FUNCTIONS OF THE MODAL VERBS IN ENGLISH
(MODAL VERBS ANALOGIES IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE)

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ФУНКЦИИ МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ
(ИХ АНАЛОГИ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ)

Учебное пособие
по практической грамматике
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Настоящее пособие ориентировано на практическое овладение студентами навыками перевода модальных глаголов.

Цель данного учебного пособия — привитие студентам навыков правильного употребления модальных глаголов в устной и письменной речи. Этот процесс состоит из следующих этапов: ознакомительно-распознавательного, активизирующего и повторительного, который служит одновременно и контролирующим. При выполнении упражнений можно руководствоваться принципом импликативного контекста, т.е. в ходе выполнения различных заданий учитывать неоднозначные варианты там, где это возможно.

В пособии использован материал, отражающий стиль современной разговорной речи.

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1. BASIC FEATURES OF THE MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs are a special kind of auxiliary verbs. Like other auxiliary verbs, they are always used with a main verb but modal verbs express an attitude to what we say. They can express how certain or uncertain we are about an event, or how willing or unwilling we are to do something, for example.

There are twelve modal auxiliary verbs, but they are used with very great frequency and in wide range of meanings. They express concepts or attitudes (they fulfil different functions) relating to recommendation, obligation, necessity, and prohibition, and refusal; possibility, expectation, probability and certainty; promise and intention, ability and willingness.

There are four paired forms - can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would.
There are four single forms - must, ought, need, dare.
There are no other forms, and all modals are therefore, to varying degrees, ‘defective’ verbs.

The two verbs need and dare present special problems:
- dare can follow the grammatical patterns of either modal auxiliaries or lexical, ‘regular’ verbs;
- need contrasts grammatically with the regular verb “need”.

Firstly, answer the questions. Then, do gradually the exercises given below.

1. Are these statements of modal verbs true?

- The third person singular ends in –s.
- They never have –ed or –ing forms.
- They have no infinitive form.
- They are followed by an infinitive with “to”.
- To make questions subject and modal verb are inverted.
- To make negatives we add not.

Which verbs are used to replace “can” and “must” in the past and future?

2. The introductory text to the related topic contains several modal verbs in their past and future forms. Find examples of them and underline.

LAST GASP FOR SMOKERS

It was a normal day and in their New York office, Ken Schwarz and his colleagues stopped for their coffee break. But while Ken’s colleagues were able to sit at their desks and drink their coffee, Ken had to go outside. He couldn’t stay inside, because he wanted to smoke. If the smokers of the Big Apple want to enjoy a cigarette, the authorities have decided they must go out into the street or up onto the rooftops.

Throughout the United States, the number of places where people are allowed to smoke has gradually become smaller and smaller. First it was banned on trains, buses, and planes, then in public places such as theatres and airports. Now can’t smoke in any workplace. Non-smokers are definitely winning the battle. “Why should we breathe their smoke?” they say.

If they’re lucky, smokers can still find some bars and restaurants where they can light up a cigarette, but it may soon be banned there, too. Anti-smoking groups even think that smoking ought to be banned in people’s homes. Under new plans you won’t be able to smoke in any house where there are more than ten visitors in a week, or where there are children.

In 1996, nicotine was classed as a drug, like cannabis, cocaine, or heroin. In the country that gave tobacco to the world, smoking might one day be illegal. And then Ken will have to give up.
3. Complete these sentences with modal verbs.

1. New York smokers …………. go out into the street.
2. You ………….. only find a few bars where smoking is allowed.
3. You ……….. smoke in most restaurants.
4. “Smokers ……….. be able to smoke at work,” say non-smokers.
5. Soon restaurants ……….. all be non-smoking.
6. Some people think that smoking ……….. be banned in people’s homes.
7. One day smoking …………. be illegal in the USA.

4. Look at these comments about smoking. Complete them with can/can’t, must, should/shouldn’t or ought to. Sometimes more than one variant is possible.

1. I ………. understand why people smoke. It tastes horrible.
2. If people get ill from smoking, they ……….. pay for the treatment. Why ……… I pay more taxes for it?
3. Smokers ………. have to go outside to smoke. Employers ………. Provide places for them to smoke.
4. I’m sorry, sir, but you ………. put the cigarette out. You ………烟烟 here. It’s a non-smoking area. If you want to smoke you ………. go outside.
5. The government ………. ban smoking completely so that we ………. all breathe clean air.

5. Complete the sentences, using this information and will/won’t be able to or will/ won’t have to. (export more to other countries, have children, put extra taxes on cigarettes, look for new jobs, go outside, smoke while they’re waiting, get life insurance, pay out huge sums of money)

1. People with illness like lung cancer are claiming compensation from the tobacco companies. If the people win, the tobacco companies …………………………….
2. Thousands of people are employed in the tobacco industry. If fewer people smoke, they ………………………………………………………………………………
3. The cost of treating illness caused by smoking is rising. The government ……………. ………………………………………………………………
4. Insurance companies don’t want to take on the extra risks of people who smoke. Smokers ………………………………………
5. Some tobacco companies are paying to build smoking lounges at airports, so smokers ……………………………………………………………
6. If smoking in the USA declines, the tobacco companies ……………………………
7. Some offices are going to provide places for smokers, so they ………………………
8. If smoking is banned in homes, smokers …………………………………………………………… !

6. Think about the situations in your life when you had to do something what you didn’t like to do.

Example: When I was younger I had to go to bed early, so I couldn’t watch the TV programmes that I liked most of all.
On the basis of the above-mentioned text and the connected introductory exercises to it you surely paid attention to the fact that with the help of the modal verbs different meaning can be achieved.

Now let’s look inside the problem of different functions. Each modal verb can practically fulfill different functions in various situations, that means it can attribute to the main verb several additional meanings.

2. OBLIGATION, NECESSITY, ADVICE

A) HAVE TO

**Have to** expresses obligation but usually describes what other people, not the speaker, require (i.e. the external obligation).

You have to wear a suit if you go to the theatre. (It’s one of the rules.)
I had to go away on business yesterday. (My boss told me to.)

It is sometimes used when you are being polite and want to make excuses.
I’m sorry but I have to visit my mother this evening.

**Have got** is often used instead of **have to**. It is nearly always used in the contracted form.
I’ve got to pay the restaurant bill today.

**FORM**

Negative:  She doesn’t have to go.
I haven’t got to do it right away.

Question: What do we have to write down?
What have we got to write down?

In short answers and at the end of sentences **to** is strong.

B) MUST / MUSTN’T

When we think something is important and we want to give strong, direct advice to someone, we can use **must** or **mustn’t**. Depending on intonation, **must** can sound like an order. **Mustn’t** is used to tell people not to do things.
You must brush your teeth two times a day.
You mustn’t eat so much.

Note that the imperative is often more common in everyday language.
Brush your teeth two times a day, please.

We often use **must** when we want to describe what we think is important for ourselves.
I must go to buy some food. I want to invite my friends this evening.

**Must** can only be used to refer to the present and the future.
**Had to** is used to refer to the past.
MUST or HAVE TO?

MUST and HAVE TO have very similar meanings and sometimes either form can be used. With have to the obligation is usually external (i.e. it comes from somebody or something else).

Example: I know this medicine tastes bad but your mother says you have to take it.
I can’t go abroad. I have to get visa first.

Must is used when the feeling of obligation comes directly from the speaker, who feels she or he wants to emphasise its importance.

Example: Sorry, I can’t go to the party. I must visit my friend at the hospital first.

You must learn to be precise and polite with your colleagues.

1. Complete these sentences using must or have to.

1. I ….. go to bed now or I won’t be able to get up for work.
2. I’m afraid I can’t come to your birthday party. The boss has told me I …… go away on business.
3. You really …….. Stop driving so fast or you’ll have an accident.
4. This is going to be an expensive month because I ……… pay the telephone bill.
5. I hear that in England you …….. Get a licence if you have a TV. It’s the law.

2. Transform each sentence in the past.

1. You must do it at once.
2. He mustn’t tell me.
3. He has to wash the glasses.
4. I shall have to come again.
5. They must change their shoes.
6. We have to begin before five o’clock.
7. I must work as hard as I can.
8. We shall have to do it again.
9. I have to light a fire.
10. He has to go home early.
11. She mustn’t go home alone.
12. They’ll have to do what they’re told.

3. Compare the following pairs of situations where these two forms are used in their natural context. Make up similar ones.

a) You must go now. (I want to go to bed).
b) What a pity you have to go now. (It’s time for you to catch your train).

a) We must begin before six ( or we shan’t finish in time for our supper).
b) We have to begin before six ( that’s the time arranged).

a) They must take it away. (I won’t have it here any longer).
b) They have to take it away. (They’ve been told to do so).

a) He must stay the night. (I (we) press him to do so).
b) He has to stay the night. (He can’t get back tonight).
a) He must move the furniture himself (for all I care; I shan’t help him).
b) He has to move the furniture himself (poor chap; he’s got no one to help him).

a) You must call me “Sir”. (I like it that way).
b) You have to call me “Sir”. (That’s the regulation address).

a) You must change your shoes. (I won’t have you in here with muddy feet).
b) You have to change your shoes. (Such is Moslem custom on entering a mosque).

4. Choose the correct form of must or have to. Use the negative or the question if necessary and put have to in the correct tense. In some sentences two answers are possible.

1. I ……. leave the party early last night – I wasn’t very well.
2. I’m sorry, you ……… smoke in here.
3. The children are happy because they ……… do any homework today.
4. You ……… get up early tomorrow if you want to catch the bus.
5. ……. (you) have a visa to come here?
6. It was a very bad accident. You ……… be more careful in future.
7. She’s been ill. She ……… stay in bed since last month.
8. I’ve told the children that they ……… come home before ten on Sunday nights.
9. ….. (you) do military service in your country when you were young?
10. It was a sunny holiday. We ……… do anything.
11. They were rude. They ……… apologize the next day.
12. The teacher told us that we ……… Work harder.
13. You ……… get a passport before you go abroad next month.
14. We ……… come back by boat because the airport was closed by fog.
15. You ………. borrow my books without asking.

C) SHOULD/SHOULDN’T, OUGHT TO/ OUGHT NOT TO or OUGHTN’T

Should and ought to are interchangeable and are used when the obligation is not so strong. Often they express advice (an opinion as to what to do or what not to do) or duty (responsibility).

Example: You should write to your family more often. You shouldn’t smoke so often.
   I ought to stay in and work tonight.
   A student shouldn’t waste his parents’ money without permission.

Should/shouldn’t is used for advice but is less strong than must/mustn’t.
You shouldn’t drink so much.

For stronger advice to yourself and others must or mustn’t are more common.

I really must see that performance soon.
You mustn’t drive. You must give me the car keys.
SCALE OF CHOICE OF ADVISABILITY / NECESSITY

ADVISABILITY

Should
Ought
Am/is/are to
Need (to)
Have to, have got to
Must

NECESSITY

1. Match the statements in group A to the context in group B.

A
a) Visitors must not take photographs.
b) Do you think we should check if he’s OK?
c) Don’t forget. You really must get a present for your daughter today.
d) I really must remember to post that letter before five o’clock.
e) You shouldn’t worry so much. They are caused by tension.
f) Books must be returned before the end of the month.
g) You must take this prescription to the chemists.

B
1. A sign in a school library.
2. A reminder. He always forgets her birthday.
3. Instructions from a doctor.
4. The closing date for the job application she’s written is tomorrow.
5. The baby is crying.
6. A sign in a museum.
7. He gets bad headaches.

2. What might you say in the following situations?

1. Give very strong advice to a friend who works too hard and is ill as a result. (You….)
2. You haven’t any food in the fridge and the shops close soon. (I …)
3. Your aunt wants a dog, but they are prohibited in flats. (You ….)
4. Remind your room mate that playing loud music after 11 p.m. is forbidden. (You ….)
5. It is necessary to wear a uniform at your school, but a new student doesn’t know. (You ….)

3. Complete the following sentences using ought to or ought not to.

a) You …………… drive carefully on a slippery road.
b) You ………….. eat a lot of fruit.
c) You …………… clean your teeth at least twice a day.
d) You ………….. go to the dentist’s regularly.
e) You ………….. be selfish and stingy.
f) You ………….. pay your debts on time.
g) You ………….. see your parents more often.
h) You .......... lie in bed late every day.
i) You .......... smoke too heavily.
j) You .......... eat a lot of sugar, sweets, cakes if you want to lose weight.

4. Match these situations with the advice.

1. She is feeling hot and has a headache.
2. Someone has seen someone breaking into a shop.
3. Someone is tired out.
4. It’s going to be cold today.
5. Someone hasn’t got any money with them.
6. Someone has to get up early in the morning.
7. Someone is going to live overseas.
8. Someone got lost, doesn’t know which way to go.
9. It’s too far to walk.
10. It’s raining cats and dogs.

a) You should take an umbrella and put on a raincoat.
b) You should take a rest as soon as possible.
c) You should wear an overcoat and warm boots.
d) You should see a doctor at once.
e) You should learn the language before you go.
f) You should pay by cheque.
g) You should take a taxi.
h) You should set your alarm clock.
i) You should call the police.

5. Read the following groups of sentences and indicate if advice or obligation is expressed.

1. a) Parents should teach their children right from wrong.
   b) Andrew, you should ask your teacher to help you.
2. a) A father should take care of his family.
   b) Mr. Brown, you should buy your daughter a new computer.
3. a) Peter is always late for classes. He should buy an alarm clock.
   b) A student should be ready for each class.
4. a) Every driver should follow and obey strictly the traffic laws.
   b) You should stop driving so fast.
5. a) The mass media should report the truth.
   b) You should read the newspapers regularly.
6. a) A teacher should treat all students equally.
   b) You should think about becoming a teacher. You are friendly, understanding, good with children.
7. a) You should visit your grandparents more regularly.
   b) Every society should take care of its citizens.
8. a) You should have told the doctor about the pain in your side.
   b) Hospitals should hire only well-qualified staff.
6. Complete these sentences using should/ought to.

Example: It’s past the children bedtime. (they /be/in bed)
They should be in bed. They ought to be in bed.

1. It’s their wedding anniversary next Friday. (maybe we/ send them/a present)
2. The hotel is too expensive. (we/not stay/here)
3. She says she can get us what we want. (we/pay her/now)
4. I’m not sure what to wear at the wedding. (I/wear/a suit)
5. There won’t be much food at the party. (we/take something/to eat)
6. These windows are dirty. (you/clean/ them)
7. Can’t they see the “No Smoking” sign? (they/not smoke/in here)
8. She owes you a lot of money. (you/not lend him/any more)

3. ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION, NECESSITY

There are several ways of saying that it is not necessary to do something.

a) DON’T HAVE TO/HAVEN’T GOT TO
You don’t have to go to work. Today is a holiday.
You haven’t got to wear a fur coat. It’s not so cold outside.

b) DON’T NEED TO/NEEDN’T (Absence of necessity)
Firstly, bear in mind that NEED can have the forms of an ordinary verb or a modal auxiliary verb. It most often has the forms of an ordinary verb. It is usually followed by an infinitive with to.

Example: She needs to rest. Does she need to rest? She doesn’t need to rest.
It can be used as a modal verb in the negative and question, but mainly in the negative.
Example: Need she rest now? She needn’t rest yet.
You don’t need to revise all the grammar rules, you know them perfectly well.
You needn’t worry. The baby is very well cared for.

Don’t need to is generally used when the situation does not require something to be done.
Example: You don’t need to have a visa to go from France to Italy.
Needn’t is generally used when the speaker gives the authority for something not being done.
Example: Teacher to schoolboys: “You needn’t do any homework this evening.”
When talking about general necessity don’t need to is common.
Example: You don’t need to be over 18 to get into a disco.
When talking about the past the most common expressions to use are didn’t have to and didn’t need to.
Example: I didn’t have to go to bed early when I was a student.
She didn’t need to do the cleaning yesterday because the room was still tidy.
Two past forms have different meanings.
Didn’t need to = it wasn’t necessary, so it probably wasn’t done: I didn’t need to hurry, so I didn’t. I took my time.
Needn’t have = it wasn’t necessary, but it was done: I needn’t have hurried, but I did. The film started at seven, not six.
1. Read each sentence as it stands then put it in the negative form (i.e. remove the idea of obligation).

1. She must get there before five.
2. You will have to come again.
3. They must leave before dinner.
4. She must wash up all the plates and glasses.
5. We had to change our shoes.
6. You’ll have to pay him in advance.
7. He had to give it back.
8. You must do the whole exercise again.
9. We shall have to tell them the truth.
10. You must lock the box up again.
11. I had to show my passport.
12. You’ll have to stand outside.
13. She must wear a raincoat.
14. I had to read it aloud.
15. They must learn the whole text by heart.
16. I shall have to buy a new computer.
17. You must eat them all.
18. You’ll have to bring your own driving licence with you.
19. We must answer at once.
20. We shall have to leave earlier than usual.

2. Match the sentence beginnings and ends.

1. You mustn’t drink alcohol …
2. You mustn’t keep medicines …
3. You don’t have to be a member …
4. You don’t have to play golf well …
5. Newspapers mustn’t …
6. You don’t have to drink alcohol …
7. Newspapers don’t have to say …
8. Children mustn’t be allowed …
9. You mustn’t be surprised …

a) to enjoy it.
b) when you go into a pub.
c) if teachers object to the new curriculum.
d) to run up and down the aisle of the aircraft.
e) to use the tennis club.
f) when you drive.
g) who provided their information.
h) where children can get them.
i) mislead the public.
3. Write the correct form of *need* to complete these sentences:

a. The teacher says we ........ go to school tomorrow. (negative)
b. ..... I ...... have a licence to drive a car in this country? (question)
c. I’ve told her that she ..... to work harder. (positive)
d. We ........ take any equipment-the school provides it. (negative)
e. ..... I ..... phone you before I come to see you? (question)
f. My mother says I ..... do the washing-up today? (negative)
g. You ..... have more experience before you apply for this job. (positive)
h. You can go home now, you ..... stay any longer. (negative)
i. You .... Work here to be able to use the tennis court. (negative)
j. You ..... say any more: I agree with you. (negative)

4. Read the instructions and complete the sentences with *must, mustn’t, or needn’t*.

Don’t leave disks in the disk drive.
Keep disks in their files.
You can use my disks if you want.
Don’t put drinks near the computer.
You can leave the computer on, if you want.
Lock the door when you leave.

1. You ........ leave disks in the disk drive.
2. You ........ keep disks in their files.
3. You ........ use your own disks.
4. You ........ put drinks near the computer.
5. You ........ switch the computer off.
6. You ........ lock the door when you leave.

5. Follow the pattern and make the similar sentences with *didn’t have to*.

An old man: When I was at school we called the masters ‘Sir’. It was compulsory.
A young man who was at the same school: *Oh, we didn’t have to call the masters ‘Sir’*.
When I was at school we ..... It was compulsory.
1. talked Spanish at meals
2. wore suits
3. got up at six
4. ran round the playground before breakfast
5. were in bed by ten
6. learnt a Shakespeare play by heart
7. cleaned our own rooms
8. looked after our own clothes
9. served ourselves at meals
10. helped with washing up
11. wrote home very week
12. let the staff see our letters
13. did military training
14. played tennis and football
15. asked permission to go into the town
6. Specify when \textit{need} is used as a modal verb (m) and when \textit{need} is used as an ordinary verb (v).

a. I needn’t have got up so early. I forgot it was Sunday.
b. You needn’t come if you don’t want to.
c. Katy doesn’t need to pass all the exams to get a place at university.
d. You needn’t have walked home, I could have given you a lift.
e. I need to water the flowers.
f. If you have problems, you only need to tell us and we’ll try to help.
g. I need to go home urgently.
h. Need I pay now or can I pay later.
i. We didn’t need to hurry. We had plenty of time.
j. More money desperately needed to protect the world’s endangered species.

7. Underline the correct word or words. Sometimes two are correct.

Example: I \textit{mustn’t} / \textit{needn’t} / \textit{don’t have to} do this exercise but it might help.

1. We \textit{didn’t need to buy} / \textit{needn’t have bought} all that champagne for the party. Only two people came!
2. You \textit{mustn’t} / \textit{needn’t} / \textit{don’t have to} think I’m always this tired and irritable after work. I’ve just had a bad day.
3. Do you really \textit{must} / \textit{need to} / \textit{have to} go now? Can’t you stay a bit longer?
4. You \textit{mustn’t} / \textit{don’t need to} / \textit{don’t have to} eat all your vegetables. Just have the carrots.
5. You \textit{didn’t need to wake} / \textit{needn’t have woken} me up, I’m not going to work today.
6. The doctor said that I \textit{didn’t need to take} / \textit{I didn’t have to take} / \textit{needn’t have taken} the tablets any longer because the rash was so much better.
7. Have I \textit{must} / \textit{need to} / \textit{got to} ring and confirm my room reservation?
8. We \textit{mustn’t} / \textit{needn’t} / \textit{don’t have to} book a table, the restaurant won’t be full on a Monday night.

4. PROHIBITION

Prohibition is expressed by \textit{not allowed to}, \textit{can’t} and \textit{mustn’t}. The first two expressions generally refer to external prohibition, whereas \textit{mustn’t} is usually a direct order.

Example: You \textit{aren’t allowed} to use this room.
    You \textit{can’t} do morning exercises unless you’re fairly fit.
    You \textit{mustn’t} smoke in the office.

When talking about the past the most common expressions are \textit{wasn’t/ weren’t allowed to} and \textit{couldn’t}.

Example: I \textit{wasn’t allowed to} eat a lot of sweets when I was a child.
    She \textit{couldn’t} drive because she didn’t have a driving licence.

1. Write down these things:

a) Something you mustn’t do while you’re driving.
b) Something you mustn’t use on a plane.
c) Something you mustn’t do at work.
d) Something you mustn’t do when you are running a high temperature.
e) Something you mustn’t do when doing you homework.
f) Something you mustn’t do when writing a test and taking exam.

2. Jill is staying in somebody’s flat. This is a list of instructions left for her, transferm them into the sentences.

Example: What does Jill have to do? She has to feed the cat twice a day.

1. Please feed the cat twice a day.
2. Please take the dog for a walk three times a day.
3. Do not park outside the neighbour’s house. He’ll be very rude to you!
4. Put rubbish out on a Thursday - dustbin man day.
5. No smoking.
6. Please avoid sticking things on the wall in the bedroom. It’s just been decorated.
7. Please send all mail on to 65 Lanark Street.
8. Pay the milkman on a Friday.
9. Don’t turn on the radio loud.
10. Don’t invite anybody at home.
11. Don’t use the phone for international calls.
12. You can use the swimming pool.

3. Look at the rules of a library. Say what the rules are. Use be (not) allowed to and (don’t) have to.

4. Write similar sentences with modal verbs of prohibition about these situations: doing exams, parking a car in the streets, being at a swimming pool, being at work.

Example: Use of the library is free. You don’t have to pay to use the library.

1. The books in the reference are for study but not for borrowing.
2. To borrow books, a membership card is necessary. Bring it with you when you want to borrow a book.
3. The maximum number of books per borrower is four at one time.
4. You may keep each book up to four weeks.
5. We need to know if you want a book for more than four weeks. You can inform us by telephone. It is not always necessary to return the book in person.
6. If you do not return a book at the correct time, it costs 25p per extra week.

5. PERMISSION

Permission is expressed by be allowed to and can.

Example: You are allowed to move to this flat in a week only.
You can take my bike if you wish.

Be allowed to usually suggests that permission is being given by someone else, not the speaker.
Asking for and giving permission

Informal: Can I, May I, Could I, Might I. (possibly) …
Answer: Yes, (of course) you can may.

Extremely formal: I wonder if I could, I wonder if I might.
Answer: No, (I’m afraid) you can’t may not.

Can is the least formal. May and could are more formal and might is extremely formal. The addition of possibly or the use of the form I wonder if I … make the request more polite. Only can and may are used in replies. Some replies may use neither.

Example: Can I ask a question? Yes, of course. Go ahead. Could I leave today? No, I’m afraid not. There is a lot of things to do.

Could is used to express past permission.

Example: He said I could borrow his computer for the day.

1. PERMISSION or PROHIBITION?

Fill in the gaps with are aren’t allowed to, can can’t, mustn’t using the announces below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

No smoking.
Credit cards accepted.
Visiting hours from 5-9 p.m.
Members only.
Photography is forbidden.
Parking restricted to 2 hours.

1. You are ………………… to smoke in the toilets.
2. Customers …………… use their credit cards.
3. You ………………… to visit before 5 p.m.
4. You …………… go in unless you are a member.
5. You …………… take any photographs.
6. You ………… to stay up to two hours.

2. Make sentences using must, mustn’t, should, (not) have to and needn’t based on the situations below. In some cases there is more than one possibility.

1. You are going to a dinner party. Ask someone if it’s necessary to take a present for the hostess.

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

2. It’s Mike’s first day in a new job. It’s late and he’s still in bed. What does his mother say to him?

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
3. Jane really hates getting up early and today is Sunday. Why is she happy?
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
4. The pub you went to last Sunday was fantastic. Recommend it to your colleagues.
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
5. Tell your friend not to drink the water from the tap. It’s not safe.
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
6. Your child doesn’t want to take the medicine the doctor recommended. You are insistent.
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

3. Obligation, prohibition, permission (past). A daughter (D) is asking her mother (M) about her life when she was young. Fill in the gaps of the dialogue between them with the corresponding modal verbs.

D: When you were young (wear) ........................................ make-up?

M: No, certainly not. Not until I was about 20. And I (wear) ....................... the clothes that my mother bought me.

D: How awful! And (stay) .............................. at school until you were 16?

M: No, it wasn’t illegal to leave before 16, as it is now. In fact most children (leave) ......................... school at 14 because their parents wanted them to earn money.

D: (go out) ......................... with boys when you were my age?

M: Only if a grown-up was with you. You (go) .......................... out alone to discos as you do now, oh no!

4. This chart gives information about ages at which young people in Britain are allowed to do certain things. Study information and make sentences using can or be allowed to.

Example: When you’re 12 you are allowed to buy pets.
        You can’t buy pets until you’re 12.

1 - to buy pets.  
2 - to get a part-time job.  
3 - to go into a pub or bar.  
4 - to leave school, to buy cigarettes, to become a soldier.  
5 - to get a driving licence.  
6 - to vote in elections, to drink alcohol in a pub or bar.
5. What do the signs mean? Underline the correct sentences below each sign.

A.  

NO SHIRT  
NO SHOES  
NO SERVICE  

a) You needn’t wear a jacket.  
b) We don’t serve people without shoes.  
c) You are allowed to wear a shirt.  
d) You mustn’t wear a shirt.  
e) Bare feet are prohibited.  
f) You can’t wear a shirt.  
g) You’re supposed to wear a shirt.

B.  

SMART CASUAL CLOTHES PLEASE  
STRICTLY NO DENIM!  

a) You are supposed to look smart.  
b) You needn’t wear a tie.  
c) You mustn’t wear jeans.  
d) You aren’t allowed to wear jeans.  
e) You can’t wear denim.  
f) You can wear a tie if you like.  
g) You must wear a suit.

C.  

GENTLEMEN ARE  
REQUESTED TO WEAR A JACKET AND A TIE  
IN THE HOTEL RESTAURANT  

a) You mustn’t wear an open-necked shirt.  
b) You may wear a jacket.  
c) You must wear a suit.  
d) You can wear a tie if you like.  
e) You’re supposed to wear a jacket.  
f) You needn’t wear a suit.  
g) Don’t come in without a tie.

D.  

MARLIN’S CRUISES:  
WELCOME DINNER  
& DANCE IN THE HAWAIIAN BALLROOM  

GENTLEMEN:  
DINNER JACKET & BLACK TIE  

LADIES:  
BALLGOWN OR COCKTAIL DRESS
a) Men must wear a dinner jacket.
b) Men aren’t allowed to wear a business suit.
c) Women may not wear trousers.
d) Women mustn’t wear a business suit.
e) Men have to wear a tie.
f) Casual clothes aren’t permitted.
g) Women can wear a skirt and blouse.

6. What would you say in the following situations? Choose suitable forms to ask for permission and give suitable replies with reasons where appropriate.

1. You need to borrow your friend’s car. (Answer: No, because …)
2. You want to speak to your boss. You open the door. (Yes, …)
3. You urgently need to borrow $ 20 (but only for a week). Ask your friend. (No, …)
4. Your car has broken down and you’d like to telephone the garage. You’re outside a very grand house. (Yes, …)
5. You’re trying to find your way to the station and you see a man looking at a map. (Yes, …)
6. There’s a short cut from your camp site to the river across a field. You are just going to take it when you see the farmer. (No, …)
7. Your friend has a fantastic new sports car. You’d love to drive it. (No, …)
8. Some colleagues of yours are having an important meeting. You need to interrupt in order to give one of them a message. (Yes, …)

7. Asking for permission with may and can. Fill in the blanks with appropriate base forms from the following list: ask, be, borrow, close, have, help, leave, open, tell.

Example: a) Are you looking for something? May I help you?
    b) Can I be the first to congratulate you on your most recent success?

1. Children, may I ……… you to be quiet?
2. Mum, may I …….. your car tonight? I want to take my friend to the school party.
3. Isn’t a little cold in here? May I please …….. the window?
4. I don’t have a token for the underground. Can I …….. one from you?
5. Isn’t there a draft in this hall? May I please …… the door?
6. Isn’t it stuffy in this sitting-room? May I please …….. the window?
7. May I …….. a personal question?
8. May we please …… the office a little early today?
9. I understand your version of the story. May I now …….. you mine?
10. I don’t feel well. May I please ….. the room?
11. I’m still a little hungry. May I please …….. another piece of turkey? May I …….. some more juice, too?
12. Mother, may I please …….. the table?
8. Write appropriate Yes - No questions with may/can that might follow the remarks and the questions stated below.

Example: I’m so happy to hear about your promotion. May I congratulate you?

1. Are you having a problem with your essay?
2. Aren’t you happy in your marriage?
3. I don’t have enough pocket money to go to the movies.
4. I’m curious about your new girlfriend.
5. My computer isn’t working properly.
6. Mother, I’ve finished the washing-up.
7. I have some wonderful news from my family.
8. My phone is out of order. I need contact urgently my office.

9. Rewrite these sentences using can, could or may.

   a. I’d like to talk to you for a minute, John. (friendly)
   b. I would like to use your phone. (more polite)
   c. I would like to stop work early today. (formal)
   d. Take my car if you want to.
   e. Are children allowed to go into pubs?
   f. I don’t want you to come into my study.
   g. I would like to speak to Victoria, if she’s there. (polite)
   h. I would like to have an orange juice. (friendly)
   i. Are students allowed to use this computer classroom?
   j. I would like to pay you tomorrow. (polite)

10. Complete the following phone conversations. Use may I, could I, or can I and a verb from the list: to help, to leave, to speak/to talk, to take, to ask.

   1. A: Hello!
      B: Hello. …… to Susie?
      A: I’m afraid not. She’s not at home at the moment.
      B: Oh. That’s a pity. …… a message?
      A: Certainly. Just a second. I’ll get a pen and a writing pad.

   2. A: Hello!
      B: Hello. Is Belinda there?
      A: Yes, sure.
      B: …… to her?

   3. A: Hello!
      B: Hi. This is Matthew. …… to Madeleine?
      A: Certainly. Hang on.

      B: …… to Dean Brown?
      A: …… who is calling?
B: Morris Smith.
A: Just a moment, Mr. Smith. I’ll connect you.

5. A: Hello?
B: Hello. …… to Neil?
A: Who?
A: There’s no one here by that name. I’m afraid you have the wrong number.

6. A: Good morning. Dr. Johnson’s office. ….. you?
B: Yes. I’d like to make an appointment with Dr. Johnson.
A: Fine. Is Monday afternoon at 2 all right?
B: Yes. That’s wonderful! Thank you.
A: Your name?

11. Read the article and put the correct expression from the box into the gaps.
(can not ride, will not marry, will dress, shall sweep, may not visit, may not travel, must be, must be at home, should command, can only keep)

The 1901 Teaching Contract for Female Teachers

At the beginning of the 20th century female teachers had a very restricted life. There was a set of ‘golden rules’ that they had to abide by or risk instant dismissal. The rules were there to make sure teachers commanded authority and respect, but for women it meant sacrificing a lot of personal freedom. Nowadays it seems quite incredible that such strict rules should be enforced on female teaching staff.

1. You ……… during the term of your contract.
2. You ……… company with other women.
3. You ……… authority and respect from your pupils at all times.
4. You ……… between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless attending a school function.
5. You ……… ice-cream parlours at any time.
6. You ……… in carriage or automobile with any man unless he is your father or brother.
7. You ……… the schoolroom floor at least once daily.
8. You ……… in plain colours of grey or black and your dresses ……… no more than 1 inch above ankles.
9. You ……… beyond the city limits without the permission of the chairman of the board of school governors.

12. Nancy Wilson was a teacher in Valley Road School, Sunderland from 1920 to 1929. Read her comments about and complete them with a suitable past expression from below.
(had to, couldn’t, didn’t have to, weren’t allowed to, was allowed to, were forbidden to)

1. I was the youngest of six daughters and like many middle-class girls, I ……… become a teacher. I had no choice. I couldn’t ……… earn a living any other way.
2. My day started at seven o’clock in the morning, when I ……… sweep and dust the schoolroom, and we ……… leave at the end of the day until this task was repeated.
3. I had two grey dresses and I wore one of them every day. It ……… be grey. Black ……… also ………, but we ……… wear anything fashionable or colourful.
4. We …….. ride in automobiles with any men except our father or brothers. This was no hardship because our family had no car.
5. The most ridiculous rule of all was the one about visiting ice-cream parlours. I can’t imagine why we ……. go there.
6. Eventually, when I was 29, I did meet and marry a young man, Jack. Then, of course I ……. give up teaching. You ……. continue as a married woman.

6. ABILITY
CAN, COULD and BE ABLE TO

a) Present.
Can is more commonly used than be able to to express ability.
Example: I can drive but I can’t ride a bike.
How many mistakes can you find in my reproduction?

b) Past.
In affirmative sentences there is an important difference in meaning between could and was/were able to. Could refers to general ability whereas was/were able to is used in cases of specific ability.
Example: Whenever you passed their house you could hear them arguing.
I could never find a taxi when I wanted one. (general ability)
Were you able to find a taxi after our high school party? I was able to concentrate on my essay because nobody disturbed me last night, I was alone at home. (specific ability)
In negative sentences could is normally used in both general and specific cases of ability.
Example: The sea was so polluted that we couldn’t swim.
I couldn’t walk until I was two and a half.

c) Perfect and Future are formed with be able to because can has no infinitive or past participle.
Example: I’ll be able to visit you more often next week.
She hasn’t been able to solve the puzzle yet.
Similarly, be able to is the only possible infinitive.
Example: I’d like to be able to offer you job but there are no vacancies at the moment.

d) Could have done. Could + the Perfect Infinitive is used to show that someone had ability to do something but didn’t do it.
Example: She could have been a good doctor but she became an accountant instead.
He was so rude with his children I could have told him off.

1. Complete the following sentences using can, could, could have or a suitable form of be able to.
   a) He ……….. get out of the smoke-filled room by crawling on his hands and knees.
   b) I don’t think that I ……. mend it but I’ll try.
   c) He was so confused that he ………. (not) remember who he was.
   d) Although she was not very tall, she ………. reach the book she wanted by standing on a chair.
   e) I ………. (not) write since I broke my arm.
   f) ………… (you) stand on your head?
   g) He had a ticket so he ………. Come to the match but he was too busy.
   h) Fortunately he ……. swim quite well so he ……. Save the little girl from drowning.
   i) The doctors say he ……….(never) walk again.
   j) I ……….. Play the piano much better when I was a child than I …… now.
2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could or be able to*.

**Example:** He’s very fit for his age. He ... (run) really fast.

He’s very fit for his age. He **can** run really fast.

1. ..... you (come) to the party on Saturday?
2. You should ..... (go out) when you want to.
3. She tried to think of other things but she ..... (not put) that awful memory out of her mind.
4. I ... (not sleep) very well for the last four nights. It’s been too hot.
5. Amy’s exam results weren’t very good. She ..... (do) better.
6. We ... (not phone her up) because her phone had broken, but fortunately we ..... (get) a message to her.
7. Kate ..... (not say) anything until he was about three years old.
8. ..... (speak) another language fluently is a great advantage you’re looking for a job.
9. Do you know where Nick’s glasses are? He ..... (not see) very much without them.
10. I ..... (not understand) what he says: he speaks too quickly.
11. I think you should go in the spring: it ..... (be) very crowded there in the summer.
12. We ..... (go) to that concert tomorrow if the tickets haven’t old out.
13. I love ..... (spend) all morning in bed at the weekends.
14. If they hadn’t phoned for an ambulance, he ..... (die).
15. He ..... (not climb) up to the top: he was too scared.
16. I’d like ..... (work) with you one day.
17. I ..... (ride) this bike soon: I just need more time to practise.
18. He doesn’t ..... (be) very much when he’s here. He ..... (be) more helpful.
19. I ..... (play) tennis really well a few years ago, but anymore.

3. Put the following: a) in future, b) in past. Use the given time expressions.

1. I can go swimming: a) when it is warmer; b) whenever I liked.
2. He says I can have another one: a) tomorrow; b) he said ..... yesterday.
3. She can read a great deal: a) during the holidays; b) when she had no work.
4. She can make her own dresses: a) in a few years’ time; b) when she had no work.
5. I can go early: a) if he lets me; b) every day last summer.
6. She can cook very well: a) with more practice; b) when I knew her.
7. We can do this exercise: a) next week; b) last week.
8. I can fly an aeroplane: a) after a few more lessons; b) when I was in the R.A.F.
9. He can play chess: a) this afternoon; b) when he was young.
10. He can leave it here: a) for an hour; b) whenever he wanted to.

4. Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs suggested, so that they represent the equivalent situation in past. Any words in italics should be omitted.

**Example:** He can speak French fluently (when he was younger). He could speak French fluently **when he was younger.** I can give her an answer (last night). I could have given her an answer last night.

a) He can drive a car (when he was eighteen).
   b) I find I can understand English better than I can speak it (when I first arrived in England).
   c) I can let you have the money tomorrow (yesterday).
d) You can persuade him to come, if anyone can (last week).
e) My daughter can play the piano beautifully (at one time).
f) You can see that he is bored to death (at the party last night).
g) I can’t get into the house (because I had forgotten my key).
h) We can overhear every word our neighbours say (in the hotel we stayed at).
i) The doctor can see you later today (last night).
j) (When they asked my advice) I can suggest only one way of solving the problem.
k) I can well understand how you feel about the situation (at the time).
l) I can’t get the letter translated immediately, but I could get it done by tomorrow (by the following morning).

Can and could are used with to see, to hear, to smell and to taste with the same meaning as a progressive form.

Example: I can see Dave coming. (Not present progressive)
Through the window, I could hear a young girl singing.

5. Complete the sentences.

a) I ….. the cats fighting in the garden: can you go and put them out.
b) Spring is coming: you …. snowdrops in all the gardens.
c) He thought he ….. something crawling up his leg, but when we looked he ….. anything.
d) This isn’t my coffee – I ….. sugar in it.
e) I ….. my daughter practicing the piano next door; it sounds fantastic.
f) Through my study window, I ….. mountains.
g) She opened her eyes, but to her horror she ….. nothing.
h) I ….. something burning. What do you think it is?

6. Open the brackets with be able to, be allowed to and have (got) to. Choose the present simple, simple past or present perfect.

Aldo, Jan and Lila are foreign students at an English-speaking university.

Aldo: I’ll be sad to leave here. But I (have to) leave at the end of my course.
Jan: I still don’t know if I can stay longer or not. I (not be able to) make any plans during the last two years.
Lila: My problem was getting in here. I (have to) get a visa before I left home. I wanted to come here a year earlier, but I (not allowed to).
Aldo: Money is a problem, too. I (not be allowed to) work since I came here.
Jan: Ever since I came here, I (have to) report to the police every week.

7. Six weeks ago a man and his wife were flying over the jungle when their plane came down in the trees. Last week their bodies were found about twenty miles from where the plane crashed. The woman had written a diary. Read the diary below and say what happened to the two people. Use could, couldn’t and was/were able to.

Example:
Thursday. We were able to climb down from the plane. We couldn’t think clearly because we were so shocked.
Diary

Thursday. Climbed down from plane. Too shocked to think clearly.
Friday. Too hot to sleep. Heard the noise of insects all night.
Saturday. Got water from a stream. Saw some smoke from the south.
Sunday. Too wet to travel. Kept day.
Monday. Walked several miles along the bank of a river. River too wide to cross.
Tuesday. Killed and ate a monkey. Heard a plane somewhere above us.
Wednesday. Both too ill to walk. Slept for several hours.

7. CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, PROBABILITY
(Degrees of Certainty)

Certain modal verbs followed by the infinitive without “to” are used to express the speaker’s degree of certainty.
Imagine you and a friend are at the cinema. Gary is supposed to be joining you but the film is starting in five minutes and he hasn’t arrived yet.
It’s getting rather late. Gary must be stuck in the traffic.

1. No, he can’t be. He told me he was coming on foot. Well, he might be confused about the time we agreed to meet.
2. No, he should be here on time.
3. No, he should be here on time. I saw him write down the time in his diary.

The speaker’s degree of certainty about the present and future events and situations.

Certainty: must, will
Probability: should, would
Possibility: can, may, might, could
Impossibility: can’t

Let’s consider each case in particular.

1. Can or may are used to talk about something that is possible to do at any time. With this use can and may are often followed by the passive infinitive.

Example: Suitcases can/may be left in the left luggage office at the station all day round.
Stamps can/may be bought at most shops which sell cards, newspapers.

2. May or might, could are used to talk about future possibility. Could refers to a theoretical possibility.

Example: The goods may/might arrive tomorrow.
I may/might visit your office next week.
You could go by plane. (It is possible to fly there if you wanted to do that.)

3. May, might or could + the Simple Infinitive (usually the verb “to be”) or the Continuous Infinitive are used to talk about the possibility in the present.
Example: “Where’s John?” “I don’t know. He may be outside.
“Whose is this?” “It could be Kerry’s.”
My mother isn’t in the office today so she may be working at home.
We won’t phone Jennifer now because she might be having a rest.

4. Should or ought to + the Present Infinitive are used to make assumptions about the present or the future and should or ought to + The Perfect Infinitive to make assumptions about the past. Should is used more frequently than ought to.

Example: The sun’s been shining all day so the should be quite warm now.
Let’s go and see my sister: she should have finished working by now.

5. Will + simple or The Continuous Infinitive are used to talk about a present or future certainty.

Example: You can phone Roberta: she’ll be at home now. The meeting will start at 9.30.
I’ll be waiting for you when you arrive.

POSSIBILITY IN THE FUTURE/PRESENT
SURE

Must
Can
May + THE INFINITIVE
Might
Could

LESS SURE

Certain modal verbs followed by the perfect infinitive are used to express the speaker’s degree of certainty about past events and situations.
Imagine that you and your flatmate have just arrived at the airport and you can’t find your flatmate’s passport.
- You must have left it behind.
- I’m pretty sure I would have put it in my bag when I packed.
- Well, you may have dropped it when we got into the taxi.
- No, I couldn’t have. My bag was locked.

Certainty: must have
Probability: would have
Possibility: may have, might have, could have
Impossibility: can’t have, couldn’t have

1. May, might, could + the Perfect Infinitive (Simple/Continuous) are used to talk about possibility in the past.

Example: It’s 7.30 so they may have left by now.
I don’t know why they’re so late. I suppose they could have got lost in the suburbs. Sue wasn’t at the party last time. She might have been feeling depressed.
POSSIBILITY IN THE PAST

AFFIRMATIVE:
Must
May + have + past participle
Might
Could

LESS SURE

NEGATIVE:
Can’t
Couldn’t + have + past participle

INTERROGATIVE:
Can
Might + subject + have + past participle
Could

1. Rewrite the following sentences using modal verbs from the table above. Use the correct past participle. You don’t need to include all the information.

a) It’s possible that the cleaning lady threw your cherub book away by mistake. The cleaning lady ………

b) Oh no! Look at all the water on the water. I suppose a pipe burst while we were away. A pipe ………

c) There is possibility that my mother phoned while we were out. My mother ……..

d) Perhaps Sarah saw the film on TV last week. Sarah ……..

e) The most likely reason for your stomach upset is that you ate too much at lunch. You ……….

f) I’ve just been reading quietly so I certainly didn’t wake the baby. I ……..

g) I wonder where Madeleine is. Perhaps she forgot the appointment in her diary. Madeleine ……..

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

A. Daniel’s been very quiet since his girlfriend went away. He ….. (miss) her.

B. Abigail’s rather late. She …. (miss) the bus.

C. Travellers’cheques …. (be exchanged) at most banks.

D. They are not answering the phone so they …. (be) out.

E. Don’t phone her now. It … (be) the middle of the night in England.

F. They … (not move) house yet. I saw them in town this morning.

G. I haven’t seen Elaine this week. I think she … (visit) her parents but I’m not sure about it.

H. Her exam results are coming out soon. She worked very hard so she … (do) well.

I. That woman’s just fallen over. Let’s go and see her: she … (be) hurt.

J. I don’t know where she is. She …. (not still play) tennis; it’s been dark for the last hour.

K. I sent the letter three days ago so he …. (get) it by now, but you can never be sure.

L. The encyclopedias … (be found) on the third floor of the library.
PRESENT or FUTURE POSSIBILITY: *may, might, could*

1. Replace the words in italics with a clause using *may, might, could*.

   a) *Perhaps you will find* you have made a mistake.
   b) *It is just conceivable that we shall* get an answer tomorrow.
   c) *Accept his offer now. It is just possible that* he will change his mind later.
   d) *Owing to the strike, trains will possibly be subject to delays.*
   e) *It is possible that* parents will find that they cannot understand the way their children are now being taught.
   f) *We shall possibly find* we can’t get accommodation, as we haven’t booked rooms.
   g) *Ask your bank manager. He will perhaps be able to advise you better than I can.*
   h) *Let’s not wait any longer. It’s possible that* he won’t turn up at all.
   i) *It is not impossible that* the Government’s policy will prove to be little short of disastrous.

PAST POSSIBILITY: *may, might have, could have*

1. Respond to the statements or questions with a sentence suggesting a possible explanation, using *may, might,* or *could* + the Perfect Infinitive of the given verbs.

   **Example:** *Why isn’t he here? (may, miss.) He may have missed the train.*

   a) No one is waiting at the bus stop. (may, miss)
   b) He didn’t come to the party last night. (might, not to want)
   c) No one has answered the door. (might, go out)
   d) How on earth did the thief get in? (could, break)
   e) Why didn’t the teacher explain? (may, not to know)
   f) How did they know about our plans? (could, guess)
   g) He didn’t seem surprised when I told him. (may, already know)
   h) They should have been here long before now. (may, lose)
   i) I haven’t seen my neighbours for over a week. (may, go)
   j) Why hasn’t she written to me? (could, forget)
   k) I can’t understand why he didn’t look me up while he was down here. (may, not to have)
   l) It’s strange that he hasn’t said any more about his plans to emigrate. (might, change)

SLIGHT PROBABILITY with *may / might*

1. Fill in the blanks with *may/might or may/might not*.

   **Example:** *I feel a little strange. I may be sick.*
   *He doesn’t seem enjoy his class. He might not like his teacher.*

   a) I can’t understand this explanation. It …… be correct.
   b) My flowers are dying. They …. get enough sunlight.
   c) He has a constant cough. He …… smoke too much, or he …… be sensitive to the city’s pollution.
   d) I don’t want to discuss this problem with my boss. He …. like, or he …. understand my position.
   e) These statistics seem wrong. They …….. be out of date.
f) My radio doesn’t always come on right away. It …….. e broken, or I have the right kind of antenna.
g) She ……. be able to come to school because of her bad cold.
h) I can’t find that African country on my map. My map ……. be up to date.
i) That technical word isn’t in my dictionary. The book ……. be out date.
j) He doesn’t want to go to the movies with me. He ……. have enough money, or he just ……. want to go with me.
k) She doesn’t want to go to dance with me. She ……. like him, or she ……. Have a better invitation.
l) I always get a busy signal when I call him. His phone ……. be out of order, or the receiver ……. be off the hook.
m) My dog refuses its food. He ……. be hungry.
n) I’m worried about the next test. I ……. make a few mistakes.

STRONG PROBABILITY

1. Fill in the blanks with must or mustn’t.

Example: Her hair is very unusual colour. Yes, she must dye it.
I must not have on the right kind of shoes because my feet hurt.

a) Look at the way he’s staggering! He ……. be drunk.
b) She …….like her job because he never talks about it.
c) She always gets very high grades in school. She ……. study very hard because it’s a difficult school. He ……. be smart.
d) I get only a buzz when I dial Dave’s number. His phone …. be out of order.
e) He ……. have much money because he’s always wearing very old clothes.
f) Chinese …. be a difficult language. It …. be easy to learn. It …. be difficult for the Chinese themselves to learn. It ……. be one of the most difficult languages in the world.
g) This chocolate is bitter. There ……. he sugar in it.
h) He’s always counting his money and worrying about it. He ……. be stingy and selfish person. Because of his stinginess, he ……. have many friends.
i) She is always telling everyone how smart she is. She ……. be crazy. She …. have no sense of reality.

2. Rewrite the underlined sections in the article below using modal verbs to replace all the expressions of probability and certainty. You may have to adjust the verb order in some cases.
SELF-PORTRAITS UNLIKELY TO BE BY HAND OF VAN GOGH

Martin Bailey examines recent findings on the life of Holland’s most tormented artist.

Startling evidence has been produced to show that three ‘self-portraits’ up to now accepted as being painted by Vincent Van Gogh are possibly fakes.

Dutch-born art historian Walter Feilchenfeldt last week told an international symposium at the Van Gogh museum that, after the first systematic investigation into the artist’s self-portraits he had concluded that “Three of them are impossible to guarantee as genuine.”

All three paintings are currently on public show. The most famous is at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, another at the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut, and the third at Norway’s National Gallery in Oslo. There are rumours that there is a 50% chance that the pictures will now be withdrawn from public display.

Feilchenfeldt explained that all Van Gogh’s self-portraits were given to friends or left to his family at his death. Any picture which is not traceable to one of these sources is certainly considered dubious.

In addition to the problems of provenance, Feilchenfeldt has questioned the stylistic evidence. Regarding the portrait in New York he claims that the majority of art historians are almost certain to support his view that the brushstrokes are haphazard.

Not all of his research is negative, however. On positive result is confirmation that the self-portrait in London’s Courtauld Gallery is definitely genuine, as it is listed as having been purchased from Jo Bonger, the window of Vincent’s brother Theo.

8. Translate the passage from “The Truth about Lorin Jones” by Alison Lurie (professor of English at Cornell, author of several novels, the winner of the Pulitzer Prize, member of the Academy of Arts and Letters). Comment on the use of the underlined modal verbs.

Though Polly had never met Lorin Jones, she’d been following in Lorin’s path all her life. They paths must have crossed, probably many times. When Polly was a toddler, she and her mother might have passed Lorin and hers on her street in White Plains. Or, on some steamy summer afternoon while Polly made castles in the sand at Rye Beach or waded in the warm ebb and flow of the Sound, her subject may have been sunning or sketching nearby. Later, when she began to visit museums and galleries in New York, Lorin might have been among spectators; she could have been buying pantyhose at the same counter of Bloomingdale’s, or sitting next to her future biographer on the Eighth Avenue bus or at a Museum of Modern Art film showing.

She still believed that a great painter must be male. How much time had been lost through that ignorant error! If she’d known the truth she would probably have tried to find out more about Lorin Jones then, and Lorin’s submerged reputation might have been retrieved years sooner. The idea still made Polly angry.
8. OFFERS, REQUESTS, SUGGESTIONS

a) To make an offer to do something, or offer by making a suggestion, use:

Can/Shall we ….? Would you like….?
I’ll …. (shall I?), May I ….? (more formal)
Can I help you?
Shall I carry that for you?
Would you like some more coffee? Would you like me to help you?
I’ll make you some breakfast, shall I? May I take your coat?

b) To make a suggestion or an invitation, use:

Shall we …..? We could ……. , Would you like to ….?
“Shall we go out for a meal tonight?” “Yes, that would be wonderful.”
“We could have a game of tennis today.” “Yes, why not?”
“Would you like to come round this evening?” “Yes, I would.”

c) To make a request, use:

Can/Could (which is a little more polite)/Would + you ……..?
“Could you open the door for me, please?” “Yes, of course.”
Would you mind + gerund?
Would you mind opening the front door?
Would you mind + if I + the verb in present or past … ?
Would you mind if I close/closed the door?
Common structures in polite requests: Could you possibly help me? I wonder if you could help me?

1. Write questions using can, could, may, might, shall, must, would, would you like, would you mind. There may be a number of possible answers.

a) Ask a friend for a pen.
b) Suggest buying a take-away meal tonight.
c) You are in a café. There is a free seat next someone ask to someone. Ask that person if you can sit there.
d) Offer to answer the phone.
e) You are a teacher. Give your students a permission to work outside today but tell them not to talk too much.
f) You are in a train. Ask another passenger if you can open the window.
g) Give your son a permission to go out but tell him to be back before it gets dark.
h) Ask someone to wait here for you.
i) Suggest going for a picnic this afternoon.
j) Give someone a permission to your phone.
k) Request an appointment to see your bank manager, Ms Arnold.
l) Offer to make someone a sandwich.
m) Invite a friend to go for a swim this morning.
n) Ask someone to answer the phone for you.
o) Offer to open the door for a stranger.
2. Rewrite these sentences, beginning with *I can …, Can I …. ? You can …, Can you ….? Could you …? I wonder if you could ….?

1. I’d be grateful if you would tell me when it’s time to go. (polite)
2. Tell me when it’s time to go. (friendly)
3. I’d me glad if you would lend me your bicycle. (polite)
4. Why don’t you spend the day with us if you’re free on Sunday?
5. Why not watch a video if you don’t know what to do?
6. I’d be glad if you would translate this for me. (polite)
7. Start cooking dinner now, please.
8. Would you like me to take your coat?

3. Complete these sentences using *can* or *could*. If two answers are possible, write them both and specify the functions.

1. … I come and see you tomorrow?
2. … you pass me the salt, please?
3. … you play the piano?
4. Why … ’t the children go to the cinema tonight?
5. … you help me with my suitcase, please?
6. … you drive my car if you had to?
7. … you answer the phone for me?
8. Why … you come to the disco tomorrow?
9. It was very difficult to hear: I … n’t understand what she was saying.
10. …. I smoke in here?
11. We had an appointment yesterday evening, but he … n’t see me.
12. I …. do the job for you next day.
13. …. you tell me the time, please?
14. I… n’t find my front door key last night.

4. Match the parts to make the corresponding suggestions.

1. Shall we call                                  a … something to eat.
2. Why don’t you send her                          b … eat out tonight.
3. Perhaps you could give him                      c … a taxi.
4. Shall we ask her to                             d … before they get back?
5. Do you think we could mend it                  e … a get-well card.
6. I suppose we could                              f … a bone?
7. Couldn’t you give him                          g … back to the shop.
8. You could always take it                        h … take it off?

5. Rewrite these suggestions starting with the given words.

1. Why don’t we keep quiet about that? / It might ............
2. We could borrow the equipment from Arthur. / Couldn’t ........
3. Why don’t you ring and tell them you’re coming? / You ..... 
4. You could ask Jeremy to help. / What ........
5. We could take a week off in April. / Let’s ........
6. Couldn’t you just pay at the end of the month? / You could .....
7. Why don’t we take a winter holiday for a change? / What about …
8. You could write and ask her yourself about it. / You might like to …
9. A lot of people take a later train. / Why not …
10. We should get started as soon as possible. / It might be a good idea …

6. Make these requests more polite by starting them with *would you mind*.

a) Could you tell me when you’re ready? / …
b) Can you come five minutes before the meeting starts? / …
c) Will you do the cooking today? / …
d) I wonder if you could help me, please? / …
e) Do you think you could do the shopping on your way home? / …
f) Can you close the door behind you, please? / …
g) Would you tell them that I called? / …. 
h) Can you pay cash, please? / …. 
i) Will you help these children with their bags? / …

REQUESTS: *WOULD YOU MIND IF …*, *WOULD IT BE ALL RIGHT IF …*

7. Follow the structure below.

A: I’d like you to go today.
B: *Would you mind if I went tomorrow instead?*
(“Would you mind if I go” is also possible, but the past tense is better after “would”. “Do you mind if I go” is also possible but more casual. “Would you mind” is more polite.)
B: *Would it be all right if I went tomorrow instead?*

I’d like you to ….. today.

1. settle the account, 2. make the inventory, 3. move out, 4. book the seats, 5. do your packing, 6. renew the licence, 7. check the brakes. 8. change the wheel, 9. fill the tank 10. mend the car, 11. sent the cherub, 12. pay the bill, 13. ring the bank clerk, 14. leave the office.

REQUESTS: *WOULD YOU MIND* + Gerund

8. Follow both variants of the structure.

A: Have the windows been cleaned?
B: No. *Would you mind cleaning* them?
B: No. I wonder if you’d mind cleaning them?

*Have you/has he …?*

1. chips been fried? 2. potatoes been peeled? 3. cheese been grated? 4. clock been wound? 5. letters been posted? 6. laundry been collected? 7. cheets been ironed? 8. livind room been dusted?
9. furniture been polished? 10. steps been scrubbed? 11. electricity bill been paid? 12. wasing-up been done? 13. coffee been ground? 14. stairs been swept? 15. table been laid?
9. DEDUCTION

To make a deduction about something in the present, use MUST (positive deduction) or CAN’T (negative deduction) + the Simple Infinitive (usually the verb to be) or Continuous.

Example: Jessica’s not at home so she must be on her way home.
         The office is closed now so he can’t be there.
         Beatrice’s back at work now she must be feeling better.
         He can’t be driving here: he hasn’t got a car.

To make a deduction about something in the past, use must/can’t (or couldn’t) + the Perfect Infinitive (Simple or Continuous).

Example: It’s very wet outside so it must have rained in the night.
         He can’t have forgotten about the meeting: he talked me about it only this morning.
         You must have been talking on the phone for a long time last night:
         I phoned four times and it was engaged.
         Clifford couldn’t have done robbery: he was with me the whole weekend.

1. Put could, must, should, might, or can’t in the past tense in the spaces provided. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Translate and indicate the functions.

   a) How did you know about the wedding? Someone …. (tell) you!
   b) The money was on the desk: I …. (take) it, but I didn’t.
   c) I know you were angry, but you … (not to be) so rude.
   d) I don’t know who sent these flowers: it … (be) Raymond.
   e) Roy … (not to move) abroad - he hates foreign countries.
   f) … you (not to be) just a little more polite?
   g) They …. (not to know) about the plans for the new factory - it’s not possible.
   h) I think …. (tell) your parents you were going to be late. They were very worried and annoyed.
   i) They …. (not to get) into the house through the back door: it was locked.
   j) They …. (not to leave) without being seen by anybody.
   k) I …. (go) for a swim if I’d wanted to.
   l) You … (apologize) for being late.
   m) We don’t know who took the money from the safe. The office was full of people and it … (be) any of them.
   n) I … (not to say) such a terrible thing.
   o) I … (not to leave) my keys at home - I’m sure they were in my pocket.
   p) Ronald … (warn) us that he was going to leave his job urgently.
   q) Brenda tried to contact me all the evening, but the phone … (be) engaged.
   r) He … (not to know) about her illness - nobody had told him about it.
   s) I’m sorry, I … (let) you know what was happening.
   t) I don’t know who wrote the letter. It … (not to be) Peter, as he wasn’t in the laboratory that day.
2. Follow the structure: *must + have done* in the situation below.

   Adam and Roger have just come back to their house after holidays. Adam notices various changes; Roger thinks these must be the result of actions by Kevin, who shares the house with them.

   **Example:** The door’s open! (leave) - *Kevin must have left it open.*

1. My lamp isn’t here! (borrow)
2. The plates are all clean! (do the washing up)
3. The teapot is in pieces! (drop)
4. How shiny the furniture looks! (polish)
5. The steps are unusually clean! (sweep)
6. There are some sandwiches on the table! (make)
7. There are no biscuits left! (eat)
8. And there is no mineral water left! (drink)
9. The place is full of empty bottles! (have a party)
10. The car is in terrible state! (drive into a wall)

3. **NEGATIVE DEDUCTION.**

   **Follow the structure: couldn’t + the Perfect Infinitive in the situation below.**

   Yesterday someone finished the wine / broke a wine glass / borrowed Abigail’s radio etc. Abigail thinks it was Clement who did these things, but you know that Clement was out all day.

   **Example:** A: I wonder who broke the glass. I expect it was Clement.

   B: Clement *couldn’t have broken* it. He wasn’t here yesterday.

   *I wonder who …. I expect it was Clement.*

1. spoke to her
2. paid the milkman
3. brought the flowers
4. fixed the television set
5. tuned the guitar
6. made all this mess
7. moved the piano
8. spilt the wine
9. opened my letters
10. drank all the beer
11. ate the cold meat
12. let the dog out
10. DISTINCTIONS AND THE FUNCTIONS OF “SHALL” AND “WILL”, “SHOULD” AND “WOULD”

We have observed some functions of these modals but now let’s stop on additional intrinsic characteristics and their distinctions.

The distinctions between shall and will are not so rigidly observed now as they once were, the modern tendency being to use will in a number of cases where shall was formerly required. Certain differences, however, are still recognized by careful speakers and writers.

SHALL

SHALL in the first person denotes simple futurity – the fact that something is going to occur.
Example: I shall go to town on Saturday.

SHALL in the second and third persons denotes determination or a command on the part of the speaker.
Example: You (he) shall go to school (I am determined that you (he) shall).
Note. In “polite” commands will is frequently used.
Example: You will report for duty tomorrow.

WILL

WILL in the first person always denotes willingness, determination, or a promise.
Example: I will come when you call. We will go in spite of this fact.
WILL in the second and the third persons denotes simple futurity (the fact that something is going to occur).
Example: You will find him at home.

Mistakes most frequently occur in expressing simple futurity. Note the distinction: simple futurity is expressed by shall in the first person, by will in the second and the third persons.

WILL in the second and the third persons also denotes willingness or determination on the part of the doer of the action:
Example: Of course, you will help in this work. You will eat pie for breakfast (that is, persist in eating pie).

SHALL and WILL in QUESTIONS

In questions the form that is anticipated in answer is used in all persons.
Shall I pay this bill? (You shall – command)
Will I have some sweets? (I will – willingness)
Shall you be there? (I shall – futurity)
Will you accept the gift? (I will – willingness)
Shall he bring the book? (He shall – command)
Will he go with me? (He will – willingness)
SHOULD and WOULD

In expressing simple futurity, should and would are subject to the same rule as that given for shall and will. As to for the other uses of should and would, see later.

WOULD denotes the following.

1. Habitual action in the past.
Example: Every evening I would walk five kilometers. People would come many miles to see him.

2. Determination.
Example: I simply would not listen to him any longer. He would come in spite of our objections.

3. Willingness to do something.
Example: He would help you to do something. I would come if I were able.

4. A wish – this use is largely oratorical or poetical. The ordinary form is, “I wish that I were there.”
Example: Would that I were there! Would that tomorrow were here!

5. A will - in sequence with a verb in the past or past perfect tense would may represent a will used in direct discourse.
Example: He said that he would call (direct discourse “I will call”).

6. Would may be used with a subject in the first, the second, or the third person in all instances cited above, except for expressing simple futurity.

SHOULD denotes the following.

1. Duty or obligation – equivalent to ought to; should indicates a weaker degree of obligation than that expressed by must as it was stated previously.
Example: I should be there at this time. You should give him the money. He should not work.

2. Deduction (inference).
Example: He should be at home by this time (from the time that has elapsed, I infer that he is probably there). You should arrive before dark, if everything goes well.

3. Should may be used with a subject in the first, the second, or the third person in all cases cited above, except for simple futurity and in expressions like “I should say”, “I should think”, etc., should makes the statement less abrupt, more deferential, than “I say” and “I think”.
Example: I should say that he is lucky. (Compare, “I say that he is lucky.”)

1. Point out the modal verbs and explain their meanings (functions).
Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. At such times his thoughts would be full of valorous deeds (Joseph Conrad.) 2. Indeed, as a class, I should say that men of science were happier than other men (Aldous Huxley.) 3. Of course, I should go tomorrow, but I cannot leave my work. 4. The long-boat would have taken the lot of us; but the skipper said we must save as much property as possible (Joseph Conrad.) 5. He would often spend the day in
the mountains, collecting ferns and mosses. 6. And I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me (Alfred Tennyson.) 7. He would buy the car, in spite of all we could do to dissuade him. There may be a reduction in price later in the month. 8. About his internal life we can only speculate (H.G.Wells.) 9. But I knew that my visit must be measured by days, almost by hours. (William Beebe.) 10. It seemed to him he cared nothing for the gale. He could affront greater perils. He would do so (Joseph Conrad.) 11. “You must not - you shall not behold this,” I said shudderingly to Usher (E.A. Poe.) 12. At the foot of these fairy mountains, the voyager have descried the light smoke curling up from a village (Washington Irving.) 13. There must have been at least forty people at the table (Arnold Bennett.) 14. Here I would stay for the night, at all events; if the cleared, I might be glad to remain for two or three days (George Gissing.) 15. She should like to read the sequel of this story. 16. He would like to read the sequel of this story.

2. Explain the use of shall and will, should and would. Indicate the corresponding functions:

1. Will they walk, or shall I go for them in the car?
2. Shall I tell them the whole story, or will you do it?
3. Shall we send the package by mail or by express?
4. Will we be held responsible for the accident?
5. Shall I refuse the invitation?
6. Under any other circumstances I would not have held on a moment longer (Joseph Conrad.).
7. I dare not say what I should like to say about painting (John Galsworthy.).
8. I should think that you would be too tired to go.
9. My father was always saying the inn would be ruined (R.L. Stevenson.).
10. He wouldn’t believe that it was possible.

3. Fill in the gaps with shall, will, should or would. Give your reasons.

1. We … be too late for the first act of the play.
2. The guide … be at the station to meet you.
3. All right, then, I … go, since you insist.
4. We … be surprised if the plan is successful.
5. I … expect a reply by noon tomorrow
6. He … be glad to mail the letter for you.
7. I … be glad to help you.
8. We … have to hurry, or we … be late.
9. I hope that I … find them at home.
10. He … be on duty at the main entrance, and I … be at the side door.
11. I … probably hear from him some time today.
12. … I call for you this evening?
13. … I be too early if I come at 8 o’clock?
14. … she bring the flowers, or … I send for them?
15. … I go now, or … I wait?
4. In the extract below taken from “The Truth about Lorin Jones” by Alison Lurie explain the use of would. Translate the text.

(Polly is remembering her father from her early childhood.)

Her father always knew so many funny new jokes; he thought of such surprising things to do. She would resist him as long as she could, but it was no use: a giggle would escape her at the punch-line of a shaggy-dog story; or without meaning to she would find herself running beside him when he chased the pigeons in front of the courthouse. On the ride home her father would be almost silent, or whistling in a thin, tuneless way.

* * *

When he stopped the car at the house he sometimes wouldn’t even go around to open the door for her - he would just reach across and yank on the pitted chrome handle. “So long, Polly, see next week, same time,” he would say, but often that was a lie.

11. Russian Analogues of the Principal Modal Verbs
(Can, May, Must, Need, Shall, Should, Ought, Will, Would)

CAN

Mental / physical ability
smb can do smth now - может
could do smth then - мог
could do smth now - мог бы
could have done smth - мог бы тогда

1. Translate into English.

1. Из моего окна я мог видеть прекрасный пейзаж. 2. Я не могла разобрать в темноте, сколько там людей. 3. Как ты могла оставить ее одну? Ведь она могла заблудиться. 4. Он не мог решить задачу без чьей-либо помощи. 5. По дороге домой ты могла бы зайти в химчистку.

Permission

you can do smth - можете

Request

can, could, can’t, couldn’t you do smth - Вы не могли бы … ?

Asking for permission

can, could, can’t, couldn’t I (smb) do smth - можете мне ( кому-либо) … ?

Prohibition

you can’t - нельзя
2. Translate into English using the above-mentioned patterns.


3. Make up new sentences from the list below while describing prohibition, permission, asking for permission, request. Give strong advice (positive or negative) using can. Translate using Russian analogues.

1. It’s impolite to arrive exactly on time to the party.
2. It’s not necessary to bring a gift for the hosts.
3. It’s important to go along with the foreign custom.
4. In future applicants will be required to have medical examination.
5. Taking photographs of military sites is forbidden.

**Strong Doubt**

*can, could smb do, be doing? – неужели кто-то что-то делает?
To distinguish between a question about somebody’s ability to do something (умеет ли, может ли кто-то сделать что-то) and the expression of strong doubt (неужели кто-то что-то делает) we use the Indefinite Infinitive in the first case and the Continuous Infinitive in the second (with the exception of the verbs to be, to know, to love, to hate, and some others).*

Example: Can he write poetry? - Умеет ли он писать стихи?
Can he be writing poetry? - Неужели он пишет стихи?

1. Translate into Russian.


**The Perfect Infinitive** refers the situation to the past.

*Can, could smb have been, have known, have been doing?*

Can, could smth have been, have been done - неужели (было) …

Can (could) it have been so cold? Can (could) he have known about it? Can (could) they have been writing for us?

Can (could) it be so late? - Неужели сейчас (разве) так поздно?

Can (could) it have been so late? - Неужели (разве) было так поздно?
1. Refer the situation to the past by changing the form of the infinitive.


2. Translate into English.


**Very Strong Doubt**

A. Smb can not, could not be, know, be doing - не может быть, чтобы делал (не может, не способен) сделать

Ию Ыьи сфт тицеб снцд втшце рфму иуут рфму лтикиб рфм иуут вшштп - не может быть чтобы сделал не мог (был не способен) сделать

She can’t be lying. - Не может быть, чтобы она лгала (сейчас).

She can’t have been lying. - Не может быть, чтобы она лгала (тогда).

1. Refer the sentences to the past by changing the form of the infinitive.

1. It can’t be true. 2. She can’t be in Paris now. 3. You can’t mean it. 4. You can’t be doing your best. 5. She can’t be crying. 6. It can’t be so easy as all that. 7. There can’t be only one way out of the building. 8. They can’t be still waiting for you.

2. Translate into English, use patterns A and B.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он забыл сдержать свое обещание. 2. Не может быть, чтобы молоко уже убежало. 3. Не мог он вам это сказать. 4. Не могла она опоздать на поезд. 5. Не может она это думать. 6. Не может быть, чтобы ты ему действительно верила. 7. Не может быть, чтобы ей было двадцать лет. 8. Кофе не может быть еще горячим. 9. Не может быть, чтобы вы знали это лучше нее. 10. Не мог он принять Вас за другого.

**To express strong or very strong doubt** about an action not taking place (неужели кто-то не делает, не сделал что-то; не может быть, чтобы кто-то не делал, не сделал что-то) we use the expression “to fail to do something”. Negative prefixes “dis”- and “mis”- are also used.

1. Can she have failed to see him? - Неужели она его не увидела?
2. She can’t have failed to see him. - Не может быть, чтобы она его не увидела.

Не могла она его увидеть.

3. Can she dislike me? - Неужели я ей не нравлюсь?
4. She can’t have misunderstood me. - Не может быть, чтобы она меня не поняла.

Не могла она меня не поняла.
3. Express strong and very strong doubt about the statements made in the following sentences.

**Pattern:**

1. She didn’t trust him from the start.
   
   *Can she have mistrusted* him …?
   
   *She can’t have mistrusted* him …

2. She didn’t explain to me how to do it.
   
   *Can she have failed to* explain to him …?
   
   *She can’t have failed to* explain to him …

1. She didn’t not leave her address. 2. She doesn’t believe his story. 3. She didn’t recognize him when they met at the airport. 4. They didn’t arrive in time. 5. He didn’t understand my wish. 6. You didn’t buy that terrific dress.

3. Translate the following.

1. Неужели он не проверил, все ли в порядке? 2. Не мог он не слышать звонка. 3. Не может быть, чтобы она к этому относилась так доверчиво. 4. Неужели вы не принесли сочинение? 5. Неужели такая прическа Вам действительно нравится? 6. Неужели он не понял Ваших намерений? 7. Не может быть, чтобы он завтра не приехал. 8. Неужели Вы еще не проверили изложения? 9. Не мог он не прийти вчера на встречу. 10. Неужели она так и не сходила к зубному врачу?

**MAY**

**Absence of Obstacles to Perform the Action**

smb may, can do smth - можно

smb might, could do smth - можно было

**Asking for Permission**

may, can smb do smth? - можно …?

**Permission**

you (smb) may, can do smth - можете

**Prohibition**

you may, can not do smth - нельзя

**Request or Suggestion**

you might do smth - мог бы …, сделал бы это

**Reproach**

you (smb) might have done smth - мог бы (тогда)
1. Translate the following. Give two variants where possible.

1. Можно я Вас провожу домой? 2. Ей нельзя идти с нами кататься на лыжах, так как она простужена. 3. Ты мог бы подумать, прежде чем отвечать. 4. Ты бы сделала это сама, Джейн. 5. А теперь, дети, можете идти играть. 6. Можно взять Ваш учебник на минутку? 7. К сожалению, здесь стоять долго нельзя. 8. Ты бы, по крайней мере, позвонила, что задерживаешься. 9. В тесте очень много исправлений. Вы могли бы быть повнимательней. 10. Можно мне выйти на минутку?

2. Transform the following sentences into requests or suggestions, or reproach according to the patterns

Model: You never listen when I play the piano.
Request or suggestion: You might listen when I play the piano.
Reproach: You might have listened when I played the piano.

1. You do not wear your new dress to the office.
2. You always forget to ring me up.
3. You don’t pay enough attention to your spelling.
4. Do come and help me choose a present for him.
5. Get up a little earlier and give me a lift to the office.
6. You never tell me your secrets.
7. You always leave your children alone.
8. Give me a detailed description of your friend.

Doubt

smb may, may not do / have done smth - может быть, возможно
smb might do smth ( might expresses greater doubt)

1. Use may plus the Indefinite Infinitive when the sentence refers to the present or to the future, the Perfect Infinitive, if it refers to the past.

Pattern: Maybe, he is in the office. He may be at home.

May be, he was too upset to measure his words. He may have been too upset to measure his words.

1. Maybe, you will meet her at some conference. 2. Maybe, he will know you when he sees you. Perhaps, it is less difficult than you think. 3. Maybe, the door was not locked. 4. Maybe, she has forgotten her promise. 5. Maybe, she is only trying to help. 6. Maybe, she was out when you phoned. Perhaps, she does not know about it. 8. Perhaps, you have left your gloves in the taxi.

1. Translate the following.

1. Ты мог оставить все документы в прихожей. 2. Они могут знать его адрес. 3. Его может не быть дома. 4. Вы можете опоздать на самолет. 5. Билеты на этот фильм могут уже быть проданы. 6. Ты можешь его там встретить. 7. Она могла ошибиться. 8. И более неожиданные вещи могут случиться.

When expressing doubt about an action in the present the Continuous Infinitive after may is more common (with exception of such verbs as “to love”, “to hate”, “to know”).

Pattern: She may be living in the country.
3. Translate the following. Use the Continuous Infinitive to express doubt about an action in the present, the Indefinite Infinitive to express doubt about future action.

1. Может быть, она здесь будет жить, когда закончит институт. 2. Возможно, она переводит эту книгу после работы. 3. Возможно, он обсуждает все проблемы с коллегами. 4. Может быть, они ускорят принятие решения на совещании. 5. Возможно, она уже начинает практиковаться в письменных переводах с китайского на русский. 6. Возможно, он говорит свободно только на заранее подготовленную тему.

MUST

Necessity

smb must, has to do smth - кому-то нужно (кто-то должен)
smb had to do smth - кому-то нужно было, пришлось (кто-то должен был)
smb will have to do smth - кому-то придется, нужно будет

The modal verb “must” has another equivalent: to be to. There is a light difference in the meaning. To be to expresses an expected action, an action which it is necessary to do because somebody expects it to be done.

Example: The lecture is to begin at 9 o’clock. Лекция должна начаться в 9 часов.

1. Translate the following. Use must or to be to.

1. Кто должен был вас предупредить об отмене занятий? 2. Где Вы должны были делать доклад? 3. Вам придется заказать такси. 4. Он должен был Вас подвезти на работу. 5. Кто сегодня должен делать доклад по страноведению? 6. В этом году он должен был окончить университет. 7. Она должна была предупредить вас заранее. 8. Он должен был купить газету утром. Сегодня была его очередь сделать это.

Order

you must, are to do - вы должны

Prohibition

you must not, are not to do smth - не делайте, не смеите делать

1. Translate the following. Give several variants if you may.

Near Certainty

smb must be smth, must be doing smth, must have been smth, must have done smth, must have been doing smth - должно быть, по-видимому

Patterns:
She must be about forty. Ей должно быть (сейчас) около сорока.
She must have been about forty. Ей должно было (тогда) около сорока.
The Indefinite Infinitive is used to speak about the present, the Perfect Infinitive denotes the past action.
He must take better care of his health. Ему надо больше следить за своим здоровьем.
He must be taking good care of his health. Он, должно быть, хорошо следит за своим здоровьем.
Don’t confuse primary meaning (must take) and suppositional meaning (must be taking expressed mostly by the Continuous Infinitive after must)

1. Translate into Russian.

1. You must speak to her about it. 2. He must be speaking to her about it. 3. He must be working hard. 4. He must work hard if he wants to get a well-paid job. 5. She must do the shopping in the morning. 6. She must be doing the shopping in the morning.

2. Refer the statement to the past by changing the form of the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Pattern:
She must know about it. Должно быть, она знает об этом.
She must have known about it. Должно быть, она знала об этом.

1. They must be playing computer games. 2. You must know her very well. 3. She must be very cross with you. 4. The situation must be quite funny. 5. This must be the car’s owner. 6. They must be doing their homework. 7. They must be good friends. 8. Somebody must be trying to warn you about this nuisance.

3. Translate the following sentences taking in mind: must can not be used to express near certainty about a negative or a future action. In such cases use the word probably.

Patterns:
Он, должно быть, хорошо говорит по-английски. He must speak English well.
Он, должно быть, не знает английского языка. Probably he does not know English.
Он, должно быть, будет говорить по-английски. Probably he will speak English.
1. По-видимому, он выступает здесь. 2. Очевидно, она вас не узнала. 3. Должно быть, концерт ей понравился. 4. Вероятно, Вы много работаете. 5. Должно быть, она Вас не встречает на вокзале. 6. По-видимому, они будут вести переговоры завтра. 7. Должно быть, они оставили все в гостинице. 8. Очевидно, Вы не видели этой статьи в журнале.
NEED

Don’t confuse the modal verb need with the notional verb to need. The latter being a notional verb has non-finite forms, analytical forms of the verb, is used with auxiliary verbs in interrogative and negative constructions and takes direct objects.

Do you need me today? You will need a fur coat in winter.

The modal verb need is used only in the primary and the imperative meanings.

Absence of Necessity (the Primary Meaning)

smb need not, does not have to do smth - не нужно

Absence of Necessity for a Performed Action

smb needn’t have done smth - можно было и не делать (the Perfect Infinitive shows that an unnecessary action was done)

Absence of Necessity in the Past

smb did not have to do smth - можно было не делать, не пришлось делать (Did not have + Infinitive shows that there was no necessity for the action in the past without showing whether the action was fulfilled or not)

1. Paraphrase the following sentences. Use ‘needn’t + the Perfect Infinitive to show that an unnecessary action was carried out. Use ‘didn’t have to ‘ to show that an action was unnecessary in the past.

Model: 1. I’m sorry I left before dinner. Nobody else did. I needn’t have left before dinner. Nobody else did. 2. I’m so happy it was not necessary for me to retake this examination. I’m so happy I didn’t have to retake that examination.

1. They did not make us perform this job so urgently. We saved some time that way. 2. It was not necessary to explain the custom’s regulations to them. They passed the custom’s control without any delay. 3. It was a wonderful journey because it was not necessary to change anywhere. 4. You look so tired, it is a pity you ran. There is a bus which could take you here in five minutes.

2. Translate into English.

1. Зря ты так далеко ходил за цветами. Цветы продаются на углу нашего дома. 2. Я успела все сделать вчера только потому, что мне не надо было готовиться к занятиям. 3. Мне не пришлось долго ждать ответа. Факс пришел сразу после моего звонка. 4. Мне ничего не пришлось ей долго объяснять. Она сама обо всем догадалась. 5. Мне пришлось оставить все и пойти к зубному врачу. 6. Тебе ничего спешить в аэропорт. Вылет задерживается на час.
Permission No To Do
you needn’t do smth - можете не делать

1. Make up sentences giving permission not to do the actions mentioned in the following interrogative sentences.

Pattern: - Must we copy the text too? - No, you needn’t (copy it).
1. Must we go there right away? 2. Must he ring her up? 3. Must we stay after the lecture? 4. Must we write the test this week? 5. Must we learn the dialogue by heart?

2. State the meaning of the verb “need”, indicate its function, give the Russian equivalent.

1. You needn’t come round if you’d rather not. 2. You need not try quite so hard. Take it easy for a time. 3. We need not bother to refute these views. 4. They need have no fear of that. 5. You needn’t have taken so much trouble. 6. All this needn’t have taken place if only you had paid attention to my warning. 7. He need not have spoken to her in that way. He was unnecessarily cruel. 8. She doesn’t have to work on Mondays.

SHALL, SHOULD

SHALL

Certainty
smb shall do smth - обязательно сделает

Depending on the contents of each situation “shall” may be used to express promises, warnings, threats as it was stated previously.

Asking for Instructions

Shall I (smb) do smth? - Хотите ли Вы, чтобы я это сделал?

1. Translate into English. Use the above-mentioned pattern.


Advice

нцг (были) ърщдв (тьше) въцъьер - следует не следует, надо, Вы бы …

Criticism of a Past Action

smb should (not) have done smth - надо было, не надо было, напрасно
1. Translate the following. Use “should” + the Indefinite Infinitive to express advice; “should” + the Perfect Infinitive to express criticism of a past action.

Pattern: You should sleep more. Вам надо больше спать.
You should have slept more. Вам надо было больше спать.

1. Ей надо было сразу позвонить. 2. Вам надо было вчера об этом спросить. 3. Студентов надо пригласить на конференцию. 4. Вам не надо было это переводить. 5. Вам надо было извиниться сразу. 6. Ей надо сдать багаж в камеру хранения. 7. Не надо было так рано вставать. 8. Вам нужно было повернуть направо у светофора.

2. Match each sentence in 1-4 with a suitable comment a-d. Translate them into Russian. Indicate the function.

1. They wouldn’t let me pay by credit card: they made me pay cash.
2. I took cash just in case, but they let me in for free.
3. I took my credit card, but they would only accept cash.
4. I didn’t take any cash because I knew entry was free.

a. He should have taken cash.
b. He didn’t need to take cash.
c. He needn’t have taken cash.
d. He had to pay cash.

Near Certainty (the Suppositional Meaning)

smb should do smth, should be smth - должно быть, вероятно, по-видимому

Pears should grow well in that area. He should make an excellent judge.

Should in the suppositional meaning is an equivalent of must but used only about the present and the future.

1. Transform the sentences given below: a) by using should and must + infinitives expressions of near certainty; b) by using should speaking about the future; c) by using should and must speaking about the present; d) by using must + the Perfect Infinitive speaking about the past.

Pattern: 1. He predicts everything.
He must predict everything.
He should predict everything.

2. She will grow up clever.
She should grow up clever. (Probably she will grow up clever.)

3. It snowed in the evening.
It must have snowed in the evening.

1. The weather will be warm in July. 2. He knew when it was. 3. She will be here by the that time. 4. She was playing the violin. 5. The climate is very mild there. 6. She will be delighted to meet you. 7. She was quite optimistic about that news. 8. The mornings are especially cold up in the mountains.
Should is used in a number of expressions corresponding to the Russian чего ради.

Why should (not) smb do smth? Why should (not) smb have done smth? - чего ради (зачем)?
Why should she tell the truth? - чего ради ей говорить правду?
Why should he have argued? - чего ради стал бы он спорить?

2. Translate the following. Use the above pattern.


ought

The modal verb ought to is used in the same patterns as should.

Advice
you (smb) ought (not) to do smth - не (надо), (не) следует, (не) следовало (бы), вы бы (не)

Reproach
you ought to know this - полагается это знать
you ought to know better - могли бы понимать такие вещи

1. Give advice to do or not to do something using the following word combinations. Translate them using the above structures.

1. to borrow a dictionary 2. to lend a car 3. to give an opinion 4. to give your own suggestions 5. to underline the patterns in the context 6. to operate a computer 7. to stop fighting 8. to lose money 9. to cross the square here 10. to work it out for yourself.

Criticism of a Past Action

smb ought (not) to have done smth - надо было, не надо было, не следовало

1. Criticize the actions below using the following patterns.

Patterns: 1. She did not promise to give me the answer soon.
She ought to have promised to give the answer soon.
2. He was wearing a scruffy shirt.
He ought not to have worn it.

1. I applied for this sophisticated job and failed to get it. 2. He locked the safe and left at once. 3. She took her mother’s car and wrecked it. 4. I’m afraid I forgot to demand substantial compensation. 5. I was dictating these notes too fast I’m afraid. My colleagues did not quite follow what I was saying. 6. They did not realise it was so serious. 7. The guests did not eat anything. They were so emotionally excited to listen to that story. 8. He didn’t use the secret passage to leave the house.
Near Certainty
smb ought to be, to become, to know smth - должно быть, по-видимому

1. Translate the following. Use must or the modal word probably in negative sentences or sentences referring to the future. It is more usual.

1. Должно быть, это его размер. 2. Должно быть, она не глупый ребенок. 3. По-видимому, лето будет очень жарким и дождливым. 4. Должно быть, вас много ошибок в переводе. 5. По-видимому, они будут отличными друзьями. 6. Должно быть, она будет очень предана своей работе. 7. По-видимому, они не будут много задавать вопросов на эту тему. 8. Должно быть, хорошая погода установится скоро.

WILL, WOULD
Volition, Determination
smb (smth) will, would (not) do smth - (не) хочет, (не) станет

She will not tell me what ennoys her. I asked her what the matter was but she would not answer. The door would not open, though I pushed it. Children will sing such things. This pencil won’t write.

WOULD + infinitive = used to

She would cook delicious rolls every Easter. - Бывало (когда-то) она всегда пекла вкусные булочки на Пасху.

Would + infinitive may denote a repeated action in the past without any special meaning of volition, “would” refers mainly to actions.

Would is used when we need to mention a specific time or set of occasions.

Example: Whenever we went to my grandmother on holiday, we would bring her fresh roses.

1. Translate into Russian, give another variant where possible with used to (which refers to both states and actions).

1. Then a strange uneasiness would seize the Captain, he would look at his watch and sign. 2. I tried to speak, but the words wouldn’t come. 3. I gave him books to read, but after a page or two he would put the book down and stare miserably into space. 4. Sometimes Mrs. Nicholas would send her daughter to the hotel. 5. When he had a problem to solve, he would work at it until he found an answer. 6. In the nineteenth century, people would go to church on Sundays as a matter of course. 7. When we lived in the north, the water pipes would freeze every winter. 8. He would interrupt a conversation speaking rudely to his employers.

2. Translate into English. Give two variants (would and used to) where possible.

1. Когда-то ты очень любил пирожки с медом и орехами. 2. Она, бывало, приезжала к нам на праздники и дарила нам всегда интересные книги и конфеты. 3. Она когда-то меняла наряды каждый день. 4. Он, бывало, засиживался допоздна, свет в его окне долго не гас. 5. Когда-то их знала очень хорошо, они были очень гостеприимны. 6. Вы, бывало, звонили, и каждый раз спрашивали разрешения снять копию. 7. Когда-то она была очень полной, потом села на диету и сильно похудела. 8. Он, бывало, всегда со всеми зоровался очень вежливо и был всегда безупречно одет.
Order
you will (not) do smth - (не) делайте
You will tell your friends that we wish to speak to them. - Вы скажите Вашим друзьям, что мы хотим поговорить с ними.

Request
will, won’t, would, wouldn’t you do smth? - пожалуйста, сделайте

1. Make up sentences according the patterns below using the above-mentioned function.
Patterns: Will you speak to him seriously, please? Won’t you disconnect the phone and let’s talk get down to business? Wouldn’t you stop on the principles of business management once again, please?
1. Ask someone to answer the phone on your behalf.
2. Ask your lecturer to identify the topic of the talk.
3. Ask your colleague to stop gossiping on the phone.
4. Ask the shop assistant to give you a magazine with jigsaw puzzles.
5. Ask your room-mate to put things in order.

1. Paraphrase the following using the above-stated modal verb. Translate.
Pattern: You will tell your manager you have lost the document which contains the details of the company’s insurance.

1. Get rid of a bad habits connected with persistently failing to finish work on time.
2. Don’t tell your friends how the book ends. It’s going to spoil it for them.
3. Don’t put an old battery in a new car.
4. Don’t put too much in that shopping bag - the handle’s going to break.
5. Close the door, please. That smell of paint is making me feel awful - I think I’ll be sick.

Near Certainty (the Suppositional Meaning)
smb, smth will, would be, be doing smth
smb will, would have been, have done smth - должно быть, по-видимому

1. Change the following statements of fact into expressions of near certainty by using “will”, would + Infinitive. Use the Indefinite Infinitive when speaking about the present, the Perfect Infinitive when speaking about the past.
Pattern: 1. The slim girl in the middle of the room, she was the secretary making frequent typing mistakes. The slim girl in the middle of the room will have been the secretary making frequent typing mistakes.
2. The tall building to the left is the post office. The tall building to the left will be the post office.
1. These are the parents of the children taking exams. 2. This is the person who is working slowly and inefficiently. 3. You have done the puzzles. 4. He left a message for his wife. 5. It was someone the secretary knew. 6. That is the programme I adore. 7. The tall man in brown shorts cutting the grass is our neighbour. 8. Something was decided.

2. Translate the following. Indicate the functions in each case for will and would.

1. Они слишком долго там стоят, по-видимому, дверь не открывается. 2. Ножницы не режут. 3. Она ни как не хотела говорить, что она там видела. 4. Оставайтесь с нами посмотреть концерт. 5. Заполните, пожалуйста, этот формуляр. 6. Она, бывало, всегда рассказывала о своих поездках. 7. Сейчас же сходи и проверь все замки. 8. Напишите пять примеров на это правило. 9. Второе он есть не стал, и я не смогла его заставить. 10. Дверь все время открывается. 11. Я обязательно посмотрю этот фильм. 12. Проходите, пожалуйста.

1. Underline the correct answer and indicate the corresponding function.

1) Alice must / had to leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch.
2) What you must / should have done is to call the police, not get involved yourself.
3) I will / could be able to speak better if I practise more.
4) Bernadette has done so little work, she should / needn’t have bothered to come to class today.
5) I didn’t / couldn’t get tickets after all – they were sold out.

2. Underline the correct word A, B, C or D to fill the spaces.

a) It ….. be weeks before the building is actually finished.
   A must   B would   C ought to   D could
b) You …… even have lost your job by then, who knows?
   A should   B may   C can   D will
c) That ….. be Kate coming home now. Go and open the door for her, will you?
   A will   B can   C ought   D shall
d) Things ….. have been worse – everything seemed to be going wrong at once.
   A shouldn’t   B couldn’t   C mustn’t   D may

3. Indicate the corresponding function for the use of shall and will, should and would.

Translate the sentences.

1. He will not make that sacrifice for us.
2. He shall not make that sacrifice for us.
3. I shall try to focus that the feeling and make inexpert efforts to find where it leads.
4. I shall presently find means to smuggle you out of here.
5. I will find some kind of work for you tomorrow, without fail.
6. I shall drown; no one will help me.
7. I will drown; no one shall help me.
8. Will he take the proofs to the printer?
9. Shall he take the proofs to the printer?
10. Will you dance with me?
4. Match a first sentence with a second one (a-j) to make short exchanges.

1. “Shall we go to a Chinese restaurant this evening?”
   a) “Not really; I’ll be popping out myself in a minute.”

2. “May I borrow your calculator for a moment?”
   b) “I’d rather stay at home.”

3. “Would you help me get the dinner ready?”
   c) “Actually, it would be difficult to do without you right now.”

4. “You shouldn’t get upset so easily.”
   d) “Could you give me another week then?”

5. “You ought to have gone to the doctor as soon as you felt bad.”
   e) “It’s up to you really; it depends how strongly you feel.”

6. “Do you think I should go and complain to the manager?”
   f) “I’m sorry but I’m using it.”

7. “I’m sorry but you can’t hand in the assignment a month late.”
   g) “I’ve apologized; what else can I do?”

8. “Could I have some time off to visit my friend in hospital?”
   h) “Do I have to? I’ve got to do my homework.”

9. “Can I get you anything from the shops?”
   i) “I can’t help it; he really makes me furious.”

10. “You shouldn’t have spoken like that to your mother.”
    j) “I couldn’t because there was no one to take me.”

5. Underline the correct modal verb in these sentences.

1. She can / can’t be Italian with a name like Smith!
2. I may / can’t be able to come.
3. A: Someone’s at the door. B: That can / will be Joan.
4. You could have been / must have been crazy to do something as dangerous as that!
5. He can’t have been / may have been the murderer because he has an excellent alibi.
6. I might / can not be able to come, so don’t wait for me.
7. It may / must be cold tomorrow.
8. Who could have / should have done such a terrible thing?
9. Hurry up, we’re late! We might / should have been ready hours ago.
10. He could / can have been the one who started the fire but we’re really not really sure.

5. Underline the correct modal verb in these sentences.

6. Choose and underline the function of the modal verb from the following options: offer, suggestion, obligation, absence of obligation, prohibition, permission, ability, certainty, probability, deduction, advice, request.

JUDGE: You’ve been found guilty of not stopping at a red traffic light when you should have done. What do you have to say for yourself?

ACCUSED: But I often stop at green traffic lights when I don’t have to!
7. Use modal perfect forms with the verbs in italics to complete this passage about the photograph. Translate the text.

The Cottingley Fairy Photographs

We all know fairies don’t exist. If they can’t exist now then presumably they (exist) in the past either. Yet in 1917 a photograph appeared which seemed to prove the opposite.

When Frances Griffiths and her cousin Elsie were late for tea one day in 1917, their mother asked them what they had been doing. They claimed they had been playing with fairies at the bottom of the garden. The girls (be) lying. Nonetheless, they told their mother they would prove their story by taking a photograph next time they played with the fairies. We know they (play) with fairies, yet a few days later the girls produced a photograph which seemed to confirm their story. Somehow they (fake) the picture but at the time nobody could work out how it had been done. They (combine) two negatives, they (make) models and hung them with wires in front of the lens, or they (paint) the fairies onto a sheet of glass – the technique frequently used in modern film-making. Whatever they did (be) very ingenious because many scientists examined the negatives and found nothing. Even Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, was convinced they were genuine.

For over fifty years the mystery was unsolved. Then in 1983, when Frances and Elsie were both very old women, they decided to tell the truth. They had simply cut some figures out of a book of fairy stories and supported them on hat pins in front of the camera. Like all the greatest hoaxes, it was its simplicity which had made it so convincing.

8. Summary revision. Each modal verb can have several meanings. For each of the following sentences, two explanations are given. Underline the most likely explanation.

Translate in Russian.

Example: Abby should get good results in her exams.
   a. Abby has an obligation to get good results in her exams.
   b. It is probably Abby will get good results in her exams.

1. I couldn’t swim until I was 10 years old.
   a. I didn’t have permission to swim until I was 10 years old.
   b. I didn’t have ability to swim until I was 10 years old.

2. Passengers may smoke once the plane is airborne.
   a. There is a possibility that passengers will smoke once the plane is airborne.
   b. Passengers have permission to smoke once the plane is airborne.

3. No one can smoke on the London Underground.
   a. No one has the ability to smoke on the London Underground.
   b. No one has permission to smoke on the London Underground.

4. You should wear glasses.
   a. My advice is that you wear glasses.
   b. There is a probability that you will have to wear glasses.
5. **Will** you answer the door?
   a. Are you at some time in the future going to answer the door?
   b. I’m asking to answer the door.

6. I **couldn’t** get the top off the bottle.
   a. I did not have permission to get the top off the bottle.
   b. I did not manage to get the top off the bottle.

7. You **must** be tired.
   a. I am sure you are tired.
   b. I order you to be tired.

8. Bruce’s got a meeting after work so he **may** not go to the party.
   a. Bruce does not have permission to go to the party.
   b. There’s a possibility Bruce won’t go to the party.

9. You **needn’t** have given me a lift.
   a. You gave me a lift. This was very kind but not necessary.
   b. You didn’t give me a lift because it wasn’t necessary.

10. You **might** have helped to clear up after the party!
    a. I’m angry because I think you ought to have helped clear up.
    b. I think that there’s just a possibility that you helped to clear up.

9. **Rewrite the sentences to make them refer to the past.**
   a. You don’t have to do this exercise.
   b. I must post the letters at once.
   c. I have to take the pills three times a day.
   d. They must be away on holiday.
   e. We can’t see the top of the building.
   f. He can’t be a magician.
   g. We mustn’t shout in the classroom.
   h. He won’t go to bed early.
   i. That will be Benjamin on the phone.
   j. You should be more careful.

10. **Transform positive into negative.**
    a. You’ll have to help me to do this translation.
    b. You must stop here.
    c. You must learn the whole poem.
    d. They had to take off their shoes.
    e. He must be speaking German.
    f. We had to wear a uniform.
11. Read a small extract from the number one bestseller “Appassionata” by Jilly Cooper (1996). Find the modal verbs and indicate their functions. Translate the text.

The famous conductor Mr. Rannaldini is visiting his friend’s recent widow Helen, he is inviting her to Prague for a production of Don Giovanni where he is conducting the orchestra. Malise is her recently dead husband’s name, Mrs Edwards is her servant.

Helen couldn’t face Rannaldini. Mrs Edwards would have to say she was ill. But, bang on midday, punctual for the first time in his life, Rannaldini landed his big black helicopter on the lawn sending all the leaves swirling upwards around him as he leapt out. Wading through the leaves like a surfer he handed Helen a big bunch of tabasco-red freesias. Helen invited him in while she put them in water.

On a side table was an open poetry book:
Who would have thought my shrivel’d heart
Could have recovered greenness? read Rannaldini.

“You said you’d like to see Malise’s unpublished work. Have you really got time?”
“It is huge honour, I will make time,” lied Rannaldini.
“May I?” he took the flute out of its case, tuned for a second and started to play. Helen’s eyes filled with tears.
“I am sorry. I will stop. We must go to lunch.”
“Since Malise died I don’t remember anything,” Helen was crying again.
Rannaldini poured her a glass of wine. “You shall come to Prague with me because I am conducting there.”
“But I can’t leave my son and I can’t afford it,” babbled Helen.
“You will be my guest. I book you a room in a nice hotel. I will send you a plane ticket and a ticket for Don Giovanni just for twenty-four hours, you deserve a treat.”
“Sit down. I will make your lunch.”
“A bowl of soup will do,” stammered Helen. “I can’t eat at the moment.”
“Then you will start,” encouraged Rannaldini.

12. Write responses for the comments using a modal verb from the box and a suitable verb. More than one answer may be possible. Indicate the corresponding function of the modal verb in each case. Translate each sentence in Russian.

(will, can’t, might, could, should, must, may)

   B: ____________________________________________________________

2. A: She looked upset and her eyes were very red.
   B: ____________________________________________________________

3. A: I can’t find my wallet.
   B: ____________________________________________________________
4. A: I bought my Mum some perfume, but she didn’t like it.
   B: _______________________________________________________________
5. A: I thought she was Spanish, not French.
   B: _______________________________________________________________
6. A: I don’t know what had happened, but he had a black eye and bruises all over his face.
   B: _______________________________________________________________


At ten o’clock that evening, Oliver walked into the den where Jan was reading and said, “Honey, I have to leave. I have a conference to go to.”
Jan looked up. “At this time of night?”
He sighed. “I’m afraid so. There’s a budget committee meeting in the morning, and they want to brief me before the meeting.”

“You’re working too hard. Try to come home early, will you, Oliver?” She hesitated a moment. “You’ve been out a lot lately.”
He wondered whether that was intended as a warning. “Don’t worry, honey. I’ll be home as early as I can.”
Downstairs Oliver said to his chauffeur, “I won’t need you tonight. I’m taking the small car.”

Afterward, he said, “How would you like to move to Washington? ”
Miriam asked, “Are you serious?”
“Very. I may be going there. I want you to be with me.”
“If your wife ever found out about us …”
“She won’t.”
“ Why Washington?”
“I can’t tell you that now. All I can say that it’s going to be very exciting.”
“I’ll go anywhere you want me to go, as long as you love me.”

5. Translate the following into English using modal verbs.

1. Вы никогда не уйдете, пока не объясните это. 2. Вам следовало бы принять во внимание все детали этого происшествия. 3. Наверное, он обидел всех своим бестактным выступлением. 4. Не может быть, чтобы она сама придумала все это. 5. Не нужно было так сильно за нас беспокоиться. 6. Вор пытался открыть дверь, но она никак не открывалась. 7. Чего ради стала бы она делать всю эту работу за вас? 8. Доктор велел соблюдать постельный режим, но больной и слышать об этом не хотел. 9. Неужели он действительно не подвез вас до станции? 10. Замок никак не открывается! Ты мог бы вызвать мастера, в конце концов! 11. Я сделаю вас по-настоящему счастливой! Вы будете делать, что хотите и тратить сколько угодно. 12. Я обещаю, что все будет сделано в срок. Не нужно нервничать зря. 13. Она когда-то ходила на высоких каблуках и часто меняла прически. 14. Должно быть, он был управляющим банка. 15. Пожалуйста, расскажите об этом поподробнее.
15. Read the extracts which describe what is considered the polite thing to do when invited to a social occasion in Britain. Indicate the functions of the modal verbs, translate them into Russian.

Discuss these questions and make up the rules for any other country at your choice.

Questions.

1. Are any of the “rules” the same in your country? Do any seem ridiculous?
2. Which of the rules seem sensible?
3. Do you think rules like this are outdated, or do they serve any purpose?

If you are invited for 8 pm, you should arrive about 10 - 15 minutes later. In fact, it’s impolite to arrive exactly on time.

It’s not necessary to bring a gift for the hosts, but flowers or chocolates will always be appreciated.

The host should introduce you to other guests you don’t know, but you can introduce yourself if he/she doesn’t do this. A smile and “Hello” is enough at an informal party - you don’t have to shake hands.

It is not polite to refuse a course, unless you can’t eat the food for some reason such as health or diet problems. If you don’t like the food, try to eat it anyway. If you can only manage a mouthful or two, eat lots of everything else.

Smokers should ask the host and other guests before lighting up at the table, and should be prepared to take “No” for an answer. No one should smoke until the end of the meal.

Say thank you, by telephone or letter, but say it promptly, within a couple of days at the most.

16. Discuss what it would be good to do in these awkward situations. Use as many various modal verbs as possible.

1. You have invited friends to dinner but they arrive before you’ve finished cooking.
2. You have been invited to supper but miscalculate the journey and arrive half an hour early.
3. You are sitting in the middle of row seats during a concert when you are overcome with coughs.
4. Someone starts to tell you a story they’ve already told you before.
5. A friend asks you to give your honest opinion of a new item of clothing they’ve bought. (You think it’s awful.)