе.
9. Он, может быть, был на работе.
10. Может быть, он и на работе (хотя едва ли).
11. Не может быть, что он на работе.
12. Не может быть, что он был на работе.

Exercise 24. In the sentences below find expression of 1) high degree of probability;

2) strong doubt; 3) order

1. They cannot have taken you seriously.
2. Can he have missed the train?
3. They must be at the lecture now.
4. Somebody must have heard the noise.
5. Nobody is to leave the office without my say so
6. He may have dropped the ticket in the tram.
7. They cannot be waiting us now.
8. Can it be so.
9. The children must be in the garden now.
10. You must be here at seven.

Exercise 25. Reply as in the model

Model. - *His office is empty.*
 - *He must have gone home.*

1. Her room is tidy.
2. They've got a new TV set
3. .He is not hungry.
4. The girl is in tears.
5. The ground is wet.
6. The boy was in the room. Now he is out.
7. His radio set is in order again.

8. He has a stomachache.
9. The prisoner is behind the bars.
10. Her piano was in the left corner and now it is in the right corner.
11. Her jeans were dirty, now they are clean.
12. He was hungry, but now he is full.
13. His French was poor last year. Now it is excellent.
14. Everybody were congratulating her yesterday.
15. I heard this story, but I don't remember it now.

Exercise 26. Insert *can, may or must*.

1. Whatwe see on this map?
2.you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I.....
3. At what time.....you come to school?
4.I come in?
5. You not smoke here.
6. take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it.
7. He not speak English yet.
8. I have very little time: I go.
9. Theynot go to the park today because they are busy.
10. Youread this text: it is easy enough.
11. We check in at least an hour before take-off.
12. He be sick; his eyes are red and watery.
13. You talk during tests. It's forbidden!
14. It get much hotter in July.
15. Take an umbrella with you. It be raining later.
16. you touch your toes without bending your knees?
17. At what age you get a driving licence in your country?

Exercise 27. Use the proper form of the infinitive

1. Oh, look how white and clean everything is! It must (to snow) at night.
2. Your mathematics is very poor. You must (to work) at it in summer.
3. What a dreadful noise! What is the matter? – Our neighbours must (quarrel) again.
4. He must (forget) that he promised to come.

5. He knows mathematics much better than he did last year. He must (to work) a lot in summer.
6. Nobody must (see) him enter. Everybody startled when he came in.
7. Where is Peter? - He must (to read) in the library. He is getting ready for his exams.
8. The cat can't (to eat) all the fish.
9. You must (misunderstand) me, I did not mean it.
10. You may find him in the garden. He must (read).
11. They must (write) a composition for two hours.

Exercise 28. Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs must, may, cannot

E.g.: I don't believe that he forgot to buy flowers. - He cannot .have forgotten to buy flowers.

Of course, he is somewhere here – He must be somewhere here

1. I am sure it is a very deep lake.
2. Perhaps the girl was frightened.
3. I'm sure they were out when you called.
4. You look pale. Probably you are tired.
5. I don't believe they will give up such a brilliant idea.
6. Of course, he recognized you by your photo.
7. They are sure to have taken the wrong turning.
8. Probably you left your text-book in the canteen.
9. There is little doubt that the first experiment failed.
10. She was obviously upset by something.
11. It's incredible that they shouldn't have reported the crime.
12. Look at his dirty clothes! I'm sure he is a poor person.
13. I think we took the wrong road, we're lost.
14. Perhaps when I'm 60 I won't remember her.
15. It is possible to have happened but not likely.
16. It is impossible that the teacher saw me.
17. I'm sure that my classmate has taken my book by mistake.
18. Perhaps she saw us.
19. It is possible she has broken her leg in the accident.
20. The boy is probably reading something funny. He is smiling all the time.

HAVE TO (HAVE GOT TO)

Have to expresses:

- 1) Obligation or necessity, corresponds to the Russian “приходится, вынужден”
I have to be at work at 9 a.m.
They had to work on Sunday
- 2) *Future and Past obligation, replaces “Must” in the Future and Past*

Negative form – **do not (does not) have to** expresses the absence of necessity

You don't have to stay here after work.

Exercise 29. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative

1. You had to read this book by Friday.
2. Students have to take examinations twice a year.
3. You have to stay in bed until your temperature is normal.
4. They had to build a new school by the 1st of September.
5. He will have to telephone his friend and ask for advice.
6. You may join us later.
7. She had to work hard to pass her exam.
8. You must get upset: everything will probably turn out all right.
9. You must help them to arrange the party.
10. This house should be painted next year.

Exercise 30. Translate into English using must or have to

1. Мне предстоит сделать много работы сегодня.
2. Мне пришлось идти туда самому.
3. Мне приходится много работать.
4. Вам придется немного подождать.
5. Должно быть, он вас узнал.
6. Ему предстояло пойти к директору и объяснить свое поведение.
7. Им пришлось очень долго идти пешком.

8. В возрасте шести лет дети должны идти в школу.
9. Должно быть, он пишет ее портрет.
10. Вероятно, они уже ушли.

Exercise 31. Insert have to (had to) or must

1. Our car was out of order and we walk to the station.
2. I change my plans.
3. She work in the morning.
4. The doctor told him he give up smoking.
5. Younot use your mobile phone in the theater. Turn it off, please.
6. Look! The bus is not going our direction. We change it.
7. We get up early.
8. You not buy fruits. I have already bought them.
9. I sit up late with this job this week.
10. We be careful not to miss our train.
11. You Come to our wedding party.
12. I not help her. She managed with the problem well.
13. It was late and she go there alone.
14. The speaker saw he speak louder.
15. I withdraw money from the bank.
16. As she is talking shebe very popular.

Exercise 32. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. She do all the work herself, because nobody will help her.
2. People not tell lies.
3. I clean the kitchen yesterday.
4. Does Harold finish the project this week?
5. Youno to leave your jacket here.
6. You _____not play music now.
7. You _____ not play soccer on this field.
8. Since his family is very rich, he _____ work as we do.
9. We _____borrow money as there was lack of funds.

10. You _____ not vacuum the carpet. Kate has already cleaned the room.
11. Nowadays the women have dual responsibilities as they work at home and office as well.
12. Yesterday I _____ go straight home after the lessons. I had a lot of work to do.
13. Nora go to the market to buy the grocery as the guests are arriving now.
14. Swimmers _____ take a shower before getting into the pool.
15. Non-swimmers _____ jump off the diving board.
16. We _____ go shopping. There was nothing in the fridge.

Exercise 33. Reply as in the model

Model. - I missed the last bus.

- *Did you have to walk home?*

1. I've run out of sugar.
2. I bought the coat which doesn't fit me.
3. She was sick last week.
4. He failed his last exam.
5. He broke the traffic rules.
6. It rained yesterday.
7. His tools were not sharp.
8. My computer was out of order.
9. I broke the vase.
10. I turned the wrong corner.
11. He was rude with his friend.

Exercise 34. Reply as in the model

Model. – I didn't buy a new radio, I mended the old one.

- *I didn't have to buy a new radio because mended the old one*

1. I didn't buy this book. I found this book in the library.
2. She didn't wash the dishes. Her daughter had done it after dinner.
3. I didn't buy bread. My wife had bought it earlier.
4. He didn't change shirt. It didn't show dirty.
5. I didn't look for this information in the Internet. I found it in the encyclopedia .

6. I didn't prepare these documents. My secretary had already done it.
7. She didn't ask for help. She managed with the problem.
8. He didn't buy a new coat. He had the old one dry-cleaned.
9. She didn't waited for the children. They were sitting at the table.
10. I didn't empty the bin. My son had done it earlier.
11. She didn't write the test again. Her first attempt was very successful.
12. He didn't ask the shop assistant to bring him another pair of shoes. He liked the first one.
13. We didn't water the garden. It was raining.
14. George didn't go to work. It was his day-off.

BE TO

Be to expresses:

- 1) Obligation due to previous agreement

I was to send them this information by fax.

The presidents are to meet in London.

- 2) Obligation or possibility due to some rules, laws, regulations So called “the possibility of the fact” (circumstances), corresponds to the Russian “суждено “

You are not to speak loud in the library.

This was to be the last novel of the writer.

- 3) Possibility due to circumstances with the Passive Infinitive only.

These flowers are to be seen in many parks of our city.

- 4) (In negative form) Strict official prohibition

He was not to approach his ex-wife’s house.

Exercise 35. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. It was the last ceremony I see.
2. The filmbe dubbed later.
3. Jane spell her name when she was five.
4. You report to the captain.
5. You go out today. It is very cold.
6. She not carry these boxes upstairs. They are too heavy.
7. John ... return the book to the library. All his group-mates want to read it.
8. You be at work at eight o’clock.
9. ...I take you pen? – Certainly.
10. John ... finish the work at once.
11. When ... you come to see us? – I ... come only on Saturday.
12. ... you write something without a pen?
13. she do this job at once?
14. You’ve been travelling all day. You ... be tired.
15. There is nobody at home. They ... out.
16. I ... be at the meeting, but I think I’ll go anyway.
17. “Is he an honest person?” – “You ... be joking! He is a compulsive liar.”
18. Applications ... by the 16th of April.

19. I found a wallet on the bench. I ... take it to the police station as soon as possible.
20. You ... fill in this form before I come.

Exercise 36. Reply as in the model

Model. –Why are you in such a hurry?

- I am to meet my aunt at the airport

1. Why are you typing this document?
2. Why are you standing here?
3. Why did the secretary choose this font?
4. Why are you sending this information by e-mail?
5. Why there was nobody in the office at 9 p.m.?
6. Why did they arrive to the office at 10 a.m.?
7. Why did they cancel the meeting?
8. Why do you use this software in your work?
9. Why are you sending them this report?
10. Why did they pay you extra money?

Exercise 37. Translate into English.

1. Тебе следует сегодня раньше лечь спать, чтобы завтра раньше встать.
2. Уже поздно. Соседи, наверное, уже спят. Не стоит так громко включать радио.
3. Я должен позвонить в офис после обеда.
4. Петя, не нужно с ним спорить. Он все равно его не убедит.
5. Они должны приехать шестичасовым поездом.
6. Президент должен посетить Канаду на следующей неделе.
7. Нам нужно было поехать на метро, а не автобусом. Мы бы уже были дома.
8. Мне нужно остаться поселе уроков? Ты считаешь, что я должна ему помочь?
9. Тебе не нужно было приходить. Ты только потерял время.
10. Они должны были пожениться в прошлом месяце.

Exercise 38. Translate into English

1. Я должен зайти за другом (обещал).
2. Вам не обязательно носить черные костюмы на работу.
3. Какой приятный запах. Анна, должно быть, готовит что-то вкусное.
4. Возможно, я навещу тебя завтра.
5. Делегация должна была прибыть вчера (но не прибыла).
6. В холодильнике должно быть молоко. Принеси, пожалуйста.
7. Темнота, должно быть, испугала ребенка.
8. Возможно, она сейчас выгуливает собаку.
9. Тебе следует надеть теплую куртку.
10. Он, должно быть, был на юге летом.

Exercise 39. Translate into English using must, to have to, to be to

1. Должно быть, он очень умен.
2. Вам придется поговорить с ней.
3. Им пришлось очень долго идти пешком.
4. Должно быть, он пишет ее портрет.
5. Мне предстоит сделать много работы сегодня.
6. Мне пришлось идти туда самому.
7. Вам придется немного подождать.
8. Поезд должен был прибыть через несколько минут.
9. Ему не придется переписывать сочинение.
10. Должно быть, он всех узнал

Exercise 40. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. We have enough time. We ... hurry.
2. He may come tomorrow. I ... meet him at the airport.
3. I ... come to the meeting. It was cancelled.
4. My friend doesn't feel well. He ... go to the doctor.
5. If you want to feel better you..... go to the gym. (принуждение)

6. I ... wear glasses for reading.
7. It's late. You ... go home as soon as possible.
8. Do you think I ... apply for this job?
9. You missed a great party. You Why didn't you come?
10. Wepay for his tickets.
11. Since his family is very rich, he work as we do.

Exercise 41. Insert the appropriate modal verb

1. The President visit France.
2. Whencome to dentist's?
3. he train arrive in 10 minutes.
4. I meet my boss at 11.
5. Our country win Olympic Games in 2024.
6. Heget up early every day.
7. I come with you?
8. When she was younger, she never..... to wear make-up.
9. Children be accompanied by an adult at the zoo.
10. Yesterday all the students read a poem aloud.
11. Donald at work early in the morning because his customers usually came in the afternoon.
12. Ibe there at 10:00 for the meeting. Could you please give me a lift in your car?

SHOULD

Should expresses:

- 1) Obligation, duty
You should be careful.
- 2) Advice
You should consult the doctor
You have got a temperature and you should stay at home.
- 3) (In perfect form) - criticism of the past action, missed opportunity, when something wrong has been done
He shouldn't have been rude to her.

OUGHT TO

Ought to expresses:

- 1) Moral obligation or duty
You ought to be ashamed.
We ought to help our parents and children.
You oughtn't to laugh at him
- 2) Advice
You ought to see a doctor
- 3) High degree of probability
It ought to rain later.

Exercise 42. Translate into Russian

1. You should apologize if you are wrong.
2. Parents should know how to encourage your child.
3. She should pay attention to his words.
4. He should play less and work more.
5. Parents shouldn't quarrel in the presence of their child.
6. You shouldn't drink cold milk if you are ill.
7. They shouldn't give their child everything he wants.
8. The telephone should be used for business purposes only.
9. I got a C on my math test. I should have done better than that.

Exercise 43. Reply the statements using should, shouldn't, should have done, or shouldn't have done.

Model: - *The weather is rainy.*
- *You should take an umbrella.*
- *We missed the bus.*
- *We should have caught it.*

1. He smokes too much.
2. She cut her finger while peeling potatoes.
3. This film is very interesting.

4. Unfortunately, they deceive you.
5. He didn't revise the material and he didn't do his test well.
6. You look tired.
7. She is overweight.
8. You cannot solve this problem.
9. He is eating too fast.
10. The soup is too salty.
11. The bus is about to come.
12. The road is in very bad condition.
13. The taxes are enormously high in this country.
14. You ate too much but it was the wrong thing to do.
15. The kids spend too much time in front of the computer.
16. John had an accident because he was driving too fast.
17. This child doesn't want to eat soup. You gave him sweets before dinner.

Exercise 44. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. "Sorry, I'm late again." – "You wear a watch".
2. You here until I return. Don't go anywhere.
3. You come to office at 10'0 clock.
4. He respect her family.
5. I hope you won't tell this to anyone. You ... tell anyone!
6. Every citizen of the country..... respect and obey its Constitution.
7. Parents teach their children to be honest.
8. When you visit the USA, you go and see the statue of liberty.
9. I not rain. The sky is clear.
10. We report the incident to police.
11. You visit your aunt. She misses you.
12. He study harder if he wants to pass this exam.

Exercise 45. Insert ought to, should, or need

1. People keep their words.
2. Don't forget about Mick's birthday, youbuy him a present.
3. His boss tells him that hebe tidier.
4. You not make so expensive presents.
5. We..... clear up the situation.
6. You come first and get the place ready for you aunt.
7. Children feel happy?
8. You send for the doctor.
9. You apologize to her.
10. Isee a doctor. I have a terrible headache.
11. I leave my bag here?
12. I think you relax more. You have been working too much lately.

Exercise 46. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. Shet avoid fat food.
2. I made a mistake yesterday. I leave the keys in my car and now it is stolen
3. We had our house painted, but it looks darker now. We choose a different colour.
4. You not tell such strange jokes.
5. He speak politely.
6. She respect her elder brother.
7. Get off the bus carefully lest you..... fall.
8. That was a mistake. Younot make that.
9. "I had my bicycle stolen yesterday." "You know, you have left it in the garden!"
10. He study his lessons harder in order to get the grades he wants.
11. Don't buy this fast-food. You eat healthy food.
12. What do you think? I buy this jacket?

Exercise 47. Translate into English using should, ought to

1. Вы должны были мне сказать, что задержитесь.

2. Мне следует ей помочь, она очень устала.
3. Вам следует сделать то, что вам сказал преподаватель.
4. Ему не следовало говорить о таких вещах в присутствии ребенка.
5. Я должен сказать ему правду, хотя мне это неприятно.
6. Мне следовало извиниться, когда я увидел, что мой вопрос обидел ее.
7. Вам следует оценить свои возможности, прежде чем давать такие обещания.
8. Мы не стали спорить с ней, понимая, что должны относиться к этому человеку с уважением.
9. Нам следует уделить внимание всем участникам и не выделять кого-либо отдельно.
10. Он сделал все, что было в его силах. Не следует его критиковать в такой ситуации.
11. Родителям следовало вовремя увидеть способности ребенка, сейчас придется приложить немало усилий, чтобы наверстать упущенное.
12. Вам следовало заметить эту ошибку раньше. Теперь вряд ли можно что-то исправить.

NEED

Need expresses:

- 1) Necessity

Need is usually used in negative and interrogative sentences

Needn't express: 1) Absence of necessity

We needn't do this work again.

- 2) Permission not to do something

You needn't wear a special uniform in the office.

Needn't + Perfect Infinitive means that the action was performed but it was not necessary, it corresponds to the Russian “зря”.

Exercise 48. Answer the following questions

Pattern:

-Must I change my clothes?

- No you needn't

- I am afraid you must

1. Must you get up early?
2. Must we air the room every day?
3. Must she go to the University every day?
4. Must I translate this text immediately?
5. Must we clean the corridor?
6. Must John do morning exercises?
7. Must Jane revise the material before the test?
8. Must she wash the dishes after breakfast?
9. Must the students go to phonetic laboratory after lessons?
10. Must they change the plan?

Exercise 49. Insert can, must, may, should, be to, or need

1. You ... park the car on the pavement.
2. What kind of dictionaries ... you find in the library?

3. ... she knit?
4. You ... stay at your friends' over the weekend.
5. You ... keep my book for a week.
6. You ... follow the doctor's advice. You are seriously ill.
7. You not walk. I can give you a lift.
8. What ... you do for him?
9. ... I switch on the radio? – Yes, you
10. ... you swim?
11. She was on holiday and she ____ (wake up) early.
12. You not light a match. Gas is leaking.
13. I use your mobile phone, please ? I left mine in the cloak-room.
14. You have received a copy on the contract at the email address you provided the day after you signed.
15. We..... not be in a hurry. We have plenty of time.

Exercise 50. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. What ... happen to a man if he doesn't follow the doctors' advice?
2. ... I smoke here?
3. Pupils ... talk during the lessons?
4. You ... work so much. You ... get tired.
5. You read 40 pages of the book for your home assignment.
6. I ... go to the shop so I stayed at home.
7. You ... go to the party. It's going to be really interesting.
8. Pete is a lucky man! He ..., because his mom comes to him and does cooking.
9. You ... money from the bank. I have some.
10. You ... an umbrella. It didn't rain at all.
11. You not lose any more weight. You are already slim.
12. Youspeak loudly. This is the hospital.
13. You pay in cash. They do not accept credit cards.
14. Youno't walk on grass.

15. Since the match is postponed we..... wait in the ticket queue.

Exercise 51. Translate into English using don't have to or needn't

1. Я уже хорошо себя чувствую и больше не нужно принимать лекарство.
2. У меня есть все необходимое и мне не нужно идти в магазин.
3. Зря ты ходил в магазин. Я купил все необходимое.
4. Школа рядом с домом и детям не нужно пользоваться транспортом.
5. Напрасно вы волновались. Выступление прошло успешно.
6. Студенту не пришлось тратить много времени на подготовку к экзамену. Он знал материал хорошо.
7. Я все понял. Не нужно рассказывать подробности.
8. Зря вы взяли такси. Мой дом в пяти минутах ходьбы от метро.
9. Не нужно откладывать это дело на неделю.
10. Мне не нужно пользоваться словарем. Я знаю все слова в этом тексте.

SHALL

Shall expresses:

- 1) A Suggestion or an offer (in question)

Shall we begin?

Shall I read?

You oughtn't to laugh at him

- 2) Warning or Threat

You shall pay for it!

Note: "Shall" doesn't combine with Perfect Infinitive

Exercise 52. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate modal verb

1. You not come to my door again.
2. We.... take an opportunity to listen to this singer.
3. You answer for your words!
4. You..... not go out without a raincoat.
5. I promise. It not happen again.
6. You regret this.
7. I wait you?
8. I come there on time.
9. we move into the kitchen?
10. Every student..... carry his or her i-card during the examination.

Exercise 53. Translate into English using *shall* or *should*

1. Открыть окно?
2. Нужно обдумать все заранее.
3. Надо было сказать ей об этом.
4. Больше он тебя не обидит. Я обещаю.
5. Лучше наденьте шапку.
6. Здесь нам нужно повернуть направо.
7. Ей надо было начать работать пораньше.
8. Тебе сварить кофе?
9. Вам нужно бросить курить.

10. Не надо было так спешить.
11. Мне начинать?
12. Ему следует помнить о своих обещаниях.
13. Ты простудишься.
14. Вам надо было купить эту книгу.

WILL

Will expresses:

- 1) Intention, determination, volition

I won't leave you, I promise

- 2) Polite request

Will you give me some tea, please?

- 3) Insistence, resistance

The pen won't write

Exercise 54. Comment on the meaning of the modal verb *will*

1. I won't do your job. You should do it yourself.
2. I will help you. I promise.
3. Will you pass some sweets to the child, please?
4. I won't follow your rules.
5. He will find a job. He is an excellent specialist.
6. The dentist won't pull out your tooth without an anaesthetics.
7. Girls will be girls.
8. We will overcome this situation soon.
9. I promise I will stop smoking.
10. I will pay for your drinks.

Exercise 55. Translate into English using *shall* or *will*

1. Передайте мне, пожалуйста, соль.
2. Ножницы и ножи не режут. Заточите, наконец, инструмент!
3. Она не желает меня слушать.
4. Вы не посмеете рассказать, что это – не его родной сын.
5. Сквозняк, вот дверь и не закрывается.
6. Когда нам прийти?
7. Не волнуйтесь. Председатель предоставит вам слово позже.
8. В атомной войне никто не победит.
9. Хорошо, я сделаю все так, как ты просишь.
10. Я сделаю все, что смогу, и у тебя не будет причин жаловаться и обижаться.

Exercise 56. Translate into English

1. Мотор никак не заводится!
2. Ребенок все плачет!
3. Подскажите, пожалуйста, который час?
4. Вы ответите за свои слова!
5. Диван не складывается!
6. Дайте мне счет, пожалуйста.
7. Пленный ни за что не признавался.
8. Не ешь мороженое. Ты заболеешь.
9. Ребенку никак не составить предложение из этих слов!
10. Будьте любезны, встретьте ее на станции.

MODAL VERBS IN REPORTED SPEECH

There are some **modal verbs** that change the tense in **reported speech**.

The most commonly used are:

MODAL VERBS	MODAL VERBS IN REPORTED SPEECH
Must (obligation)	Had to
Must (probability)	Must have
Can (possibility)	Could
Can (permission)	Might
May (possibility)	Might
May (permission)	Could (was allowed)
will	would
shall	should
The following modal verbs do not change: could, might, need, ought, should, would	

He said: "I can swim." —————> *He said he could swim.*

Maria said: "I may use this laboratory" —————> *She said she might use that laboratory.*

He said: "I must take a taxi" —————> *He said he had to take a taxi*

He said, "I should start new English coaching classes" —————> He said that he should start new English coaching classes.

She said, "I might plan a visit to my village tomorrow" —————> She said that she might plan a visit to her village the next day.

Exercise 57. Transfer the sentences with Modal Verbs into Reported Speech

1. He said, "I can play the guitar."
2. They said, "We have been waiting here"
3. I said, "I have written to my company"
4. They said, "We are watching a new movie"
5. They said, "We are watching a new movie"
6. I said to her, "I am studying today"

7. She said, "I am looking for my lost watch"
8. 'I may go hiking next Saturday.'
9. 'Our family must live in that house.'
10. 'I can't open this folder.'
11. 'You must work next weekend.'
12. 'My son may not travel to Europe.' (permission)
13. 'My friend Peter must be very clever.'
14. 'You can't push the button.'
15. She must be very beautiful.
16. She said, "May I open the window?"

Exercise 58. Transfer the sentences with Modal Verbs into Reported Speech

1. "Can I play here?"
2. "Could you help me?"
3. "You must wash your hands."
4. "May I use your pen?"
5. "I should learn Spanish."
6. "I can't drive a lorry."
7. "Will you have dinner with me?"
8. "Shall I carry your suitcase?"
9. "I think you should go to the dentist" Julie said to Tom.
10. "You shouldn't go into the water" said the coast guard.
11. "People mustn't travel abroad without passport".
12. Maria said to me, "I may go to Italy next week".
13. She said, "I must call my brother now"
14. She said, "I could not arrive on the scheduled time"
15. John said, "I must avoid bad company"

Exercise 59. Transfer the sentences with Modal Verbs into Reported Speech

1. He said, "I can speak five languages."
2. She said, "I may buy a new TV today."
3. He said, "I shall do my homework."
4. He said, "I have to keep up with my classmates."

5. My teacher said to me, "You must be on time to class.
6. He said, "I couldn't speak English a few years ago."
7. He said, "I should study hard."
8. She asked "Must I do the shopping?"
9. He asked: Why must she leave?
10. Can you write that email for me?" asked Frida.
11. Robert said, " You can stay at my place over the weekend."
12. The teacher said to Jenny, „You have to learn your grammar."
13. The teacher told Jenny that she had to learn her grammar.
14. The teacher told Jenny to learn her grammar.
15. Why should I leave early?
16. The patient asked the doctor: "Should I take this medicine?"
17. 'You may not go to the party because there may be drinking there', my mother said.

Exercise 60. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate form of Modal Verbs

1. 'You must have been mistaken'.

He said that I _____ mistaken.

2. He said: "I can drive a car"

He said that he _____ drive a car.

3. 'You needn't do it now'.

He said that I _____ do it then.

4. 'I might be a bit late'.

He said he _____ be a bit late.

5. 'You must do it now.'

He told me I _____ it then.

6. 'You should eat more vegetables'.

She said I _____ eat more vegetables.

7. 'You must have been mistaken'.

He said that I _____ mistaken.

8. 'Shall I print those reports now?'

She asked me if she _____ print the reports.

9. He said, "Guests might come soon".

He said that the guests _____ come soon.

10. John said, "I should help them".

John said that he _____ help them.

11. She said: "It may rain later".

She said it _____ rain later.

12. He said, «You needn't come early tomorrow.»

He said that I _____ come early _____

13. She said to me, "You ought to wait for them".

She said that I _____ wait for them

14. "You may not go to the party because there may be drinking there", my mother said.

My mother told me that I _____ go to the party because there _____ be drinking there.

15. Linda said, 'I may not be in class tomorrow.'

Linda said that she _____ be in the class _____

Exercise 61. Translate into English

13. Председатель объявил, что собрание должно состояться в 3 часа.
14. Отец сказал, что я должен навестить бабушку.
15. Она сказала, что возможно, она сделала ошибку в контрольной работе.
16. Он сказал, что умеет водить машину.
17. Она сказала, что умела водить машину, когда ей было 20 лет.
18. Я не знал, что мы должны были выучить это стихотворение наизусть.
19. Петр сказал, что через год он еще не сможет хорошо говорить по-немецки.
20. Студент сказал, что ему можно было пересдать экзамен позже.
21. Она сказала, что должна спешить.
22. Анна сказала, что, возможно, она знает ответ на этот вопрос.

23. Мама сказала, что идет дождь и мне нужно взять зонт.
24. Директор сказал, что на эту конференцию опаздывать нельзя.
25. Он ответил, что эти документы нужно хранить в специальной папке.
26. Я спросил декана, когда мы должны сдать эти экзамены.
27. Студенты знали, что на этом экзамене нельзя пользоваться словарем.

REVISION EXERCISES

Exercise 62. Define the meaning of the modal verb, translate the sentences into Russian

1. Can she have entered the University? She wasn't brilliant at school.
2. If I had come on time everything might have been all right.
3. The meeting was to have taken place yesterday, but it was cancelled.
4. You may not leave the house without my permission.
5. She might have at least phoned me. I worried so much.
6. They should be having dinner. I see the lights in the kitchen.
7. He must have misunderstood you. Otherwise I can't comment on his actions.
8. Shall I help you?
9. It was raining cats and dogs and I had to stay home.
10. She must be waiting us at the airport

Exercise 63. In the sentences below find expression of 1) request; 2) prohibition; 3) advice

1. Can you tell me the time?
2. Will you say it again, please?
3. You cannot do this to me!
4. Should I apply in person?
5. Somebody ought to tell her about it.
6. If the line is busy, will you try again later.
7. The train won't wait.
8. I don't think you should worry about it.
9. You are not to spend all money for ice-cream.
10. Could you give me a lift to the station?

Exercise 64. Reply the statements using *mustn't* or *needn't*

- Model:
- The children are asleep.
 - You *mustn't* make a noise.
 - You have plenty of time
 - We *needn't* drive so fast.

1. They have got a lot of books.
2. I'm translating a very difficult text.

3. We grow different fruits and vegetables in our garden.
4. She is preparing for her exam.
5. Your uncle teaches English.
6. The doctor is examining your throat.
7. The granny is ill.
8. Now the granny has recovered.
9. He doesn't earn a lot.
10. The river is very fast and dangerous.
11. Look! The house is in fire.
12. She is making a delicious cake.

Exercise 65. Fill in the blanks using the past form of modal verbs

1. The street is wet this morning . I'm not sure but it _____ last night (RAIN).
2. I can't find my book . I _____ on the bus (LEAVE)
3. She knew everything about our plans. She _____ to our conversation (LISTEN)
4. You _____ that book already! You only started reading it an hour ago (FINISH).
5. The singer has got a sore throat so she _____ at the concert (SING)
6. Her number was busy all night. She _____ (SPEAK) continuously for hours.
7. My phone isn't in my bag. I _____ it on the train (LEAVE).
8. You _____ my car myself as I didn't have money to pay a mechanic (REPAIR).
9. I _____ my friend's car because mine broke down yesterday (BORROW).
10. Bob looks very pleased with himself. He _____ his driving test this morning (PASS).
11. He _____ passed the exam – he didn't study at all!" (PASS).
12. He _____ the crime, as he had both the motive and the opportunity (COMMIT).
13. Jane _____ a lawyer but she decided to study History instead (BE).
14. Why Fred is not here yet? – I don't know. He _____ the bus (MISS).
15. You are two hours late. I got nervous. You _____ a message (SEND).

Exercise 66. Fill in the blanks with a modal verb

1. You _____ go to the grocery store. We have some milk in the fridge
2. She _____ be 35. She looks older than that.
3. I _____ take a taxi because the bus was on time.

4. Don't leave your window open at night. Someone _____ climb in
5. You _____ to come with me. I can manage on my own.
6. I didn't _____ to buy more groceries. We already had enough.
7. He _____ speak Italian fluently because he spent 5 years there.
8. You _____ speak with a full mouth. that's very impolite.
9. You don't _____ to get an X-ray.
10. You _____ help me. I can prepare the meal on my own.
11. The phone is ringing. It _____ be Charlotte; she said she would call this morning.
12. He _____ know the answer, he's the best in the class.
13. She _____ be in love with him She told me she hates him.
14. You've got plenty of time. You _____ hurry.
15. A: Who's at the door? B: I don't know; it _____ be John.
16. Passengers _____ speak to the driver when he's on duty.
17. Ask Henry. He _____ know the answer but I'm not sure.
18. You _____ wear a uniform to the ceremony. It's not necessary.

Exercise 67. Complete the sentences with a suitable modal verb. Use **must, don't have to, might, should, must have, mustn't, can't have and shouldn't**

1. You _____ drive on the pavement. It's illegal.
2. You _____ say that. It's not nice.
3. I _____ go to work tomorrow because it's a public holiday.
4. I _____ buy this CD, but I'm not sure.
5. He's not here. He _____ gone out.
6. She didn't study enough. She _____ passed her exam.
7. You _____ eat more vegetables. They're good for you.
8. You _____ be 18 before you can buy alcohol.
9. The museum is free. You _____ pay to get in.
10. Children _____ tell lies. It is naughty.
11. You _____ smoke inside the hospital.
12. She _____ take her meals regularly.
13. You look very pale. I think you _____ (need, should) stay at home.
14. The light in Scot's room is on. He _____ be playing computer games.
15. Your English _____ be very good if you lived in USA for 10 years.
16. Take an umbrella. It _____ (may/can) be raining later.

17. He _____ not .borrow any money. He is rich.
18. Melis ____ obey the rules if she wants to stay with us.
19. I can't find my sunglasses. My sister must ____ them with her when she went out.
20. You are at a close friend's house. You want to use the phone. You say:
If you have an aquarium, you ____ give too much food to your fish.
21. Karen ____ be a successful salesperson. The profit of the company has increased.
22. The soldiers in the Army _____ wear a uniform.

Exercise 68. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb in italics

1. You *couldn't / mustn't / shouldn't* eat so many hamburgers. They're not good for you.
2. You *can't have / don't have to / mustn't* study at the weekends, except when you have exams.
3. You *may not / might not / needn't* Everything will be OK.
4. The car *cannot/will not/should not* fit in that little parking space.
5. You *don't have to / might not/mustn't* use your mobile phone in class.
6. Diana looks happy. *She can /can have /must have* heard some good news.
7. I *can't /may not /might not* have left my mobile phone at school on Friday afternoon – I had it on Friday night.
8. It *can /could / couldn't* rain tomorrow.
9. The fridge is full, so we ... (*must not/needn't*) go shopping.
10. The new ring road will/has to/should reduce the traffic in the city centre.

Exercise 69. Use the proper form of the infinitive

1. You must (to come) and (to see) us soon. It would be so nice to see you again.
2. Oh, you are all in snow, you look like a snowman. It must (to snow) heavily.
3. No, they can't (to be) twins.
4. It's very cold today. It may (to snow).
5. I can't (to leave) my exercise book on literature at school. – You may (to give) it to Kate.
6. Ann and Jeff are going to the cinema now. They must (solve) their problems.
7. Can you hear that noise? It must (to rain).
8. Look at this mess! They must (to repair and paint) the walls.
9. The chocolate box is empty. The children must (eat) all the sweets!
10. The radio was not in order. Now it works well. The technician must (to fix) it.

Exercise 70. Translate into English.

1. Я должен торопиться, чтобы успеть на последний поезд.
2. Возможно, она не знает об этом.
3. На полке должен быть словарь.
4. Зря вы рассказали эту историю.
5. В библиотеке запрещено пользоваться мобильными телефонами.
6. Я не знаю, где он. Возможно, он уехал в Москву.
7. Может быть, он и на работе (хотя едва ли).
8. Это, должно быть, ваш учитель литературы.
9. Вы могли бы помочь ему (но не помогли).
10. Никто не должен уходить из офиса до 6 часов.

Exercise 71. Translate into English:

1. Не может быть, чтобы ей уже сообщили об этом.
2. Его вряд ли можно обвинить в этом.
3. Завтра я должна идти на собеседование. Мне нужно подготовиться.
4. Неужели он не получил приглашение?
5. Он сказал, что вам следует научиться работать (to use) на компьютере. В Интернете можно найти много полезной информации.
6. Здесь не нужно употреблять перфектный инфинитив.
7. Они вчера опять опоздали. – Этого и следовало ожидать. (Это на них похоже.)
8. Зря ты купил этот телефон. Возможно, это не лучшая модель.
9. Они, наверное, переехали. Я давно их не видел.
10. Он сказал, что должен спешить и ушел не попрощавшись.

Exercise 72. Translate into English

1. Нам пришлось остаться дома из-за дождя.
2. Неужели они все еще смотрят представление?
3. Я могу принести тебе учебник завтра.
4. Эта книга, должно быть, интересная.
5. Не может быть, чтобы ты шел сюда всю дорогу пешком.
6. Он, должно быть, забыл позвонить ей.

7. Вы можете пользоваться словарями на экзамене.
8. Может быть, он прогулял уроки.
9. Ты бы мог приготовить ужин сам.
10. Идет дождь. Тебе следует взять зонт.
11. Мы должны прибыть на станцию в 9 часов.
12. Почта находится рядом с нашим домом. Тебе не нужно ехать туда на машине.

Exercise 73. Translate into English

1. Не может быть, чтобы ей уже сообщили об этом.
2. Его вряд ли можно обвинить в этом.
3. Завтра я должна идти на собеседование. Мне нужно подготовиться.
4. Неужели он не получил приглашение?
5. Он сказал, что вам следует научиться работать (to use) на компьютере. В Интернете можно найти много полезной информации.
6. Здесь не нужно употреблять перфектный инфинитив.
7. Они вчера опять опоздали. – Этого и следовало ожидать. (Это на них похоже.)
8. Зря ты купил этот телефон. Возможно, это не лучшая модель.
9. Они, наверное, переехали. Я давно их не видел.
10. Он сказал, что должен спешить и ушел не попрощавшись.

СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Модальный глагол	Форма инфинитива	Значение	Перевод	Пример	Примечание
must	simple infinitive	Долженствование, приказ, необходимость (obligation, necessity) В отрицательной форме – строгий запрет	должен, нужно, необходимо нельзя, запрещено	Cats must catch mice Must I stay here after work? You must not break the rules	
	Simple infinitive Perfect infinitive, Continuous infinitive	Уверенность, сильная степень вероятности	должно быть, вероятно, скорее всего, наверняка	You haven't eaten since breakfast. You <i>must</i> be hungry. He must have missed the train. She must be waiting us now.	
have to	simple infinitive	Долженствование, вынужденная необходимость В отрицательной форме (don't have to) - нет необходимости, не обязательно.	должен, пришлось, вынужден	He had to go there alone you don't have to come with me. I can go myself.	

	No perfect form				
be to	simple infinitive	Долженствовани е в силу запланированнос ти, предварительной договоренности, расписания, графика	должен, надлежит, суждено	The train is to arrive at 4 o'clock.	В сочетании с пассивным инфинитивом to be found, to be seen, to be heard имеет значение возможности
		Запрет (в отрицательной форме)	можно	This book is to be found at any book- stall. You are not to leave without permission	
ought	simple infinitive	Обязательство, моральный долг	Нужно, следует	You ought to be polite to her.	Не имеет вспомогательног о глагола: didn't ought You ought not to have laughed at her mistake.
	Perfect infinitive	упрек	Следовало бы	You ought to have done it earlier.	Но не сделали этого
should	simple infinitive	целесообразност ь, совет, рекомендация	Нужно, следует, стоит	You should be careful.	Более разговорный и менее категоричный, чем ought

	Perfect infinitive	Упущенная возможность, сожаление о несделанном	Следовало бы	I should have guessed that he cheated on me. You should have helped your friend.	
	Should not have done	Сожаление о сделанном	Не следовало	You shouldn't have laughed at her.	
may	simple infinitive	Вежливый вопрос, официальное разрешение, позволение May not - в отрицательной форме выражает официальный запрет	Можно, может, разрешено	You may park here. You may use my pencil. May I come in? Visitors may not use their cameras	В разговорном языке в этом случае употребляется глагол can
	Perfect infinitive	Возможность, средняя степень вероятности	Возможно, вероятно, может быть	He may have noticed my absence. Он, возможно, заметил мое отсутствие	
	Continuous infinitive			She may be sleeping now.	

				Возможно, она сейчас спит	
might	simple infinitive continuous infinitive	Возможность с сильным оттенком сомнения Упрек, сожаление о несделанном	Возможно, может быть (но вряд ли) Могли бы сделать (но не сделали)	He might be mistaken. You might carry the bag for me. You might remember your best friend's birthday. You might have switched off the lights before leaving the room.	Но вряд ли
	Perfect infinitive	Возможность с сильным оттенком сомнения	Возможно, может и, может быть	He might have noticed you – Может, он и заметил меня	Но вряд ли

can	simple infinitive	Физическая или умственная способность. умение, возможность Неформальная просьба, предложение, разрешение	Может, умеет	He can play chess and drive a car. Can you stand on your head and walk on your hands? Can I take your pen? Можно взять твою ручку?	
	Perfect infinitive	Сомнение, недоверие	вряд ли, не может быть, чтобы Разве, неужели,	He can't have lived in the UK! He could not have recognized me. Can he have said so?	В отрицательной форме В вопросительной форме
could	simple infinitive	Возможность, умение Вежливая просьба	Мог, умел	She could play tennis when she was twelve Could you close the window, please?	
	Perfect infinitive	упрек	Мог бы, могли бы	You could have told me about it Вы могли бы	Но не сказали

		Вежливая просьба		Will you give me a cup of tea?	
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ВАРИАНТЫ ТЕСТОВ И КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

1 вариант

Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs must, may, cannot

1. I am sure she is very fond of children.
2. Probably that building in the distance is the station.
3. I don't believe you have lost your passport: probably you have put it into another bag.
4. She is certain to be waiting for you at home.
5. Perhaps she doesn't know that you are here.

Translate into English

1. Ты можешь жить в моем доме, пока меня нет
2. Уже поздно. Тебе нельзя смотреть телевизор в это время.
3. Ты мог бы купить больше яблок.
4. В библиотеке запрещено пользоваться мобильными телефонами.
5. Вы не можете ехать этой дорогой. Она закрыта.
6. Они могли закончить работу вчера, но не сделали этого.
7. Могу я расплатиться чеком?
8. Ему не следует ездить так быстро.
9. Ты можешь выбрать любое кольцо, какое тебе нравится.
10. Возможно, я навещу тебя завтра.

2 вариант

Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs must, may, cannot

1. I don't believe that this boy is a good friend.
2. Probably, he was taken there by car.
3. I am sure you are tired: you have been working for hours.
4. Perhaps they were watching TV, that is why they didn't hear you calling.
5. Obviously he wasn't aware of all the details; otherwise he wouldn't have said that.

Translate into English

1. Майк заболел. Мы должны вызвать доктора.
2. Он должен был принимать участие в гонках утром.
3. Он может отвезти тебя в аэропорт.
4. Им не разрешили переписать диктант.
5. Возможно, она сейчас выгуливает собаку.
6. Вам не обязательно носить черные костюмы на работу.
7. Пол и Ирен абсолютно разные. Им не следовало жениться
8. Бабушка больна. Ты мог бы навестить ее.
9. Они должны были пожениться в прошлом месяце (но не поженились)
10. Она сказала, что мы можем пойти в кино.

KEYS

1. You can live in my house while I'm out.
2. It's late already. You can't watch TV at this time.
3. You could have bought more apples.
4. You must not use mobile phones in the library.
5. You may not take this road. It's closed.
6. They could finish their work yesterday, but they didn't do it.
7. May I pay by cheque?
8. He shouldn't drive so fast.
9. You may choose any ring you like.
10. I might visit you tomorrow.

11. Mike has fallen ill. We must call a doctor.
12. He was to take part in the race in the morning.
13. He can take you to the airport.
14. They were not allowed to rewrite the dictation.
15. She might be walking her dog now.
16. You don't have to wear black suits to work.
17. Paul and Ann are absolutely different. They shouldn't have got married.
18. Your grandma is ill. You might visit her.
19. They were to have married last month.
20. She said we might go to the cinema.

TEST №1

Modal verbs can, could, be able to

1. Sandra ____ to pass the exam as she was very well prepared.

can
was able
could

2. Nick ____ ski when he was young.

couldn't
can't
is not able to

3. Harry ____ to win a chess game playing against his father.

could
was able
can

4. He ____ play chess well when he was young.

were able to
can
could

5. I'm sure Sue ____ to solve the problem.

are able
can
is able

6. When we came into the house we ____ hear strange sounds.

could
could to
can

7. We are sorry we won't ____ come to the party tomorrow.

- can
- be able to
- could

8. You needn't have hurried. I ____ wait.

- was able
- could
- could to

9. Mari has got a sweet voice. She ____ sing lovely romances.

- could
- can to
- can

10. There was a fire in the house but all the people ____ escape.

- can
- were able to
- was able to

11. Greg ____ read and write when he was 5.

- was able
- could
- can

12. I haven't been ____ speak to Jill recently.

- could
- able
- able to

13. Jack has never ____ skate well.

- could
- been able to
- can

14. Sue has got lots of money with her and she ____ spend it all.

- can to
- is able
- can

15. Although it wasn't evident, I ____ spot the difference.

- was able to
- can
- could to

Key:

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	A
9	B
10	C
12	A
13	B
14	A
15	A

TEST №2.

Modal verbs

1. I.....go to the bank. I haven't got any money.

- a. mustn't
- b. may
- c. must
- d. might

2. Lizzie.....spell her name before she was three.

- a. might
- b. could
- c. must
- d. should

3. You.....to be at work by nine o'clock.

- a. might
- b. must
- c. should
- d. are

4. We.....phone Mary. It's her birthday today.

- a. are able to
- b. ought to
- c. needn't
- d. could

5. 'You pay the bills today.' 'I know. I promise I won't forget.'

- a. must
- b. would
- c. shall
- d. are able to

6. 'I'm going to the cinema. Do you want to come with me?' 'No, thank you. I.....do my homework.'

- a. would
- b. could
- c. have to
- d. may

7. 'You.....put that shirt in the washing machine.' 'I know. It has to be dry-cleaned.'

- a. must
- b. mustn't
- c. couldn't
- d. needn't

8. '.....you drive?' 'Yes, but I haven't got my own car.'

- a. May
- b. Can
- c. Shall
- d. Should

9. 'I..... ride a bicycle until I was eight.' 'Neither could I.'

- a. couldn't
- b. shouldn't
- c. mightn't
- d. needn't

10. You'll.....work on Saturday.

- a. must
- b. should
- c. may
- d. have to

11. 'I wonder if Paul and Jim have got lost' 'They.....have got lost because I gave them a map.'

- a. can't
- b. wasn't to
- c. will not
- d. shouldn't

12. I went to the doctor`s yesterday and I ... for half an hour.

- a. had to wait
- b. must wait
- c. should wait
- d. was to wait

13. - ... you help me with my homework, dad?

- I ..., but I think I

- a. Can/may/must

- b. May/can/have to
- c. Could/could/shouldn't
- d. Mustn't/must/might not

14. It's a shame, you devote so little time to the child. You ... give her more attention.

- a. might
- b. must
- c. have to
- d. need

15. "You ... stare at people like that; it's impolite", - said the mother.

- a. mustn't
- b. should
- c. might not
- d. needn't

16. It was Sunday and I ... to the office. I stayed at home.

- a. might not
- b. mustn't go
- c. shouldn't go
- d. didn't have to go

17. He spoke so quickly that I ... hardly understand him.

- a. can
- b. may
- c. must
- d. could

18. - Does Renat ever invite you round to his place?

- You ... be joking! He never invites anybody round to his place.

- a. could
- b. ought to
- c. must
- d. couldn't

19. I was using my pencil a minute ago. It be here somewhere!

- a. Can
- b. Must
- c. Could
- d. would

Key:

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 d
- 4 b
- 5 a
- 6 c
- 7 b
- 8 b
- 9 a
- 10 d
- 11 a
- 12 a
- 13 c
- 14 b
- 15 a
- 16 d
- 17 d
- 18 c
- 19 b

TEST №3

Modal verbs

1. I borrow your pen? Mine is not in order
a) Ought b) Needn't c) Can
2. 'Where's Colin?' 'I'm not sure. Hebe in the study.'
a) ought to b) will c) might
3. 'You pay the bills today.' 'I know. I promise I won't forget.'
a) shall b) would c) must
4. You look tired. You go to bed.
a) must b) should c) could
5. you speak any foreign language?
a) May b) Can c) Might
6. I leave the party early last night. I wasn't very well.
a) was to b) had to c) must
7. You ... see this film. It is very interesting.
a) have to b) need c) should
8. Shall I write a letter to him? - No, you ... not, it is not necessary.
a) can b) must c) need
9. He ... speak three foreign languages.
a) can b) may c) must
10. She ... be in his room.
a) must b) is c) has

11. Must I come tomorrow? - No, you ...

- a) mustn't b) can't c) needn't

12. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.

- a) is b) must c) has to

Key:

1 c
2 c
3 c
4 b
5 b
6 b
7 c
8 c
9 a
10 a
11 c
12 a

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