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імені Г.С. Сковороди

До друку та в світ
дозволяю

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Modal Meanings

*Методичні рекомендації з курсу практичної граматики англійської мови
для студентів II курсу факультету іноземної філології*

Затверджено редакційно-видавничою
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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Посібник присвячено категорії модальності, що є одним із найсуперечливіших питань англійської граматики. Через відсутність одностайності у тлумаченні значень окремих модальних дієслів у навчально-методичній літературі у студентів виникають певні труднощі при вивченні та засвоєнні матеріалу. Додаткові труднощі створює невідповідність граматичних систем рідних мов і англійської, у яких категорія модальності представлена по-різному. Автори зробили спробу систематизувати модальні значення за О.О. Натанзон, з урахуванням їх поділу на три групи: Primary, Imperative, Suppositional. Метою посібника є ознайомлення студентів з основними засобами вираження модальних значень, повторення і систематизація вивченого матеріалу з теми «Модальні дієслова».

Посібник складається із теоретичного матеріалу, в якому надаються узагальнені відомості щодо засобів реалізації модальних значень, а також комплексу вправ, більшість з яких має творчий характер. Окремий розділ містить тексти для переказів, діалоги та інтерактивні завдання, націлені на закріплення використання граматичних конструкцій у різноманітних мовленнєвих ситуаціях. Кожне завдання супроводжується методичними вказівками для викладачів. Також надаються матеріали для копіювання.

Посібник адресований викладачам і студентам факультетів іноземної філології, а також може бути використаний як довідковий матеріал для широкого кола читачів, які вивчають англійську мову або працюють із нею.

1. THEORETICAL REFERENCE

PRIMARY MEANINGS

of

MODAL VERBS

Meaning	Time	Form	Example
Ability	present	can	<i>She can speak Spanish but she can't speak Italian.</i>
	past	could	<i>Mozart could play the piano at the age of five.</i>
Unreal ability	present	could	<i>I could speak English now if I had studied it hard at school.</i>
	past	could have	<i>I could have solved this task if you hadn't interfered.</i>
Possibility	present	can, may, to be (am/is/are)	<i>It can get very cold in July here. You may find such people in our country. He is always to be seen in the library.</i>
	past	to be done could, might, to be (was/were) to be done	<i>In our childhood we could go to the country at the weekends. He said he might see many interesting pictures at the new exhibition. Yesterday he was to be found in the garden.</i>
Unreal possibility	present	could, were to (in if-clauses)	<i>The road could be very busy, we are lucky it is not. If he were to come, we would be glad.</i>
	past	could have, might have	<i>She could/might have done it; she had the opportunity and the motive.</i>
Internal obligation	present	must, should, ought to	<i>I must get up earlier. We should/ought to respect our neighbours.</i>
External obligation	present	have to	<i>Students have to wear school uniform.</i>
	past	had to	<i>We had to report to reception by four.</i>
	future	will have to	<i>We'll have to get our visas sorted out.</i>
Absence of external obligation	present	don't have to	<i>You don't have to pay to visit most museums in Britain.</i>
	past	didn't have to	<i>I didn't have to finish the job.</i>
	future	will not have to	<i>You won't have to ask the doctor to sign this form.</i>
Prearranged obligation	present	am/is/are to	<i>We are to meet at six.</i>
	past	was/were to	<i>He was to come earlier, so he was in a hurry.</i>
Something unavoidable, destined to happen	present	am/is/are to	<i>She is to become a famous person.</i>
	past	was/were to	<i>His mother said he was to become an outstanding politician.</i>

Promise	present/ future	will, shall (with the 2nd and 3rd persons)	<i>I will do everything to make you happy. You shall get what you want.</i>
Warning, threat	present/ future	shall	<i>You shall be sick if you don't put on your coat. He shall regret about it.</i>
Volition (intention)	present past	will would	<i>We will do what we want to. We would go there in spite of our parents' disapproval.</i>
Offer	present/ future	will	<i>I will wash up this evening.</i>
Refusal to perform an action	present past	will not would not	<i>The doctor will not act as a witness. The shop would not change this jumper.</i>
Failure to perform a function (with lifeless things)	present	will not	<i>The door will not open.</i>
	past	would not	<i>The water would not boil.</i>
Habitual, repeated actions	present	will	<i>The public will always side with the child.</i>
	past	would	<i>Dad would always tell me how to run my life.</i>
General truth and facts	present	will	<i>The stadium will hold about 110,000 people.</i>
	past	would	<i>The car wouldn't start on cold mornings.</i>
Internal necessity (on a particular occasion)	present	Need smb. do?	<i>Need you go there today?</i>
Lack of internal necessity (on a particular occasion)	present	need not	<i>I needn't cut the grass today.</i>
Absence of necessity with a performed but unnecessary action	past	need not have	<i>We needn't have taken sweaters as it was so warm there.</i>
Having the courage or impudence to do smth.	present	How dare smb. do?, dare not	<i>How dare you speak to me like this? He dare not look at her.</i>
	past	How dared smb. do?, dared not	<i>He dared come to my place? We dared not tell her the truth.</i>

**IMPERATIVE MEANINGS
of
MODAL VERBS**

Meaning	Time	Form	Example
Permission	present	can/could/may/might can/to be allowed to (am/is/are) needn't	<i>'Can/could/may/might I take one more orange?' 'Yes, of course, you can/may.'</i> <i>All citizens over the age of 18 can/are allowed to vote.</i> <i>You needn't go there today.</i>
	past	could/might could/to be allowed to (was/were)	<i>They said I could/might take all these things.</i> <i>In my childhood I could/was allowed to do whatever I wanted.</i> <i>Mike was allowed to go to the party yesterday.</i>
Prohibition	present	can't/may not/mustn't/to be to (am/is/are not to) shouldn't/oughtn't to	<i>Workers can't/may not/mustn't/are not to smoke here.</i> <i>You really shouldn't / oughtn't to speak to your mother like this.</i>
	past	couldn't/mightn't/mustn't/to be to (was/were not to)	<i>Mr Black said we couldn't/mightn't/mustn't/were not to use the office phone.</i>
Request	present/ future	can/could/will/won't/would	<i>Can/could/will/would/won't you get me a glass of water?</i>
Suggestion	present/ future	can/could shall let's do smth., shall we?	<i>We can/could watch a nice film tonight.</i> <i>Shall we have a cup of coffee together?</i> <i>Let's have a rest, shall we?</i>
Order	present/ future	must/to be to (am/is/are)/shall/will	<i>Students must/are to/shall/will do what they are told.</i>
Instruction	present/ future	must/to be to (am/is/are) shall	<i>All the papers must /are to be handed in tomorrow.</i> <i>Shall I put this vase here?</i>

Advisability	present/ future	must (emphatic) should/ought to had better	<i>You must come and have dinner with us.</i> <i>If you want to lose some weight, you should/ ought to eat less.</i> <i>You had better put on a warm coat.</i>
Criticism	past	should/ought to have done shouldn't/oughtn't to have done	<i>Mary should/ought to have gone there.</i> <i>Mrs Black shouldn't/oughtn't to have left.</i>
Reproach	present past	could/might do could/might have done	<i>You could/might at least offer your help. She may still need it.</i> <i>You could/might have helped your mother yesterday.</i>
Asking about necessity (on a particular occasion)	present/future	Need smb. do smth.?	<i>Need we go there today?</i>

SUPPOSITIONAL MEANINGS
of
MODAL VERBS

Meaning	Time	Form	Example
Surprise	present	Can/Could smb. do/be doing?	<i>Can/Could you be from New York?</i> <i>Can/Could you be reading my e-mail?</i>
	past	Can/Could smb. have done/ have been doing?	<i>Can/Could he have coped with this?</i> <i>Can/Could she have been translating the text for two hours?</i>
Strong doubt	present	can't/couldn't do/ be doing	<i>This bill can't/couldn't be right.</i> <i>They can't/couldn't be ignoring you.</i>
	past	can't/couldn't have done/ have been doing	<i>She can't/couldn't have done it - she wasn't even here.</i> <i>You can't/couldn't have been playing the piano for an hour.</i>
Supposition	present/ future	could do/ be doing, may/might (not) do/be doing	<i>There could /may/might be life on Mars.</i> <i>She could /may/might be hiding in the garden.</i>
	past	could have done/ have been doing, may/might (not) have done/ have been doing	<i>He could /may/might have missed the train.</i> <i>This firm could /may/might have been going on well for the last years.</i>
Near certainty	present	must do/ be doing, have (got) to do/ to be doing,	<i>This must/has to be the place.</i> <i>- What's that noise? - It must/has to be raining.</i>
	present/ future	should/ought to do/ be doing, will/would do/ be doing	<i>He should/ought to/will/would come soon.</i> <i>The plane should/ought to/will/would be landing now.</i>
	past	must have done/ have been doing, had (got) to do/ to be doing, should/ought to have done/ have been doing, will/would have done/ have been doing	<i>That noise must have been/ had to be an explosion.</i> <i>You must have been practising /had to be practising for several years in order to qualify for the job.</i> <i>They should/ought to/will/would have finished all the work if they are in the cinema.</i> <i>They should/ought to/will/would have been trying to get in since morning.</i>

2. PRACTICE

PRIMARY MEANINGS of MODAL VERBS

Ability / Unreal ability / Possibility / Unreal Possibility

Task 1. *Read and translate the following sentences. Find their Ukrainian equivalents.*

1. One Englishman can beat three Frenchmen.
2. You can't please all of the people all of the time.
3. Life cannot be one endless round of pleasures.
4. Good advice can be given, good name cannot be given.
5. You can't put new wine in old bottles.
6. A man can do no more than he can.
7. You never know what you can do until you try.
8. God could not be everywhere, therefore he made mothers.
9. You can take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink.
10. Where nothing is, nothing can be had there.
11. Love can neither be bought or sold; its only price is love.
12. One cannot love and be wise.
13. You cannot get blood from a stone.
14. You cannot tell a book by its cover.
15. Man cannot live by bread alone.
16. You can't change the number of hours in a day. But you can take control of your schedule. You can increase efficiency.

Task 2. *Complete each sentence with **can** or **can't** +the verb in brackets. Use a form of **be able to** if **can** / **can't** is not possible.*

1. That shelf is too high. I (reach) _____ it.
2. What's that noise? I (hear) _____ something.
3. There's something wrong with this door. I (open) _____ it.
4. I'm really hungry! I (take) _____ my lunch break yet.
5. Sorry, I (come) _____ tomorrow. I'll try and see you next week.
6. I really want (use) _____ a computer properly.
7. Don't push Harry in the water. He (swim) _____.
8. I feel terrible. I (sleep) _____ for the past couple of nights.

Task 3. *The outgoing President is in bullish mood. Complete his claims with **could**, **was / were able to**, **have been able to** or **could have** plus an appropriate verb.*

1. No one _____ more than I have to increase this country's standing in the world.
2. In my first term of office I _____ this country back on its feet after my predecessor's mistakes.
3. In this second term I _____ in the most exciting new legislation this country's seen for decades.
4. With anyone else in power, there _____ economic chaos.
5. I _____ my head up high throughout my presidency.
6. I _____ any allegations you care to make against me.
7. I _____ new measures which will eventually make the world a far better place.

Task 4. *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. You must use a suitable form of **can/could**, **may/might** in each sentence.*

1. I was absolutely thrilled when I heard about your engagement.
I _____ more thrilled when I heard about your engagement.
2. Twenty years ago my neighbour offered me his apartment for \$30,000 but I didn't buy it.
Twenty years ago I _____ that apartment for \$30,000.
3. It would be possible for us to issue the tickets today if you gave us your credit card number.
We _____ the tickets today if you gave us your credit card number.
4. The service in British restaurants is sometimes quite surly.
The service _____ quite surly.
5. I'm afraid it isn't possible to grow bananas in the British climate.
Unfortunately, you _____ in the British climate.
6. Thanks to satellite technology, it is now possible to predict hurricanes quite accurately.
We _____ quite accurately thanks to satellite technology.
7. With a little bit of luck my sister has the potential to be a huge star.
My sister _____ with a little bit of luck.
8. I would never be able to live in a house without a garden.
I _____ in a house without a garden.

Task 5. *Work out the best translation of the following sentences paying attention to the patterns in bold, determine the meaning of **to be**.*

1. This sum of money is **to be** converted in any bank.
2. He was not **to be** seen anywhere.
3. Were you **to enter** this server, it would be a crime.

4. These things are to be accepted in the countries of the Far East.
5. If I were to see him I would speak to him about it.
6. I looked out of the window but there was nothing to be seen.
7. If he were to come again I would not receive him.
8. Nothing was to be done under the circumstances.
9. Where is this book to be found?
10. If the technology were to become available, we would be able to expand the business.

Internal obligation / External obligation / Absence of external obligation

Task 6. *Tick the sentences below which express obligation.*

1. It must be hard work on an oil rig, mustn't it?
2. I must be on my way if you don't mind.
3. Everyone should realize that the key to happiness is being happy yourself.
4. You must be joking.
5. It must have been offside because the goal was disallowed.
6. Having to get up so early every morning is really getting me down.
7. A bike is sometimes worth having to beat traffic jams in towns.
8. I ought to give Dad a ring back.
9. Should you have any problems with your computer, give me a call.
10. Doctors should respect their patients' wishes.
11. Are you saying we needn't have gone to all this trouble anyway?
12. He'd better not be late again!

Task 7. *Which do you think is better – **must** or **should** / **ought to**?*

1. You know, I think our boss _____ take a holyday.
2. Tell Mark he _____ tidy his room at once.
3. Visitors are reminded that they _____ keep their bags with them.
4. I'm sorry, but I _____ go. You don't want me here.
5. I really _____ go on a diet. I'll start today!
6. I suppose I _____ write to Aunt Rachel one of these days.
7. We absolutely _____ check the tyres before we take the car out today.
8. All officers _____ report to the Commanding Offices by midday.
9. People _____ drive more carefully.
10. I think men _____ wear jackets and ties in restaurants.
11. People _____ realize that the world is in serious trouble.

Task 8. *Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. Mr Bucket has to support his elderly parents.
2. We'll have to admit that she is right.
3. They had to turn to a private detective.
4. Michael has to read a lot for tomorrow's exam.

5. These contracts have to be filed.
6. Whether they like it or not they will have to do it.
7. Everybody has to be very careful with this device.
8. She had to study hard last semester.
9. I will have to go out and greet the guests.
10. Again I have to have tinned food for dinner!

Task 9. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb **to have to**.

1. The car broke down so I _____ go by bus.
2. We arrived too early so we _____ wait.
3. Nobody likes it when he _____ get up early in the morning.
4. The building _____ be demolished. It's not safe.
5. My passport was out of date so I _____ renew it.
6. If weather conditions get any worse, the climbers _____ give up.
7. The manager told me I _____ reduce my lunch breaks.
8. If you broke it, you _____ pay for it.
9. The old man told me he _____ work very hard when he was my age.
10. If business hadn't improved, they _____ close down.
11. I _____ learn Spanish at the moment because I need it for my job.
12. If I hadn't passed the exam, I _____ take it again.
13. It _____ be ready by the end of the week or you won't get paid.
14. I regret to _____ inform you of the sad news.
15. _____ the Queen _____ tell a black lie?

Task 10. Fill in **must** or **have to**.



'Welcome on behalf of Newton industries. I'd like to explain a few of the factory rules. Mr Newton has said we 1) _____ wear overalls at all times. He wants us to arrive at 8 am and we 2) _____ clock in. There is a possibility of working overtime but you 3) _____ decide whether you want to work extra hours Mr Newton insists that we 4) _____ have fifteen-minute breaks every three or four hours but we 5) _____ choose when we would like those breaks. There is a problem with parking. The city insists we 6) _____ use the public garage. They believe parking on the grass is too damaging to public property and I 7) _____ say I agree. Finally, as far as health insurance is concerned, you 8) _____ register as soon as possible. Are there any questions?'

Task 11. Fill each of the gaps with **must** or a form of **have to** followed by a suitable verb.

1. I really dislike _____ shopping at the weekend.
2. Just recently I _____ down on my spending.

3. You really _____ me to your wife.
4. We _____ through the window because had left my key inside.
5. One day everyone _____ at the age of fifty, whether they like it or not.
6. This exercise is so difficult one _____ a genius to do it.
7. I didn't take the job because I _____ 50 hours a week.
8. You _____ at your desk at nine sharp or else part of your salary _____.
9. I find I _____ longer and longer on my homework at the moment just to keep up.

Prearranged obligation / Something unavoidable, destined to happen

Task 12. *Work out the best translation of the following sentences paying attention to the patterns in bold type, determine the meaning of **to be**.*

1. All her property **was to be divided** between the children of her brother and the children of her sister.
2. Gather the wits, the best **is yet to come**.
3. I thought we were saying goodbye forever, but we **were to meet again**, many years later, under very strange circumstances.
4. They **were to have cooked** a pizza but the client changed his order.
5. But where will we ourselves go? What **is to happen** to us?
6. Mr Bill Haynes, who **was to have made** a speech at the mass meeting, didn't come.
7. **Is he to arrive** tomorrow?
8. He **was to become** my teacher and friend for many years to come.

Task 13. *Change and explain the following sentences as shown in the example.*

e.g.: He was to come in the evening. (not to feel well) – He was to have come in the evening, but he didn't because he didn't feel well.

1. They were to go on a picnic on Saturday. (to rain)
2. Nancy was to go to the dentist that day. (to be detained at the office)
3. They were to ask Roger for dinner. (to leave the town)
4. I was to take part in the competition. (to sprain my ankle)
5. They were to go to the country by car. (to break)
6. They were to get to Detroit by the evening. (to have little petrol left)
7. Professor Simpson was to give us a lecture on French literature yesterday. (to be busy at the university)
8. The tourists were to visit the picture gallery last Thursday. (to be closed)
9. We were to spend the summer at the seaside. (not to be able to book accommodation in a hotel)
10. He was to see me at six. (to have an important meeting)

Task 14. Complete the second sentence so that it is similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence.

1. What do you expect from me to say to that?
What _____ to that?
2. It was arranged that we should wait for them at the airport but they decided to pick us up at the bus station.
We _____ at the airport but they decided to pick us up at the bus station.
3. Am I supposed to understand that the fault is all mine?
_____ I _____ that the fault is all mine?
4. How many times do you expect me to tell you that you spoil your child?
How many times _____ you that you spoil your child?
5. No one said a word. How could I know that I was going to meet him at your place?
How _____ that I was going to meet him at your place?
6. He was destined to live a long and happy life.
He _____ a long and happy life.
7. It is planned that I should fly direct to Rome.
I _____ direct to Rome.
8. The journalist was expected to arrive at the conference, but he was asked to take an interview with the Prime Minister instead.
The journalist _____ at the conference, but he was asked to take an interview with the Prime Minister instead.

Promise / Warning / Threat

Task 15. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the verbs *shall, will*.

1. That's against the law! My husband shall complain to the town council.
2. I will wait for you for a thousand of summers till you are back beside me!
3. I will lead you home, don't worry about it.
4. You shall starve. Always.
5. He is a clever manager – and useful – as you shall see.
6. You shall gain your strength in a few weeks.
7. – Seek and you shall find. – All right, I will try.
8. I will take no more 'I love you' from you.
9. Come to live with me and you shall know me.
10. If you think that a language is hard, it will be hard for you.
11. He is your enemy and you shall meet him everywhere.



Task 16. *Complete the following sentences.*

1. The books shall be returned to him by all means, because...
2. When the time comes I will reveal everything...
3. A day shall be announced when...
4. We will accept the advice and...
5. A letter shall be sent to your mother if...
6. I won't upset her, I only hope that...
7. If you bathe in the river you shall...
8. You shall be owner of this house...
9. Trust me absolutely and I...
10. This report shall be made tomorrow...

Task 17. *Make up short dialogues with the following statements.*

1. No, I will never do that again.
2. He shall see his name in the paper.
3. I'm sorry that I was rude, but I couldn't help it, and I will try to keep my temper.
4. I will go at once.
5. You shall never cross the threshold of my house.
6. Yes, I will always come here on fine sunny days.
7. I will never allow him to go there.
8. Nothing shall happen to him.
9. Don't worry. I will be all right.
10. Be sure you shall do nothing of the kind.
11. He shall be glad to see you.

Volition (intention)

Task 18. *Translate the following sentences. State the meaning of the verb will.*

1. It is I who don't refuse to marry him. I will marry him.
2. I will always know the things I want to know.
3. She didn't tell them to send me away, she would speak to me.
4. I will see him again, I care that he may starve.
5. I will live a great deal of days after you.
6. I would contradict you those days.
7. We will begin with page fourteen.
8. I will not say that we are disillusioned, but I will say that we are distressed.
9. We will receive him, if he will be so kind as to wait a few minutes.
10. He would continue his painting, it was the only road he knew.

Task 19. *Use will to express your volition / intention...*

1. to keep to the point;
2. to get them ready;

3. to be home for supper;
4. to accept money from him;
5. to break the engagement;
6. to go out in the afternoon to the party;
7. to speak to him.

Task 20. Complete the sentences below using *will* in the conditional clause to express volition, intention.

e.g.: I'll tell you, if you **will** only **let** me get a word in.

1. I'll take to the theatre...
2. It'll be better if...
3. You may borrow this sum of money from me if...
4. He will do this again if...
5. I'm on the point of telling you the truth if...
6. I should invite you for my wedding if...

Offer

Task 21. Respond to the following sentences using the modal verb *will* to express an offer.

e.g.: The car looks so dirty that it's unpleasant to use.
Oh, I'll clean it in a minute.

1. The sink is full of dirty dishes.
2. Why are the children still undressed?
3. There is such a mess in the bedroom.
4. This letter is very important and you haven't written it yet.
5. Your sister is waiting for your phone call and you haven't called her yet.
6. There are so many mistakes in this article.
7. The guests are coming in a minute but the meal hasn't been cooked yet.

Refusal to perform an action

Task 22. Task Translate the following sentences. State the meaning of the verb *will*.

1. She won't speak. She lies on her back quite quietly. She doesn't move for hours.
2. I won't see her. Nothing will induce me to see her.
3. No, thank you, I won't have any more tea.
4. I would not hurt her feelings for the world then.
5. Oh, I would not tease you in that situation.
6. I will not go till you listen to me.
7. We would not blame him whatever he did.
8. I will not go to school or take a senseless job.

9. She would not stand any nonsense.
10. I do hate fuss. I will not bare it.

Task 23. *Change the following sentences using will / would.*

1. She doesn't agree with anybody.
2. This child doesn't drink milk.
3. The man doesn't talk with anybody.
4. The boy doesn't do his homework.
5. The taxi-driver doesn't stop.
6. The old lady doesn't answer my questions.
7. The boy didn't go to bed.
8. Tom didn't eat the tomato soup.
9. Charles didn't write them a letter.
10. She didn't do what I asked her.
11. The girl didn't tell us why she was crying.
12. Eliza didn't say anything.



Task 24. *Rephrase each sentence so that it means the same as the preceding one. Use won't or wouldn't to talk about refusals.*

1. The girl begged her brother to take her to the dance, but he said 'No'.
The girl's brother _____.
2. The secretary has asked them to pay her, but they refuse.
They _____.
3. I asked my father to give me more money, but he said, 'Certainly not!'
My father _____.
4. I know you want me to tell you what happened, but I refuse.
I _____.
5. My friends keep asking me to sell them my car, but I always say 'No.'
I _____.
6. They urged their grandmother to see the doctor, but she said it wasn't necessary.
Their grandmother _____.
7. The dentist wanted the little boy to open his month, but he kept it shut.
The little boy _____.
8. The young man asks the girl to marry him every time he sees her, but she always shakes her head.
The girl _____.
9. The Opposition members shouted, 'Resign!' at the Prime Minister, but he took no notice of it.
The Prime Minister _____.
10. The general asked the enemy to surrender, but they shouted, 'Never!'
The enemy _____.
11. I asked Ron to give me a lift to town but he said his car was broken.
Ron _____.



Task 25. Make up five sentences using *will/would* to express refusal to perform an action.

Failure to perform a function (with lifeless things)

Task 26. Change the following sentences using *will / would*.

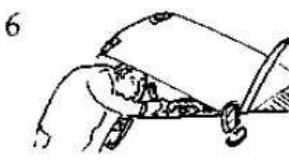
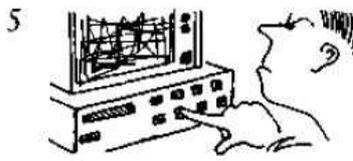
1. The door doesn't open.
2. My bag doesn't close.
3. Your pen doesn't write.
4. The car doesn't start.
5. The machine doesn't work.
6. The traffic lights don't change.
7. The stamp didn't stick to the paper.
8. The doll didn't close its eyes.
9. The bell didn't ring.
10. The drawer didn't open.
11. The radio set didn't work.

Task 27. Now think of as many verbs as possible for the objects below to speak about failure to perform a function.

e.g.: the car – *won't start, stop, move ...*

This window, the knife, the door-handle, the table, the computer, the pencil, the suitcase, the telephone, the disk, the scissors, the file.

Task 28. What's the problem? Use *won't* in your answers.



Habitual, repeated actions

Task 29. Fill each of the blanks with the appropriate animal from the list. Write which use of **will** or **would** the sentences illustrate.

bees	pigeons	whales	eels	cats	rhinoceroses
------	---------	--------	------	------	--------------



1. _____ will often swim thousands of miles in the course of a year.
2. Poachers will do almost anything to get hold of the horn of white _____.
3. _____ will usually lick their kittens almost non-stop in the early days of their lives.
4. Hundreds of years ago, passenger _____ would blacken the skies of North America.
5. _____ will occasionally be found beached on a shore, having lost the rest of the school.
6. There's a theory that _____ will never sting you unless provoked.

Task 30. Complete the sentences with either **will** or **would** followed by the bare Infinitive form of the verb in the brackets.

1. Every time I come to the conference, that man _____ too much. (talk)
2. We enjoyed going out with Frank and Carol, but they _____ in public. (argue)
3. There's a boy in my maths class who _____ the most ridiculous questions. (ask)
4. Every time he has heart problems, he _____ his doctor in the middle of the night. (call)
5. Whenever I had to go to that restaurant, those people _____ so strangely. (behave)
6. When I happen to see this little girl, she _____ so fast. (eat)
7. I had a student who _____ always _____ too late for the class. (arrive)
8. When my sister is in bad mood, she _____ at people. (shout)
9. Every time I bought my son a new toy he _____ it. (lose)
10. Around 2 o'clock every night, Sue _____ talking in her sleep. It's very annoying. (start)

Task 31. For each of the following sentences write a new sentence similar in the meaning to the original one. Use **will** or **would** to make general statements.

1. The couple sometimes spend a whole evening saying nothing.
The couple _____ saying nothing.
2. His wife often phoned him when he was busy.
His wife _____ he was busy.
3. The secretary occasionally leaves work early to catch an earlier bus.

- The secretary _____ to catch an earlier bus.
4. The inspector frequently arrived without any warning.
The inspector _____ without any warning.
 5. The chefs often cook the food for so long that it is spoilt.
The chefs _____ that it is spoilt.
 6. He frequently waits for his friend for a very long time.
He _____ for a very long time.
 7. The girl sometimes visited her mother on Tuesdays.
The girl _____ on Tuesdays.
 8. The enemy often knew about our attacks before we did.
The enemy _____ before we did.
 9. The old man frequently went for a walk after breakfast.
The old man _____ after breakfast.
 10. My friend usually sits staring at the night sky.
My friend _____ at the night sky.

Task 32. Complete the sentences with **will** or **would** followed by the verb in brackets. If it is not possible, write the verb in brackets in the Past Simple.

1. Last night I gave him a problem and he _____ it for me. (solve)
2. As soon as he woke up he _____ things ready for breakfast. (get)
3. He _____ work in 1963 as an assistant to the managing director. (begin)
4. After I read about the place in a magazine, I _____ to visit Madagascar myself. (want)
5. When I was younger I _____ hours just kicking a ball around the garden. (spend)
6. Even when it's freezing cold, some people _____ just jeans and a T-shirt. (wear)
7. When I was at school all the children _____ in silence when the teacher came into the room. (stand up)
8. Everywhere she went, people _____ her name and ask for her autograph. (call out)
9. Jack _____ three days ago from a holiday in France. (return)
10. I usually get up late, so most mornings, I _____ just a cup of tea for breakfast. (have)
11. She _____ all her closest friends and relatives to her 50 birthday party last summer. (invite)

Task 33. Complete the sentences with **would** or **used to**. Where either form is possible, write them both.

1. In the long summer holidays, we _____ go out somewhere for a picnic every day.
2. When I was a newly-trained teacher, I _____ work till late every night preparing lessons.
3. They _____ be happy together but they're not now.

4. When they came to London, they _____ never travel anywhere on the tube.
5. When I had a car, I _____ drive everywhere, but now I'm much fitter because I always walk or cycle.
6. During my last year at university, I _____ go to the library to start work at 9 o'clock every morning.
7. I _____ like going to pop concerts when I was a teenager.
8. When I was a child, summers _____ be warmer and winters colder than now.
9. When the weather was good, we _____ go walking in the hills every weekend.
10. I _____ have lots of free time before I started working there.

General truth and facts

Task 34.

	Beginnings		Ends
1	After you have bought something,	A	it will.
2	If anything can go wrong,	B	somebody will.
3	If there are two good TV shows,	C	will always move faster.
4	If you explain so clearly that nobody can misunderstand,	D	they will both be on at the same time.
5	If you throw something away,	E	will fall asleep first.
6	No matter how much you do,	F	you will find it somewhere else cheaper.
7	The one who snores	G	you will need it the next day.
8	The other queue	H	you will never do enough.

Internal necessity / Lack of internal necessity (on a particular occasion)

Task 35. *Make up short dialogues with the following statements.*

1. Need you read the letter alone?
2. Need you go there today?
3. Need you ring her up?
4. Need you do it right now?
5. Need he feed his cat?
6. Need everybody come?
7. Need you know how to ski to take part in the outing?
8. Need you send an e-mail to your friend?
9. Need you close your eyes?
10. Need you sing a song right now?

Task 36. Complete the sentences using *needn't* followed by one of these verbs.

ask	come	explain	leave	tell	walk
-----	------	---------	-------	------	------

1. We've got plenty of time. We _____ yet.
2. You can manage the shopping alone. I _____ with me.
3. We _____ all the way home. We can get a taxi.
4. We can help ourselves if we'd like something to eat. We _____ first.
5. We can keep a secret between ourselves. We _____ anybody else.
6. You understand the situation perfectly. We _____ further.

Task 37. Choose the more likely variant.

1. Students **needn't / don't need** to ask permission to stay out after midnight.
2. I **needn't / don't need** to get up early, because there is no school today.
3. British subjects **needn't / don't need** to get visas to travel in Western Europe.
4. You **needn't / don't need** to pay for your tickets now.
5. It's rained a lot, so we **needn't / don't need** to water the garden.
6. You **needn't / don't need** to knock before you come into my room.
7. I have found out that I **needn't / don't need** to write everything down. Just the name and phone number will do.
8. I'll come when I like, I **needn't / don't need** to be the first.
9. We **needn't / don't need** to explain. You are not interested.
10. In most developed countries people **needn't / don't need** to boil water before they drink it.

Absence of necessity with a performed but unnecessary action

Task 38. Read the situations and sentences with *needn't have*.

1. Brian had no money, so he sold his car. A few days later he won a lot of money in a lottery.
He _____.
2. When we went on holiday we took the camera with us, but we didn't use it in the end.
We _____.
3. I thought I was going to miss my train so I rushed to the station. But the train was late and in the end I had to wait 20 minutes.
I _____.
4. Ann bought some eggs. When she got home, she found that she already had plenty of eggs. She _____.
5. I read this book for the exam. There were no questions on that book.
I _____.
6. Tom went out and took an umbrella with him because he thought it was going to rain. But it didn't rain.
He _____.

7. A friend got angry with you and shouted at you. You think it was unnecessary.
Later you say to him/her:
You _____.

Task 39. Fill the gaps with *needn't have* or *didn't have to* and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I ran all the way to work, but I _____ (hurry) because I was the first person to arrive.
2. We _____ (hurry), so we stopped to have lunch on the way.
3. I went to college today, but I _____ (go) as all the lectures were cancelled.
4. I _____ (ask) the way to Lewes, since I'd been there before.
5. I _____ (buy) any food, so I didn't go to the supermarket.
6. I _____ (buy) any food after all, because we had plenty at home.
7. I _____ (pack) my shorts, as it rained all week.
8. We _____ (pack) many things, as we would only be away for one night.
9. I _____ (water) the flowers, I could see that Ann had already done it.
10. So, I _____ (cook) supper for you, as you've already had something to eat.
11. I _____ (do) all that work because nobody appreciated it.
12. We _____ (buy) the encyclopedia, the kids never look at it.
13. We had enough petrol, so I _____ (fill up).
14. I _____ (worry) so much about Granny. When I got there she was fine.
15. Luckily we had plenty of food, so I _____ (go) shopping.
16. I _____ (wait) long, she arrived just after me.
17. I _____ (study) Latin at school, it hasn't been any use to me since.

Task 40. Correct the sentences.

1. It's sweet of you, but you really didn't have to buy me flowers.
2. It's a good job we didn't have to be here earlier.
3. It was strange that we didn't have to show our passports.
4. You didn't have to come and pick me up: I could have got a taxi.
5. There was a sofa in the other room: you didn't need to sleep on the floor.
6. I didn't need to use cash; I had my credit card with me.

Having the courage or impudence to do smth.

Task 41. Read, translate and comment on the use of the verb *dare (to)*.

1. Molly dare not think about that.
2. Neither of them dared to speak of what he might do when he came.
3. 'They dare not touch it either, even if they do know where it is,' replied Old Nancy.
4. How do you dare deceive me? You are fired!
5. I daresay, young man, it's time you settled down.



6. Still, I daresay we could have reached the camp before dusk if we hadn't had to make too many stops.
7. She doesn't dare to go dancing.
8. Children didn't dare to misbehave.
9. Sergei dared not disobey the teacher.
10. How did you dare to play truant?
11. He longed to know more about her, yet he dared not ask her anything.

Miscellaneous

Task 42. *Determine the meanings of modal verbs in the following sentences.*

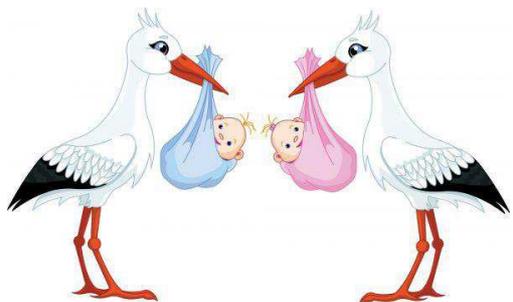
1. She can speak Spanish, but she can't speak Italian.
2. Anyone can make a mistake.
3. The shop had nothing that I could afford.
4. I couldn't walk until I was nearly two.
5. Your actions could have had serious consequences.
6. I couldn't eat another thing!
7. You may order a taxi by telephone.
8. We may go there at any moment you'd like.
9. She might have done all the work, but she certainly got bored.
10. A man must stand up for his rights.
11. I really must stop smoking.
12. I have had to work hard since my childhood.
13. You don't have to take a jacket. It's rather warm.
14. You'll have to take a taxi if you mean to catch the train.
15. The European Parliament is to introduce a new law on safety at work.
16. I was to have started to work last week, but I changed my mind.
17. Who is to be the first?
18. He was not to be seen anywhere.
19. Speaking to in such a way you shall spoil our relations.
20. You shall get into trouble.
21. You shall get our final decision tomorrow.
22. People should /ought to treat each other better.
23. People shouldn't / oughtn't to be so aggressive.
24. They'll be here soon.
25. She'll always try to help you whenever she can.
26. He will smoke when I'm trying to eat.
27. I'll give you a hand if you like.
28. This car won't start.
29. He won't join in unless he's first.
30. I won't come this evening, I'm afraid.
31. She would always try to help you.
32. It would always start raining just as we went out.
33. He wouldn't do what I asked.
34. He would not admit that he had met her.

35. Need you show me this right now?
36. I think we needn't continue the conversation.
37. I didn't know at that time that she was to be my wife.
38. You shall not play that loud music again!
39. I will stop smoking! I really will!
40. He dared not open his eyes.
41. How dare she say that!
42. I needn't have cooked a meal last night because we went out and the food I prepared was uneaten.
43. The Olympic stadium in Sydney will hold 110,000 people.

Task 43. Complete the sentences with a suitable form of *can* or *to be able to*

1. A good 1500-metre runner _____ run the race in under four minutes.
2. The fire spread quickly but everyone _____ escape.
3. Peter has a computer that _____ fit into his jacket pocket.
4. Did you buy any fresh fish in the market? – No, I _____ get any.
5. It took a long time, but in the end Tony _____ save enough to buy his own hi-fi.
6. When she screams, you _____ hear her all over the house.
7. Until you _____ repay some of your present debt, we cannot lend you any more money.
8. When I was younger, I _____ speak Italian much better than I _____ now.
9. He _____ draw or paint at all when he was a boy, but now he's a famous artist.
10. After weeks of training, I _____ swim a length of the baths underwater.
11. I've been trying for hours, but so far I _____ get through on the phone.
12. I'm sorry, you're in my light. I _____ see what I'm doing.
13. It was a huge hall and we were at the back, so we _____ hear very well.
14. He had hurt his leg, so he _____ walk very well.
15. She wasn't at home when I phoned but I _____ contact her at her office.
16. I looked very carefully and I _____ see a figure in the distance.
17. The boy fell into the river but fortunately we _____ rescue him.
18. She tried to think of other things but she _____ put that awful memory out of her mind.
19. It was really annoying; I _____ get on to any of the websites you recommended.
20. They finish the new motorway next month so we _____ get to the coast much more quickly.

Task 44. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets and a form of **can** or **have to**.



Rapid population growth 1) _____ (cause) problems. The government 2) _____ (provide) more hospitals, schools and jobs, farmers 3) _____ (produce) more food and all the extra people 4) _____ (have) homes. In a less economically developed country, the economy 5) _____ (grow) fast enough to deal with the problems. Many countries realize that they 6) _____ (control) population growth. Some countries believe they can encourage family planning through education and publicity. Other countries believe that they have such a serious problem that they 7) _____ (take) special measures to control the number of people. In China, for example, there is a “one child” policy. Couples 8) _____ (ask) permission from the government to marry, and women 9) _____ (be) at least 25 years old. The couple then 10) _____ (ask) permission to have a child, and are allowed only one.

Task 45. Read this and pay your attention to the meaning **must** expresses here.

(In a dream, Mrs Ogmores-Pritchard is talking to her two dead husbands, Mr Ogmores and Mr Pritchard.)

- Mrs O-P: Tell me your tasks in order.
Mr O: I must put my pyjamas in the drawer marked pyjamas.
Mr P: I must take my cold bath which is good for me.
Mr O: I must wear my flannel band to ward off sciatica.
Mr P: I must dress behind the curtain and put on my apron.
Mr O: I must blow my nose in a piece of tissue-paper which I afterwards burn.
Mr P: I must take my salts which are nature’s friend.
Mr O: I must boil the drinking water because of germs.
Mr P: I must make my herb tea which is free from tannin.
Mr O: I must dust the blinds and then I must raise them.
Mrs O-P: And before you let the sun in, mind it wipes its shoes.

Task 46. Complete these sentences with **must** or **have to**. Sometimes it is possible to use either, sometimes only **have to** is possible.

1. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I _____ go now.
2. Ann was feeling ill last night. She _____ leave the party early.
3. I really _____ work harder if I want to pass this examination.
4. Many children in Britain _____ wear uniform when they go to school.
5. Last night Don suddenly became ill. We _____ call the doctor.
6. Julia _____ wear glasses since she was eight years old.
7. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I _____ work late.
8. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I _____ work late.

9. Tom may _____ go away next week.
10. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We _____ take it to a garage.
11. We _____ come and see you.
12. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he _____ work at weekends.

Task 47. Fill in the blanks with *must, have to or be to* and the correct form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. He _____ (to have) a music lesson in the morning but the teacher called up to cancel it.
2. That day, however, I had a very important meeting at the Embassy and I _____ (to cut) my visit short.
3. The Finnish woman who _____ (to work) for our company has not arrived yet.
4. When I got home I found I had left my passport at the agency and I _____ (to return) in the afternoon to collect it.
5. He _____ (to stay) the night with us. I won't let him drive to the country in this rain.
6. He _____ (to stay) the night with us and tomorrow he sets off on his tour to Europe.
7. He _____ (to stay) the night with us because he has missed the last bus.
8. I _____ (to be) off. I want to go to bed.
9. What a pity you _____ (to go). I know it's time for you to catch your train.
10. I _____ (to learn) by heart some twenty lines every day to know English well.
11. My bike is under repair and now I _____ (to walk), which takes up much of my time.
12. My bike was under repair and I _____ (to collect) it that afternoon.
13. My bike is under repair and I _____ (to collect) it yesterday, but my friend gave me his one.

Task 48. Write down five things which are destined to happen to your friend.

e.g.: My friend is to become an outstanding comic, she always makes me laugh.
My friend is to fly to the Moon as he is keen on astronomy.

Task 49. Match the direct speech (1-5) with the report (a-e).

1. I'll give you a lift.
2. I'll write to you every day.
3. No, I won't pay and that's that.
4. I'll report you to the authorities!
5. You'll be sorry if you touch that.

a She refused to ...

b They warned me not to ...

- c She offered to ...
- d She promised to ...
- e He threatened to ...

Task 50. Complete these dialogues with *will, won't, would, wouldn't* and a form of the verbs in the box.

argue	come	hold	say	stop	watch	work
-------	------	------	-----	------	-------	------

1. 'Are you having problems with your new camera?'
'Yes, the flash _____ in semi-darkness, only when It's fully dark.'
2. 'Shop assistants used to be more polite, didn't they?'
'Yes, a few years ago they _____ always _____ *please* and *thank you* and smile.'
3. 'Surely there are too many people here to get on one plane?'
'No, a jumbo jet _____ easily _____ over 500 people.'
4. 'I don't think this new secretary is as good as Janice was.'
'I don't know. Janice _____ always _____ whenever you pointed out errors in her typing.'
5. 'The new horse at the riding stables seems to be working out very well.'
'Quite well, but he _____ and eat whenever he gets the opportunity!'
6. 'What happened after the car broke down?'
'Well, we knew that traffic _____ along that road so late, so we slept in the car.'
7. 'Why are you and Jack arguing so much these days?'
'He takes me for granted. He _____ TV every evening and Ignore me completely.'

Task 51. In the following sentences *would* expresses habitual actions in the past, some of them are incorrect. Find the errors and correct them.

1. I had to work late on Friday, so my mother would pick up Sue from school.
2. Mary would sing for me, whenever I asked her to.
3. The moment I asked Steve, he would agree to lend me the car for the day.
4. When I phoned, the receptionist wouldn't let me have an appointment with Dr Johnson before next week.
5. At the interview they wouldn't tell me how much travelling was involved in the job.
6. Yesterday he would make me sandwiches and would bring me a cup of coffee.
7. When I had problems with my homework last night, my father would do it for me.
8. Five years ago the children in this school would help to plant all the trees you see before you.
9. Before he moved to London, Thomas would meet me every day after work.
10. When I was young, shopkeepers would cycle around town, delivering food to customers.

Task 52. Put a tick beside the sentences in which **would** could replace **used to**. Put a cross beside the others.

1. Switzerland used to be part of Austria.
2. In the past several families used to live in the same house.
3. Family values used to be quite different in those days.
4. It used to be quite normal for cousins to marry.
5. Generally speaking, these marriages used to succeed as well as any others.
6. People used to have different ideas about family relationships then.
7. The father used to farm and hunt and the mother used to look after the home.

Task 53. Insert **would** or **used to** (if **would** is not possible).

1. When we were young we _____ spend every summer on the beach. We _____ swim, sunbathe, catch crabs.
2. We _____ live in this street.
3. Whenever I met her and she _____ say, "Can't stop. I must get home."
4. Mr Dobson _____ be very generous to his servants.
5. She _____ often hear him grumbling to himself.
6. What an agreeable town this _____ be!
7. On Sundays he _____ sleep late.
8. My English friends _____ send me cards at Christmas time.
9. Whenever I went on hikes with my friends, we _____ make a wood fire, bake potatoes, play the guitar and sing songs.
10. The museum _____ be in the city centre.
11. – Oh, I've become so absent-minded! – But you _____ be very punctual.
12. – Does Denny smoke? – He _____, but I think he has given it up.
13. Julia never _____ be aggressive.
14. Every Saturday evening, Father _____ take out his old accordion and start to play old songs. Mother _____ look at us severely if we laughed or made a noise. Sometimes Father _____ go on for hours.
15. My Grandfather _____ smoke like a chimney.
16. The Romans _____ enjoy gladiatorial shows.

Task 54. Use **would** whenever possible in the following sentences, otherwise use **used to**.

1. I _____ (be) very shy. Whenever a stranger came to our house, I _____ (hide) in a closet.
2. I remember my Aunt Susan very well. Every time she came to our house, she _____ (give) me a big kiss and _____ (pinch) my cheek.
3. Illiteracy is still a problem, but it _____ (be) much worse.
4. I _____ (be) afraid of flying. My heart _____ (start) pounding every time I stepped on a plane.
5. When I was a child, I _____ (take) a flashlight to bed with me so that I could read comic books without my parents' knowing about it.

6. Last summer, my sister and I took a camping trip in the Rocky Mountains. It was a wonderful experience. Every morning, we _____ (wake) up to the sound of singing birds. During the day, we _____ (hike) through woods along mountain streams. We _____ (see) a deer. On one occasion we saw a bear and quickly ran in the opposite direction.
7. I can remember Mrs Sawyer's fifth grade class well. When we arrived each morning, she _____ (sit) at her desk. She _____ (smile) and _____ (say) hello to each student as he or she entered. When the bell rang, she _____ (stand) up and _____ (clear) her throat. That was our signal to be quiet. Class was about to begin.
8. I _____ (be) an anthropology major. Once I was a member of an archaeological expedition. Every morning, we _____ (get) up before dawn. After breakfast, we _____ (spend) our entire day in the field. Sometimes one of us _____ (find) a particularly interesting item, perhaps an arrow-head or a piece of pottery. When that happened, other members of the group _____ (gather) around to see what had been unearthed.

Task 55. Which sentences in column **Beginnings** go with the question tags in column **Ends**?

	Beginnings		Ends
1	We don't have to fill in a form,	A	haven't we?
2	We needn't pay the bill,	B	don't we?
3	We need to pass a test,	C	must we?
4	We've got to pay it all back,	D	need we?
5	We must tell them everything,	E	do we?
6	We mustn't say that,	F	mustn't we?
7	They didn't need to be so rude,	G	aren't they?
8	They had to leave early,	H	won't they?
9	They won't have to wait very long,	I	didn't they?
10	They have had to make a lot of changes,	J	did they?
11	They are having to sell the business,	K	haven't they?
12	They will have to get rid of the stock,	L	will they?

Task 56. Put in *need, needn't, don't need, didn't need, needn't have* or *Do...need*.

1. We _____ worry about him. Everything is going to be fine.
2. I _____ worked so hard for the exam. It was much easier than I expected.
3. The flowers _____ some water. They're very dry.
4. _____ we _____ to book a table at the restaurant, or are there usually enough places free?
5. We _____ bother to see him to the door. He knows the way.
6. I _____ bought so much wine. Everybody drank beer.
7. I _____ tell them if it's a secret. They will understand.
8. We _____ to check the figures again. I don't think they're right.

9. We _____ set off too early. The train doesn't leave until 9:30.
10. I met Mary by chance in town, so I _____ ring her yesterday.
11. I _____ repair the toaster. My friend will do it for me.
12. The babysitter came earlier than usual so I _____ ask my sister to come.

Task 57. Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs *shall*, *will* or their negative forms.

1. I tried to persuade him to return to the village as it was dangerous to remain in the jungle after nightfall, but he _____ listen to what I said.
2. Every night whether it was early or late he _____ go into his mother's bedroom and tell her about the interesting things that had happened to him during the day.
3. The door _____ open. It is evidently locked.
4. 'Boys _____ be boys,' the old lady said with a sigh.
5. Whenever an emergency arises Dr. Ross _____ take charge and things _____ settle satisfactory.
6. Nobody _____ answer his polite question.
7. She promised him a dollar for carrying her baggage and then _____ pay.
8. We should be so grateful to you, if you _____ find us a taxi.
9. 'Come at once,' he said. 'I can't explain it on the telephone, but you _____ hear everything directly from me.'
10. You _____ be followed by us wherever you go.

Task 58. Retell the following jokes using the modal verbs.

1

- Why do you have to use three pairs of glasses, professor?
- One pair for long sight, one pair for short sight, and the third to look for the other two.



2

- Mrs Brown: Am I to wear this old squirrel coat all my life?
Mr Brown: Why not, dear? Squirrels do.

3

- My little daughter has swallowed a gold piece and has to be operated on. I wonder if Dr. Smith is to be trusted?
- Without a doubt. He is absolutely honest.

4

- During a natural history lesson at school Mary was asked to give the name of an animal peculiar to Africa. 'A polar bear!' replied Mary instantly. The teacher frowned reprovingly. 'Come, come, Mary,' she said. 'Polar bears are not to be found in Africa.'
'I know,' Mary answered, 'that's why it would be peculiar.'

5

- Last week a grain of sand got into my wife’s eye and she had to see a doctor. It cost me three dollars.
- That’s nothing. Last week a fur coat got into my wife’s eye and it cost me three hundred.

6

Mr Smith entered the shop with a lot of fishing tackle.

- Give me two or three fish, mackerel, perhaps.
- You had better take salmon, sir.
- Why? What makes you think so?
- Oh, nothing, except that your wife said if you dropped here I was to persuade you to take salmon as she liked it better.

7

Once, while addressing an open-air meeting, an atheist asked Bishop Carpenter if he believed that Jonah was swallowed by the whale.

‘When I get to heaven I will ask Jonah,’ said his lordship.

‘But supposing he is not there?’ the atheist asked.

‘Then you will have to ask him,’ was the quick retort.

8

- Dora, darling, will you marry me?
- No, but I’ll always admire your good taste.

9

- Why did you break off your engagement?
- Mary wouldn’t have me.
- Did you tell her about your rich uncle?
- Yes. She’s my aunt now.

10

- When we are married I must have three servants.
- You shall have twenty, dear, but not all at once.

11 *She Can’t Read*

The Poet: Dash it – I can’t find that sonnet anywhere. Anne must have thrown it out.

His Wife: Don’t be absurd, Henry. The child can’t read.

12 *Too Late*

Husband (after a quarrel, bitterly): I was a fool when I married you!

Wife: Yes, but I thought you might improve!

Task 59. *Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the use of different modal verbs.*

1. Вона може співати чудово, але сьогодні вона не в змозі, тому що у неї болить горло.
2. Якби не ваша парасолька, я могла б уся промокнути. Дощ лив як з відра.
3. Він сильна людина і зможе подолати всі труднощі.
4. Боюся, що вам доведеться погодитися на їх умови.
5. Вже темніє. І де б це вона могла бути?
6. Діти намагалися відкрити двері, але вона ніяк не відкривалася.
7. Ах, якби тільки я могла передбачити це!
8. Вона не була американкою, але її можна було прийняти за американку.
9. Багато чого може здатися нам незвичайним в чужій країні.
10. Ви можете зустріти цей вислів в будь-якій книзі.
11. Він повинен був закінчити цю роботу вчора.
12. Він повинен був все закінчити вчора, але його несподівано викликали до Лондону.
13. Я мало не спізнився на останній автобус.
14. Я заплатив гроші, і я залишуся тут.
15. Вечори він здебільшого проводив за грою в шахи.
16. Нещасні випадки неминучі.
17. Навіщо тобі відкладати на завтра те, що ти міг би зробити сьогодні?
18. Вона ніяк не хотіла пояснити, в чому справа.
19. Коли ми дізнаємося щось, ви неодмінно почуєте про це першими.
20. Мій бос був просто нестерпний: він завжди знаходив для мене роботу наприкінці робочого дня.
21. Мені непотрібно казати Вам, чому це треба зробити відразу.
22. Ти марно ходив за ключем. Двері були відчинені.
23. Обережно! Ви мало не впали.
24. Це мало статися. Ніхто не міг би цьому перешкодити.
25. Мені доведеться посидіти ці дні вдома, поки температура не спаде.
26. Ви неодмінно повернете мені мою власність!
27. Хто перший має виступати на конференції?
28. Нам слід більше дбати про дітей. Вони нас дуже потребують зараз.
29. Як ти смієш так поводитися зі своїм батьком?
30. Йому більше ніколи не судилося її побачити.
31. Усі слова в тексті були знайомі, і нам непотрібно було користуватися словником.
32. Коли я побачив його, я не міг не засміятися.
33. Вам непотрібно було чекати на нього. Він і сам зміг би відшукати дорогу.
34. Якщо ми маємо все життя бути сусідами, нам необхідно подружитися.
35. Він змушений був зробити вам зауваження, чи не так?

IMPERATIVE MEANINGS of MODAL VERBS

Permission

Task 1. Complete the sentences using the necessary form of **can** or **to be allowed to**.

1. The children _____ go to the cinema on their own yesterday.
2. Workers _____ smoke in a special room.
3. When I was young, we _____ wear whatever we liked to school.
4. Peter _____ watch a concert on TV last night, although it was on quite late.
5. When we were children, we _____ play outside until it got dark.
6. _____ watch horror films when you were a child?
7. Yesterday we _____ bring our favourite toys to school.
8. When Dennis lived with his parents, he _____ come in at whatever time he liked.

Task 2. Choose the more likely variant.

1. A: Could I sleep at my friend's house tonight?
B: Yes, of course you **could / can**.
2. A: I **could / was allowed to** go to the disco last night.
B: Was it good fun?
3. A: **Can / Might** I have a biscuit, Mum?
B: Of course. Help yourself.
4. A: Excuse me, sir. **Can / May** I leave the room?
B: Yes, but don't be too long.
5. A: **Must / Might** I borrow these files for a moment, sir?
B: Certainly. Take whatever you need.
6. A: Might I use your pen?
B: Of course, you **may / might**.
7. A: **Couldn't / May** I speak to Claire, please?
B: Just a moment, please. I'll call her.
8. A: **Should / May** I sit down, please?
B: Yes, of course. Make yourself at home.

Task 3. Make suitable requests for permission in these situations.

1. You are visiting a close friend and you want to make yourself some coffee.
2. You are visiting an acquaintance and want to use the lavatory.
3. You are at a party given by people you hardly know. You want to see their garden.
4. You are visiting people you know reasonably well. You want to make a phone call.
5. You are visiting a close friend and want to borrow his new car.
6. You have come late and the teacher is very angry.

7. You miss a person very much and you want to see him / her. But you are hesitating to ask for a meeting.
8. You have an important test today, but you feel bad. You ask your teacher ...

Prohibition

Task 4. *Rephrase these notices to express prohibition. Begin each sentence with **you**.*

1. Cell phone usage is prohibited.
2. No thongs.
3. Do not feed animals.
4. Thank you for not walking your dogs here.
5. Do not bring food or drinks here.
6. No walking or standing on conveyor.
7. Do not touch the exhibits.
8. No entry.
9. No swimming.
10. Cameras prohibited.
11. Digging prohibited.
12. Do not use flash photography.



Task 5. *Make up sentences to forbid different things.*

1. buy drinks after closing time;
2. come late to work;
3. wear motorcycle helmets on these premises.
4. sit on the grass here;
5. operate the equipment unless technically qualified;
6. vote for more than one candidate;
7. turn right here;
8. smoke on the airplane;
9. enter this door if you are not a member of the staff;
10. bring alcoholic beverages;

Task 6.



When the Prince of Scotland and his beautiful young wife, Princess Fiona, had their photograph taken, the Prince had some advice for the official photographer:

It really is essential that you don't let everyone see my bald patch, so it's a bad idea to have a bright light shining above my head. Princess Fiona has a tooth missing, so it's best if she's not smiling in the photo. Another problem is that she is taller than me, so I suggest that she is sitting down, and I'm standing up! Under no circumstances show her nose from the side – it's very long and I don't want anyone to know this. What

else? Oh, yes! I have very big hands, so it's not a good idea for them to be included in the picture!

*The photographer didn't understand very well, however, so the Prince said it all again using modals. Fill in the blanks using **shouldn't** or **mustn't**.*

You really 1) _____ let everyone see my bald patch, so there 2) _____ be a bright light shining above my head. Princess Fiona 3) _____ be smiling, because of her teeth. Also, she 4) _____ be standing as she is taller than me. Now this is important: you 5) _____ show her nose from the side – people 6) _____ that's very long. Finally, my hands 7) _____ be included in the picture, as they look very big.

If you are interested in the results, see page 43 task 20.

Request

Task 7. *Notice the use of **could** and **would** to denote polite requests. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. **Could** I speak to Mr Pit, please? – I'm afraid, he's out at the moment. **Could** you ring back later?
2. **Would** you light the fire for me, please? – Here are the matches.
3. If a letter comes for me, **could** you please forward it to this address?
4. **Could** you come again tomorrow morning?
5. **Would** you be so kind to stop smoking here?
6. **Could** you give me something to eat? I could eat a horse.
7. **Would** you help him if he asks you?
8. **Would** you cook this wonderful dish for me again?
9. **Could** you come a bit later on Wednesday? I may stay at work a bit longer.
10. **Would** you tell me where she lives? I miss her badly.
11. I know that you don't like wearing ties, but **would** you wear one tomorrow, just to please me?
12. **Could** you lend me your typewriter for a moment? I want to type a letter.
13. **Would** you hold my parcels, please, while I put up my umbrella.

Task 8. *On the flight back to England, the stewardesses were busy the whole time. Some of the passengers asked for things politely, others less politely. Use:*

<i>Will you...</i>	<i>Can you ...</i>	<i>Could you possibly ...</i>	<i>+ a suitable verb</i>
<i>Would you ...</i>	<i>Could you ...</i>	<i>I was wondering if you could ...</i>	

or nothing – i.e. the plain imperative (Go away!)

1. Ernie and Mona were very polite and they said, 'Excuse me, _____ us a bottle of water and two glasses?'

2. Later Ernie was annoyed by someone smoking in the non-smoking section. He asked the stewardess, 'Excuse me, _____ that man to stop smoking?'
3. The man who was smoking was less polite and he said, ' _____ me a cup of coffee, love?'
4. When the stewardess asked him to stop smoking, he said, ' _____ him he can move to another seat if he doesn't like my smoke!'
5. When they were about to land, there was an announcement over the intercom, 'Ladies and gentlemen, we shall shortly be landing at Heathrow Airport. _____ please extinguish your cigarettes and fasten your seatbelts.'

Task 9. Look at the pictures and ask people to do different things.



Martha: My dear, I understand that the football match is very exciting, but _____ ?



Granny: Oh, John, _____ , please?

John: Sorry, but I want to reach the cookies.



Lucy: Oh, dear. It's impossible to sleep! Our neighbours must have gone mad. So, honey, _____ ?



Linda: Mike, I why are you shouting so loudly? _____ , please?



Camomile: Cactus, why have you opened the window? Don't you know that I can't stand draughts? If you suffer from headaches so much that you can't live without fresh air, go away and live outdoors. But if you still want to stay here, _____?

Lily: Peter, I strongly disapprove of your eating habits. _____
 _____ stop eating so much?

Suggestion

Task 10. Make suggestions for the following situations beginning with *Shall I...?*

1. Your friend has no idea what present to choose for his mother's birthday.
2. Your mother feels sick and can't go to the market to get some food.
3. Mary feels very bad today.
4. Your friend hasn't taken his lunch to school today.
5. Father's laptop has broken down and he has to prepare an urgent report.
6. You see a very old woman who is going to cross the street.
7. Your neighbours are going to spend their holidays abroad. They have a dog and two cats.
8. Your friend's husband is seriously ill and he is in hospital.

Task 11. Using *can / could* make suggestions to a friend for the following situations.
You feel like ...

1. driving to the coast;
2. having a meal out this evening;
3. travelling first class;
4. having a holiday;
5. going to the cinema;
6. having a swim in the ocean;
7. eating out on Sunday;
8. play a game online;
9. visiting our old friends.

Task 12. Complete the dialogues using *let's ... , shall we?*

1. A: The weather's beautiful today. _____
B: Good idea.
2. A: I'm bored.
B: Me too. _____
3. A: Are you hungry?
B: Yes. Are you?
A: Yes. _____
B: Okay.
4. A: What are you going to do over the holiday?
B: I don't know. What are you going to do?
A: I haven't made any plans.
B: _____
A: That sounds like a terrific idea, but I can't afford it.
B: Actually, I can't either.
5. A: I need to go shopping.
B: So do I.
A: _____
B: I can't go then. _____
A: Okay. That's fine with me.
6. A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?
B: Not really.
A: I don't either. _____
B: Okay. Good idea.
7. A: What time should we leave for the airport?
B: _____
A: Okay.
8. A: What should we do tonight?
B: _____
A: Sounds okay to me.

Task 13.

Making a documentary

*You have been asked to make a ten-part documentary about space. Make suggestions using **shall we, can / could, let's**, like this:*

- *Shall we make the first one about the Moon?*
- *We can/could show some satellite pictures on Mars.*
- *Let's have one programme on space travel and UFOs, shall we?*

Instruction and Order

Task 14. *Stephen and Julie decided to clean the kitchen in the morning. Not knowing what to do, they asked Mr and Mrs Wilson for instructions. Write their questions.*



How	shall	I we	clean	this broken glass?
Where			remove	these flowers?
			sweep up	this pan?
			put	the tablecloth?
			put away	these stains?

Task 15. *Complete the sentences. Use **must** and expressions in the list. There are more expressions than you will need.*

close the door behind you	pay an income tax
go to medical school	read English newspapers and magazines
have a driver's license	speaking English outside of class every day
have a library card	stop
have a passport	study harder
listen to English on the radio and TV	talk to myself in English
make new friends who speak English	take one tablet every six hours

1. According to the law, a driver _____
2. If a traffic light is red, a car _____
3. If you want to check a book out of the library, you _____
4. Nancy has a job in Chicago. She earns a good salary. According to the law, she _____
5. I failed the last two tests in my biology class. According to my professor, I _____
6. I want to improve my English. According to my teacher, I _____
7. I want to travel abroad. According to the law, _____
8. If you want to become a doctor, you _____
9. Jimmy! It's cold outside. When you come inside, you _____
10. John's doctor gave him a prescription. According to the directions on the bottle, John _____

Task 16. *Complete the dialogues using different modal verbs to denote orders. Try to figure out something the first speaker might say in the given situation.*

1. The teacher: _____
The student: Okay.
2. The doctor: _____
The patient: All right.

3. The mother: _____
The son: I will. Don't worry.
4. Mrs Jones: _____
The children: Yes, ma'am.
5. The general: _____
The soldier: Yes, sir! Right away, sir!
6. The father: _____
The daughter: Okay, Dad.
7. The wife: _____
The husband: Okay.

Advisability

Task 17. Complete the sentences with *should* or *ought to* using the word given.

1. Mother doesn't see you enough. She misses you very much.
You _____. (come)
2. I'm in a difficult position.
What do you think I _____ ? (do)
3. That old man on the motorbike isn't wearing a helmet. That's dangerous.
He _____. (wear)
4. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Kate is doing 50. (drive)
She _____.
5. Kate weighs too much, but she eats everything she wants. (lose)
She _____.
6. Mike and Joe are playing tennis now. Their classmates are writing a test.
The boys _____. (be)
7. People are fed up with the government. They think they have made too many mistakes.
They _____. (resign)
8. Jane always wears much jewellery and comes home late at night.
She _____. (leave)
9. Kate is going to the forest. The weather is gloomy and the rain is about to start.
She _____. (stay)

Task 18. For each situation express advice using *should* or *ought to*.

1. Anna needs a change.
2. Your salary is very low.
3. Jack always finds it hard to get up.
4. What a beautiful view!

5. Sue drives everywhere. She never walks.
6. Dan's room isn't very interesting.
7. George's eyesight is getting worse and worse.
8. Emma eats very much, but she is too skinny.
9. Jane's husband is always coming home drunk.
10. Peter is depressed because his girlfriend has got pregnant.

Task 19. *Correct the mistakes if necessary.*

1. Children dream that school holidays had better be longer.
2. This milk tastes sour. You had better drink something else.
3. You're feeling bad today, so you had better telephone your boss and say you won't come.
4. Children had better not be rude to their parents.
5. If you want to have enough time to choose a nice present for your mum's birthday, you had better start looking for it now.
6. You had better not speak to Mary today. She is in a bad mood today.
7. It's raining cats and dogs. You had better come in if you don't want to catch your death of cold.
8. Men had better wear trousers but not shorts to the restaurant.

Criticism

Task 20.



When the Prince of Scotland saw the results, he was not pleased.
 What really annoyed him was:
 Fiona's mouth was open!
 Her nose was in profile!
 His bald patch was shining!
 He and the Princess were looking in the opposite directions.

*Use **should / shouldn't** or **ought to / oughtn't to** to complete the Prince's complaints.*

1. My wife's mouth _____ have been shut!
2. Her nose _____ have been shown from the side!
3. Look at my head! You _____ have switched off that light!
4. Fiona and I _____ have been looking at each other!
5. You _____ have been chosen to take the royal photograph.

Task 21. *Complete the sentences.*

1. You missed a great party last night.
 You _____ .
2. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice.
 I _____ what you said.
3. We lost the game yesterday, but we were the best team.

- We _____.
4. We went the wrong way and got lost.
We _____ right, not left.
 5. I'm feeling sick. I ate too much.
I _____.
 6. She told me her address, but I didn't write it down. Now I can't remember the house number.
I _____.
 7. I was driving behind another car. Suddenly the driver in front stopped without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault.
The driver in front _____.
 8. I walked into a wall. I was looking behind me. I wasn't looking where I was going.
I _____.
 9. You and your big mouth! It was supposed to be a secret.
You _____!
 10. The meat is a bit burnt. You _____ cooked it for so long.
 11. I'm sorry. I accept I _____ so rude.

Reproach

Task 22. *Make up a reproach referring to the present or to the past.*

1. You failed the test because you hadn't prepared for it.
2. The room is such a mess! Why didn't you tidy up while I was absent?
3. Look! There is a pregnant woman standing in front of you. Why don't you offer her a seat?
4. The room is full of huge green flies. Do something to get rid of them!
5. Why didn't you think about the negative consequences when you agreed to take those pills?
6. Emily is so upset because you didn't return her call. Now it is too late.
7. I see that we have no food for dinner. Why haven't you gone to the grocery store today?
8. Do you know what time it is? The lesson has already started.
9. The weather is so beautiful today. I don't like your idea to stay inside.
10. Peter left the door to his house open and a bird flew in. I had a terrible time catching it.

Task 23. *Work with a partner. Look at the picture. Say what Jennifer **could** / **might do** and what she **could** / **might have done** to tidy her room.*



Asking about necessity

Task 24. *Choose the more likely variant.*

1. Need we boil / do we need to boil this water?
2. Need my daughter study / does my daughter need to study harder?
3. Need I go / do I need to go to the teacher to ask him for help?
4. Need he wake up / does he need to wake up early every morning?
5. Need people pay/ do people need to pay to use public libraries?
6. Need Deborah go / Does Deborah need to go to the butcher's today?
7. Need you clean / do you need to clean your room or your mother usually does it for you?
8. Need we redecorate / do we need to redecorate our flat every year?
9. Need we get / Do we need to get a visa to go to Poland?

Miscellaneous

Task 25. *Determine the meanings of modal verbs in the following sentences.*

1. Now you can get my carriage for me, Sir Robert.
2. You should have told your wife the whole thing.
3. Mum said I am too young and I mustn't bring boys home even if they are my classmates.
4. Do you think we ought to have our dressing-gowns dyed as well?
5. 'May I ask you a question, Sir Charles?' – 'Certainly'.
6. And now time is over, dear. Shall I call you tomorrow?
7. Why are you sitting and looking at me? You could go to your mother and apologize for what you've said to her.
8. Danger is too great a word. It's a word I should not have used.
9. I was hoping to find you here. I wanted to have a talk with you. Won't you listen to me?
10. If you have given any promise, you must take it back, that is all.
11. Shall I get you a glass of juice, Mary?
12. You must drink tea with us tonight and tomorrow you must absolutely dine with us.
13. Maybe he ought to try a job, work like everybody else, fit himself into accepted and normal patterns?
14. 'Can I have the morning newspaper?' – 'Of course'.
15. I don't know how to spend our weekends. We could go camping or we could stay in bed and enjoy watching films.
16. Jack might have been more polite and respectful yesterday. Now I'm ashamed to look at her eyes because of him.
17. Here again I ought to have looked first at the clothes.
18. 'May I come there for safety sake?' – 'Yes'.
19. Never mind what I say, Robert! I am always saying what I shouldn't say.
20. You are not to go to the forest without your father's permission.

Task 26. Explain the use of modal verbs in the following quotations. Say whether you agree with them or not.

*'This is not a novel to be tossed aside lightly. It **should** be thrown with great force.'*

(Dorothy Parker)

*'Go and see what the child is doing and tell her she **mustn't**.'*

(Traditional)

*'At a dinner party one **should** eat wisely but not too well and talk well but not too wisely.'*

(William Somerset Maugham)

*'If you always put limits on everything you do, physical or anything else, it will spread into your work and into your life. There are no limits. There are only plateaus, and you **must not** stay there, you must go beyond them.'* (Bruce Lee)

*'A cucumber **should** be well sliced and dressed with pepper and vinegar, and then thrown out, as good for nothing.'* (Samuel Johnson)

'Treat people as if they were what they ought to be and you will help them become what they are capable of becoming.'

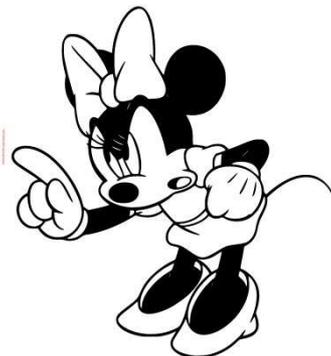
(Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe)

*'To acquire knowledge, one **must** study; but to acquire wisdom, one **must** observe.'*

(Marilyn vos Savant)

Task 27. Complete the sentences with *should / shouldn't, ought to / ought not to* and the correct form of the infinitive.

1. Your friend didn't see a film on TV last night. You saw it and it was very good.
You _____ (see) the film.
2. Liz bought an expensive jacket yesterday and now she hasn't got enough money for the rest of the week.
She _____ (buy) such an expensive jacket.
3. Your sister eats a lot of junk food which is bad for her health.
You _____ (eat) so much junk food.
4. Mr Jackson had a stiff back. He lifted some heavy boxes and now his back is worse.
He _____ (lift) those heavy boxes.
5. Tony always drives too fast. Yesterday he was arrested for speeding.
He _____ (drive) more slowly.
6. Sally is clumsy. She is always breaking things.
She _____ (be) more careful.
7. Paul didn't do his homework. The teacher punished him.
He _____ (do) his homework.
8. Amy borrowed her brother's car without asking. He was very angry.
She _____ (borrow) his car without asking.



Task 28. A sense of obligation is a feeling that you should do or should have done something. How strong is your sense of obligation? Take this test and find out.

SENSE OF OBLIGATION SURVEY (S.O.S.)

Instructions: Read each situation. Circle the letter of your most likely response.

1. You want to lose 10 pounds, but you just ate a large dish of ice-cream.
 - a. I shouldn't have eaten the ice cream. I have no willpower.
 - b. I deserve to enjoy things once in a while. I'll do better tomorrow.
2. Your friend quit her job. Now she's unemployed.
 - a. Maybe she was really unhappy at work. It's better that she left.
 - b. She shouldn't have quit until she found another job.
3. You had an appointment with your doctor. You arrived on time, but had to wait more than an hour.
 - a. My doctor should have scheduled better. My time is valuable too.
 - b. Maybe there was an emergence. I'm sure it's not my doctor's fault.

4. You bought a coat for \$ 140. A day later you saw it at another store for just \$ 100.
 - a. That was really bad luck.
 - b. I should have looked around before I bought the coat.

5. Your brother didn't send you a birthday card.
 - a. He could have at least called. He only cares about himself.
 - b. Maybe he forgot. He's really been busy lately.

6. You just got back an English test. Your grade was 60 percent.
 - a. That was a really difficult test.
 - b. I should have studied harder.

7. You just found out that an electrician overcharged you.
 - a. I should have known that was too much money.
 - b. It was impossible for me to know. I'm not an expert.

8. You forgot to do some household chores that you had promised to do. Now the person you live with is angry.
 - a. I shouldn't have forgotten. I'm irresponsible.
 - b. I'm only human. I make mistakes.

9. You got a ticket for driving five miles per hour above the speed limit.
 - a. I ought to have obeyed the speed limit.
 - b. The police officer could have overlooked it and not given me the ticket. It was only five miles over the speed limit.

10. You went to the movies but couldn't get a ticket because it was sold out.
 - a. I should have gone earlier.
 - b. Wow! This movie is really popular.

SCORING	
<i>Give yourself one point for each of these answers:</i>	
1. a	6. b
2. b	7. a
3. a	8. a
4. b	9. a
5. a	10 a

Task 29.

WHAT WE SHOULD AND SHOULDN'T HAVE DONE

Recently my wife and I had a cross-cultural experience that taught us about some things we should have done differently. Six months ago my company sent me to work at our branch office in Japan. My Japanese co-workers have been friendly and gracious, and last week one of them invited my wife and me to his house for



dinner. We were honoured to be invited, and the food was delicious. But even though Masayuki and Yukiko, his wife, were most polite and friendly and never gave an indication that anything was wrong, we felt a bit uncomfortable about the evening. I decided to ask my friend Junichi about it. He's lived in both Japan and the United States, so he knows the differences between the two cultures. He gave me a lot of pointers. Now we know what we should and shouldn't have done.

The first tip was about taking off our shoes. We knew that you're supposed to take off your shoes when you enter a Japanese home, so we did. We didn't know we were supposed to arrange them, so they'd be pointing toward the door when we left so that we'd be able to put them on without having to turn around. But this wasn't a big mistake, Junichi said.

The second pointer was about gifts. Helen and I knew you're supposed to take a gift to a Japanese home. Masayuki and Yukiko seemed a little shocked, though, when we pulled the present out of a plastic bag and said, 'We thought you'd like this CD. It's rock and roll.' Junichi chuckled and said, 'Well, you should have wrapped the CD. It's OK to bring it in a plastic bag, but the gift itself has to be wrapped. And you mustn't say anything about the gift. Just give it to your hosts. The main problem, though, was the gift itself.'

'You mean we should have taken something different?'

'Yes. A rock and roll CD isn't really an appropriate gift.'

'Well, what should we have taken?'

'Maybe a box of chocolates. Or you could have taken some flowers.'

After that I told Junichi about what happened before dinner. Masayuki and Yukiko had invited us to sit down for some tea and snacks. The tea was delicious, but we had trouble eating the raw sushi. I was able to finish mine, but Helen couldn't finish hers. Masayuki and Yukiko seemed a little puzzled. Junichi chuckled again and said, 'Well, in Japan it's considered impolite to leave half-eaten food on a plate.'

'You mean you've got to eat everything that's offered to you?' I asked.

'You don't have to. But if you take something, you must finish it.'

After we ate, Helen asked Yukiko if she could help her in the kitchen. This is the way we do things in the United States, but Junichi says you are not to do this in Japan. According to the rules of Japanese culture, visitors aren't allowed to go into the kitchen.

The other thing you probably shouldn't do, he says, is praise pictures or ornaments in the house. If you do, your Japanese hosts might feel they have to give the object to you. Fortunately, we didn't do that.

At the end of the evening, Masayuki asked us if we'd like to have another drink. We thought it wouldn't be polite to say no, so we accepted and stayed for another half hour. Finally we felt that we absolutely had to leave, so when Masayuki invited us to have an additional drink, I said, 'We'd really like to, but it's late. We'd better get going or we won't be able to get up in the morning.' Masayuki and Yukiko seemed relieved. Junichi said, 'That's what you should have done in the first place.'

When a Japanese host invites you to have a drink at the end of the evening, you should refuse gently. Otherwise, you could be there all night. Leaving earlier would have been fine.'

I asked what he thought we might do to rectify the situation. 'Shall we invite them over?' I asked. He said, 'Yes, you ought to do that. Just remember all the things I've told you. But don't invite them to an informal Western-style party with a lot of loud music. Just make it a simple dinner for the four of you.'

Good advice, I thought. What really struck me is how much we all have to learn about other cultures.



A

Each sentence can be said in another, similar way. Circle the letter of the choice that is closed in meaning to the sentence given.

1. Well, you should have wrapped the CD.
 - a. You wrapped the CD, and that was the right thing to do.
 - b. You didn't wrap the CD, and that was a cultural mistake in Japan.

2. And you mustn't say anything about the gift.
 - a. It's sometimes acceptable to say something about the gift.
 - b. It's definitely wrong to say anything about the gift.

3. According to the rules of Japanese culture, visitors aren't allowed to go into the kitchen.
 - a. The Japanese expect visitors to stay out of the kitchen.
 - b. It's OK for visitors to go into a Japanese kitchen.

4. When a Japanese host invites you to have a drink at the end of the evening, you should refuse gently.
 - a. The hosts don't expect you to refuse gently.
 - b. It's a good idea to refuse gently.

5. Yes, you ought to do that.
 - a. It doesn't matter whether you do that.
 - b. It would be a good idea to do that.

6. Junichi says you are not to do this in Japan.
 - a. People won't care if you do this in Japan.
 - b. It's a cultural mistake to do this in Japan.

B

Write six sentences about what the American couple should have done and shouldn't have done. Then write four sentences about what they could or might have done.

Task 30. *Discuss the following statements.*

1. Cigarette smoking should be banned from all public places.
2. Books, films, news should be censored by government agencies.
3. Distant relatives are not to marry.
4. People shouldn't marry until they are at least 25 years old.
5. All nuclear weapons in the possession of any nation must be destroyed.
6. All people of the world ought to speak the same language.
7. Violence mustn't be shown on TV.
8. Parents shouldn't interfere in their grown-up children's lives.

Task 31. *Complete the sentences using **mustn't** or **needn't**.*

1. You _____ ring the bell. I have a key.
2. Notice in cinema, 'Exit doors _____ be locked during performances.'
3. You _____ drink this. It is poison.
4. We _____ drive fast. We have plenty of time.
5. You _____ drive fast. There is a speed limit here.
6. Candidates _____ bring books into the examination room.
7. You _____ write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
8. We _____ make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
9. You _____ bring an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
10. You _____ do all the exercise. Ten sentences will be enough.
11. We _____ reheat the pie. We can eat it cold.
12. Mother to child, 'You _____ tell lies.'
13. You _____ turn on the light. I can see quite well.
14. You _____ strike a match. The room is full of gas.
15. You _____ talk to other candidates during the exam.
16. We _____ make any more sandwiches. We have plenty now.
17. You _____ put salt in any of his dishes. Salt is very bad for him.
18. You _____ take anything out of a shop without paying for it.
19. You _____ carry that parcel home yourself. The shop will send it.
20. You _____ clean the windows. The window-cleaner is coming tomorrow.
21. Mother to child, 'You _____ play with matches.'
22. Church notice, 'Visitors _____ walk about the church during a service.'
23. I _____ go to the shops today. There is plenty of food in the house.

Task 32. *How else you can express the following?*

1. Can I have the last cake, please?
2. Let's go for a bike ride?
3. Could you hold this for me, please?
4. You can't take photos in here.
5. Shall we go to the basketball match?
6. Would you mind moving your car, please?
7. Would you like me to make lunch?
8. I don't know if he wants me to come.

Task 33. Say what the speaker is doing. After each sentence write one of the phrases from the box.

<i>asking for advice</i>	<i>giving an order</i>	<i>making a request</i>	<i>making a suggestion</i>
<i>asking permission</i>	<i>inviting</i>	<i>prohibiting</i>	

1. May I sit down?
2. You must report to me every day.
3. What jobs should I apply for?
4. Shall I do the washing-up for you?
5. Shall we sit outside?
6. I'm sorry. You can't park here.
7. Could you fill in this form, please?
8. We really must have a nice big party.

Task 34. Use the following word combinations to compose sentences expressing request, order, prohibition, advice, criticism and reproach.

1. not to do anything in a hurry;
2. not to breathe a word about something;
3. to give a faithful account of something;
4. to be reasonable about something;
5. not to cry and bother people;
6. not to worry over something;
7. to take every precaution;
8. not to drink with your meals.

Task 35. Make up dialogues with the following statements.

1. Could I see you this evening?
2. You must tell me about yourself.
3. I think we ought to go to the dean's office to talk about this.
4. Shall I get you a cup of coffee or something?
5. Could you spare me a moment?
6. You mustn't do it on any account.
7. I ought not to have come here.
8. May I speak to you for a moment?
9. We mustn't let the quarrel break our friendship.
10. I don't think you should be very proud of this.

Task 36. Translate into English:

1. Лікарю, чи не могли б Ви мені порадити які-небудь ліки проти головного болю?
2. Запитайте його, чи я можу поговорити з ним.
3. Ви могли б вже зібрати усі речі. В нас обмаль часу.

4. Він сказав мені, що я можу користуватися його бібліотекою.
5. Вам не треба телефонувати йому зараз.
6. Принеси мені, будь ласка, склянку води.
7. Чи можна мені приєднатися до Вашої компанії?
8. Ця угода повинна бути підписана негайно.
9. Не зачиняйте вікно. У кімнаті нема чим дихати.
10. Вам слід частіше приходити до неї. Вона дуже сумує за Вами.
11. Ти могла б нічого не говорити їй учора. Тепер вона у поганому настрої.
12. Вам слід було користуватися словником. У Вашій роботі дуже багато орфографічних помилок.
13. Не їж так багато морозива. В тебе буде боліти горло.
14. Ця хвороба заразна. Дитину слід ізолювати.
15. Вам допомогти? Мені здається, Ви погано себе почуваете.
16. Якщо ти сьогодні не працюєш, пішли гуляти!
17. Я вважаю, що мені слід сказати їм усю правду.
18. Подивись! Дім наших сусідів горить. Ти міг би піти допомогти їм.
19. Ви зробіть так, як Вам сказали.
20. Ти повинна побачити мої нові картини. Сподіваюся, вони тобі сподобаються.
21. Приготувати Вам чаю? – Так, дякую.
22. Вам не слід ризикувати здоров'ям і спати менш, ніж 8 годин на добу.
23. Вам слід знати, що існує багато ефективних шляхів вивчення іноземних мов.
24. Мені зателефонувати тобі? – Ні, не треба.
25. Не ходи на вулицю у таку погоду!

SUPPOSITIONAL MEANINGS of MODAL VERBS

Surprise / Strong doubt

Task 1. Read the following sentences which describe a situation. Use the verb **can** to express surprise or strong doubt.

e.g.: Peter has read 'Vanity Fair' by Thackeray in the original.

– Can he have read?

– He can't have read it. He doesn't know English well enough yet.

1. Mary speaks English well.
2. Peter passed that difficult examination well.
3. My friend began to study French.
4. Several books have been lost from the library.
5. The weather is fine today.
6. We don't know which cinema to choose.
7. It is still possible for us to catch our train if we make haste.
8. We have arranged to go to the South in summer.
9. I always come if I have time.
10. When Peter got to school the lessons had already begun.
11. The train had already left when we got to the station.
12. Someone has taken my text book by mistake.
13. I have forgotten to post your letters.
14. My teacher wants me to work harder.
15. I want to make friends with you.



Task 2. Rephrase the sections in bold using the modal verb **can** / **could** in the meaning of surprise or strong doubt.

e.g.: She looks so young. **I don't believe she's already thirty.** – She **can't/couldn't be** thirty yet.

1. It's still quite early. **It's hardly possible that** it is ten o'clock.
2. She doesn't look at all like Liz. **Is it possible that** she is her sister?
3. He's been very ill lately. **I doubt that** he has already recovered.
4. This house has been on sale recently. **Do you believe that** it has been sold out so soon?
5. If you live near Coventry, **you aren't very far** from Birmingham.
6. She looks very pleased. **Is it possible that** she is getting married?
7. She moved away from this place 2 years ago. **I refuse to believe that** she disliked her house.
8. My friend's house has been burgled recently. **It's impossible that** nobody saw a burglar.
9. She comes home pretty late every evening. **Do you believe that** she is working somewhere else?

Task 3. To practise *can* make up situations of your own using the following patterns.

Не може бути, щоб він...

He *can't be* that foolish.

He *can't be moving* into a new house.

He *can't have given* up his job.

He *can't have been working* abroad.

Невже він...

Can he be your brother?

Can he be working so late?

Can he have proposed to her?

Can he have been looking for us?

Supposition

Task 4. Rephrase the following sentences so as to express supposition using *could / may / might* and the correct form of the infinitive.

With the present /future time reference:

e.g.: It is possible that she likes poetry. – She *could/may/might like* poetry.

1. It is possible that he will come.
2. Perhaps our daughter will buy a new house.
3. Possibly the Queen will arrive soon.
4. It is possible that the policeman knows something about it.
5. Maybe my parents will get a new car in the next few days.
6. Perhaps those people spend a lot.
7. Maybe the judge will believe your story.
8. Perhaps that woman is telling a lie.
9. Possibly your neighbours are building a larger house.
10. Maybe my brother will tell you the details.

With the past time reference:

e.g.: Perhaps he killed himself. – He *could/may/might have killed* himself.

1. It is possible that she left yesterday.
2. Maybe your wife has been buying some new clothes.
3. Possibly the man you were looking for had bought his ticket earlier.
4. Maybe people did that a century ago.
5. Possibly your aunt had written the letter before that.
6. Perhaps my father has been working very hard.
7. Perhaps I have made a mistake.
8. It is possible that your friend has already left his job.
9. Perhaps our neighbours have been gardening.
10. Possibly it has been snowing.

Task 5. Read the conversation, then change the sentences marked with the numbers so as to get a similar idea using **could / may / might** and the correct form of the infinitive.

- ROSE: Nick wants me to visit him in Arizona!
 JANE: Will you go, do you think?
 ROSE: I don't know. Perhaps I'll go next year. (1) I'll ask for a month's holiday, perhaps. (2)
 JANE: But perhaps your boss won't let you go. (3)
 ROSE: Maybe I'll leave my job, then. (4)
 JANE: Don't do that! It'll be difficult to find another, perhaps. (5)
 ROSE: Well, perhaps I won't want another job in England. (6) Perhaps I'll stay in Arizona. (7) Perhaps Nick and I will get married there. (8)
 JANE: But then perhaps I'll never see you again, Rose! (9)
 ROSE: Don't worry, Jan. I'm only talking about what may happen. It's not definitely going to happen, you know.

Task 6. Della has invited some people to dinner at her home. As she waits for them to arrive she feels rather excited and anxious.

Complete the sentences, using the words in the brackets together with **could / may / might** and the correct form of the infinitive.



1. Linda should be here by now. But she _____ (get stuck) in a traffic jam.
2. I forgot how careful Aunt Sally is about what she eats. She _____ (not eat) spicy food.
3. I wonder what time Carol will arrive. She said she _____ (be late).
4. Daniel should be coming, but I haven't heard anything from him. He _____
 (not receive) my invitation.
5. I wrote a letter to Frank, but perhaps he didn't get it. One of his friends thought that he _____ (move) to a new house.
6. Betty said she'd be early, but she isn't here yet. She _____ (lose) the directions I gave her.
7. I left a message for Diana. I wonder why she didn't phone back? She _____ (not want) to speak to me after our quarrel last year.
8. It's quite possible Denis will be late. He _____ (not be able) to get away from the office in time.
9. I'd better go and check the soup. It _____ (boils over) by now.
10. Perhaps Guy won't be able to go back to London tonight. He _____ (have to) stay the night at a hotel.

Task 7. Answer the following questions, using **could** / **may** / **might** and the words in brackets. Pay attention to the form of the infinitive.

e.g.: TERRY: Why is John wearing sunglasses? It's not sunny
YOU: (have some problems with his eyes) – He **could** / **may** / **might** **have** some problems with his eyes.

1. JILL: Why didn't Jane come to the party last night?
YOU: (have a row with her boyfriend)
2. SUE: Why is Alan in such a bad mood today?
YOU: (sleep badly last night)
3. ROY: Why is Shelley looking under the desk?
YOU: (drop something)
4. JILL: Where could I have put my bag?
YOU: (be under the bed)
5. ZOE: Why hasn't anybody said 'Happy Birthday' to me?
YOU: (plan a surprise)
6. TIM: Why does Henry look so miserable?
YOU: (hear some bad news)
7. ELLA: Why isn't Sophie in the office today?
YOU: (work at home)
8. JOHN: Why didn't Rosemary come to the cinema last night?
YOU: (feel tired)

Task 8. People often worry about things that **may** / **might** (not) happen. What do you think they can worry about in the following situations?

e.g.: Sam's starting a new job next month. He's worried that he **may** / **might not** like it.

1. Jean's going for an important job interview next week.
2. Mr Carter has heard that his factory is going to lay off 250 men.
3. Pamela's going to have her hair cut short.
4. My brother's earning less money than he used to. His car is becoming a luxury.
5. Cynthia Williams is taking an important examination tomorrow.



6. Sam's got a new boss. He doesn't like her.
7. Sally's boyfriend seems very interested in another girl.
8. Mrs Redstone has to finish a long report for her boss by Friday.
9. Jim has been promised a rise of 10 per cent, but he hasn't got it yet.
10. Robert's had a quarrel with his girlfriend.

Task 9. *To practise **may / might** make up situations of your own using the following patterns.*

Можливо, він...

He *may / might* come yet.

He *may / might* have forgotten about it.

He *may / might* have been enjoying himself in the football club.

Не може бути, щоб він не...

He *may / might* not be in now.

He *may / might* not have recovered from his illness yet.

Near certainty

Task 10. *Open the brackets using the required form of the infinitive after **must**.*

1. Both sisters must (to be) ashamed of having spoken in front of a third person.
2. The night porter was very good-looking and it must (to take) him a half-hour to comb his hair into such shining black perfection.
3. I must (to sit) there for a quarter of an hour waiting and thinking about it before I saw the letter.
4. My uncle took us round the yacht. There was no doubt that it must (to cost) him a lot of money.
5. At half past two I heard Robert put down his book and switch off the light. He must (to read) since midnight.
6. 'You must (to be) right,' I said.
7. There were a lot of mirrors that must (to buy) at the sale of some old restaurant.
8. The gardens here are delightful. The soil must (to be) good.
9. Whoever was making the noise must (to shout) very loud.
10. She must (to get) pretty uneasy about it now.

Task 11. *For each of the sentences below write a new sentence as similar in the meaning as possible to the original one using **must / have to / have got to / should / ought to**.*

1. I'm sure, from what I can see that the boss drinks a lot of tea.
The boss _____ a lot of tea.
2. The boy was evidently reading something funny as he was smiling all the time.
The boy _____ funny.

3. It's clear to me that our friends are reading a lot now as they are taking their final exams soon.
Our friends _____ as they are taking their exams soon.
4. She was obviously upset by something as I never saw her so unbalanced.
She _____ by something.
5. It is quite definite that the witnesses have forgotten the details of the accident.
The witnesses _____ the details of the accident.
6. It seems fairly sure that the thief has been to prison once already.
The thief _____ once already.
7. The facts make it clear that her mother knows all about it.
Her mother _____ all about it.
8. He pretended to be innocent, but I'm sure he did it.
He _____ it.
9. The evidence makes me certain that those people live quite close to us.
Those people _____ quite close to us.
10. There is nobody in. Probably they've gone shopping.
They _____ shopping.
11. His car is not in the garage. I suppose he has taken it to work.
He _____ his car to work.
12. From what I have discovered it's clear that our neighbours hate each other.
Our neighbours _____ each other.
13. The roads are dreadfully busy. I suppose this is the rush hour.
It _____ the rush hour.
14. She probably has noticed the surprise with which you looked at the picture.
She _____ with which you looked at the picture.
15. An acquaintance that begins with a complement will probably develop into a real friendship.
An acquaintance _____ into a real friendship.
16. I am sure she'll tell him good news.
She _____ good news.
17. He is sleeping now, I'm sure.
He _____ now.
18. I heard about Jane's accident. No doubt, you have been worried about her.
You _____ about her.
19. With that pile of papers on his desk Tony is evidently wishing he'd never taken the job.
Tony _____ he'd never taken the job.
20. Don't worry, they'll probably be on the next train.
They _____ on the next train.
21. Very likely the shop will send me the catalogue in the next few days.
The shop _____ in the next few days.
22. I think it probable that your girl-friend is there already.
Your girl-friend _____ there already.
23. Probably the price won't increase for a long time.
The price _____ for a long time.

24. It is unlikely you will have any trouble.
You _____ any trouble.
25. I expect the bus to arrive any minute.
The bus _____ any minute.
26. I don't expect my brother to phone for another half an hour.
My brother _____ for another half an hour.
27. I don't think her parents will find out about her intentions for several weeks.
Her parents _____ for several weeks.
28. Most likely the programme is on this evening.
The programme _____ this evening.
29. Very probably the film won't begin for several weeks.
The film _____ for several weeks.
30. The teachers don't think she will fail the exam.
She _____ the exam.

Task 12. *Find the errors in the following sentences and correct them where necessary.*

1. This type of computer must be produced in many European countries soon.
2. John isn't here. He must work in the garden.
3. She mustn't have lost her chance.
4. It must be terrible to live during the war as you did.
5. They mustn't have changed their traveller's cheques as the bank was closed.
6. Probably business letters must be received in a few days.
7. It should be cold outside, so you had better put on a warm coat.
8. You must have learn to cook at your early age.
9. You look bad, you should feeling ill.
10. I know you are saving money, you will want to buy a car.

Task 13. *Here are some replies which illustrate uses of **must** / **have to** / **have got to**. Can you suggest what might have been said in each case?*

1. _____ You've got to be kidding.
2. _____ There must be some mistake.
3. _____ You must be mad.
4. _____ Oh, you have to know this.
5. _____ It must have been Diana's boy-friend.

Task 14. *Open the brackets using **will** / **would**.*

1. He was due there at 6. It's 06.15 now. He (to arrive) by now.
2. The end of the meeting was timed for 07.00. Now it's 7.10. It (to finish) by now.
3. The young man said he would only take a short time to get through the book. He (to read) it by now.
4. Normally the ship sails at 10.00. It's 10.30 now. It (to sail) by now.
5. The children were hungry when they started their meal. They (to eat) a lot by now.

6. The climbers expected to reach the top in a day. They (to reach) it by now.
7. The students have been taking their exam for three hours already. They (to finish) it by now.
8. The lawyer promised to tell me about the will. He (to make a close study) of it by now.

Miscellaneous

Task 15. *Degrees of certainty: must, may, could.* How certain is the speaker when making each of the following remarks? Check the appropriate box.

#		100%	95%	50% or less
1	Charlotte might be home by now.			
2	Phil must be home now.			
3	Mr Brown's at home now.			
4	Lilly must know the answer to this question.			
5	Fred might have the answer.			
6	Shelley knows the answer.			
7	Those people must have a lot of money.			
8	You may remember me from high school.			
9	We could be related!			
10	Traffic might be heavy on the interstate.			

Task 16. *Complete the sentences based on the facts of each situation.*

Situation 1: Someone's knocking at the door. I wonder who it is.

Facts: **Ross** is out of town.
Fred called half an hour ago and said he would stop by this afternoon.
Alice is a neighbour who sometimes drops by in the middle of the day.



1. It must be _____.
2. It couldn't be _____.
3. I suppose it might be _____.



Situation 2: Someone ran into the tree in front of our house. I wonder who did it.

Facts: **Stacy** has a car, and she was out driving last night.

Beth doesn't have a car and doesn't know how to drive.

Ron has a car, but I'm pretty sure he was at home last night.

Barb was out driving last night, and today her car has a big dent in the front.

4. It couldn't have been _____.

5. It must not have been _____.

6. It could have been _____.

7. It must have been _____.

Situation 3: There is a hole in the bread. It looks like something ate some of the bread. The bread was in a closed drawer until I opened it.

Facts: A **mouse** likes to eat bread and often gets into drawers. In fact, we found one last week.

A **cat** can't open a drawer. And most cats don't like bread.

A **rat** can sometimes get into a drawer, but I've never seen one in our house.



8. It could have been _____.

9. It couldn't have been _____.

10. It must have been _____.

Situation 4: My friends Mark and Carol were in the next room with my neighbour. I heard someone playing a very difficult piece on the piano.



Facts: **Mark** has no musical ability at all and doesn't play any instrument.

Carol is an excellent piano player.

I don't think **my neighbour** plays the piano, but I'm not sure.

11. It couldn't have been _____.

12. I suppose it could have been _____.

13. It must have been _____.

Situation 5: The meeting starts in fifteen minutes. I wonder who is coming.

Facts: I just talked to **Bob** on the phone. He's on his way.

Stephanie rarely misses a meeting.

Andre comes to the meetings sometimes, and sometimes he doesn't.

Janet is out of town.



14. _____ won't be at the meeting.

15. _____ should be at the meeting.

16. _____ will be here.

17. _____ might come.

Task 17. *Two students at Montgomery Community College are conversing. For each item below, circle the letter of the choice that is similar in meaning to the original sentence.*

1. If you need help with grammar, ask Mrs Jones. She should be able to help you.

a. Ms Jones may be able to help you.

b. Ms Jones can probably help you.

2. If you're looking for authentic Thai food ingredients, you might go to that small store on 56th Street.

a. That store could have what you are looking for.

b. That store must have what you are looking for.

3. Mr McKenna has got to be at least fifty years old.

a. The speaker is almost certain that Mr McKenna is fifty or older.

b. The speaker doesn't think that Mr McKenna is fifty yet.

4. Juan said he missed eight questions on the test. The test had only seven questions.

a. Juan might have failed the test.

b. Juan couldn't have missed eight questions.

5. Ben is an upper-level manager. His office is open for business from 9 to 5. It is now 6:10 p.m.

a. He must not be in the office now.

b. He should not be at the office now.

6. Ben works from 9 to 5. It's 6:30 now.

a. He might be at home.

b. He must be at home.

7. Class begins at 10:00. It's 9:55, but the teacher is not in the room now. The teacher is not ill, and nothing unusual has happened.

a. She may be here soon.

b. She should be here soon.

8. The soccer game was called off. Franco showed up for the game anyway.
- He must not have heard about the cancellation.
 - He could not have heard about the cancellation.
9. Peter is a great cook. We're going to eat dinner at his house tomorrow night.
- The food tomorrow night must be delicious.
 - The food tomorrow night should be delicious.
10. I need to buy a new dictionary. A good dictionary should cost about \$20.
- The speaker is sure that the price will be \$20.
 - The speaker expects to pay about \$20.

Task 18. Read the information and tell whether the sentences following it are **True** or **False**. Then write a short explanation for each answer.

There was a murder at the Nelsons' house last night. Mr Nelson, a very wealthy eighty-year-old man, was murdered. The police are investigating, and they believe someone in the house was the murderer. The murder happened at about 10 p.m. The police found the body in the living room. The police are sure only one person committed this crime.

PERSONS IN THE NELSONS' HOUSE:

Mildred	<i>wife</i>	She is old and walks with a cane. She went to bed at 9:50p.m.
Belinda	<i>cousin</i>	She is forty-five years old. She was envious of the family's wealth.
Mark	<i>cousin</i>	He is Belinda's husband. He didn't come home until 11 p.m.
Georgia	<i>niece</i>	She is Belinda and Mark's baby. She is only two years old.
Frank	<i>brother</i>	Frank is visiting from New York. He loved his brother very much and is sincerely upset over this matter.
Karla	<i>the maid</i>	Karla has been with the Nelsons for over thirty years. She usually goes to bed at 10 p.m., but last night she was awake in her room until midnight.



True 1. Karla could have heard the murder.
She was awake at the time.

_____ 2. Georgia could have killed her uncle.

- _____ 3. The murderer might have used a knife to kill Mr Nelson.

- _____ 4. Belinda might have killed Mr Nelson.

- _____ 5. Mildred must have killed her husband.

- _____ 6. Frank must not have been the killer.

- _____ 7. The killer must have shot Mr Nelson with a gun.

- _____ 8. Mr Nelson must have had more money than his cousin Belinda.

Task 19. *Correct the following sentences where necessary.*

1. I think I saw her go out, so she mightn't be at home.
2. It mightn't be true. There must be some mistake.
3. It's snowing heavily in Scotland so it can take Hugh a long time to get there.
4. If we don't get to the market soon they can't have any flowers left. They will all have been sold.
5. If you're free at the moment, we may have a job for you.
6. They must not have left.
7. I thought they were on the holiday – but I can be wrong, of course.
8. I might go out later if the weather improves.
9. Janet tried to imagine what it could be like.
10. He mustn't have misspelled the President's name, it was a misprint.
11. She must have been promoted, but I am not sure.
12. He mightn't have bought a new car; I saw him driving an old one yesterday.

Task 20. *Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.*

1. Look at those clouds. I think it **can** / **might** / **must** rain.
2. This is impossible! It **cannot** / **must not** / **may not** be the answer.
3. Well done! You **may** / **must** / **might** be very pleased!
4. I've no idea where Jane is. She **could** / **must** be anywhere!
5. I suppose it's possible. I **might** / **can** / **must** come to your party.
6. I'm not sure. I **must not** / **may not** be able to get there in time.
7. That **cannot** / **must not** / **may not** be David. He hasn't got a bike.
8. Lisa isn't here yet. She **can** / **must** be on her way.
9. There's someone at the door. It **can** / **could** be the postman.
10. He **cannot** / **might** have signed the documents. I saw them untouched on the table

a minute ago.

11. You **must / cannot** be very proud of your son winning so many prizes.
12. We thought our cousins would visit us when they were in town last week, but they didn't even phone. I suppose they **must be / must have been** too busy.
13. You **must be / must have been** thirsty after carrying those heavy boxes. Shall I make some tea?
14. I'm sure you could mend this if you really tried. You **must / cannot** be using the wrong tools.
15. I've just rung the garage to check whether they've fixed my car, but I can't get an answer. I suppose they **may have / may be having** a tea-break out in the yard.
16. I don't know why you wanted to stay at the party. You **might / cannot** have enjoyed talking to all those boring people.
17. I can't go out this morning. We're getting a new sofa and the store **may / must** be delivering it today.
18. You'll have to check these figures again. They're not accurate. You **might / cannot** have been concentrating when you added them up.

Task 21. Rewrite each sentence, using *can*, *may* or *must* and beginning and ending as given.

1. I'm sure this isn't the right road.
This _____ the right road.
2. It's possible that I'll see you tomorrow, but I'm not sure.
I _____ but I'm not sure.
3. I'm sure it's very hot here in summer.
It _____ here in summer.
4. I suppose you're Mrs Perry. How do you do?
You _____ Mrs Perry. How do you do?
5. I'm sure she is studying.
She _____ studying.
6. I don't think she was driving.
She _____ driving.
7. In all probability she bought that dress.
She _____ that dress.
8. Maybe he has been working in the garden.
He _____ in the garden.
9. Perhaps he is taking an examination.
He _____ an examination.
10. I am certain the rich woman gets up early.
The rich woman _____ early.
11. It is not possible that the old lady reads a lot.
The old lady _____ a lot.
12. It is possible that the manager works overtime.
The manager _____ overtime.

Task 22. Rewrite the sentences below using words and phrases from this list.

<i>must</i>	<i>may (not)</i>	<i>can't</i>	<i>could</i>
<i>must have</i>	<i>may have</i>	<i>can't have</i>	<i>could have</i>

1. I'm certain he hasn't told us everything.
2. There's no doubt that something went wrong.
3. I just don't believe she's thirty years old.
4. Perhaps they don't know yet.
5. It's possible that the road was closed.
6. The police are bound to know that.
7. Perhaps there was a traffic jam.
8. There's some chance that the letter will arrive today.
9. The phone's ringing! I'm sure that's my mother wondering where I was yesterday.
10. There is probably time to do some shopping.
11. Bob says it's possible that he will be late because of a traffic jam.
12. I'm sure it was on that trip I had the sleeping car all to myself.
13. Perhaps his latest novel is as good as his others but I don't like it so much.
14. Maybe you have found the lecture difficult to understand so far.
15. Of course what he says is not true.
16. Let's bet a little money on that horse. I've been told there's some chance it will win the race.
17. Why don't we try that hotel? Possibly it isn't as expensive as it looks.
18. I'm positive the meal you had wasn't very good. Otherwise you wouldn't feel sick now.
19. I am almost sure that she didn't do anything of the kind.
20. The message was evidently delivered in time as we received an immediate answer.

Task 23. Compare the given sentences and paraphrase them using the modal verbs *can, may, must*.

1. a) It is quite possible that the performance is over as there are many people leaving the theatre.
b) The performance was evidently over as many people were leaving the theatre.
2. a) I don't believe that he said it.
b) Is it possible that he said it?
3. a) I think they knew everything about it.
b) I am sure they knew everything about it.
4. a) Is it possible that they refused to help you?
b) It is possible that they refused to help him.
c) It is impossible that they refused to help you.
5. a) Perhaps it's all true, I am not sure.
b) Perhaps it was true, I am not sure.

6. a) There is probably some misunderstanding.
b) There was probably some misunderstanding.
7. a) I refuse to believe that you mean it.
b) I refuse to believe that you meant it.
c) Do you really mean it?
8. a) Is it possible that they have already left?
b) It is impossible that they have already left.
c) It is possible that they have already left.
9. a) I don't believe that they didn't recognize you.
b) I am certain that they recognized you.
10. a) It is likely that he has practised a lot; his English is quite decent now.
b) It is impossible that he has practised a lot; he can't pronounce any words.

Task 24. Complete the answers to the following questions. Use **must, can't** or **might** with any other words you need.

1. TONY: Can that be James phoning at this hour? It's gone midnight!
YOU: It _____. He said he'd phone if he passed his exam.
2. SALLY: Who's that going into the shop?
YOU: It _____. They always do the floors before we open.
3. BILL: Is that your sister's fur coat?
YOU: It _____. She never wears real fur.
4. CLIVE: I can't remember where I put my briefcase.
YOU: It _____. You often leave it there.
5. DINA: Where did Adam get that new guitar? He hasn't got any money.
YOU: It _____. After all, it was his birthday last week.
6. EDDY: Why did Jess ignore me at the party last night?
YOU: She _____. She wasn't wearing her glasses.
7. FRED: Do you think Cindy told the boss I left work early yesterday?
YOU: She _____. She left early yesterday too.
8. HEIDI: Who was that man leaving the library? It looked like Peter.
YOU: It _____. They are so alike that people sometimes mistake them for one another.
9. HEIDI: Are you sure? I really thought it was Peter.
YOU: It _____. He's in hospital.

Task 25. *Rose and Jack are discussing their new neighbours and trying to work out what sort of people they are. Complete their conversation, using the verbs in brackets together with **must** or **can**.*

- ROSE: He 1 (be) rich. There's a big Volvo parked outside the gate.
JACK: But it 2 (belong) to him. I saw him driving a Mazda last night.
ROSE: Look – there's a woman getting out of a Mazda now, Jack! She 3 (be) his wife.
JACK: That means they 4 (have) a car each. They 5 (have) plenty of money. I wonder where they were living before they moved here.
ROSE: They 6 (come) from Scotland. The removal van had the name of a Glasgow company on it.
JACK: Well, he 7 (live) there all his life. He talks like a Londoner. I heard him shouting at the van driver.
ROSE: I wonder if they'll like the house. They 8 (hear) about the trouble the Wilsons had with it. Otherwise they wouldn't have bought it.
JACK: Yes. The Wilsons 9 (laugh) a lot when they finally sold that house!
(There is a knock at the door. Jack answers it.)
JACK: Hello. You 10 (be) our new neighbours. Come in.
NEIGHBOUR: No thanks, I won't come in. But I wonder if you can help us? We 11 (get) all the keys of the house, because we can't open the door of one room. There's a funny noise coming from inside it. The Wilsons 12 (leave) something in there...

Task 26. *Tick (V) the pairs of sentences that express approximately the same idea. Put a cross (X) by those where there is a clear difference in meaning.*

1. I may well have been a little bit late in arriving.
It's quite possible I was a little bit late.
2. We may not get there in time for the speeches.
We couldn't get there in time for the speeches.
3. This could be the chance we've all been waiting for.
This might be the chance we've all been waiting for.
4. This may very well be the last chance for peace.
This might very well be the last chance for peace.
5. That's probably the postman dropping in the weekly free newspaper.
That'll be the postman dropping in the weekly free newspaper.
6. They won't have read our fax yet.
I doubt if they've read our fax yet.
7. The exam results should have been here by now.
The exam results should be here any day.

8. They must have taken a short cut to get here.
They had to take a short cut to get here.
9. Acting in such a way you could do yourself a nasty injury.
Acting in such a way you might do yourself a nasty injury.
10. The washing machine cannot be making such a strange noise.
The washing machine couldn't be making such a strange noise.

Task 27. *Translate the sentences.*

1. Не галасуйте, діти, мабуть, сплять.
2. Невже він відмовився вам допомогти?
3. Ніхто, напевно, не сказав йому про це.
4. Не може бути, щоб він забув замовити нам номери в готелі. Він, очевидно, замовив їх на ваше ім'я.
5. Він, ймовірно, не сказав їм про це, і вони, можливо, не прийдуть.
6. Мені, можливо, доведеться поїхати туди на таксі. Так, цілком ймовірно, буде швидше.
7. Цілком ймовірно, літак не приземлиться вчасно.
8. Я не можу зрозуміти, чому він не прийшов на засідання. Не може бути, щоб він забув про нього. Він, мабуть, захворів.
9. Невже ви їм повірили? Вони, швидше за все, пожартували над вами.
10. Він, очевидно, нічого не знає про те, що його дружина купила нову машину.
11. Ви можете знайти його на корті, я гадаю. Він, скоріш за все, грає там в теніс.
12. Хто б це міг забути ключ у мене на письмовому столі? Невже Дженніфер?
13. Мабуть, важко опанувати іноземну мову, чи не так?
14. Вона ніколи не розповідала про своє дитинство, і на те, певно, була якась причина.
15. Не може бути, щоб вона не знала, де він працює.
16. У понеділок, швидше за все, я зможу дати вам певну відповідь.
17. Він, певно, скоро зателефонує нам.
18. Вам, очевидно, нічого про це не сказали. Інакше б Ви прийшли раніше.
19. Можливо, вони ще ведуть слідство у цій справі.
20. Невже ти сам це написав?
21. Можливо, вони не отримали гроші за продаж квартири.
22. Очікується, що завтра потеплішає.
23. Поспішаємо! Ймовірно, їх літак вже приземлився.
24. Не треба поспішати накривати на стіл. Гості, навряд чи, прийдуть раніше, ніж через годину.
25. Мабуть, ти вже отримав мою відповідь.

GENERAL REVISION

Task 1. *Determine the meanings of modal verbs in the following sentences.*



1. Anyone with family and friends in faraway places can use Skype to stay in touch.
2. Skype is another way that we can stay connected online.
3. You must register, but the calls cost nothing.
4. That can't be right. There's no way Skype offers free service.
5. That's true. Skype users have to pay for calls to home and mobile phones, but Skype-to-Skype calls are free.
6. I couldn't get online yesterday. My DSL wasn't working.
7. You'd better find another Internet provider.
8. Should I sign up for Skype on my smart phone?
9. That type of service might not be free until sometime next year. Check the Skype website to find out.
10. Skype has millions of fans worldwide. It must be easy to use.
11. Do Skype users have to keep a regular phone for any reason?
12. Can in the U.S. Skype provide calls to emergency numbers like 911?
13. You should always keep your Skype password secure.
14. Skype accounts are private, so you must not log on with another user's name or password.
15. I may call my parents on Skype later today.

Task 2. *Fill in the gaps with a suitable word or phrase practicing modals. Identify the use of the modal verb and the synonymous expression.*

Modal	Use (Meaning)	Synonymous expression
1. She _____ (to work) late last night. She looks exhausted.		Evidently she worked late last night.
2. When we emigrated to Australia, we _____ (to leave) our pets behind.	External obligation	
3. The lights in the office are on. Gary _____ still (to work).		Probably Gary is still working.
4. You are a little bit overweight. You _____ (to take) more exercise.	Advisability	
5. We _____ (not to order) so much food as nobody is hungry.	Absence of necessity	

6. You _____ (to be) kinder to her. She is only a baby.		Why are you so unkind to your baby?
7. You really _____ (not to eat) so much red meat in the restaurant.	Criticism	
8. He _____ (to take) your car since he had the keys.	Near certainty	
9. You _____ (to try) to treat customers more politely when you worked in that store.		Why didn't you even try to treat your customers more politely
10. Susan _____ (to help) you if you had asked her.	Unreal possibility	
11. _____ they _____ (to spend) all that money in just one week?		Do you believe that they have spent all their money in just one week?
12. _____ we _____ (to go)? It's getting late.		Do you think it's time for us to go?
13. You _____ (to start) learning Spanish if you're going to live in Madrid.	External obligation	
14. _____ you _____ (to collect) my parcel for me?	Polite request	
15. You _____ (not to pay) by cheque without a cheque guarantee.	Prohibition	
16. Call them later. They _____ (to sleep) now.		Perhaps they are sleeping now.
17. I am yours for ever and ever. Nothing _____ (to divide) me from you unless you stop loving me.	Promise	
18. You _____ (to write) to your grandfather more often.		It's your moral duty to write to your father more often.
19. She types very fast. She _____ (to type) 150 words per minute.	Ability	
20. Dad is away at some conference. I wanted him to take me, but he _____ (to do) it	Refusal to perform an action	

Task 3. *After skiing some teenagers are waiting for one of the group who is missing. Complete their conversation by using the words in brackets together with **can**.*

- Rudi: Sam isn't here. Where 1 (he be)?
Tracy: He was with us when he came back to the Ski Centre. So 2 (he not be) far away.
Taro: 3 (I go) and look for him, if you like.
Rudi: Hold on a moment, Taro. 4 (Someone else see) him.
Karen: 5 (He go) to the cafe for a sandwich?
Bill: No, 6 (he do) that. It closed half an hour ago.
Rudi: I suppose 7 (he still be) in the changing room. Taro, 8 (you go) and look for him there? I'll go and check the souvenir shop, and 9 (the rest of you stay) here.
(Sam appears)
Rudi: Well, hello, Sam. Where on earth have you been?
Sam: I've been looking for Tracy. Tracy, 10 (you wait) for me? I said I was going to buy some postcards.
Tracy: Did you? I'm so sorry. I wasn't listening.
Rudi: Well, never mind. We're all here now. So 11 (we all get) on the bus.

Task 4. *Fill in the blanks with **can** or **may** in the correct form.*

1. David _____ do the work. He is competent enough.
2. You _____ take the last copy if nobody needs it.
3. _____ I ask you to look after the child?
4. _____ you tell us of the final diagnosis?
5. You _____ never tell what _____ come to her mind.
6. A fool _____ ask more questions than a wise man _____ answer.
7. You _____ trust me, and who knows, you _____ need me one day.
8. Helen _____ grasp the idea. She _____ have been thinking of something else.
9. I never thought that they _____ get lost in the area.
10. Alexei _____ sometimes forget things, but he _____ always admit his fault.
11. _____ I smoke here? – No doubt you _____, but you certainly _____ not!
12. _____ you lend me your bicycle for today?
13. You _____ read this paper, it's not secret.
14. – Why _____ she agree to join our party? – She _____ be busy or unwell.
15. _____ you please open the door? _____ I ask you for such a small service?
16. You _____ never go back to your past; you have got to move on.

Task 5. *Rephrase each of the sentences in such a way that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the sentence printed before it.*

1. It's hardly likely that this is the place we are supposed to meet.
This _____ we are supposed to meet.
2. You are not allowed to change your money here; you'll have to go to a bank.
You _____ your money here; you'll have to go to a bank.
3. She was able to recognize the voices with a reasonable amount of accuracy.
She _____ he voices with a reasonable amount of accuracy.
4. If she had shown her ID, she would have been able to get in.
She _____, if she had shown her ID.
5. The guide was unable to give us an answer.
The guide _____ us an answer.
6. It was possible to get flights much cheaper last year.
You _____ much cheaper last year.
7. Will you be so kind as to give me the key to my room, please?
_____ I have the key to my room, please?
8. Is it possible that the flight to Milan has been delayed?
_____ the flight to Milan _____ delayed?
9. It can happen that they will make you pay if your luggage is overweight.
They _____ pay if your luggage is overweight.
10. I wonder how she managed to learn to speak so many foreign languages.
How _____ to learn to speak so many foreign languages?
11. It's unbelievable that he has been refused a visa to the USA.
He _____ a visa to the USA.
12. I am so curious where she has taken the money to go on such an expensive cruise.
_____ she _____ the money to go on
such an expensive cruise?

Task 6. *Choose the more likely variant.*

1. A: The computer store **might** / **can't** be crowded. It's Saturday.
B: You're right. We'd **better** / **'d better not** leave right now.
2. A: **Should** / **Might** we take the subway?
B: No. Let's drive. I'm not sure if I'll find what I'm looking for, but who knows? I **must** / **might** buy a new computer today. If I get one, I **may not** / **can't** bring it home on the subway.
3. A: I **have to** / **don't have to** be home by 5:00. I'm meeting my mother for dinner tonight.
B: It's still early. We **must not** / **can** get back by 3:00.
4. A: Do you think it's going to rain?
B: It **may** / **may not**. I don't see any clouds.

5. A: Hey, the sign says that you **must not / don't have to** park here. It's a loading area.
 B: Oh, I **might not / couldn't** see the sign. That bus was in the way.
6. A: Wow! Look at all these people in the store. There **must / can** be a sale today.
 B: Maybe we **shouldn't / ought to** come back another day.
 A: How **can / should** you say that? Let's see what's going on.
7. A: We'd **better / might not** wait to talk to a salesperson.
 B: You're right. Let's find someone now. Last week I **can't / wasn't able to** get anyone in the store to help me. It's a good thing they have such low prices.
8. A: You **may / ought to** ask the salesperson if there's a discount for students.
 B: That's a good idea. I'll show him my student ID card.
9. A: You need a computer with a webcam. Otherwise, how **can you / do you have to** do video chats on Skype?
 B: You're right.
 A: How about this computer? It **might / must** be perfect for you.
10. A: Wow! The computer is only \$ 200. That **has to / couldn't** be the right price. It's way too low.
 B: \$ 200 is the amount you'll save off the regular price of the computer, but you **may / must** buy it today to get the savings.

11. A: I **couldn't / can't** believe what time it is! I'm going to be late for dinner with my mother.
 B: Don't worry. You'll still be home by 5:00, but we've **got to /'d better not leave** right now.



12. A: Oh, no. My cell phone is ringing.
 B: Who **could / should** that be?
 A: It **must / couldn't** be my mother. She always calls when I'm late.

Task 7. Use *must (not)* or *need (not)* to complete the sentences.

1. You _____ go to school this morning unless you wish to do so.
2. You _____ go to school because you may give your cold to your classmates.
3. Your father is very busy so you _____ disturb him.
4. This is so easy that you _____ ask your father to help you: You can manage it by yourself.
5. Debra _____ have asked the teacher but she did.

6. Nicholas _____ have failed to understand or he wouldn't have asked the teacher to explain the point again.
7. You _____ have told him to go in such a rude way.
8. There _____ be a misunderstanding, she looks hurt.
9. You _____ go or I'll be lost without you.
10. I am sure you _____ go just yet, even though you have said you _____.
11. You _____ pay tax on most things that you buy abroad.
12. If you are Ukrainian, you _____ have a visa to get to Britain, but you _____ any if you go to Russia.

Task 8. Fill in *mustn't* or *needn't*.

Tom,

Thanks for offering to chair tomorrow's meeting for me. Apart from Sally and Dave, the sales staff 1) _____ attend, but the Personnel people 2) _____ miss it, as several matters concern them. You 3) _____ mention the new offices – we can deal with that later and you 4) _____ discuss the changes in the computer course timetables since they're not urgent. Don't forget that you 5) _____ mention the visit by the inspectors – we don't want people panicking. You 6) _____ forget to bring up the matter of the Smithson contract, and you also 7) _____ leave out the new manager's appointment. You 8) _____ go into details unless people have questions. But remember you 9) _____ give anyone the idea *that their* job is at risk because of this. Make it clear that employees 10) _____ speak unless they want to. Last but not least, you 11) _____ mention the staff party – Mr Jones wants to announce that himself. By the way, you 12) _____ take notes, as my secretary will be there to do that.

Thanks,
Laura

Task 9. Complete the sentences with *must be*, *must have been*, *can't be*, *can't have been*, *had to be*, *didn't have to be*.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TALKING SHOE



Tracy Evans 1) _____ at work till ten, so she ignored her alarm clock. But she woke up with a start when she heard a strange sound coming from her wardrobe. What was it? It 2) _____ mouse, Tracy thought. No, it 3) _____. She knew there were no mice in her room. I 4) _____ careful, Tracy said to herself as she opened the wardrobe. There, in front of her, was the lovely pair of wedge-shaped sandals she had bought the day before. Then she heard the sound again! 'It 5) _____ coming from my sandals!' she cried. She picked them up and, sure enough, one of them was 'talking'! Tracy 6) _____ at work

at ten, but she still had enough time to visit Mr Lucas, her shoemaker. He removed the wooden heel and they were both amazed to see a white larva eating the wood. Mr Pope, of the Natural History Museum, solved the mystery. 'These shoes 7) _____ (import) from Brazil. An insect 8) _____ (lay) its eggs in the tree from which the shoes were made,' he explained.

Task 10. Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *needn't*, *don't have to*.

1. You _____ pay. It's free.
2. You _____ forget to call me.
3. You _____ shout. I'm not deaf.
4. You _____ hurry. There's plenty of time.
5. You _____ drop it. It's very fragile.
6. You _____ accept a lift from a stranger.
7. Service is included. You _____ leave a tip.
8. You _____ stroke the dog because it bites.
9. Tomorrow's Sunday so she _____ get up early.
10. The old man retired so he _____ work anymore.
11. You _____ read in the dark. You'll strain your eyes.
12. You _____ worry. All is going to be fine.
13. When you're driving you _____ take your eyes off the road.
14. You _____ cheat or you'll be disqualified.

Task 11. Complete the sentences using *must*, *can't*, *needn't* + perfect infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

1. 'Did you hear me come in last night?' – 'No, I _____ (be) asleep.'
2. I wonder who broke the wineglass. It _____ the cat for she was out all day.
3. You _____ (help) him. (You helped him, but he didn't need help.)
4. 'I had my umbrella when I came out, but I haven't got it now.' – 'You _____ (leave) it on the bus.'
5. He _____ (escape) by this window because it is barred.
6. I _____ (give) \$10. \$5 would have been enough.
7. 'I saw a rattlesnake near the river yesterday.' – 'You _____ (see) a rattlesnake. There aren't any rattlesnakes in this country.'
8. He is back already. He _____ (start) very early.
9. He returned home with a tiger cub. His wife _____ (be) very pleased about that.
10. 'I bought two bottles of milk.' – 'You _____ (buy) milk. We have heaps in the house.'
11. 'I phoned you at nine this morning but got no answer.' – 'I'm sorry. I _____ (be) in the garden.'
12. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone. Someone _____ (borrow) it.
13. When she woke up, her watch had vanished. Someone _____ (steal) it while she slept.

14. 'I've opened another bottle.' – 'You _____ (do) that. We've only just started this one.'
15. The machine said, 'You weigh 65 kilos,' and I said, 'Thank you.' – 'You _____ (say) anything.'
16. I told him to turn left and he immediately turned right!' – 'He _____ (understand) you.'
17. 'Perhaps he swam across.' – 'No, he _____ (do) that. He can't swim.'
18. 'Do you remember reading about it in the newspapers?' – 'No, I (be) _____ abroad at the time.'
19. He _____ (walk) from here to London in two hours. It isn't possible.
20. He was very sick last night. The meat we had for supper _____ (be) good.

Task 12. Complete the sentences using *shall* or *will*.

1. You _____ find me as stubborn as you can be artful.
2. 'Let us wait here and see the sun rise,' said Susie. 'As you _____.'
3. You never need see him again. If you are afraid, you _____ be hidden from him and lawyers _____ arrange everything between you.
4. It's Doctor Llewellyn on the phone. What _____ I tell him, darling?
5. _____ you come in, Mr Owen, please?
6. Who is this chap Trollope anyway? _____ you teach me, darling?
7. Please, sit down! _____ you have a cup of tea or a glass of hot milk?
8. What a lovely waltz they're playing. _____ we dance?
9. Sit still for a minute or two and you _____ tell us what you want when you are a little rested.

Task 13. Complete the sentences using *should* or *would*.

1. Never forget that we _____ always think of others and work for others.
2. Anna began to feel a little uncomfortable, but she _____ not admit it.
3. I had that door painted only last week, you _____ be more careful.
4. You are going to college and _____ realize the necessity of being prepared.
5. They were going to ride on the bridge and we also wanted to go. But they _____ not take us.
6. I tried often to get him to talk. It was not that he _____ not talk. It was rather that he didn't seem to hear me.
7. A man _____ always have an occupation of some kind.
8. Everyone, except Mrs Reffold, seemed to recognize that his days were numbered. Either she did not or _____ not understand.
9. It is absurd to have a hard and fast rule about what one _____ read and what one _____ not.
10. All of her belongings had either been sold or lost for non-payment of dues. Just the same, she either could not or _____ not work.
11. 'How is she?' – 'She _____ not eat anything but asked for a drink.'
12. Why didn't you come before? You _____ have come instead of writing.

Task 14. Complete the sentences with *should have, could have, might have, would have*. More than one answer may be possible.

1. When he said that to me, I _____ him. (hit)
2. You _____ somebody driving like that. (kill)
3. I _____ you, but I didn't have your number. (phone)
4. If my parents hadn't been so poor, I _____ to university. (go)
5. It's his fault she left him. He _____ nicer to her. (be)
6. I _____ more garlic in the soup. (put)
7. If you needed money, you _____ me. (ask)
8. 'We got lost in the mountains.' 'You fools – you _____ a map.'
(take)
9. It's a good thing they got her to hospital in time. She _____ .
(die)
10. You _____ me you were bringing your friends to supper!
(tell)

Task 15. Complete the sentences using *needn't have, didn't need, didn't have to, don't need, don't have to* and the correct form of the verb in brackets.



'Have you seen *Modern Families* yet?' Paul asked Mary as he was checking through the cinema listings. 'I saw it last night,' she replied. 'I 1) _____ (go) through – I already knew what it would be like.' 'Didn't you like it?' 'Not really. The director 2) _____ (spend) so much money presenting such a weak story. It's a good thing I 3) _____ (pay) to get in.' 'How did you manage that?' asked Paul. 'I went with Tom,' she answered. 'Critics 4) _____ (pay) to see films you know.' 'How was the acting?' 'Well, the director 5) _____ (hire) such good actors for a film like that,' said Mary. 'I mean you 6) _____ (have) much talent to sit around talking about nothing for hours.' 'Did Tom review it?' 'He 7) _____ (write) about it. Somebody else had already done it for his paper. We just went out of curiosity, but really we 8) _____.'

Task 16. Choose the correct answer.

1. 'You _____ pay the bills today.'
A would B shall C must
2. '_____ we go to the beach tomorrow?' 'Yes. That's a great idea.'
A Shall B Mustn't C Would

3. 'I'm going to the cinema. Do you want to come with me?' 'No, thank you. _____ do my homework.'
A could B would C have to
4. 'You _____ put that shirt in the washing machine.' 'I know. It has to be dry-cleaned.'
A must B mustn't C couldn't
5. 'Was your suitcase very heavy?' 'Yes, but I _____ carry it by myself.'
A was able to B can't C ought
6. '_____ you drive?' 'Yes, but I haven't got my own car.'
A Might B Should C Can
7. 'I _____ ride a bicycle until I was eight.' 'Neither could I.'
A couldn't B could C can't
8. '_____ you open the door for me, please?' 'Yes, certainly.'
A Shall B Must C Would
9. 'Ben had a hard time trying to find the leak in the pipe.' 'But he _____ stop it, wasn't he?'
A was allowed to B was able to C could
10. 'I saw Tina in town last night.' 'You _____ have seen her. She's on holiday in Spain.'
A would B could C can't
11. 'Where's Colin?' – 'I'm not sure. He _____ be in his study.'
A might B will C ought
12. 'I feel very tired today.' 'You _____ have stayed up so late last night.'
A shouldn't B could C might
13. 'Did you phone Alan yesterday?' 'No, I _____. He came round to see me.'
A didn't need to B needn't C have to
14. '_____ you give me a lift to work tomorrow?' 'Yes, I'll pick you up at eight o'clock.'
A May B Shall C Will
15. '_____ I help you, madam?' 'Yes. I'm looking for the manager.'
A Would B Must C May

Task 17. *Correct the mistakes if necessary.*

1. You should exercise regularly.
2. I must study hard last week.
3. Although he didn't feel well yesterday, he could finish his work.
4. Need I to pay cash for my ticket?
5. The shops could / may / might be very crowded tomorrow because it's the last shopping day before Christmas.
6. May this letter be from my friend?
7. 'Could you lend me some money?' 'Of course, I can.'
8. I could watch the late film on TV last night.
9. I must have my car repaired last month.

Task 18. *Read this student's essay about Easter Island. There are ten mistakes in the use of modals. Find and correct them.*



Rapa Nui (Easter Island) is a tiny island in the middle of the Pacific. To get there the first settlers had to had travelled more than 1,000 miles in open boats. Some scientists believed only the Polynesians of the Pacific islands could have make the journey. Others thought that Polynesians couldn't have carved the huge stone statues on Rapa Nui. They believed Mayans or Egyptians maybe have travelled there. (Some people even said

that space aliens might helped!) Finally a University of Oslo scientist was able to study the DNA from ancient skeletons. Professor Erika Halberg announced, 'These people has to have been the descendants of Polynesians.'

We now know that the islanders built the statues, but we have also learned that they must had solved even more difficult problems. The first settlers came some time between A.D. 400 and 700. At first Rapa Nui must be a paradise with its fishing, forests and good soil. Their society may have grown too fast for the small island. Botanical studies show that by the 1600s they had cut down the last tree. The soil must not have washed away, so they couldn't farm. And with no wood for boats they couldn't have able to fish. For a period of time people starved and fought violently, but when the Dutch discovered Rapa Nui in 1722, they found a peaceful and healthy population growing fields of vegetables. How the islanders could have learned in this short period of time to live peacefully with so few resources? For our troubled world today this might be the most important mystery of Easter Island.

Task 19.

NATURE PUZZLES

Read about these puzzling events. Then rewrite the answers to the questions about their causes. Substitute a modal phrase for the underlined words.

Dinosaurs existed on the Earth for about 135 million years. Then about 65 million years ago these giant reptiles all died in a short period of time. What could have caused the dinosaurs to become extinct?



In 1924 Albert Ostman went camping alone in Canada. Later he reported that a Bigfoot (a large hairy creature that looks human) had kidnapped him and taken him home where the Bigfoot family treated him like a pet. Ostman escaped after several days. What do you think happened? Could a Bigfoot really have kidnapped Ostman?

In 1932 a man was taking a walk around Scotland's beautiful Loch Ness. Suddenly a couple hundred feet from shore the water bubbled up and a huge monster appeared. The man took a photo. When it was developed, the picture showed something with a long neck and small head. Since then many people have reported similar sightings. What do you think? Did the man really see the Loch Ness monster?



1. It's likely that the Earth became colder. (must)

2. Probably dinosaurs didn't survive the cold. (must)

3. It's been suggested that a huge meteor hit the Earth. (might)

4. A Bigfoot didn't kidnap Ostman. That's impossible. (couldn't)

5. Ostman probably saw a bear. (must)

6. It's possible that Ostman dreamed about Bigfoot. (could)

7. Perhaps the man saw a large fish. (might)

8. It's possible that the man saw a dead tree trunk. (may)

9. It's very unlikely that a dinosaur was in the lake. (couldn't)

Task 20. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. I'm sure the books are in this cupboard.
must The books _____ cupboard.
2. Let's have lunch in half an hour.
can We _____ in half an hour.
3. It isn't necessary for you to work on Saturday.
have You _____ on Saturday.
4. I advise you to open a bank account.
should You _____ a bank account.
5. It is possible that she has forgotten to call.
may She _____ to call.
6. It wasn't necessary for him to buy a gift, but he did.
need He _____ a gift.
7. Perhaps Alice is at the hairdresser's.
could Alice _____ the hairdresser's.
8. I advise you to have your car serviced.
should You _____ car serviced.
9. I'm sure Sylvia didn't mean what she said.
can't Sylvia _____ what she said.
10. It wasn't necessary for him to help me, but he did.
have He _____ me.
11. It's forbidden to take your bag into the building.
mustn't You _____ into the building.
12. I'm sure she understood what I was saying.
have She _____ what I was saying.
13. Perhaps he took the train to work this morning.
may He _____ the train to work this morning.
14. Is it possible that Jane is leaving school at the end of this week?
be Could _____ at the end of this week?
15. I'd better start studying for my exams soon.
ought I _____ for my exams soon.

Task 21. Complete this Entertainment Today interview with reality-show producer Chris Barret. Rewrite the phrases in parentheses. Use modals.

ENTERTAINMENT TODAY

ET: People 1) *do not have the ability to stop* _____ talking about reality TV. Why is it so popular?

CB: I 2) *have the ability to tell* _____ you why TV producers love it. They 3) *it isn't necessary that they hire* _____ writers or actors. That means they 4) *have the ability to make* _____ reality shows very cheaply.

ET: That 5) *I'm almost 100% certain that isn't* _____ the reason for the huge audiences, though.

CB: We 6) *it's possible we will never know* _____ all the reasons, but viewers 7) *almost certainly love* _____ watching ordinary people like themselves. They 8) *it's possible that they look* at a winner and think, "That 9) *it's possible that will be* _____ me someday!"

ET: But we 10) *it's not necessary for us to love* _____ all the contestants on these shows, do we?

CB: No, but we 11) *it's urgent that we feel* _____ strongly about the contestants – love or hate them.

ET: It 12) *I'm certain that it is* _____ hard to find the right contestants. What do you look for?

CB: They 13) *it's advisable that they not have* _____ problems talking about personal stuff. We like it when they 14) *have the ability to cry* _____ in front of a camera.

ET: Maybe we 15) *it's advisable that we talk* _____ about what's next for you.

CB: Next season I 16) *it's possible that I will do* _____ a drama about 12 people shipwrecked on an island.

ET: No more reality TV? You 17) *it's urgent that you start* _____ looking for writers and actors!

Task 22. Write what each person would say in each situation using modals, then identify their use. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. A student has just come into the class and left the door open. Your sister who is recovering from a bad cold comes in. You say to her,
2. Your friend wants to pay for your dinner. You tell her it's not necessary.
3. Your mother wants to know where your sister is. You think that she is helping your father in the garden. You say to her,
4. You are going on holiday. Your sister wants to take so many pairs of shoes that her suitcase won't fasten. You ask if it is necessary.
5. Your friend is sure that your father goes to the gym every morning before work as he always looks so healthy. He says to you,
6. Tom was driving fast when he accidentally went off the road. Fortunately no one was killed or injured. You say to him,
7. Your friend failed his exam. He hadn't revised at all. You say to him,
8. Your friend has won \$10,000 in the lottery? What do you advise her to do?

9. It's snowing. Tom said he would be home early and he still hasn't arrived. What do you think?
10. It's your birthday. Your friend gives you a very expensive present. What do you say?
11. Your friends arrive three hours late for the dinner party. They say that they were delayed by an unexpected visitor. How do you reply?

Task 23. *Discuss the differences in meaning, if any, in each group of sentences. Describe situations in which these sentences might be used.*

2. a. May I use your phone?
b. Could I use your phone?
c. Can I use your phone?
3. a. You should take an English course.
b. You ought to take an English course.
c. You must take an English course.
4. a. You should see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
b. You have to see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
5. a. You must not use that door.
b. You don't have to use that door.
6. a. I will be at your house by six o'clock.
b. I should be at your house by six o'clock.
7. There is a knock at the door. Who do you suppose it is?
a. It might be Wendy.
b. It may be Wendy.
c. It could be Wendy.
d. It must be Wendy.
8. There is a knock at the door. I think it is Ibrahim.
a. It may not be Ibrahim.
b. It couldn't be Ibrahim.
c. It can't be Ibrahim.
9. – Where is Jeff?
a. He might have gone home.
b. He must have gone home.
c. He had to go home.
10. a. Each student should have health insurance.
b. Each student must have health insurance.

Task 24.

1. Name something you can do.
2. Name something you couldn't do yesterday.
3. Name something you may do tomorrow.
4. Name something you might do tomorrow.
5. Name something you must do this week.
6. Name something you have to do today.
7. Name something you don't have to do today.
8. Name something you should do this evening.
9. Name something you will do this evening.
10. Name something you weren't able to do when you were a child.
11. Name something you had to do when you were a child.
12. You want to borrow something from a groupmate. Ask a polite question with could.
13. You want a groupmate to do something for you. Ask a polite question with would.
14. A group mate has something that you want. Ask a polite question with may.
15. Name something that may happen in the world in the next ten years.
16. Name something that (probably) won't happen in the world in the next ten years.
17. Name something you dare not do.
18. Name some things that this university should do or shouldn't do to make it a better place for students.

Task 25. *Learn the proverbs by heart. Use modal verbs in your own stories illustrating the proverbs.*



1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. – Ніколи не відкладай на завтра те, що можеш зробити сьогодні.
2. A man can die but once. – Одної смерті не минеш, другої не буде.
3. As you sow, you shall mow. – Яке посієш, таке й пожнеш.
4. Can the leopard change his spots? – Горбатого могила виправить.
5. It would make even a cat laugh. – Курям на сміх.
6. What can't be cured, must be endured. – Доводиться миритися з тим, чого не можна виправити.
7. If the sky falls, we shall catch larks. – Ех, якби та якби та вирости на голові гриби, то був би город.
8. If the mountain won't come to Mohamed, Mohamed must go to the mountain. – Не прийшла гора до Магомета, то прийшов Магомет до гори.
9. One can (could) hear a pin drop. – Тихо, що й муху чути, як летить.
10. Wild horses shall not drag it from him. – Кліщами не витягнеш слова.
11. A drowning man will catch at a straw. – За соломинку вхопиться той, хто топиться.

12. You can't eat your cake and have it. – Що з воза впало, те пропало.
13. A bird may be known by its song. – Чути птаха по голосу.

Task 26. *Translate into English.*

1. Мені доведеться залишити їй записку. Я її, мабуть, не побачу.
2. Ми повинні були побачитися восьмого липня, але зустріч було відкладено.
3. Джордж, ти міг би допомогти мені нести цю валізу. Вона така важка!
4. Нарешті Ви прийшли. Ви могли б прийти раніше, знаючи, що я хвора.
5. Невже Ви загубили всі наші документи? Що ж нам тепер робити?
6. Дівчинка розбила улюблену чашку свого брата і не наважувалася сказати йому про це.
7. У дитинстві мені доводилося грати на піаніно, тому що наполягали батьки.
8. Обережно! Ви ледь не впали.
9. Ти дарма ходив за ключем. Двері були відчинені.
10. Невже він дійсно відмовив тобі?
11. Я намагався увімкнути комп'ютер, але він ніяк не завантажувався.
12. Ти пошкодуєш про це! Я тебе попередив ...
13. Якби ми не втрутилися, вони, можливо, посварилися б.
14. Двері ніяк не відчиняються. Ти міг би полагодити замок.
15. Не може бути, щоб я забула зачинити двері, коли виходила. Можливо, сусіди відкрили їх.
16. Батьки повинні піклуватися про дітей, а діти – про старих батьків. Це моральний обов'язок кожної людини.
17. Не принось тварин додому! В нас немовля.
18. Напевне, він знову бреше. Але ж брехунам слід мати добру пам'ять.
19. Боюся, через відсутність часу та проблеми зі здоров'ям мені не судилося завершити дисертацію.
20. Ми будемо продовжувати робити те, що хочемо і ніхто не зможе нас зупинити.
21. Сьогодні неділя. Чи тобі дійсно потрібно йти до бібліотеки?
22. Я знаю, що повинен вчитися. Якщо я кину навчання, ніхто не зможе допомогти мені у житті.
23. Навіть якщо ти дуже сумував за нею, тобі не слід було просити її про зустріч.
24. Минулого року я могла б поїхати до Італії, але не захотіла.
25. Кожного разу, коли я проходжу під Вашими вікнами і бачу світло, я знаю, що, напевне, Ви там, але не наважуюсь зайти і поговорити з Вами.

3. APPENDIX A

1. Retell the stories using the modal verbs given.

should, have to

RATHER LATE

It was a dark night. A man was riding a bicycle without a lamp. He came to a crossroads and did not know which way to turn. He noticed a pole with something white which looked like a sign. Climbing to the top of the pole he lit a match and read 'Wet paint'.

to be to, should, must

THE KING AND THE FORTUNETELLER

A cruel king went to a fortuneteller and asked her, 'On what day shall I die?'

She answered him that he would die on a holiday.

'Why are you so sure of that?' asked the king.

'Any day,' she answered, 'on which you die will be a holiday.'



can, will, have to

THE BOY AND THE CAKES

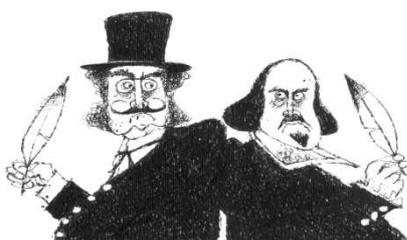
A train stopped at a small station. A passenger looked out of the window and saw a woman who was selling cakes. The gentleman wanted to buy a cake, but the woman was standing rather a long way from the carriage.

The gentleman didn't want to go for the cake himself, so he called a little boy who was on the platform near the carriage and asked him, 'How much does a cake cost?' 'Threepence, sir,' answered the boy. The gentleman gave him sixpence and said to him, 'Bring me a cake and with the other threepence buy one for yourself.'

A few minutes later the boy came back. He was eating a cake. He gave the gentleman threepence change and said, 'There was only one cake left, sir.'

dare, will, would, must

THE KING AND THE CRITIC



A king liked to write stories which he thought were very good. The people to whom he showed them were afraid to criticize them. They said that his stories were good.

One day he showed some of them to a well-known critic who said that his stories were bad. The king got

angry with him and sent him to prison.

After some time the king pardoned the critic. When he returned, the king invited him to his palace to dinner. Again he showed him some of his stories and again asked him what he thought of them.

The critic turned to the guards who were standing behind him and said: 'Take me back to prison.'

must, need, could

A GOOD LESSON

It was Sunday. The trains were crowded. A gentleman was walking along the platform looking for a place. In one of the cars he saw a vacant seat. But a small suitcase was lying on it and a stout gentleman was sitting next to it.

'Is this seat vacant?' asked the gentleman.

'No, it is my friend's,' answered the gentleman. 'He is just coming. This is his suitcase.'

'Well,' said the gentleman. 'I'll sit here till he comes.' Five minutes later the train started, but nobody came.

'Your friend is late,' said the gentleman. 'He has missed his train, but he need not lose his suitcase.' And with these words he took the suitcase and threw it out of the window.

The stout gentleman got up and tried to catch the suitcase, but it was too late. It was his suitcase and he had taken a second seat for his own comfort.



can, must, will

A MISTAKE

Professor Brown was once his way to Manchester. In those days travelling was difficult and finding that he could not reach the town before night he began to look for a suitable inn where he could spend the night. He met a man whom he asked whether he knew a good house where he could spend the night.

The man not understanding what Mr Brown wanted sent him to a large house which belonged to a rich man whose name was Smith. Mr Brown went there and was met by Mr Smith himself. Mr Brown thought that the house was an inn and that Mr Smith was the innkeeper and asked him to prepare a room and supper for him.

At first Mr Smith was surprised, but he soon understood Mr Brown's mistake. So he decided to play a joke on him. Supper was prepared for him and Mr Brown was given everything he wanted.

In the morning Mr Brown ordered breakfast and asked for his bill. Then Mr Smith said with a smile that he was his guest and Mr Brown realized his mistake.

to be to, must, ought to, will

MARK TWAIN IN FRANCE

Mark Twain was travelling in France. Once he was going by train to Dijon. That afternoon he was very tired and wanted to sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when they came to Dijon. But first he explained that he was a very heavy sleeper. 'I'll probably protest loudly when you try to wake me up,' he said to the conductor. 'But do not take any notice. Just put me off the train anyway.'



Then Mark Twain went to sleep. Later when he woke up, it was night time and the train was in Paris already. He realized at once that the conductor had forgotten to wake him up in Dijon. He was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. 'I have never been so angry in all my life,' Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. 'You are not half so angry as the American whom I put off the train in Dijon,' he said.

2. Retell the stories using different modal verbs

THE SHIRT

The king of an oriental country was rich and powerful, but he was not happy. He therefore went to consult a wise old man on this subject. The old man said, 'Happiness is a very rare thing in this world, but I know the way to find it.'

'How shall I find it?' asked the king.

'Oh, it's quite simple,' answered the old man, 'you have only to put on the shirt of a happy man.'

The king thanked the old man and began to look for the talisman. He visited most of the capitals of the world, met kings, writers, professors, actors, doctors and others, but they were not happy.

At last he came back to his country.

One day he saw a poor peasant with a happy look on his face who was working in a field and singing. He went up to the peasant and said, 'My good fellow, are you happy?'

'Quite happy,' answered the peasant.

'Would you like to change places with a king?'

'Not for the world.'

'Well, then,' said the king, 'sell me your shirt.'

'My shirt?' answered the peasant in astonishment. 'I haven't got one.'

AESOP AND TRAVELLER

Aesop was a very clever man who lived many hundreds of years ago in Greece. He wrote many funny stories. He was well-known as a man who was fond of jokes. One day as he was enjoying a walk he met a traveler who greeted him and said, 'Kind man, can you tell me how soon I shall get to town?' 'Go,'



'Aesop answered. 'I know I must go,' protested the traveller, 'but I should like you to tell me how soon I shall get to town?'

'Go,' Aesop said again angrily.

'This man must be mad,' the traveller thought and went on.

After he had gone some distance Aesop shouted after him, 'You will get to town in two hours.' The traveller turned round in astonishment. 'Why didn't you tell me that before?' he asked. 'How could I have told you that before?' answered Aesop. 'I didn't know how fast you could walk.'

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE



Once an old gentleman went to see a doctor. The doctor examined him and said, 'Medicine won't help you. You must have a complete rest. Go to a quiet country place for a month, go to bed early, drink milk, walk a lot and smoke just one cigar a day.'

'Thank you very much,' said the old gentleman, 'I shall do everything you say.'

A month later the gentleman came to the doctor again. 'How do you do!' said the doctor, 'I'm very glad to see you. You look much younger.'

'Oh, doctor,' said the gentleman, 'I feel quite well now. I had a good rest. I went to bed early. I drank a lot of milk. I walked a lot. Your advice certainly helped me. But you told me to smoke once cigar a day. And that cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke to start smoking at my age.'

BALZAC AS A HANDWRITING EXPERT

Balzac was a man of a great talent. But he himself was proud of his ability to tell a person's character by his or her handwriting. He often told his friends that he could tell anybody's character exactly by his handwriting.

One day a woman's friend brought him a young boy's exercise book. She said that she wanted to know what Balzac thought of the boy's character.

Balzac studied the handwriting carefully for a few minutes. The woman told him that the boy was not her son and he might tell her the truth.

'All right,' said Balzac. 'I shall tell you the truth.' And he said that the boy was a bad lazy fellow.

'It is very strange,' said the woman smiling. 'This is a page from your own exercise book which you used when you were a boy.'

A RAINY DAY EPISODE



It was raining hard, but when I went to get an umbrella, I found out that out of the five umbrellas we have at home there was not one I could use. I decided to take all the five umbrellas to an umbrella maker.

So I took them, left them at the umbrella maker saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I went to dine in the afternoon, it was still raining very hard. I went to a nearby restaurant, sat down at a table and had been there only a few minutes when a young woman came in and sat down at the same table with me. I was the first to finish and when I got up, I absent-mindedly took her umbrella and started for the door. She called out to me and reminded me that I had taken her umbrella. I returned it to her with many apologies.

In the evening I called for my umbrellas, bought a newspaper and got on a tram. The young woman was in the tram too. She looked at me and said, 'You've had a successful day today, haven't you?'

THE SAILOR AND THE MONKEYS

A sailor once went to the market. He had some red woollen caps for sale. On his way he had to pass through a forest. The sailor was tired. He lay down to rest and soon fell fast asleep. When he awoke, he saw that his caps were gone. He looked up and saw many monkeys on the branches of the trees. Each monkey had a red woollen cap on its head. He wanted to make them give his caps back, but they did not want to obey him. At last he pulled off the cap which he had on his head and threw it on the ground crying out, 'Here, you little rogues, if you have taken the rest, you may take this one too!'

To his great surprise the little animals did the same. Each took the cap off its head and threw it on the ground. The sailor got his caps back and went away in triumph.

THE STUDENTS OUTWITTED

Two students had spent all their money and could not pay for their dinner. So they thought hard and at last one of them said, 'I have found a way to satisfy the landlord.'

When the landlord came in, the student said, 'We are scholars and by our studies we have discovered that things every hundred years return to the same state, therefore you will be a landlord here. We shall come and pay you.'

'I am a scholar myself,' said the landlord, 'and I have found that a hundred years ago you came to me, dined and went out without paying. So I will not let you go until you pay me the bill of the last century.'

The students finding that they were beaten with their own weapon had to send a messenger to the college to borrow the money and pay the bill.

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

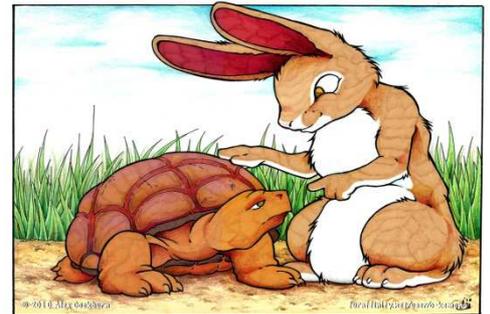
Once a hare who was very proud of her speed offered a tortoise to run a race. The tortoise agreed and so they started. The hare ran faster than the tortoise and when she looked back, she saw her rival creeping on far behind her.

'He is creeping so slowly,' thought the hare, 'that I may rest here.'

Then she fell asleep.

During this time the tortoise crept on and on very slowly but without stopping. When the hare awakened, she darted on like a wind, but it was too late. The tortoise came to the goal long before her.

It often happens in life that if somebody is too sure of himself, he fails in all his beginnings.



A CLEVER TRAVELLER

A traveller who was wet with rain and feeling cold arrived at a country inn which he found so full of people that he could not get near the fire. He said to the landlord, 'Take some oysters to my horse!'

'To your horse?' exclaimed the landlord, 'your horse will never eat them.'

'Do as I ask you' answered the traveller. All the people hearing this ran out to the stable to see the horse eat oysters. The traveller had now the whole room to himself. He sat down comfortably by the fire and warmed himself. When the landlord returned, he said to the traveller, 'I was sure that your horse would not eat the oysters.'

'Never mind,' replied the traveller, 'put them on the table and when I am thoroughly dried, I will try to eat them myself.'

A CLEVER FISHERMAN

A fisherman brought a very large fish to a rich man's house. The rich man asked the fisherman to fix his own price.

'I don't want money,' was the answer. 'One hundred lashes on my back is the price of my fish! I will not take one lash less.'

The rich man was surprised and said, 'Well, this fellow has a strange wish, but we must have the fish. So let the price be paid.'



After fifty lashes had been given, the fisherman cried, 'Stop! Stop! I have a partner in this business and he should get his share too.'

'Where can I find him?' asked the rich man.

'He is your own servant. He would not let me pass until I promised to give him half of what I got for the fish.'

3. Recast the dialogues into stories using different modal verbs.

A FOREIGNER VISITS NEW YORK CITY AND HAS TO ASK HIS WAY AROUND

- I'm sorry, sir. I'm trying to find my way to Columbia University. Can you direct me? This is my first time in New York City.
- Let's see! Columbia University? That's in the Bronx, isn't it?
- I haven't the faintest idea. The only thing I know is that someone told me it was "uptown".
- Yeah! That's right. It is in the Bronx. Well, you take the subway here. There's a station on the next corner. You have to walk downstairs and take the uptown train.
- Do I just take any train that comes along?
- No, you'd better take an express. Otherwise you'll be all day getting there. But I don't know which train you ought to take. I'm not too well acquainted with this West Side subway. You see, I live on the East Side and I always use the Lexington Avenue subway.
- I understand.
- In fact I'm almost a stranger in New York myself. I've only been here about six months. Maybe you really ought to ask someone else. I don't want to direct you wrong, But I'm pretty sure Columbia University is in the Bronx.
- Thank you very much, sir. (*To the next person passing by.*) I beg your pardon, sir, but could you tell me how to get to Columbia University?
- Sorry, friend. I'm from out of town myself.

- Thank you. (*Going up to a man standing outside of a small store.*) I beg your pardon. I'm trying to get to Columbia University. Can you tell me what subway or what bus I should take to get there?
- Columbia University? Let's see. That's uptown somewhere near Broadway. About 180 Street or maybe around 205 Street.
- How do I get there?
- Wait a minute. I'll find out. (*Goes into a small store, comes out after a few minutes.*) Columbia University is at 116 Street and Broadway. I knew it was somewhere up around that section. I've got a cousin who goes to school there.
- Should I take the subway?
- You can take the subway. You can also take the Broadway bus but... No, this bus only goes to 42-nd Street and then turns up Seventh Avenue. You could also walk over to Fifth Avenue bus. Still, there are so many different buses on Fifth Avenue you might get on the wrong one. Maybe you'd better take the subway after all.
- What train do I take? I ask for a train for the Bronx. Is that correct?
- The Bronx? The Bronx is way over on the East Side. You're going uptown on the West Side. You take any uptown train. But be careful. Some of those trains turn off at 96th Street and go over towards Harlem. You'd better ask the fellow in the change booth exactly what train to take. Just tell him you want to go to Columbia University.
- Thank you very much.

MRS BROWN BUYS FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

- What can I do for you today, Mrs Brown?

- I'd like two pounds of oranges to use in fruit salad. Pick me out nice oranges. The oranges you sold me last week were so green that I've still got half of them in the refrigerator.

- If you keep them in your refrigerator, they'll never get ripe. Leave them out where it's warmer and they'll soon ripen.

- I also want some vegetables. Give me a half peck of potatoes. Pick out small ones, please.

- We don't sell potatoes by the peck any more. We sell them by the pound. How many pounds do you want? About four or five pounds?

- All right. But can you send these things to me? I don't think I'll be able to carry so much.

- Don't worry about that.



- Then I may as well order a few more things while I'm at it. How is your cabbage today? Pick me out a solid head. Not too small and not too large. I could also use a couple of cucumbers if they're nice. Are they solid? May I see them?
- Here are the cucumbers. Help yourself. Pick out what you want.
- How are the tomatoes? I'd like about half a dozen. But be sure they're ripe and have no spoiled spots in them. The last ones you sold me were not good at all. I had to throw half of them away.

AN ELDERLY LADY TAKES A TAXI

- Taxi! Taxi! Will you help me with my bags, please?
- Certainly.
- I also have a trunk. Can I take it along with me? It's over there on the baggage platform.
- There is a charge for all trunks. It will cost you a dollar and a quarter. But you can take it with you. I'll strap it on the trunk rack in the rear.
- I suppose it will be perfectly safe there.
- Where are you going?
- I want to go to 435 Riverside Drive. And, driver, please drive very carefully. I'm a very nervous woman.
- Don't worry.
- This is the first time I have ever been in a taxi-cab in New York City. What is the fare to 435 Riverside Drive?
- It will cost you around a dollar and a half.
- You're quite sure it won't be any more?
- It may cost you ten or fifteen cents more. I can't tell exactly. But whatever it is, it will show on the meter.
- What is the meter?
- The meter is this metal box to my right. Whenever we start out with a passenger, we put the flag up and that starts the meter functioning. The meter registers the distance and shows the exact amount of the fare.
- You must excuse my ignorance, but this is also the first time I've been in New York City. We don't have taxis like this at home where I come from.
- Where do you come from?
- I come from a small town in Illinois that I am sure you never even heard of. We have only one taxi-cab in the whole town. And must you drive so fast? I'm sure you must be going at least forty miles an hour.
- When the lights are with me, I naturally have to take advantage of them. I can't hold up all the traffic.
- I'm sure that I could never drive a car in New York City. Doesn't it make you nervous to drive every day in so much traffic?
- No, Madam!
- Do you have many accidents?
- No, Madam.
- I do hope we don't have an accident on the way.

- (*A little exasperated.*) Listen, Lady? I don't want an accident any more than you do. I just got out of the hospital a week ago and I have no desire to go back.
- You were in hospital? You poor man! What was the matter? I suppose you were in a serious accident.
- No, it was a mental case.
- Good gracious!

MR CARTER BUYS A SUIT

- I'd like to see your men's suits.
- Right this way, please. What size do you wear?
- Size 37.
- Have you any particular style or colour in mind?
- I thought I'd like to try something in a grey flannel.
- Will you try this on for size, please? You're pretty tall. It may be that you need a long. This is a 37 regular. The sleeves are a little short, but we can lengthen them easily. How does that feel on you?
- Have you something a little darker in colour? This seems too light for winter wear.
- Certainly! I can show you something darker. Here is a darker grey. This is a beautiful piece of material imported from England. Would you like to try it on?
- The material is nice, but the coat seems a little too narrow in the shoulders. I don't think it fits me quite as well as the last one I had on.
- Try this next one. This suit has a different cut and may fit you better. I see that you prefer a coat that hangs full and has box lines rather than something which is more fitted.
- This colour still seems a little light to me. Haven't you anything darker? My wife gave a strict instruction to get a dark grey.
- That's about as dark as we have. I hardly think you'd want anything darker than that unless you want black. Black is an old man's colour.
- It just happens that I already have a light grey flannel suit at home now. It hangs in the closet and I never wear it. It's so light that I feel conspicuous in it. And my wife warned me when I bought it.



- But isn't it better to please yourself as regards the colour? You're the one who is going to have to wear the suit, not your wife. At least at our house I wear the coat and vest. I'm sure your wife isn't that strict with you.
- We get along very well. We have an understanding. I decide all the big and important things and she decides all the little things. How have you been doing?
- So far no big things have come up.

4. APPENDIX B

1. Guessing by abilities

Grammar focus: the modal meaning of *ability*, the modal verb *can*

Materials: none

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 10 minutes

Procedure:

1. Choose the name of an animal or a person well known to the class.
2. Tell all the students but one what / who it is.
3. The student who does not know has to guess with the help of hints suggested by the others based on what the subject *can* or *can't* do.
E.g.: It can climb trees.
It can carry its baby.
4. The guesser may also ask *can / can't questions*, but may not guess what the subject actually is until the students have given all their hints.
Variations: For homework the students describe a subject of their own choosing for you or for other students to guess.

2. What can you do with it?

Grammar focus: the modal meaning of *possibility*, the modal verbs *can, could, may*

Materials: none

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Ask one or two students to stand with their backs to the board. They are the guessers.
2. Write on the board the name of a well-known household object: for example, a box, a cup, or a box of matches.
3. Other students help the guessers to find out what the object is by suggesting things they *can, could* or *may* do with it. The students should use their imagination. That is why do not suggest the obvious use. For example, if the object is a pencil, they can say like this:
I can use it to dig holes.
I could scratch my head with it.

3. Desert Island Equipment

Grammar focus: the modal meaning of *possibility*, the modal verbs *can, could, may*

Materials: Worksheet A

Dynamic: groups

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut up Worksheet A into cards.
2. Divide the students into groups and give each group a pile of pictures denoting different objects.

3. Tell the students they are stranded on a desert island. They are to decide which of the depicted objects they may keep giving a convincing explanation of how they *can*, *could* or *might* use them in the desert island situation. For example, a student who picks up a picture of a shirt can suggest, ‘*We could use it as a flag to signal to ships.*’
4. The students themselves decide which uses are legitimate and which are not.
5. The activity may be also presented as a competition, though the challenge of finding uses is often motivating enough in itself
At the end of the game the groups can be asked to decide what the most original ideas they have heard or tell the class what they can do in general as a result of having all this equipment.

4. False Promises

Grammar promise: the modal meaning of promise, the modal verbs *will*, *shall*

Materials: none

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

Ask the students to think about 10 false promises each that they have ever made.

E.g. You shall have everything you want.

I will love you till the end of my life.

5. Job Skills

Grammar focus: the modal meaning of *external obligation*, the modal verb *to have to*

Materials: Worksheet B

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut up Worksheet B into slips.
2. Give a slip to each student.
3. Tell the students not to let anyone else know what is written on their slips.
4. The students are to discover which groupmate has which occupation by asking questions about the qualifications and skills necessary for that job.

Typical questions:

Do you have to have strong calf muscles for your job?

Do you need to be athletic?

Do you have to read music for your profession?

Do you have to change your appearance for your job?

5. No direct questions such as ‘*Are you a telephone operator?*’ are allowed.
6. When time is called, the student who has correctly identified the professions of the largest number of classmates wins.

6. Because of it ...

Grammar focus: the modal meaning of failure to perform a function, the modal verb *will*

Materials: none

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 10 minutes

Procedure:

Ask the students to think about 5 situations each when an object refused to perform its functions and the consequences it led to.

E.g.: Yesterday my mother's hairdryer wouldn't work, so she came late to work and her boss was very angry.

7. Modal Symbols

Grammar focus: the modal meanings of *permission, prohibition, order*, the modal verbs *can, may, must, to be to*

Materials: Worksheet C

Dynamic: groups

Time: 25 minutes

Procedure:

1. Split the class into groups.
2. Give each group a copy of Worksheet C.
3. Ask the students to tell you or write down what the symbols mean using *can, may, must, to be to*. Some of the symbols are well-known, some are less obvious. If the students come across difficulties, encourage them to guess.
4. Then you can either select with the class the one which is the most original, entertaining or convincing.
5. Ask the class to suggest warnings and suggestions that could be appropriate for their university and to devise symbols for them.

Keys to meanings (not exemplifying any specific grammatical form)

1. Do not drink the water.
2. Dogs allowed.
3. Pass either side.
4. No horse-drawn vehicles.
5. Maximum speed.
6. Blood donors.
7. No right turn.
8. Keep frozen.
9. Do not dry clean.
10. Parking / waiting.
11. No left turn.
12. Poison.
13. Smoking permitted.
14. Telephone.
15. Dry in shade.
16. Camping site.
17. Stairs, up or down.
18. Snow chains obligatory.
19. Pedestrian crossing.
20. Give way.
21. No stopping.
22. Horn prohibited.
23. Trucks prohibited.

24. Moving straight is prohibited.
25. No shopping cart.
26. No vehicle carrying explosives.
27. Elderly people crossing.
28. Migratory toads crossing.
29. Do not bleach.
30. Slow down.
31. No open flame.
32. No pedestrian crossing.

8. Advice for a novice

Grammar focus: the modal meanings of *advice* and *instruction*, the modal verbs *should, ought to, must, to be to*

Materials: none

Dynamic: whole class

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Ask the students to write down any advice they would give a student or a teacher entering the university for the first time.
*E.g.: You must come to work on time.
You should be very polite and respectful towards all the teachers.*
2. List the suggestions on the board and decide with the students which are the most important.

9. Dilemmas

Grammar focus: the modal meanings of *advice, instruction, criticism*, the modal verbs *should, ought to, must, to be to*

Materials: Worksheet D

Dynamic: groups

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut up Worksheet D into cards.
2. Ask the students to role-play the situations groups: one of them is the person with the problem, the other members of the group are counselors.
3. The groups describe the conclusions they have reached orally or in the written form.

10. Interview Blunders

Grammar focus: the modal meanings of *criticism* and *reproach*, the modal verbs *should, ought to*.

Materials: information found in the Internet

Dynamic: pairs

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure:

1. Ask the students prepare for this activity beforehand. Explain that it is always very important to avoid blunders (unnecessary mistakes) in an

interview. Together with their partners they do a search on interview blunders at home.

2. In class they role-play interviews in which the person interviewed makes some of these blunders.
3. After the presentation of the dialogues, the blunders are discussed with the whole class.

E.g. He shouldn't have talked so much.

He ought to have let the interviewer ask more questions.

She shouldn't have said bad things about her previous employer.

She might have just said, 'I'm ready to take on more responsibility now.'

11. Being polite

Grammar focus: the modal meaning of *polite request* and *suggestion*, the modal verbs *could, would, shall*

Materials: Worksheet E

Dynamic: pairs

Time: 15 minutes

Procedure:

1. Discuss briefly the importance of the forms of courtesy in an English-language culture and in Ukraine. Then present a brief transaction in abrupt, direct commands / questions comments.

E.g.: A: Hey, you! Open this door!

B: It's locked. Want me to get the key?

A: Yeah. Get it. Fast.

2. Discuss how it could be made more polite.

E.g.: A: Excuse me, would you open this door?

B: I'm afraid it's locked. Shall I get the key?

A: Please, if you wouldn't mind, as quickly as you can.

3. Ask the students to work in pairs and give each pair a situation from Worksheet E involving getting someone to do something.
4. The students make up dialogues which they perform to the rest of the class.

12. Royal behaviour

Grammar focus: the modal meanings of *strong doubt, supposition, near certainty*, the modal verbs *can, could, may, might, must*

Materials: Worksheet F

Dynamic: groups

Time: 25 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut up Worksheet F into cards.
2. Divide the students into groups.
3. Give several cards to each group.
4. Tell the students that they are going to speculate about unusual behaviour and events. All the statements they will be presented with are about rulers of the past.

5. Tell the students that if they are confident about their speculations, they may express themselves using *must have*, *can't have*, *couldn't have*.
E.g. He must have suffered from headaches.
If the students are less confident about their speculations, they may express themselves using *could have* / *may have* / *might have*.
E.g. He might have suffered from headaches.
6. Ask the students which opinion they thought was the strangest / the least believable / the funniest.

Key:

King Pepi: This was in order to keep the flies away.

King John: He suffered from sea-sickness.

James: They forgot to paint him / wanted to paint him after his death.

Louis: He hated washing.

Victoria: She was afraid of dropping the children.

Luis: He died / was killed in battle.

Ferdinand: He didn't want his picture to be stamped.

George: He was always afraid of being late.

Catherine: She discovered she had dandruff.

Juana: She promised they would never be apart.

Ludwig II: He did it for good luck. He believed a peasant a day kept the doctors away.

Edward VI: Nobody was allowed to smack the king.

Philippe: His mother wanted to have a girl.

Shih Huang Ti: He was afraid of assassination.

Mithridates: He wanted to be immune in case someone tried to poison him.

Jan Zizka: He wanted it to be played in future battles.

13. The Maze of Terror

Grammar focus: the modal meanings of *strong doubt*, *supposition*, *near certainty*, *unreal possibility*, the modal verbs *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*

Materials: Worksheet G

Dynamic: groups

Time: 35 minutes

Procedure:

1. Cut up Worksheet G into cards.
2. Explain that the students are going to work in groups. They are on holiday in the USA. The aim of the game is to get out of the maze by finding somewhere to spend the night.
3. Give each group Card 1 and explain that every time they see a question in capitals, they must make deductions about the situation using modal verbs. For Card 1 the students may say, '*The owner might have gone away (There can't be any tourists visiting this area).*'
4. The students decide among themselves which card they want next.
5. The students continue through the maze making deductions from the prompts and discussing the options at the bottom of each card.
6. The teacher moves around the room giving out cards. Make sure that you keep the cards for each group separate.
7. When a group reaches the end of the maze, ask them to go through the cards again in order. Encourage them to evaluate their own decisions. Discuss the options they didn't take using *could have done*, *might have done*.
8. Groups report back to the whole class.

14. Why won't they wait?

Grammar focus: various modal meanings

Materials: Worksheets H, I

Dynamic: pairs

Time: 20 minutes

Procedure:

1. Ask the students to work in pairs to complete the story.
2. Give a copy of Worksheet H to student A in each pair and a copy of Worksheet I to student B in each pair.
3. Explain that the students are going to read a version of the same story. Each version is missing some information. The task is to ask your partner different questions to get the missing information.
4. Student A reads the story, asks questions and fills in the missing information, then answers Student B's questions.

E.g. A: Where were they supposed to stay?

B: They were supposed to stay at the Grand State Hotel. What should they have got?

A: They should have got a confirmation number.

5. WORKSHEETS

Worksheet A





Worksheet B

airline pilot	plastic surgeon
ballet dancer	wrestler
aerobics instructor	trumpet player
driving instructor	basketball coach
animal trainer	truck driver
kindergarten teacher	funeral director
auto mechanic	nurse
ice-cream taste tester	landscape architect
race car driver	actor
telephone operator	juggler
novelist	pastry chef
bank robber	caterer

Worksheet C



Worksheet D

Your car has got a puncture. You have just discovered that the spare tyre is flat. You are alone on a lonely road. Night is falling. Your mobile phone is out of charge.

You have noticed your best friend cheating in an end-of-term exam. A lot of kids cheat, but you and your friend have always been against it, up to now.

Your parents prefer your younger brother to you. They buy him more things and generally discriminate in his favour. If you protest, they get angry.

Your boyfriend / girlfriend said he or she could not come out with you this evening because of work, but you've just seen him or her coming out of a cinema hand in hand with another girl / boy.

You and your friends are mountain-climbing. You have been caught in a sudden thick fog and are lost.

Your mother has had a stroke and is semi-paralyzed. She hates the idea of going into an institution but needs constant care. You cannot afford a nurse and do not want to give up your job.

Someone close to you of your age has got a fatal disease. The doctors say there is no hope. She has asked you to help her end her life now.

You have been offered a well-paid job by a rich employer and badly need the money. But people have told you that his business is dishonest.

You tried using an illegal drug for the first time at a party a year ago, hated it and haven't touched the stuff since. But someone who saw you at the party threatens to tell the police if you don't pay them off.

A friend while driving you in his car hit someone crossing the road and knocked them down. You told him to stop. He said the person wasn't badly hurt and drove on.

You felt really ill last night and rang your boss. He was very nice and told you to take the day off. Today you got up late and now at 10 a.m. feel perfectly well.

You have put on a lot of weight, none of your clothes fit. Your doctor says you must diet. But you feel OK and enjoy your food. Also you have to eat out a lot in your job.

Worksheet E

Getting someone to lend you some money	Getting a noisy neighbour to be quiet
Selling flags for charity	Helping a blind person to cross the road
Getting something to eat in a restaurant	Asking the way
Asking someone to give back something they've taken	Hitching a lift
Asking someone to go out with you	Booking a room in a hotel.
Getting help with lifting something heavy	Wanting the waiter to refill your coffee cup

Worksheet F

King Pepi II of ancient Egypt always kept slaves around him who were covered in honey.	Catherine The Great of Russia (reigned 1762-1796) imprisoned her hairdresser in an iron cage for three years.
King John (reigned 1199-1216) employed someone to hold his head (the royal head holder) whenever he went to sea.	Queen Juana of Spain (reigned 1504-1506) always took her dead husband with her in a coffin when she travelled.
James, Duke of Monmouth (1649-1685) who was beheaded after he tried to become king had his head sewn back on after his death.	Ludwig II of Bavaria (reigned 1864-1886) used to shoot a peasant each morning from his bedroom window. Unknown to him the gun was loaded with blank bullets and the peasant pretended to die.
Louis XIV of France (reigned 1643-1715) only took three baths in the whole of his adult life.	As a boy King Edward VI (reigned 1547-1553) had a friend who was smacked whenever the king was naughty.
In her later years, whenever Queen Victoria (reigned 1837-1901) posed for a photograph holding one of her grandchildren, one of her servants hid beneath her skirt.	Philippe, Duke of Orleans (1640-1701) had to wear dresses and play with dolls until he was 12 years old.
Crown Prince Luis Filipe of Portugal was king of Portugal for about 20 minutes.	Shih Huang Ti (Qin dynasty) (reigned 221-210 BC) slept in a different palace each night.
King Ferdinand of Sicily (reigned 1830-1859) would not allow stamps to be stamped by the post office.	King Mithridates VI of Pontus in Asia Minor took small doses of poison each day.
George V (reigned 1910-1936) kept hundreds of clocks in his house at Sandringham, all of them exactly 30 minutes fast.	General Jan Zizka of Bohemia (c. 1358-1424) ordered the skin to be removed from his body after his death and used in making a drum.

Worksheet G

Card 1

You are on holiday in the southern states of the USA. You're driving through a very remote area late at night and are completely lost! You are looking for somewhere to stay, but have only seen one hotel which was locked up. **(WHY?)** You have \$200 in cash and are tired and hungry. Finally, you come to a junction in the middle of nowhere.

Do you:

- turn left? **(Card 2)**
- turn right? **(Card 3)**

Card 2

Five miles further on you see a big hotel on your left. It's open! You stop and go inside, but the receptionist tells you the hotel is fully booked. A coachload of tourists have reserved all the rooms. However, it's very late and they still haven't arrived. **(WHY NOT?)**

Do you:

- go back to the junction and turn right? **(Card 3)**
- continue along the road? **(Card 4)**
- try to bribe the receptionist to give you a room? **(Card 5)**

Card 3

You drive for ten minutes, then see an old hotel down a narrow turning. There are a lot of cars in the car park, but you can't see any lights on in the bedrooms. **(WHY NOT?)**

The receptionist offers you a room for \$85.

Do you:

- take the room? **(Card 6)**
- get back in the car and continue driving? **(Card 7)**

Card 4

You drive a bit further, but come to a sign in the middle of the road that says ROAD CLOSED – EXTREME DANGER! **(WHY?)**

Do you:

- go back to the junction and turn right? **(Card 3)**
- go back to the hotel and try to bribe the receptionist to give you a room? **(Card 5)**

Card 5

The receptionist takes your bribe and gives you the key to room 101. When you unlock the door, you see that the room is full of boxes of cigarettes – thousands of them! **(WHY?)** You go back to the receptionist to complain, but he pulls out a gun and tells you to get out.

Do you:

- go back to the junction and turn right? **(Card 3)**
- get back in the car and continue along the road? **(Card 4)**
-

Card 6

You leave your bags in the room and go to the restaurant – you are very hungry! There are no other guests in the restaurant **(WHY NOT?)** You order some food and the waiter offers you free wine with your meal. The atmosphere in the empty restaurant is making you feel a little nervous.

Do you:

- wait for your meal to arrive? **(Card 8)**
- go back to your room without eating? **(Card 9)**

Card 7

You drive for a while and come to a nice-looking motel. Sitting at reception is a man wearing an old-fashioned army uniform. **(WHY?)** There are lots of candles everywhere and none of the lights are on. **(WHY NOT?)** He tells you there's only one room free. It costs \$80.

Do you:

- take the room? **(Card 12)**
- continue driving **(Card 13)**

Card 8

Your meal arrives along with two large glasses of red wine. You start eating, but the meat you ordered tastes terrible. **(WHY?)** Also the wine doesn't taste like any wine you've ever tasted.

Do you:

- leave the food and go up to your room? **(Card 9)**
- complain to the waiter? **(Card 10)**

Card 9

You are now back in your room. You get undressed and try to go to sleep. However, in the next room you hear a woman scream and then a very loud noise.

(WHAT'S HAPPENED?)

Do you:

- go and see what's going on next door? **(Card 11)**
- get back in your car and drive away? **(Card 7)**

Card 10

You make a complaint and are taken to see the chef. In the kitchen you notice a human finger on the floor. There's also a bag of toes under the table! **(WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING?)** You run out of the building chased by the chef waving a large knife! You get in your car and drive away.

Do you:

- go back to the junction and turn left? **(Card 2)**
- continue driving along the road you are on? **(Card 7)**

Card 11

You go into the room next door and see a woman lying on the bed. She isn't moving. There's a man standing next to her wearing a tall white hat. **(WHO IS HE? WHAT'S HAPPENED?)** You turn and run out of the building chased by the man. You get in your car just in time.

Do you:

- go back to the junction and turn left? **(Card 2)**
- continue driving along the road you're on **(Card 7)**

Card 12

You go into the room, light the candles and look around. The room seems very clean and comfortable. You are just about to go to bed when a woman starts banging loudly on your door and asking you to help her. **(WHY?)**

Do you:

- open the door? **(Card 14)**
- pretend you can't hear her and hope she goes away? **(Card 15)**

Card 13

You continue driving and see an old man sitting at the side of the road. You get out of the car to ask if he knows a hotel nearby. His clothes are torn and his head is bleeding. He looks very frightened. **(WHY?)**

Do you:

- try and help him? **(Card 20)**
- get back in the car and leave? **(Card 22)**

Card 14

You open the door and let her in. She tells you her name is Sally and her boyfriend is looking for her. If he finds her, he's going to kill her! **(WHY?)** She wants you to drive her away from the motel immediately.

Do you:

- tell her to go away? **(Card 16)**
- help her by driving her away from the motel? **(Card 17)**

Card 15

She kicks down your door and comes in anyway! She tells you her name is Sally and her boyfriend is looking for her. If he finds her, he's going to kill her! **(WHY?)** She wants you to drive her away from the motel immediately.

Do you:

- tell her to go away? **(Card 16)**
- help her by driving her away from the motel? **(Card 17)**

Card 16

Sally pulls out a gun and tells you to get in your car – now! This time you don't argue! You drive for half an hour, then she tells you to stop. She gives you \$1,000, then runs off. **(WHERE DID SHE GET THE MONEY FROM?)** By now you're extremely tired.

Do you:

- go back to the motel? **(Card 18)**
- continue driving? **(Card 13)**
- go to sleep in the car? **(Card 19)**

Card 17

You get in the car and drive off with Sally in the back seat. You continue driving for half an hour, then she tells you to stop the car. She gives you \$1,000, then runs off. (**WHERE DID SHE GET THE MONEY FROM?**) By now you're extremely tired.

Do you:

- go back to the motel? (**Card 18**)
- continue driving? (**Card 13**)
- go to sleep in the car? (**Card 19**)

Card 19

You go to sleep in the car, but then a loud noise and a bright light wake you up. When the light disappears, there is an old man standing in front of your car and looking confused and frightened. (**WHAT'S HAPPENED TO HIM?**) He knocks on your window.

Do you:

- try to help him? (**Card 20**)
- drive off immediately? (**Card 13**)

Card 21

You drive off with the man in the back seat. He says he used to work for the government, but he can't tell you what he did. (**WHY NOT?**) When you get to the next town, he invites you to stay in his house. He says there are no hotels in town.

Do you:

- accept his offer and stay with him? (**Card 23**)
- look around the town yourself? (**Card 24**)

Card 23

You drive up to his house and you have to climb in through the window. (**WHY?**) You're extremely tired, so he shows you to your bedroom. You get lost and open the wrong door. The room is full of guns and other weapons! (**WHY?**)

Do you:

- drive away from the house immediately? (**Card 24**)
- go back to your room and go to sleep? (**Card 25**)

Card 18

You go back to the motel, but the door to your room is locked from the inside. (**WHY?**) You can't find the man in the army uniform anywhere. (**WHERE HAS HE GONE?**)

Do you:

- continue driving? (**Card 13**)
- go to sleep in the car (**Card 19**)

Card 20

The old man says he's been on an alien spaceship for three days. (**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**) He also says he lives in the next town and if you give him a lift, you can stay the night in his house.

Do you:

- give him a lift? (**Card 21**)
- leave him there and drive off? (**Card 22**)

Card 22

Before you can leave, he collapses, so you carry him to your car. He says he used to work for the government, but he can't tell you what he did. (**WHY NOT?**) When you arrive at the town, he invites you to stay in his house. He says there are no hotels in the town.

Do you:

- accept his offer and stay with him? (**Card 23**)
- look around the town yourself? (**Card 24**)

Card 24

You drive round the town and discover that there is a hotel. The receptionist is wearing a Mickey Mouse costume! (**WHY?**) The hotel looks very luxurious, but the rooms only cost \$100.

Do you:

- stay in the hotel? (**Card 26**)
- continue driving? (**Card 27**)

Card 25

While you are asleep, the army surround the house. You are arrested for terrorism. The man used to work for the FBI, but is now fighting against the American government. You spend the next three weeks in prison trying to convince everyone that you're innocent! You have reached the end of the maze.

Now go back through the cards and discuss with your partner(s) the decisions you made.

Card 27

You drive out of the town and see an old man hitch-hiking at the side of the road. He looks very dirty and untidy. He's standing next to two large suitcases. (HOW LONG HAS HE BEEN TRAVELLING?)

Do you:

- give him a lift? (**Card 29**)
- keep driving? (**Card 30**)

Card 29

You give the old man a lift to his house. It's the biggest house you've ever seen! The old man tells you he's a millionaire and because you've been so kind to him, he invites you in. You spend the rest of the holiday as his guest and have the time of your life! You have reached the end of the maze.

Now go back through the cards and discuss with your partner(s) the decisions you made.

Card 26

You go into your room. It's beautiful! You are just about to go to bed when you open a cupboard to get an extra pillow. Inside is a man – and he's dead! (**WHEN DID HE DIE?**)

Do you:

- close the cupboard and go to sleep? (**Card 28**)
- leave the hotel quietly and get back in your car? (**Card 27**)

Card 28

In the middle of the night the police arrive and search the room. They find the body and arrest you on suspicion of murder! You are taken to the police station and spend two nights in the cells before you can prove your innocence. You have reached the end of the maze.

Now go back through the cards and discuss with your partner(s) the decisions you made.

Card 30

20 minutes later you run out of petrol! You are a long way from the nearest town and it's 3 a.m. you decide to go to sleep in the car and have a very cold and uncomfortable night. In the morning you have to walk for three hours to find some petrol! You have reached the end of the maze.

Now go back through the cards and discuss with your partner(s) the decisions you made.

Worksheet H

A married couple was travelling in Europe and had just entered a new country. They had been having a wonderful time, but now everything was going wrong. The first problem was finding accommodations. They were supposed to stay at _____, but when they got up to the hotel, there was no record of their reservation. The wife said they should have got a confirmation number. They hadn't, unfortunately, so they had to spend the night _____. The next day they finally found a room at a hotel far from the centre of town. There were two rooms available: a large one and a tiny one. Since they were on a tight budget, they decided they had better take the tiny one. The second problem was communication. They were starving after spending hours looking for accommodations, so they went into a restaurant. A waiter brought them a menu, but they couldn't understand it. The husband said they should have _____. They hadn't done that, though, so they didn't know what to order.

Time passed. Other people were being served, but they weren't. They decided they had to do something. But what? They noticed that a boy about 11 years old seemed to be listening to their conversation. Soon the boy came over to their table. 'Excuse me,' he said. 'You have to _____. Then they'll take your order.' The husband and wife were both astonished but grateful. The wife said, 'You speak our language very well. Did you study it somewhere?'; The boy said, 'I lived in Australia for three years. I learned English there.' He asked, 'Shall I help you order? I can translate the menu.'

When they got back home, their friends asked them what they liked best about the trip. The wife said, 'Well, the best part was visiting that country where everything went wrong. At some point everybody should _____. You don't have to be miserable, but you need a challenge. That's when you learn things. Maybe that's what people mean when they say travel is broadening.'

Worksheet I

A married couple was travelling in Europe and had just entered a new country. They had been having a wonderful time, but now everything was going wrong. The first problem was finding accommodations. They were supposed to stay at the Grand State Hotel, but when they got up to the hotel, there was no record of their reservation. The wife said they should have got _____. They hadn't, unfortunately, so they had to spend the night at the train station. The next day they finally found a room at a hotel far from the centre of town. There were two rooms available: a large one and a tiny one. Since they were on a tight budget, they decided they had better _____. The second problem was communication. They were starving after spending hours looking for accommodations, so they went into a restaurant. A waiter brought them a menu, but they couldn't understand it. The husband said they should have brought along a phrase book. They hadn't done that, though, so they didn't know what to order.

Time passed. Other people were being served, but they weren't. They decided they _____. But what? They noticed that a boy about 11 years old seemed to be listening to their conversation. Soon the boy came over to their table. 'Excuse me,' he said. 'You have to _____. Then they'll take your order.' The husband and wife were both astonished but grateful. The wife said, 'You speak our language very well. Did you study it somewhere?' The boy said, 'I lived in Australia for three years. I learned English there.' He asked, '_____ I can translate the menu.'

When they got back home, their friends asked them what they liked best about the trip. The wife said, 'Well, the best part was visiting that country where everything went wrong. At some point everybody should _____. You don't have to _____, but you need a challenge. That's when you learn things. Maybe that's what people mean when they say travel is broadening.'

6. KEYS

PRIMARY MEANINGS

Ability / Unreal ability / Possibility / Unreal possibility

Task 1.

1. Де козак, там і слава. / Козак не боїться ні тучі, ні грому, ні хмари, ні чвари.
2. Всім не догодиш.
3. Не все котові Масниця, буде й Великий пост.
4. Бережи честь з молоду, а здоров'я змолоду.
5. Нове вино в старі міхи не наллєш. Двічі в річку не ввійдєш.
6. Себе не перескочиш.
7. Вовка боятися – в ліс не ходити. / Очі бояться, а руки роблять.
8. Материнським словом Бог править. / Материна молитва з дна моря рятує. / На сонці тепло, а біля рідної матері добре. / Біля рідної матки добре дитятку.
9. Можна привести коня до річки, але не можна змусити його напитись.
10. З черевика каші не звариш.
11. Любові не можна ні купити, ні продати.
12. Любов – зла, з розуму звела.
13. Ви не можете отримати кров з каменю.
14. По одежі зустрічають, а по розуму проводжають.
15. Не хлібом єдиним живе людина.
16. Відстанєш годиною – не здоженєш родиною. / Що маєш завтра зробити, то зроби сьогодні, а що маєш з'їсти нині, то лиши на завтра.

Task 2.

1. can't reach
2. can hear
3. can't open
4. haven't been able to take
5. can't come
6. to be able to use
- 7 can't swim
8. haven't been able to sleep

Task 3.

1. could have done
2. was able to put / get
3. have been able to bring
4. could have been
5. have been able to hold
6. could refute / am able to refute
7. was / have been able to introduce

Task 4.

1. I could not have been more thrilled when I heard about your engagement.
- 2 Twenty years ago I could/might have bought that apartment for \$30,000.
- 3 We could issue the tickets today if you gave us your credit card number.
4. The service in British restaurants can be quite surly.
5. Unfortunately, you can't grow bananas in the British climate.
6. We can now predict hurricanes quite accurately thanks to satellite technology.
7. My sister could/might be a huge star with a little bit of luck.
8. I couldn't/could never live in a house without a garden.

Task 5.

1. Ця сума може бути конвертована в будь-якому банку. – *Possibility (after to be to the passive form is used)*
2. Його ніде не було видно. – *Possibility (after to be to the passive form is used)*
3. Якщо ти проникнув би на цей сервер, це було б злочином.
4. Ці речі можуть бути загальноприйняті в країнах Далекого Сходу. – *Possibility (after to be to the passive form is used)*
5. Якщо я його побачив би, я обговорив би з ним це. – *Unreal possibility in conditional clauses*
6. Я виглянув у вікно, але нічого не було видно. – *Possibility (after to be to the passive form is used)*
7. Якби він прийшов ще раз, я не став би його приймати. – *Unreal possibility in conditional clauses*
8. Нічого не можна було зробити в тих обставинах. – *Possibility (after to be to the passive form is used)*
9. Де можна знайти цю книгу? – *Possibility (after to be to the passive form is used)*
10. Якщо технологія стала би доступною, ми змогли би розширити бізнес. – *Unreal possibility in conditional clauses*

Internal obligation / External obligation / Absence of external obligation

Task 6.

1. X
2. V
3. V
4. X
5. X
6. X
7. X
8. V
9. X
10. V
11. X
12. X

Task 7.

1. should / ought to
2. must
3. should / ought to
4. must
5. must
6. should / ought to
7. must
8. must
9. should / ought to
10. should / ought to
11. must

Task 8.

1. Does Mr Bucket have to support his elderly parents?
Mr Bucket does not have to support his elderly parents.
2. Will we have to admit that she is right?
We will not have to admit that she is right.
3. Did they have to turn to a private detective?
They did not have to turn to a private detective.
4. Does Michael have to read a lot for tomorrow's exam?
Michael does not have to read a lot for tomorrow's exam.
5. Do these contracts have to be filed?
These contracts do not have to be filed.
6. Will they have to do it whether they like it or not?
Whether they like it or not they will not have to do it.
7. Does everybody have to be very careful with this device?
Everybody has not to be very careful with this device.
8. Did she have to study hard last semester?
She did not have to study hard last semester.
9. Will I have to go out and greet the guests?
I will not have to go out and greet the guests.
10. Do I have again to have tinned food for dinner?
Again I do not have to have tinned food for dinner.

Task 9.

1. had to
2. had to
3. has to
4. has to
5. had to
6. have to / will have to
7. would have to
8. would have to
9. had to
10. would have had to

11. am having to
12. would have had to
13. will have to
14. have to
15. Does _____ have to / Did _____ have to

Task 10.

1. have to
2. have to
3. must
4. have to
5. must
6. have to
7. must
8. have to

Task 11.

1. having to go, 2. have had to cut, 3. must introduce, 4. had to climb / get in,
5. will have to retire, 6. would have to be, 7. would have had to work, 8. must be / must be sitting, will have to be deducted 9. am having to spend

Prearranged obligation / Something unavoidable, destined to happen

Task 12.

1. Все її майно повинно було бути розділене між дітьми її брата і дітей її сестри.
– *Prearranged obligation*
2. Зберіться, найкраще ще попереду. – *Something unavoidable, destined to happen*
3. Я думав, що ми прощаємося назавжди, але нам судилося ще зустрітися, через багато років, при дуже дивних обставинах. – *Something unavoidable, destined to happen.*
4. Вони повинні були приготувати піцу, але клієнт змінив своє замовлення. –
Prearranged obligation
5. Але куди ж ми підемо? Що має статися з нами? – *Something unavoidable, destined to happen*
6. Пан Білл Хейнс, який повинен був зробити промову на мітингу, не прийшов.
– *Prearranged obligation*
7. Він повинен приїхати завтра? – *Prearranged obligation*
8. Йому судилося стати моїм вчителем та другом впродовж багатьох наступних років. – *Something unavoidable, destined to happen*

Task 13.

1. They were to have gone on a picnic on Saturday, but they didn't because it was raining.
2. Nancy was to have gone to the dentist that day, but she didn't because she was detained at the office.
3. They were to have asked Roger for dinner, but they didn't because he left the town.

4. I was to have taken part in the competition, but I didn't because I sprained my ankle.
5. They were to have gone to the country by car, but they didn't because the car broke down.
6. They were to have got to Detroit by the evening, but they didn't because they had little petrol left.
7. Professor Simpson was to have given us a lecture on French literature yesterday, but he didn't because he was busy at the university.
8. The tourists were to have visited the picture gallery last Thursday, but they didn't because. It was closed.
9. We were to have spent the summer at the seaside, but we didn't because we were not able to book accommodation in a hotel.
10. He was to have seen me at six, but he didn't because he had an important meeting.

Task 14.

1. What am I to say to that?
2. We were to have waited for them at the airport but they decided to pick us up at the bus station.
3. Am I to understand that the fault is all mine?
4. How many times am I to tell you that you spoil your child?
5. How was I to know that I was going to meet him at your place?
6. He was to live a long and happy life.
7. I am to fly direct to Rome.
8. The journalist was to have arrived at the conference, but he was asked to take an interview with the Prime Minister instead.

Promise / Warning / Threat

Task 15.

1. Це проти закону! Мій чоловік буде скаржитися у міську раду. – Threat
2. Я буду чекати на тебе тисячу літ, поки ти знову не будиш поруч зі мною! – Promise
3. Я проводжу вас додому, не турбуйтеся про це. – Promise
4. Ви будите голодувати. Завжди. – Threat
5. Це розумний менеджер - і корисний – ось побачите. – Promise
6. Ви одужаєте за декількох тижнів. – Promise
7. – Шукайте і ви знайдете. – Добре, я спробую. – Promise
8. Я більше не прийматиму від тебе 'Я люблю тебе'. – Warning
9. Поживи зі мною, і ти пізнаєш мене. – Promise
10. Якщо ви думаєте, що мова важка, вона і буде для вас важкою. – Warning
11. Він твій ворог, і ти зустрічатимеш його всюди. – Threat

Volition (intention)

Task 18.

In all the sentences will expresses the meaning of volition, intention.

1. Це я – та, хто не відмовляється виходити за нього заміж. Я все ж вийду за нього заміж.
2. Я завжди буду знати, що я хочу знати.
3. Вона не сказала їм, щоб відправили мене геть, вона хотіла поговорити зі мною.
4. Я хочу побачити його знову, я турбуюся, що він може голодувати.
5. Я буду жити багато днів після того, як ти помреш.
6. Мені хотілося суперечити вам тоді.
7. Ми розпочнемо з чотирнадцяти сторінки.
8. Я не скажу, що ми розчарувалися, але хочу сказати, що ми засмучені.
9. Ми прийнемо його, якщо він буде такий добрий почекаючи кілька хвилин.
10. Він прагнув продовжувати свою творчість, це був єдиний шлях, який він знав.

Task 19.

1. I will keep to the point.
2. I will get them ready.
3. I will be home for supper.
4. I will accept money from him.
5. I will break the engagement.
6. I will go out in the afternoon to the party.
7. I will speak to him.

Offer

Task 21.

1. I will wash up in a moment.
2. I will help the children to dress up right now.
3. I will clean up the bedroom after having my lunch.
4. I will write this letter in a minute.
5. I will call my sister right now.
6. I will correct the mistakes in this article in half an hour.
7. I will help you to cook the meal right now.

Refusal to perform an action

Task 22.

1. Вона не говорить. Вона лежить на спині досить тихо. Вона не рухається протягом декількох годин.
2. Я не хочу її бачити. Ніщо не змусить мене побачитись з нею.
3. Ні, спасибі, я не хочу більше чаю.

4. Тоді я зовсім не хотів завдавати їй болю.
5. О, я не бажав дратувати тебе в тій ситуації.
6. Я не хочу йти далі, поки ти мене не слухаєш.
7. Ми не хотіли звинувачувати його, що б він робив.
8. Я не бажаю йти до школи або братися за безглузду роботу.
9. Вона не хотіла терпіти всілякі дурниці.
10. Я так ненавиджу метушливість. Я не хочу її терпіти.

Task 23.

1. She will not agree with anybody.
2. This child will not drink milk.
3. The man will not talk with anybody.
4. The boy will not do his homework.
5. The taxi-driver will not stop.
6. The old lady will not answer my questions.
7. The boy would not go to bed.
8. Tom would not eat the tomato soup.
9. Charles would not write them a letter.
10. She would not do what I asked her.
11. The girl would not tell us why she was crying.
12. Eliza would not say anything.

Task 24.

1. would not take her to the dance
2. would not pay her
3. would not give me more money
4. will not tell you what happened
5. will not sell them my car
6. would not see the doctor
7. would not open his month
8. will not marry him
9. would not resign
10. would not surrender
11. would not give me a lift to town

Failure to perform a function (with lifeless things)

Task 26.

1. The door will not open.
2. My bag will not close.
3. Your pen will not write.
4. The car will not start.
5. The machine will not work.
6. The traffic lights will not change.
7. The stamp would not stick to the paper.
8. The doll would not close its eyes.

9. The bell would not ring.
10. The drawer would not open.
11. The radio set would not work.

Task 28.

1. The window won't open.
2. The computer won't print.
3. The door won't shut.
4. The tap won't turn off.
5. The video won't play (properly).
6. The car won't start.
7. The cork won't come out.

Habitual, repeated actions

Task 29.

1. eels
2. rhinoceroses
3. Cats
4. Pigeons
5. Whales
6. bees

*All the sentences illustrate **will** and **would** expressing habitual, repeated actions.*

Task 30.

1. will talk
2. would argue
3. will ask
4. will call
5. would behave
6. will eat
7. would arrive
8. will shout
9. would lose
10. will start

Task 31.

1. will spend a whole evening
2. would phone him when
3. will leave work early
4. would arrive
5. will cook the food for so long
6. will wait for his friend
7. would visit
8. would know about our attacks

9. would go for a walk
10. will sit staring

Task 32.

1. solved
2. would get
3. worked
4. wanted
5. would spend
6. will wear
7. would stand up
8. would call out
9. returned
10. will have
11. invited

Task 33.

1. would / used to
2. would / used to
3. used to
4. would / used to
5. would / used to
6. would / used to
7. used to
8. used to
9. would / used to
10. used to

General truth and facts

Task 34.

- 1 F
- 2 A
- 3 D
- 4 B
- 5 G
- 6 H
- 7 E
- 8 C

Internal necessity / Lack of internal necessity (on a particular occasion)

Task 36.

1. needn't leave
2. needn't come
3. needn't walk

4. needn't ask
5. needn't tell
6. needn't explain

Task 37.

1. don't need to
2. needn't
3. don't need to
4. needn't
5. needn't
6. needn't / don't need to
7. don't need to
8. needn't
9. needn't
10. don't need to

Absence of necessity with a performed but unnecessary action

Task 38.

1. needn't have sold his car
2. needn't have taken the camera with us
3. needn't have rushed to the station
4. needn't have bought any eggs
5. needn't have read the book
6. needn't have taken an umbrella with him
7. needn't have shouted at me

Task 39.

1. needn't have hurried
2. did not have to hurry
3. needn't have gone
4. did not have to ask
5. did not have to buy
6. needn't have bought
7. needn't have packed
8. did not have to pack
9. didn't need to water
10. needn't have cooked
11. needn't have done
12. needn't have bought
13. didn't need to fill up
14. needn't have worried
15. didn't need to go
16. didn't need to wait
17. needn't have studied

Task 40.

1. It's sweet of you, but you really needn't have bought me flowers.
2. +
3. +
4. You needn't have come and picked me up: I could have got a taxi.
5. There was a sofa in the other room: you needn't have slept on the floor.
6. +

Having the courage or impudence to do smth.

Task 41.

1. Моллі не наважується думати про це. – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the present.
2. Жоден з них не наважувався поговорити про те, що він може зробити, коли повернеться. – *Dare* is used as a notional verb in the past.
3. “Вони також не наважуються доторкнутися до цього, навіть, якщо вони знають де це знаходиться,” – відповіла стара Ненсі. – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the present.
4. Як смієш ти обманювати мене? Тебе звільнено! – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the present.
5. Насмілюся сказати, молодий чоловіче, Вам вже час осісти. – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the set phrase in the present.
6. Все ж вважаю, що ми змогли би дістатися табору ще засвітла, якщо б ми не були змушені зробити так багато зупинок. – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the set phrase in the present.
7. Вона не наважується займатися танцями. – *Dare* is used as a notional verb in the present.
8. Діти не наважувалися поводитися погано. – *Dare* is used as a notional verb in the past.
9. Сергій не наважився послухатися вчителя. – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the past.
10. Як смів ти прогулювати? – *Dare* is used as a notional verb in the past.
11. Він прагнув знати більш про неї, але не наважувався спитати її хоч про щось. – *Dare* is used as a modal verb in the past.

Miscellaneous

Task 42.

1. Ability
2. Possibility
3. Possibility
4. Ability
5. Unreal possibility (in the past)
6. Unreal possibility (in the present)
7. Possibility
8. Possibility

9. Unreal possibility (in the past)
10. Internal obligation
11. Internal obligation
12. External obligation
13. Absence of external obligation
14. External obligation
15. Prearranged obligation
16. Prearranged obligation
17. Prearranged obligation
18. Possibility
19. Warning
20. Warning
21. Promise
22. Internal obligation
23. Internal obligation
24. Promise
25. Habitual, repeated actions
26. Habitual, repeated actions
27. Volition (intention)
28. Failure to perform a function (with lifeless things)
29. Refusal to perform an action
30. Refusal to perform an action
31. Habitual, repeated actions
32. Habitual, repeated actions
33. Refusal to perform an action
34. Refusal to perform an action
35. Internal necessity
36. Lack of internal necessity (on a particular occasion)
37. Something unavoidable, destined to happen
38. Threat
39. Volition (intention)
40. Having the courage or impudence to do something
41. Having the courage or impudence to do something
42. Absence of necessity with a performed but unnecessary action
43. General truth and facts

Task 43.

1. can
2. was able to
3. can
4. couldn't / was not able to
5. was able to
6. can
7. are able to
8. could, can
9. couldn't

10. was able to
11. have not been able to
12. can't
13. could
14. couldn't / was not able to
15. was able to
16. could
17. were able to
18. couldn't / was not able to
19. couldn't / was not able to
20. will be able to

Task 44.

1. can cause
2. has to provide
3. have to produce
4. have to have
5. can't grow
6. have to control
7. have to take
8. have to ask
9. have to be
- 10 have to ask

Task 46.

1. must / have to
2. had to
3. must
4. have to
5. had to
6. has had to
7. will have to
8. had to
9. have to
10. had to
11. must
12. has to

Task 47.

1. was to have had
2. had to cut
3. is to work
4. had to return
5. must stay
6. is to stay
7. had to stay

8. must / have to be
9. have to go
10. must learn
11. have to walk
12. was to collect
13. was to have collected

Task 49.

- 1 c
- 2 d
- 3 a
- 4 e
- 5 b

Task 50.

1. won't work
2. would always say
3. will easily hold
4. would always argue
5. will stop
6. wouldn't come
7. will watch

Task 51.

1. I had to work late on Friday, so my mother picked up Sue from school.
2. +
3. The moment I asked Steve, he agreed to lend me the car for the day.
4. When I phoned, the receptionist didn't let me have an appointment with Dr Johnson before next week.
5. At the interview they didn't tell me how much travelling was involved in the job.
6. Yesterday he made me sandwiches and brought me a cup of coffee.
7. When I had problems with my homework last night, my father did it for me.
8. Five years ago the children in this school helped to plant all the trees you see before you.
9. +
- 10.+

Task 52.

1. X
2. V
3. X
4. X
5. V
6. X
7. V

Task 53.

1. used to, would
2. used to
3. would
4. used to
5. used to
6. used to
7. would
8. would
9. would
10. used to
11. used to
12. used to
13. used to
14. used to, would, would
15. used to
16. used to

Task 54.

1. used to be, would hide
2. would give, would pinch
3. used to be
4. used to be, would start
5. would take
6. used to wake up, would hike, we used to see
7. used to sit, would smile, would say, would stand, would clear
8. used to be, used to get up, would spend, would find, would gather

Task 55.

- 1 E
- 2 D
- 3 B
- 4 A
- 5 F
- 6 C
- 7 J
- 8 I
- 9 L
- 10 K
- 11 G
- 12 H

Task 56.

1. needn't / don't need
2. needn't have
3. need

4. Do we need
5. needn't / don't need
6. needn't have
7. needn't / don't need
8. need
9. needn't / don't need
10. didn't need
11. needn't / don't need
12. didn't need

Task 57.

1. would not
2. would
3. will not
4. will
5. will, will
6. would
7. would not
8. will
9. shall / will
10. shall

Task 59.

1. She can sing well, but today she is not able, as she has a sore throat.
2. But for your umbrella, I could have got wet. It was raining in torrents.
3. He is a strong man and will be able to overcome all difficulties.
4. I'm afraid you'll have to agree to their terms.
5. It's getting dark. And where could she be?
6. The children tried to open the door, but it would not open.
7. Oh, if only I could have foreseen this coming!
8. She was not an American, but she could be mistaken for an American.
9. Many things may / can seem unusual in a foreign country.
10. This expression can / may / is to be found in any book.
11. He was to finish the job yesterday.
12. He was to have finished everything yesterday, but he was unexpectedly summoned to London.
13. I could / might have missed the last bus.
14. I've paid the money, and I will stay here.
15. He spent most evenings playing chess.
16. Accidents will happen.
17. Why should you put off till tomorrow what you could do today?
18. She would not explain what was going on.
19. When we learn something, you will / shall be the first to hear about it.
20. My boss was just unbearable: he would always find me a job at the end of the working day.
21. I need not tell you why it should be done immediately.

22. You need not have gone for the key. The door was open.
23. Watch out! You could / might have fallen.
24. It was to happen. No one could have stopped it.
25. I have to stay at home these days, till the temperature subsides.
26. You shall / will return me my property!
27. Who is to be the first to speak at the conference?
28. We should be more concerned about the children. They need us much right now.
29. How dare you behave in such a way towards your father?
30. He was never to see her.
31. All the words in the text were familiar to us, and we did not need / have to use a dictionary.
32. When I saw him, I could not help laughing.
33. You need not have waited for him. He could have found the way himself.
34. If we are to be neighbours for all life, we must / should / ought to make friends.
35. He had to reprove you, didn't he?

IMPERATIVE MEANINGS

Permission

Task 1.

1. were allowed to
2. can / are allowed to
3. could / were allowed to
4. was allowed to
5. could / were allowed to
6. Could you / Were you allowed to?
7. were allowed to
8. could / was allowed to

Task 2.

1. can
2. was allowed to
3. Can
4. May
5. Might
6. may
7. May
8. May

Task 3.

1. Can I make myself some coffee (please)?
2. Could / May I use the lavatory, please?
3. I wonder if I might (possibly) see your garden?
4. Could I (possibly) make a phone call (please)?
5. Do you think I could (possibly) borrow your car?

6. Might I come in?
7. May / Might I see you?
8. May / Might I go home?

Prohibition

Task 4.

1. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to use cell phones.
2. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not wear thongs here.
3. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to feed animals.
4. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to walk your dogs here.
5. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to bring food or drinks here.
6. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to walk or stand on conveyor.
7. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to touch the exhibits.
8. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to enter here.
9. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to swim here.
10. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to use cameras here.
11. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to dig here.
12. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to use flash photography here.

Task 5.

1. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to buy drinks after closing time.
2. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to come late to work.
3. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to wear motorcycle helmets on these premises.
4. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to sit on the grass here.
5. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to operate the equipment unless technically qualified.
6. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to vote for more than one candidate.
7. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to turn right here.
8. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to smoke on the airplane.
9. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to enter this door if you are not a member of the staff.
10. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to bring alcoholic beverages.

Task 6.

1. mustn't
2. shouldn't
3. shouldn't
4. shouldn't
5. mustn't
6. mustn't
7. shouldn't

Request

Task 8.

1. could you possibly bring
2. I was wondering if you could ask
3. Will you get (Get)
4. Will you tell (Tell)
5. Would you / Will you (Please extinguish)

Suggestion

Task 10.

1. Shall I help you with the present?
2. Shall I go to the market to buy some food?
3. Shall I call a doctor?
4. Shall I give you a sandwich?
5. Shall I give you my laptop?
6. Shall I help you?
7. Shall I take care of them while you are away?
8. Shall I visit him?

Task 11.

1. We can / could drive to the coast.
2. We can / could have a meal out this evening.
3. We can / could travel first class.
4. We can / could have a holiday.
5. We can / could go to the cinema.
6. We can / could have a swim in the ocean.
7. We can / could eat out on Sunday.
8. We can / could play a game online.
9. We can / could visit our old friends.

Instruction and Order

Task 15.

1. must have a driver's license
2. must stop
3. must have a library card
4. must pay an income tax
5. must study harder
6. must listen to English on the radio and TV / must make new friends who speak English / must read English newspapers and magazines / must speak English outside of class every day / must study harder / must talk to myself in English
7. must have a passport
8. must go to medical school

9. must close the door behind you
10. must take one tablet every six hours

Advisability

Task 17.

1. You ought to come more often.
2. What do you think I should do?
3. He should / ought to be wearing a helmet.
4. She should / ought to drive more slowly.
5. She should / ought to keep a diet.
6. The boys ought to be at school now.
7. They ought to resign.
8. She should / ought to leave her jewellery at home.
9. She should / ought to stay at home.

Task 18.

1. She should / ought to buy tickets and go somewhere.
2. You should / ought to look for another job.
3. He should / ought to go to bed earlier.
4. You should /ought to take a photo.
5. She should / ought to walk more.
6. He should / ought to redecorate it.
7. He should / ought to spend less time in front of his computer.
8. She should / ought to go to the doctor.
9. She should / ought to divorce.
10. He ought to marry her.

Task 19.

1. should
2. +
3. +
4. should
5. +
6. +
7. +
8. should

Criticism

Task 20.

1. should / ought to
2. shouldn't / oughtn't to
3. should / ought to
4. should / ought to
5. shouldn't / oughtn't to

Task 21.

1. You shouldn't / oughtn't to have missed the party.
2. I should / ought to have listened to what you said.
3. We should / ought to have won.
4. We should / ought to have turned right, not left.
5. I shouldn't / oughtn't to have eaten so much.
6. I should / ought to have put it down.
7. The driver in front shouldn't / oughtn't to have stopped without warning.
8. I should / ought to have looked where I was going.
9. You shouldn't / oughtn't to have told it anyone.
10. You shouldn't / oughtn't to have cooked it for so long.
11. I accept I shouldn't / ought not to have been so rude.

Reproach

Task 22.

1. You could / might have prepared for the test.
2. You could / might have tidied up while I was absent.
3. You could / might offer her a seat.
4. You could / might do something to get rid of them.
5. You could / might have thought about the negative consequences when you agreed to take those pills.
6. You could / might have returned her call.
7. You could / might have gone to the grocery store.
8. You could / might have come earlier.
9. You could / might go somewhere.
10. Peter could / might have closed the door to his house.

Asking about necessity

Task 24.

1. Need we do
2. Need we boil
3. Does my daughter need to study
4. Need I go
5. Does he need to wake up
6. Do people need to pay
7. Need Deborah go
8. Do you need to clean
9. Do we need to redecorate
10. Do we need to get

Miscellaneous

Task 25.

1. permission

2. criticism
3. prohibition
4. advisability
5. asking for permission
6. asking for instructions
7. reproach
8. criticism
9. request
10. order
11. suggestion
12. emphatic advice, emphatic advice
13. advisability
14. request
15. suggestion
16. reproach
17. criticism
18. asking for permission
19. weak prohibition
20. strict prohibition

Task 27.

1. You should / ought to have seen the film.
2. She shouldn't / ought not to have bought such an expensive jacket.
3. You shouldn't / ought not to eat so much junk food.
4. He shouldn't / ought not to have lifted those heavy boxes.
5. He should / ought to drive / to have driven / to have been driving more slowly.
6. She should / ought to be more careful.
7. He should / ought to have done his homework.
8. She shouldn't / ought not to have borrowed his car without asking.

Task 29.

- A
1. b
 2. b
 3. b
 4. b
 5. b
 6. b

Task 31.

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. mustn't
4. needn't
5. mustn't
6. mustn't

7. needn't
8. mustn't
9. needn't
10. needn't
11. needn't
12. mustn't
13. needn't
14. mustn't
15. mustn't
16. needn't
17. mustn't
18. mustn't
19. needn't
20. needn't
21. mustn't
22. mustn't
23. needn't

Task 32.

1. Could / May / Might I have the last cake?
2. Shall we go for a bike ride?
3. Will / Would / Can you hold this for me, please?
4. You mustn't / may not / are not to take photos in here.
5. Let's go to the basketball match, shall we? We can / could go to the basketball match.
6. Can / Could / Will / Would you move your car, please?
7. Shall I make lunch?
8. Shall I come?

Task 33.

1. Asking permission
2. Giving an order
3. Asking for advice
4. Making a suggestion
5. Making a suggestion
6. Prohibiting
7. Making a request
8. Inviting

Task 36.

1. Doctor, can / could / will / would you advise me any medicines for headache?
2. Ask him if I may / might speak with him.
3. You could/might have already packed all the things. We are short of time.
4. He told me that I might use his library.
5. You needn't telephone him now.
6. Can / Could / Will / Would you bring me a glass of water?
7. Can / May I join your company?

8. This agreement must / is to / shall / will be signed immediately.
9. You can't / mustn't / are not to close the window. It's very stuffy in the room.
10. You ought to visit her more often. She misses you very much.
11. You might / could have said nothing to her yesterday. Now she is in a bad mood.
12. You should / ought to have used the dictionary. There are too many mistakes in your work.
13. You can't / mustn't / are not to eat so much ice-cream. You'll have a sore throat.
14. This disease is contagious. The child should / ought to be isolated.
15. Shall I help you? You seem to be feeling bad.
16. If you aren't working today, we can / could go for a walk / let's go for a walk, shall we?
17. I think I ought to tell them the truth.
18. Look! Our neighbours' house is on fire. You could go and help them.
19. You must / are to / shall / will do as you have been told.
20. You must see my new pictures. I hope you will like them.
21. Shall I make some tea for you? – Yes, thank you.
22. You shouldn't / oughtn't to put your health at risk and sleep less than 8 hours a day.
23. You should / ought to know that there are many efficient ways to study foreign languages.
24. Shall I telephone you? – No, you needn't.
25. You can't / mustn't / are not to go outdoors in such weather.

SUPPOSITIONAL MEANINGS

Surprise / Strong doubt

Task 1.

1. Can Mary speak English well?
Mary can't speak English well.
2. Can Peter have passed that difficult examination well?
Peter can't have passed that difficult examination well.
3. Can my friend have begun to study French?
My friend can't have begun to study French.
4. Can several books have been lost from the library?
Several books can't have been lost from the library.
5. Can the weather be fine today?
The weather can't be fine today.
6. Can you be unaware of which cinema to choose?
You can't be unaware of which cinema to choose.

7. Can you catch your train if you make haste?
You can't catch your train if you make haste.
8. Can you have arranged to go to the South in summer?
You can't have arranged to go to the South in summer.
9. Can you always come if you have time?
You can't always come if you have time.
10. Can the lessons have already begun?
The lessons can't have already begun.
11. Can the train have already left when we got to the station?
The train can't have already left when we got to the station.
12. Can someone have taken your text book by mistake?
Someone can't have taken your text book by mistake.
13. Can you have forgotten to post my letters?
You can't have forgotten to post my letters.
14. Can your teacher want you to work harder?
Your teacher can't want you to work harder.
15. Can you want me to be your friend?
You can't want me to be your friend.

Task 2.

1. It's still quite early. It can't be ten o'clock.
2. She doesn't look at all like Liz. Can she be her sister?
3. He's been very ill lately. He can't have already recovered.
4. This house has been on sale recently. Can it have been sold out so soon?
5. If you live near Coventry, you can't be very far from Birmingham.
6. She looks very pleased. Can she be getting married?
7. She moved away from this place 2 years ago. She can't have disliked her house.
8. My friend's house has been burgled recently. It can't have been that nobody saw a burglar.
9. She comes home pretty late every evening. Can she be working somewhere else?

Supposition

Task 4.

With the present /future time reference:

1. He could/may/might come soon.
2. Our daughter could/may/might buy a new house.
3. Possibly the Queen could/may/might arrive soon.

4. The policeman could/may/might know something about it.
5. My parents could/may/might get a new car in the next few days.
6. Those people could/may/might spend a lot.
7. Judge could/may/might believe your story.
8. That woman could/may/might be telling a lie.
9. Your neighbours could/may/might be building a larger house.
10. My brother could/may/might tell you the details.

With the past time reference:

1. She could/may/might have left yesterday.
2. Your wife could/may/might have been buying some new clothes.
3. The man you were looking for could/may/might have bought his ticket earlier.
4. People could/may/might have done that a century ago.
5. Your aunt could/may/might have written the letter before that.
6. My father could/may/might have been working very hard.
7. I could/may/might have made a mistake.

Task 5.

1. I could/may/might go next year.
2. I could/may/might ask for a month's holiday
3. Your boss may/might not let you go.
4. I could/may/might leave my job, then.
5. It could/may/might be difficult to find another.
6. I may/might not want another job in England.
7. I could/may/might stay in Arizona.
8. Nick and I could/may/might get married there.
9. But then I could/may/might never see you again, Rose!

Task 6.

1. could/may/might have got stuck
2. may/might not eat
3. could/might be late
4. may/might not have received
5. could/might have moved
6. could/may/might have lost
7. may/might have wanted
8. may/might not be able
9. could/may/might have boiled
10. could/may/might have to

Task 7.

1. She could/may/might have had a row with her boyfriend.
2. He could/may/might have slept badly last night.
3. She could/may/might have dropped something.
4. You could/may/might have put your bag under the bed.
5. Everybody could/may/might have planned a surprise.

6. He could/may/might have heard some bad news.
7. She could/may/might be working at home.
8. She could/may/might have felt tired.

Near certainty

Task 10.

1. be
2. have taken
3. have been sitting
4. have cost
5. have been reading
6. be
7. have been bought
8. be
9. have been shouting
10. be getting

Task 11.

1. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to drink
2. must / should / ought to have been reading something
3. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to be reading a lot now
4. must / should / ought to have been upset
5. must / should / ought to have forgotten
6. must / should / ought to have been to prison
7. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to know
8. must / should / ought to have done
9. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to leave
10. must / should / ought to have gone
11. must / should / ought to have taken
12. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to hate
13. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to be
14. must / should / ought to have noticed the surprise
15. should / ought to develop
16. should / ought to tell him
17. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to be slipping
18. must / should / ought to have been worried
19. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to be wishing
20. should / ought to be
21. should / ought to send me the catalogue
22. must / have to / have got to / should / ought to be
23. should / ought to increase
24. should not have
25. should / ought to arrive
26. should not phone
27. should not find out about her intentions

28. should / ought to be on
29. should not begin
30. should not fail

Task 12.

1. This type of computer should / ought to / will / would be produced in many European countries soon.
2. John isn't here. He must be working in the garden.
3. She cannot have lost her chance.
4. It must have been terrible to live during the war as you did.
5. They cannot have changed their traveller's cheques as the bank was closed.
6. Probably business letters should / ought to be received in a few days.
7. +
8. You must have learned to cook at your early age.
9. You look bad, you should be feeling ill.
10. +

Task 14.

1. will / would have arrived
2. will / would have finished
3. will / would have read
4. will / would have sailed
5. will / would have eaten
6. will / would have reached
7. will / would have finished
8. will / would have made a close study

Miscellaneous

Task 15.

#		100%	95%	50% or less
1	Charlotte might be home by now.			V
2	Phil must be home now.		V	
3	Mr Brown's at home now.	V		
4	Lilly must know the answer to this question.		V	
5	Fred might have the answer.			V
6	Shelley knows the answer.	V		
7	Those people must have a lot of money.		V	
8	You may remember me from high school.			V
9	We could be related!			V
10	Traffic might be heavy on the interstate.			V

Task 16.

1. Fred
2. Ross
3. Alice
4. Beth
5. Ron
6. Stacy
7. Barb
8. a rat
9. a cat
10. a mouse
11. Mark
12. my neighbour
13. Carol
14. Janet
15. Stephanie
16. Bob
17. Andre

Task 17.

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. b

Task 18.

(Some answers may vary.)

2. False Georgia is only two years old. / A baby couldn't have committed a murder.
3. True It's possible. / We don't have any information about the murder weapon. / It could have been a knife.
4. True It's possible. She was envious of the money, so she had a motive.
5. False We have no reason to make this conclusion. / She's probably too old to have the strength to kill anyone. / She was asleep at the time.
6. True He loved his brother, so it is very unlikely that he killed him.
7. False We have no information about the murder weapon. / Actually, it could have been a gun.
8. True This is a logical conclusion. Because she was envious of the family's money, it means that they had more money than she did.

Task 19.

1. I think I saw her go out, so she mustn't be at home.
2. It *can't* be true. There must be some mistake.
3. It's snowing heavily in Scotland so it could / may / might take Hugh a long time to get there.
4. If we don't get to the market soon they may / might not have any flowers left. They will all have been sold.
5. +
6. They can't have left.
7. I thought they were on the holiday – but I could / may / might be wrong, of course.
8. +
9. +
10. He can't have misspelled the President's name, it was a misprint.
11. She could / may / might have been promoted, but I am not sure.
12. He can't have bought a new car; I saw him driving an old one yesterday.

Task 20.

1. might
2. cannot
3. must
4. could
5. might
6. may not
7. cannot
8. must
9. could
10. cannot
11. must
12. must have been
13. must be
14. must
15. may be having
16. cannot
17. may
18. cannot

Task 21.

1. can't be
2. may see
3. must be hot
4. must be
5. must be
6. cannot have been
7. must have bought
8. may have been working
9. may be taken

10. must get up
11. cannot read
12. may work

Task 22.

1. He cannot have told us everything.
2. Something must have gone wrong.
3. She can't be thirty years old.
4. They may not know yet.
5. The road may have been closed.
6. The police must know that.
7. There may have been a traffic jam.
8. The letter may / could arrive today.
9. The phone's ringing! My mother must be wondering where I was yesterday.
10. There must be time to do some shopping.
11. Bob says that he may / could be late because of a traffic jam.
12. It must have been on that trip I had the sleeping car all to myself.
13. His latest novel may be as good as his others but I don't like it so much.
14. You may have found the lecture difficult to understand so far.
15. What he says cannot be true.
16. Let's bet a little money on that horse. I've been told it may / could win the race.
17. Why don't we try that hotel? It may not be as expensive as it looks.
18. The meal you had cannot have been very good. Otherwise you wouldn't feel sick now.
19. She cannot have done anything of the kind.
20. The message must have been delivered in time as we received an immediate answer.

Task 23.

1. a) The performance may be over as there are many people leaving the theatre.
b) The performance must have been over as many people were leaving the theatre.
2. a) He cannot have said it.
b) Can he have said it?
3. a) They may have known everything about it.
b) They must have known everything about it.
4. a) Can they have refused to help you?
b) They may have refused to help him.
c) They cannot have refused to help you.
5. a) It all may be true.
b) It may have been true.

6. a) There must be some misunderstanding.
b) There must have been some misunderstanding.
7. a) You cannot mean it.
b) You cannot have meant it.
c) Can you mean it?
8. a) Can they have already left?
b) They cannot have already left.
c) They may have already left.
9. a) They cannot have failed to recognize you.
b) They must have recognized you.
10. a) He must have practised a lot; his English is quite decent now.
b) He cannot have practised a lot; he can't pronounce any words.

Task 24.

1. It could / may / might be James.
2. It must be cleaners.
3. It cannot be my sister's.
4. It may / might be under the table.
5. It must have been his Granny's present.
6. She may not have noticed you.
7. She cannot have told him.
8. It must have been his twin Bob.
9. It cannot have been Peter.

Task 25.

1. must be
2. cannot belong
3. must be
4. must have
5. must have
6. must have come
7. cannot have lived
8. cannot have heard
9. must have been laughing
10. must be
11. cannot have got
12. must have left

Task 26.

1. V
2. X
3. V

4. V
5. V
6. V
7. X
8. X
9. V
10. V

Task 27.

1. Don't make noise, the children must be sleeping.
2. Can / Could he have refused to help you?
3. No one must / will / would / should / ought to have told him about it.
4. He can / could not have forgotten to book a hotel room for us. He must / will / would / should / ought to have ordered it in your name.
5. He must have failed to tell them about it and they may / might not come.
6. I may have to go there by taxi. It should be faster in such a way.
7. The plane should not land on time.
8. I cannot understand why he did not come to the meeting. He can / could not have forgotten about it. He must / will / would / should / ought to have got sick.
9. Do you believe them? They must / will / would / should / ought to have made fun of you.
10. He must / will / would / should / ought to know nothing about the fact that his wife has bought a new car.
11. You can find him on the court, I suppose. He must / will / would / should / ought to be playing tennis there.
12. Who could have left the key on my desk? Can / Could it have been Jennifer?
13. It must be difficult to learn a foreign language, mustn't it?
14. She never talked about her childhood, there should have been some reason for this.
15. She can / could not fail to know where he works.
16. On Monday I should be able to give you a definite answer.
17. He should / will / would call us soon.
18. You must / will / would / should / ought to have been told nothing about it. Otherwise, you would have come earlier.
19. They may / might / could be investigating this case.
20. Can / Could you have written this yourself?
21. They may / might not have got the money for the sale of the apartment.
22. It should be warmer tomorrow.
23. Let's hurry. Their plane must / will / would / should / ought to have already landed.
24. Do not hurry to set the table. The guests should not come earlier than in an hour.
25. You must / will / would / should / ought to have already got my answer.

GENERAL REVISION

Task 1.

1. possibility
2. possibility
3. instruction
4. strong doubt
5. external obligation
6. possibility
7. advisability
8. advisability
9. supposition
10. near certainty
11. external obligation
12. possibility
13. advisability
14. prohibition
15. supposition

Task 2.

1. She must / should / ought to / will / would have been working / had to be working.
Near certainty.
2. When we emigrated to Australia, we had to leave our pets behind. When we emigrated to Australia, we were obliged to leave our pets behind;
3. Gary must / has to be still working. Near certainty.
4. You should / ought to take more exercise. It's advisable that you should take more exercise.
5. We needn't order so much food as nobody is hungry. There is no need for us to order so much food as nobody is hungry.
6. You should / ought to / could / might be kinder to her. Advisability / reproach.
7. You really shouldn't / ought not to have eaten so much red meat in the restaurant.
It wasn't good for you to eat so much red meat in the restaurant.
8. He must / should / ought to / will / would have taken / had to take your car since he had the keys. He obviously took your car since he had the keys.
9. You should / ought to / could / might have tried to treat customers more politely when you worked in that store. Criticism / Reproach.
10. Susan could / might have helped you if you had asked her. Susan would have helped if you had asked her.
11. Can / could they have spent all that money in just one week? Surprise.
12. Shall we go? Suggestion.
13. You will have to start learning Spanish if you're going to live in Madrid. You will be obliged to start learning Spanish if you're going to live in Madrid.
14. Could / Would you collect my parcel for me? I'd like you to collect my parcel for me.
15. You can't / may not / mustn't / are not to pay by cheque without a cheque guarantee. You are not allowed to pay by cheque without a cheque guarantee.

16. They could / may / might be sleeping now. Supposition.
17. I promise that nothing shall divide me from you unless you stop loving me.
18. You ought to write to your father more often. Internal obligation.
19. She can type 150 words per minute. She is able to type 150 words per minute.
20. I wanted him to take me, but he wouldn't. I wanted him to take me, but he refused.

Task 3.

1. can he be
2. he cannot /could not be
3. I can
4. Someone else could see
5. Can / Could he have gone
6. he could not
7. he could still be
8. Can /Could you go
9. the rest of you can stay
10. can / could you have been waiting
11. we all can get

Task 4.

1. can
2. can/may
3. May
4. Can
5. can/may, may
6. may, can
7. can, may
8. can, may
9. could, might
10. may, can
11. Can, can, may
12. Can
13. can/may
14. can't/mayn't, may/can
15. Can, May
16. can

Task 5.

1. cannot be the place
2. cannot change
3. could recognize
4. could have got in
5. could not give
6. could have got flights
7. Could

8. Can... have been
9. may /might make you
10. could she
11. cannot /could not have been refused
12. Where could...take

Task 6.

1. might, we'd better
2. should, might, can't
3. have to, can
4. may not
5. must not, couldn't
6. must, ought to, can
7. we'd better, wasn't able to
8. ought to
9. can you, might
10. couldn't, must
11. can't, we'd better not
12. could, must

Task 7.

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. needn't
4. needn't
5. mustn't
6. mustn't
7. mustn't
8. needn't
9. mustn't
10. needn't
11. mustn't
12. needn't

Task 8.

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. mustn't
4. needn't
5. needn't
6. must
7. needn't
8. must
9. mustn't
10. must, needn't
11. must

12. must, needn't

Task 9.

1. didn't have to be
2. must be / must have been
3. can't be / can't have been
4. must be
5. must be
6. had to be
7. must have been imported
8. must have laid

Task 10.

1. needn't
2. mustn't
3. needn't / mustn't
4. needn't
5. mustn't
6. mustn't
7. needn't/don't have to
8. mustn't
9. will not have to
10. did not have to/doesn't have to
11. mustn't
12. needn't
13. mustn't
14. mustn't

Task 11.

1. must have been asleep
2. can't have been
3. needn't have helped
4. must have left
5. can't have escaped
6. needn't have given
7. can't have seen
8. must have started
9. can't have been
10. needn't have bought
11. must have been
12. must have borrowed
13. must have stolen
14. needn't have done
15. needn't have said
16. can't have understood / must have misunderstood
17. can't have done

18. must have been
19. can't have walked
20. can't have been

Task 12.

1. shall
2. will
3. shall, shall
4. shall
5. Will
6. Will
7. Will
8. Shall
9. shall

Task 13.

1. should
2. would
3. should
4. should
5. would
6. would
7. should
8. would
9. should, should
10. would
11. would
12. should

Task 14.

1. could / might have hit
2. could / might have killed
3. should / would have phoned
4. could / might / would have gone
5. should/ could / might have been
6. should have put
7. should / could / might have asked
8. should / could / might have taken
9. could / might have died
10. should / could / might have told

Task 15.

1. needn't have gone
2. needn't have spent
3. didn't need / have to pay
4. don't need / have to pay

5. needn't have hired
6. don't need / have to have
7. didn't need / have to write
8. needn't have gone

Task 16.

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

Task 17.

1. +
2. I had to study hard last week.
3. Although he didn't feel well yesterday, he was able to finish his work.
4. Need I pay cash for my ticket?
5. +
6. Can / Could / Might this letter be from my friend?
7. +
8. I was allowed to watch the late film on TV last night.
9. I had to have my car repaired last month.

Task 18.

1. To get there the first settlers had to travel more than 1,000 miles in open boats.
2. Some scientists believed only the Polynesians of the Pacific islands could have made the journey.
3. They believed Mayans or Egyptians could / may / might have travelled there.
4. Some people even said that space aliens might have helped!
5. 'These people had to be the descendants of Polynesians.'
6. We now know that the islanders built the statues, but we have also learned that they must have solved even more difficult problems.
7. At first Rapa Nui must have been a paradise with its fishing, forests and good soil.
8. The soil must have washed away, so they couldn't farm.
9. And with no wood for boats they couldn't have been able to fish.

10. How could the islanders have learned in this short period of time to live peacefully with so few resources?

Task 19.

1. The Earth must have become colder.
2. Dinosaurs must have failed to survive the cold.
3. A huge meteor might have hit the Earth.
4. A Bigfoot couldn't have kidnapped Ostman.
5. Ostman must have seen a bear.
6. Ostman could have dreamed about a Bigfoot.
7. The man might have seen a large fish.
8. The man may have seen a dead tree trunk.
9. A dinosaur couldn't have been in the lake.

Task 20.

1. The books must be in this cupboard.
2. We can have lunch in half an hour.
3. You don't have to work on Saturday.
4. You should open a bank account.
5. She may have forgotten to call.
6. He needn't have bought a gift.
7. Alice could be at the hairdresser's.
8. You should have your car serviced.
9. Sylvia can't have meant what she said.
10. He needn't have helped me.
11. You mustn't take your bag into the building.
12. She must have understood what I was saying.
13. He may have taken the train to work this morning.
14. Could it be possible that Jane is leaving school at the end of this week?
15. I ought to start studying for my exams soon.

Task 21.

1. can't stop
2. can tell
3. don't have to hire
4. can make
5. can't be / couldn't be
6. could / may / might never know
7. must love
8. could / may / might look
9. could / may / might be
10. don't have to love
11. 'd better feel
12. must be
13. shouldn't / ought not to have
14. can cry

15. should / ought to talk
16. could / may / might do
17. 'd better start

Task 22.

1. You should / ought to / could / might have closed the door. Criticism / reproach.
2. You needn't pay for dinner. Absence of necessity.
3. She could / may / might be helping father in the garden. Supposition.
4. Need you take so many pairs of shoes? Asking about necessity.
5. Your father must / has to go to the gym every morning before work as he always looks so healthy. Near certainty.
6. You might have injured or killed somebody. Unreal possibility.
7. You should / ought to / could / might have prepared for your exam. Criticism / reproach.
8. You should / ought to think carefully what to do with all this money. Advisability.
9. He could / may / might have had an accident. Supposition.
10. You needn't have spent so much money. Absence of necessity.
11. You should / ought to / could / might have arrived earlier. Criticism / reproach.

Task 26.

1. I'll have to leave a note for her. I may / might not see her.
2. We were to have met on the eighth of July, but the meeting was put off.
3. George, you could / might help me to carry this suitcase. It is so heavy!
4. Here you are at last! You could / might have come earlier knowing that I'm sick.
5. Can / Could you have lost all our documents? What are we to do?
6. The girl broke her brother's favourite cup and dared not tell him about it.
7. In my childhood I had to play the piano because my parents insisted.
8. Be careful! You might have fallen down.
9. You needn't have gone for the key. The door was open.
10. Can / could he have really refused you?
11. I tried to switch my computer on, but it wouldn't start.
12. You shall regret about it! I've warned you ...
13. If we hadn't interfered, they could / might have quarrelled.
14. The door won't open. You could / might repair the lock.
15. I can't / couldn't have forgotten to close the door when I was leaving. The neighbours could / may / might have opened it.
16. Parents ought to take care of their children and children ought to take care of their elderly parents. It is a moral duty of everyone.
17. You can't / mustn't / are not to bring animals home. We have a baby.
18. He must / has to be lying again. But liars should / ought to have a good memory.
19. I'm afraid because of the lack of time and health problems I am not to finish my thesis.
20. We will continue doing what we want to do and nobody will be able to stop us.
21. Today is Sunday. Need you really go to the library?
22. I know that I must study. If I give up my studies, nobody will be able to help me in my life.

23. Even if you missed her very much, you shouldn't / ought not to have asked her for the meeting.
24. Last year I could / might have gone to Italy, but I didn't want.
25. Every time I happen to walk under your windows and see that the light is on, I know that you must / have to be there, but I dare not drop in and talk to you.

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