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Modal Verbs

*Методичні рекомендації з курсу практичної граматики англійської мови
для студентів мовних спеціальностей*

Затверджено редакційно-видавничою
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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Посібник, що пропонується, призначений для викладачів і студентів мовних спеціальностей, а також для широкого кола читачів, які вивчають англійську мову.

Посібник присвячено одному з найсуперечливіших питань англійської граматики – категорії модальності. У зв'язку з тим, що у рідних мовах це граматичне явище представлено по-іншому, а в англійській мові тлумачення значень окремих модальних дієслів набуває багатоплановості, у студентів часто виникають труднощі із розумінням та засвоєнням граматичного матеріалу. Тож автори зробили спробу систематизувати значення модальних дієслів за О.О. Натанзон, беручи за основу їх поділ на три основні групи: *Primary, Imperative, Suppositional*.

Окрім теоретичного матеріалу, посібник містить комплекс вправ, що спрямовані на розвиток і закріплення різноманітних граматичних знань, умінь і навичок студентів.

1. INTRODUCTION

Modality is a lexico-grammatical category denoting the relation of the contents of speech to reality as viewed by the speaker.

Grammatical modality is the modality expressed by the Indicative, Imperative and Oblique Moods. The Indicative Mood represents an action as a fact, the Imperative Mood urges the person addressed to perform an action, the Oblique Moods describe the action as unreal, desirable, hypothetically possible, problematic, etc.

Lexical modality is the modality expressed by modal verbs and modal words.

Semantically **modal words** fall into three groups, denoting:

1. certainty or doubt (*certainly, of course, indeed, surely, decidedly, really, definitely, naturally, no doubt, undoubtedly, doubtfully*);
2. supposition (*perhaps, maybe, probably, obviously, evidently, apparently*);
3. (un)desirability (*(un)happily, (un)fortunately, (un)luckily*).

Modal verbs, unlike other verbs, do not denote actions or states, but only show the attitude of the speaker towards the action expressed by the infinitive which always follows them. The speaker may represent the action or state as necessary or unnecessary, possible or impossible, certain or doubtful, etc.

Most modal verbs can be used in three modal meanings: the primary, the imperative, the suppositional.

The primary modal meanings are basic meanings given in dictionaries.

The imperative modal meanings express permission, asking for permission, prohibition, request, instruction, advice, etc.

The suppositional modal meanings express various degrees of certainty or uncertainty.

Modal verbs are: *can (could), may (might), must, shall, should, ought to, will (would), need, dare*. The semi-modals *to be to* and *to have to* also belong here.

Modal verbs (except for semi-modals) have certain features in common:

1. They have no -s ending in the third person singular, no analytical forms (perfect, passive etc.), no verbals. That is why they are called *defective*.
2. They need no auxiliaries to form questions and negations.
3. All modal verbs have 2 negative forms: *full* and *reduced(contracted)*.

Negative forms	
<i>Full</i>	<i>Reduced/Contracted</i>
cannot	can't [ka:nt]
could not	couldn't
may not	mayn't (very rare)
might not	mightn't
must not	mustn't
should not	shouldn't

ought not to	oughtn't to
shall not	shan't [ʃɑ:nt]
will not	won't [wəʊnt]
would not	wouldn't
need not	needn't
dare not	daren't

4. They are followed by the bare infinitive (the infinitive without the particle *to*). The exception is: *ought to*.
5. A modal verb in combination with the infinitive forms a modal compound predicate.

2. THEORETICAL REFERENCE

CAN

The modal verb *can* has two forms: *can* – present, *could* – past.

The Meanings of CAN

Primary	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. Mental, physical ability <i>Can</i> – in the present. <i>Could</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: I can speak English.</i> <i>He could swim when he was five.</i></p>	<p>1. Permission</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Smb. <i>can</i> do smth. <i>Can</i> smb. do smth.?</div> <p><i>Could</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You can go now.</i> <i>Can I go now?</i> <i>I could go to parties when I was young.</i></p>	<p>1. Surprise a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><i>Can / Could</i></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+ smb.+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">non-perfect inf. / non-perfect cont. inf. (do / be doing)</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">?</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: Can/Could he read a lot of books?</i> <i>Can/Could he be reading a book now?</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><i>Can / Could</i></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+ smb.+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">perfect inf. / perfect. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing)</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">?</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: Can/Could he have read a lot of books?</i> <i>Can/Could he have been reading a book for four hours?</i> (Невже...?)</p> <p><i>Could</i> – expresses more surprise.</p>
<p>2. Possibility <i>Can</i> – in the present. <i>Could</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You can get this book from the library.</i> <i>I could see this picture in the exhibition last year.</i></p>	<p>2. Prohibition</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Smb. <i>can't</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>Could</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You can't go now.</i> <i>We couldn't see such films as we were too young.</i></p>	<p>2. Strong doubt a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb.+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><i>can't / couldn't</i></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">non-perfect inf. / non-perfect cont. inf. (do / be doing)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: He can't read a lot of books.</i> <i>He can't be reading a book now.</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. +</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><i>can't / couldn't</i></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">perfect inf. / perfect. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: He can't have read a lot of books.</i> <i>He can't have been reading a book for four hours.</i> (Не може бути, щоб...)</p> <p><i>Could</i> – expresses more doubt.</p> <p>Note:</p>
	<p>3. Request</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><i>Can/Could</i> smb. do smth.?</div> <p><i>e.g.: Can/Could you do it now?</i></p> <p><i>Could</i> – more polite.</p>	
	<p>4. Reproach a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><i>could</i></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">non-perfect inf. (do)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: You could at least offer to pay!</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"><i>could</i></div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;">perfect inf. (have done)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: You could have met me at the station, couldn't you?</i></p>	

		<p>Surprise and strong doubt about negative sentences can be expressed by the verb <i>to fail</i>. <i>e.g.: Can you fail to see him?</i> <i>You can't fail to see him.</i> <i>Can you have failed to see him?</i> <i>You can't have failed to see him.</i></p>
		<p>3. Supposition a) about the present / future:</p> <p>Smb. + could + non-perfect inf. / non-perfect cont. inf. (do / be doing)</p> <p><i>e.g.: The roads could get very busy tomorrow because there is a demonstration.</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <p>Smb. + could + perfect inf. / perfect. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing)</p> <p><i>e.g.: He could have missed the train.</i> (Можливо...)</p>

SET PHRASES

1	<i>can't help doing</i>	I <i>can't help crying</i> . / Не можу стримати сліз.
2	<i>can't but do</i>	She <i>couldn't but refuse</i> him. / Їй нічого іншого не залишалось, як відмовити йому.
3	<i>as can be</i>	They are as pleased <i>as can be</i> . / Вони дуже задоволені.
4	<i>can't possibly do</i>	I <i>can't possibly forget</i> you. / Я ніяк не можу забути тебе.
5	<i>couldn't agree more</i>	I <i>couldn't agree more!</i> / Я цілком згоден!

TO BE ABLE TO

The modal phrase <i>to be able to</i> which has the meanings of ability and possibility is used:		
1	to supply the missing forms of <i>can</i> (perfect, future, to-infinitive and -ing forms)	<p><i>Since he left, nobody has been able to cope with this.</i></p> <p><i>I can't use modal verbs very well yet, but soon I will be able to use them perfectly.</i></p> <p><i>We were lucky to be able to live in the country in our childhood.</i></p> <p><i>It was awful, not being able to see you for so long.</i></p>
2	to express ability to do smth. in a single particular situation (in the meaning of <i>to manage to do smth., to succeed in doing smth.</i>)	<i>She was able to do the work properly</i>
Note	<i>Can / could is used, even when we are talking about a particular situation, with <i>verbs of sense perception (feel, hear, smell, see, taste)</i> and <i>verbs of mental activity (believe, decide, remember, understand)</i>.</i>	<i>I can't decide where to go on my holidays.</i>
	<i>Couldn't is also possible in a particular situation in the past.</i>	<i>Mark tried, but he couldn't / wasn't able to find out what was wrong with the computer.</i>
3	when it follows another <i>modal verb</i>	<i>We may be able to leave soon.</i>

MAY

The modal verb *may* has two forms: *may* – present, *might* – past.

The Meanings of MAY

Primary	Imperative	Suppositional	
<p>Possibility <i>May</i> – in the present. <i>Might</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: One may often see such faces in the South of Russia.</i> <i>He said that I might find the book in the library.</i></p>	<p>1. Permission</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: fit-content;"> Smb. <i>may</i> do smth. <i>May/might</i> smb. do smth.? </div> <p><i>Might</i> – in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You may go now.</i> <i>Might we leave this with you?</i> <i>He said that I might go.</i></p> <p>Note: <i>may/might</i> is more formal than <i>can/could</i> – informal, more common.</p>	<p>Supposition implying uncertainty</p> <p>a) about the present or future:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. -</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;"><i>may / might</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-left: 10px;">non-perfect / non-perf. cont. inf. (<i>do / be doing</i>)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: She may/might like it.</i> <i>She may/might be living here.</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. +</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;"><i>may / might</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-left: 10px;">perfect inf. / perfect. cont. inf. (<i>have done / have been doing</i>)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: She may/might have done it.</i> <i>She may/might have been doing it at this time yesterday.</i></p> <p>(<i>Можливо...</i>)</p> <p><i>Might</i> – expresses more uncertainty.</p>	
	<p>2. Prohibition</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: fit-content;"> Smb. <i>may not</i> do smth. </div> <p><i>Might not</i> – in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You may not leave the room until I say so.</i> <i>He said that I might not touch the dog.</i></p>		
	<p>3. Reproach</p> <p>a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. +</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;"><i>might</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-left: 10px;">non-perfect inf. (<i>do</i>)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: You might at least offer to help.</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. +</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;"><i>might</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-left: 10px;">perf. inf. (<i>have done</i>)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: You might have opened the door for me.</i></p>		

SET PHRASES

1	<i>may/might as well</i>	I <i>may/might as well</i> take the child with me. / Я, мабуть (можливо), візьму дитину з собою.
2	<i>might just as well</i>	That's far too late; you <i>might just as well</i> not go at all. / Це все одно, що не ходити туди зовсім. / З таким же успіхом можна не ходити туди зовсім.
3	<i>Smb. might have been a...</i>	<i>He might have been a</i> Scandinavian sailor. / Його можна було прийняти за скандинавського моряка.
4	<i>If I may say so...</i>	<i>If I may say so</i> , I think you have treated him very badly. / Якщо можна так висловитись, я гадаю, ви повелися з ним дуже погано.
5	<i>It might have been worse</i>	Jenny has broken her leg, but <i>it might have been worse</i> . / Джені зламала собі ногу, та могло б бути й гірше.

MUST

The modal verb **must** has one form for the present and future.

In past-time context it is used in reported speech, after past tense verbs in the principal clause.

The meanings of MUST

Primary	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>Internal obligation <i>Must</i> – in the present, future, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: I must do it myself.</i> <i>I must go there tonight.</i> <i>James said we must invite the Stewarts to dinner.</i></p> <p>Note: <i>Have to</i> replaces <i>must</i> where <i>must</i> cannot be used:</p> <p>a) to supply the missing tense forms of <i>must</i>; <i>e.g.: I have had to work hard lately.</i> <i>We had to do it again.</i> <i>You will have to take a taxi if you mean to catch the train.</i></p> <p>b) to express absence of necessity, since <i>must not</i> means prohibition. <i>e.g.: You don't have to make another copy of the document, this one will be quite satisfactory.</i></p>	<p>1. Order</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>must</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: Guests must be out of the building by midnight.</i></p>	<p>Near certainty a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. +</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; text-align: center; margin-right: 5px;"><i>must</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> non-perfect / non-perf. cont. inf. (do / be doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: Peter must know her.</i> <i>He must be waiting there.</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">Smb. +</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; text-align: center; margin-right: 5px;"><i>must</i></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> perfect / perf. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: John must have done it.</i> <i>They must have been working all the time.</i> <i>They look tired.</i> (Напевно...)</p>
	<p>2. Instruction</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>must</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: Applications must be accompanied by a letter of recommendation.</i></p>	
	<p>3. Emphatic advice, invitation</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>must</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: You must come and see my new flat.</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>must not</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: You mustn't miss the film. It is very good.</i></p>	
	<p>4. Prohibition</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>must not</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: You must not do it.</i></p>	

SET PHRASES

1	<i>Must needs + bare infinitive</i>	He <i>must needs</i> go there. / Він неодмінно повинен туди піти.
2	<i>I must be going. / I must be off.</i>	Мені час йти.
3	<i>I must tell you that.../ I must say...</i>	<i>I must tell you (I must say) that</i> I've loved him all my life. / То ж знайте (маю вам сказати), я кохаю його все моє життя.

TO HAVE TO

The semi-modal verb *to have to* differs from the other modal verbs in its grammatical characteristics:

- it has the category of person and number;
- it has all tense-aspect forms;
- it makes up non-finite forms (verbals);
- it uses auxiliaries to build up interrogative and negative forms;
- it is followed by the to-infinitive.

Nevertheless, *to have to* expresses modal meanings and performs a **syntactic function of a compound verbal modal predicate**.

In this relation it is treated as a semi-modal verb.

The meanings of TO HAVE TO

Primary	Suppositional
<p>1. External obligation</p> <p>a) referring to the present:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>has to</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: She is usually short of time so she has to go by air.</i></p> <p>b) referring to the future:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>will have to</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: I will have to read it again.</i></p> <p>c) referring to the past:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>had to</i> do smth.</div>	<p>Near certainty</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Smb./ smth./ it/that</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">has to</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">non-perfect / non-perfect cont. inf. (do / be doing)</div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: That has to be Jerry. They said he is tall with bright red hair.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>I don't believe you. You have to be joking.</i></p> <p>Note: Must is more common in this meaning.</p>
<p>2. Absence of external obligation</p> <p>The action is (was) not performed as there is (was) no obligation.</p> <p>a) referring to the present:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>doesn't have to</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: He doesn't have to go to school on Saturdays.</i></p> <p>b) referring to the future:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0; text-align: center;">Smb. <i>won't have to</i> do smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: He won't have to go to the office tomorrow.</i></p>	

c) referring to the past:

Smb. *didn't have to do*

e.g.: John didn't have to buy milk.

Note:

Have got to = have to. It is preferred in informal British English and avoided in the past tense.

e.g.: When did you have to give it back? (not When had you got...)

TO BE TO

The semi-modal verb *to be to* differs from the other modal verbs in its grammatical characteristics:

- it has the category of person and number;
- it is followed by the to-infinitive.

Nevertheless, *to be to* expresses modal meanings and performs **a syntactic function of a compound verbal modal predicate.**

In this relation it is treated as a semi-modal verb.

The meanings of TO BE TO

Primary	Imperative
<p>1. Prearranged obligation</p> <p><i>e.g.: We are to complete this work by tomorrow.</i> <i>The ship was to dock on Sunday.</i></p> <p>Note: The perfect infinitive after the Past Simple form shows that the action did not take place:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">Smb. was to have done smth.</div> <p><i>e.g.: I was to have started work last week, but I changed my mind.</i></p>	<p>1. A strict order (given either by the speaker or (more usually) by some official authority)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">Smb. is to do smth.</div> <p><i>Was/were – in reported speech.</i> <i>e.g.: You are to stay here until I return.</i> <i>She said the children were to go to bed early.</i></p>
<p>2. Something unavoidable, destined to happen</p> <p><i>e.g.: If we are to be neighbours for life we should be on friendly terms.</i> <i>I didn't know at that time that she was to be my wife.</i> (Судилося...)</p>	<p>2 Instruction (applying to rules and directions) After <i>to be to</i> the passive form is used.</p> <p><i>e.g.: This medicine is to be taken three times a day after meals.</i></p>
<p>3. Possibility After <i>to be to</i> the passive form is used.</p> <p><i>e.g.: They are to be trusted.</i> <i>Her father was often to be seen in the bar.</i></p>	<p>3. Strict prohibition</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">Smb. is not to do smth.</div> <p><i>Was/were – in reported speech.</i> <i>e.g.: You are not to leave this room.</i> <i>He said we were not to leave the room.</i></p>

SET PHRASES		
1	<i>What am I to do?</i>	Що мені робити? Як мені бути?
2	<i>What is to become of me?</i>	Що зі мною буде? Що зі мною станеться?
3	<i>Where am I to go?</i>	Куди ж мені піти? Куди ж мені подітися?
4	<i>Who is to begin?</i>	Хто розпочне?
5	<i>Who is to blame?</i>	Хто винний?
6	<i>You are to be congratulated.</i>	Вас треба привітати.
7	<i>It is to be hoped.</i>	Треба сподіватися на це.

SHOULD AND OUGHT TO

Should and **ought** have only one form which is used with the reference to the present or future. **Should** is followed by the bare infinitive. **Ought** is followed by the **to**-infinitive.

The meanings of **SHOULD** and **OUGHT TO**

Primary	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. Obligation (moral) or duty <i>Ought to</i> is more common.</p> <p><i>e.g.: I ought not to accept this present.</i></p> <p>Note: <i>To be supposed to</i> expresses a less strong obligation.</p> <p><i>e.g.: I'm supposed to be there at 10:00.</i></p>	<p>1. Advice <i>Should</i> is more common.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> <i>should/ shouldn't/ ought to/ oughtn't to</i> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> non-perf. / non-perf. cont. inf. (do/be doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: You should be more careful. (помібно, треба, варто, варто було б).</i></p> <p>Note: <i>Had better</i> can be used in a particular situation.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You'd better phone home right now.</i></p>	<p>Near certainty a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> <i>should/ shouldn't/ ought to/ oughtn't to</i> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> non-perf. / non-perf. cont. inf. (do/be doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: Flowers should/ought to grow well here.</i></p> <p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> <i>should/ shouldn't/ ought to/ oughtn't to</i> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> perf. / perf. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: He should/ought to have arrived hours ago. (Певне, напевно, певна річ, очевидно...).</i></p> <p>Note: - <i>Should/ought to</i> is a weaker equivalent of <i>must</i>. - <i>Should/ought to</i> is used to predict favourable events.</p> <p><i>e.g.: She should/ought to pass her driving test.</i></p> <p>But: <i>She will fail her driving test. (an unpleasant event)</i></p>
	<p>2. Criticism of a past action</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> <i>should/ shouldn't/ ought to/ oughtn't to</i> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> perf. / perf. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: He should / ought to (shouldn't / oughtn't to) have told her the truth.</i></p>	

SET PHRASES

1	<i>Why should/shouldn't smb. do it? Why should/shouldn't smb. have done it?</i>	<i>Заради чого...?, З якого дива ...</i>
2	<i>How should I know?!</i>	<i>Звідки мені знати?!</i>
3	<i>That it should come to this!</i>	<i>До чого тільки дійшли справи!</i>
4	<i>To think that it should have happened to me!</i>	<i>Тільки уявіть, що це сталося зі мною!</i>
5	<i>The door opened and who should come in but Tom himself!</i>	<i>Двері відчинилися, і хто б ви думали увійшов? Ніхто інший, як Том власною персоною!</i>
6	<i>I should say (hope) that he is wrong.</i>	<i>Я б сказав (маю надію), що він помиляється.</i>

SHALL

Historically, *shall* and *should* were two forms of the same verb. But later they came to express different meanings and in modern English their use is not parallel and they are to be treated as two different verbs.

The Meanings of SHALL

Primary	Imperative
<p>1. Promise, oath</p> <p><i>e.g.: You shall get there in time, I promise.</i></p>	<p>1. Asking for instructions</p> <p><i>e.g.: Shall I wait?</i> <i>Shall he do it?</i></p>
<p>2. Warning</p> <p><i>e.g.: Put on warm clothes or you shall be sick.</i></p>	<p>2. Strict order</p> <p><i>e.g.: You shall do nothing of the sort.</i></p>
<p>3. Threat</p> <p><i>e.g.: You shall be sorry!</i></p>	
<p>Note: In these meanings <i>shall</i> is always used with the second and the third persons.</p>	<p>4. Suggestion</p> <p>a) Shall we do smth.?</p> <p><i>e.g.: Shall we go to a curry tonight?</i></p> <p>b) Let's do smth., shall we?</p> <p><i>e.g.: Let's forget about it, shall we?</i></p>

WILL

The modal verb **will** has two forms: *will* – present, *would* – past.

The Meanings of WILL:

Primary	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. Volition (intention) <i>Will</i> – in the present. <i>Would</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You may laugh if you will, but I'm sure I'll see her there.</i> <i>I said I would wait for him here.</i></p>	<p>1. Polite request</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <i>Will / Won't / Would</i> smb. do smth.? </div> <p><i>Won't</i> – more pressing, encouraging. <i>Would</i> – more polite.</p> <p><i>e.g.: Will you give me a cup of tea?</i></p>	<p>1. Near certainty a) about the present:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 10px;"> <i>Smb. + will / won't / would / wouldn't</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 10px;"> non-perf. inf. / non-perf. cont. inf. (do / be doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: This will / would be the place she meant.</i></p>
<p>2. Promise</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <i>Smb. will do smth.</i> </div> <p><i>e.g.: My government will turn round the economy and reduce unemployment.</i></p>	<p>2. Order</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <i>Smb. will do smth.</i> </div> <p><i>e.g.: You will do it at once.</i></p>	<p>b) about the past:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 10px;"> <i>Smb. + will / won't / would / wouldn't</i> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 0 10px;"> perf. inf. / perf. cont. inf. (have done / have been doing) </div> </div> <p><i>e.g.: The reader will/would have already noticed...</i> (Певне, напевно, певна річ, очевидно...)</p> <p><i>Would</i> expresses more uncertainty.</p>
<p>3. Offer</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <i>I/we will do smth.</i> </div> <p><i>e.g.: Sit down. I will wash up this evening.</i></p>		<p><i>Note:</i> In this meaning must is more common.</p>
<p>4. Refusal to perform an action <i>Won't</i> – in the present. <i>Wouldn't</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: She won't speak, she won't eat, she is dying.</i></p>		
<p>5. Failure to perform a function (with lifeless things) <i>Won't</i> – in the present. <i>Wouldn't</i> – in the past, in reported speech.</p> <p><i>e.g.: My pen won't/wouldn't write.</i></p>		

<p>6. Habitual, repeated actions <i>Will</i> – in the present (uncommon). <i>Would</i> – in the past (with nostalgic colouring), in reported speech. e.g.: <i>She will/would spend long hours in the library.</i></p>		
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SET PHRASES

1	<i>would rather / would sooner + the bare infinitive</i>	<i>I would rather/sooner stay at home.</i> – Я б радше залишився вдома.
2	<i>Would you mind doing smth.?</i>	<i>Would you mind closing the window?</i> – Чи не буде ваша ласка закрити вікно?
3	<i>Oh, you would, would you?</i>	<i>Ах, ось ти як?</i>

NEED

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

Need as a modal verb has only one form (present), which can be used with future reference and is unchanged in reported speech.

The Meanings of NEED:

Primary	Imperative
<p>1. Internal necessity on a particular occasion (in interrogative sentences)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Need smb. do smth.?</p> <p><i>e.g.: Need you redecorate your room?</i> (<i>Чи потрібно..?</i>)</p>	<p>1. Asking about necessity to do smth. on a particular occasion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Need smb. do smth.?</p> <p><i>e.g.: Need we buy anything else?</i> (<i>чи треба.../ чи потрібно...</i>)</p>
<p>2. Lack of internal necessity on a particular occasion (in negative sentences)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Smb. needn't do smth.</p> <p><i>e.g.: I'm sure we needn't go.</i> (<i>не треба... / не потрібно... / не обов'язково</i>)</p>	<p>2. Permission NOT to do smth. on a particular occasion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Smb. needn't do smth.</p> <p><i>e.g.: You needn't do it.</i> (<i>не треба.../ не потрібно.../ не обов'язково</i>)</p>
<p>3. Absence of necessity with a performed but unnecessary action (it implies a waste of time or effort)</p> <p>Smb. + needn't + perfect infinitive (have done)</p> <p><i>e.g.: You needn't have hurried. There is plenty of time.</i> (<i>You hurried unnecessarily.</i>) (<i>... можна було й не.../ не потрібно було.../ даремно.../ марно...</i>)</p> <p>But: <i>I didn't have/need to go out, so I stayed at home. –</i> <i>Didn't have to</i> and <i>didn't need to</i> denote only an absence of necessity for the action without implying that the action was performed.</p>	

NEED AS A REGULAR VERB

There are some differences in the use of *need* as a *regular verb* or as a *modal verb*.

<i>Need as a regular verb:</i>		
1	can have all the necessary tense forms, including the verbals	<i>He didn't need to hurry.</i> <i>She needs to work tonight.</i> <i>We will need to repair the roof.</i>
2	is followed by the infinitive with <i>to</i>	<i>My grandfather took a bath every day, whether he needed to or not.</i>
3	can be used in all types of sentences	<i>What we think determines what happens to us, so if we want to change our lives, we need to stretch our minds.</i>
4	may be followed by a noun or by the gerund	<i>He needs a dictionary.</i> <i>The roof needs painting.</i>
5	expresses a general necessity	<i>You don't need to be over eighteen to go into a disco.</i>

DARE

Dare can be used as a **regular** and as a **modal verb**.

Dare as a **modal verb** has two forms: *dare* – present, *dared* – past.

The Meanings of DARE

Primary

Having the courage or impudence to do smth.

a) How *dare/dared* smb. do smth.?

e.g.: How dare you talk to me like that?
(Як смієш ти так розмовляти зі мною?)

b) Smb. *dare/dared* not do smth.

e.g.: He daren't public his stories in case somebody criticises him.
(Він не осмілюється опублікувати свої оповідання, боячись сторонньої критики.)

He dared not look at her.
(Він не наважувався поглянути на неї.)

SET PHRASES

1	<i>I dare say! / I daresay!</i>	Гаразд! / Добре! / Хай так!
2	<i>I dare say you are wrong.</i> <i>I dare say we are ready for a walk.</i>	Наважусь сказати, що ви помиляєтесь. Вважаю, що нам вже час прогулятися.

DARE AS A REGULAR VERB

There are some differences in the use of *dare* as a *regular verb* or as a *modal verb*.

<i>Dare as a regular verb:</i>		
1	can have all the necessary tense forms, including the verbals	<i>He doesn't dare to come here again. He didn't dare to tell me about it.</i>
2	is followed by the infinitive with <i>to</i>	<i>We don't dare to go out after dark.</i>
3	can be used in all types of sentences	<i>You don't dare to blackmail me. I dared him to jump. Did you dare to tell her this?</i>
4	expresses the meanings:	
	a. having the courage or impudence to do smth.	<i>He didn't dare to stop me.</i>
	b. challenging smb. to do smth.	<i>The boy dared his friend to climb a tall tree.</i>

SET PHRASE		
1	<i>Who dares - wins!</i>	Хто не ризикує – той не перемагає!
2	<i>Don't you dare!</i>	Не смій!

3. PRACTICE

CAN

Task 1. *Determine the meanings of the modal verb **can**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. You can go, if you want to, of course, but could you leave the boy here if only for half an hour?
2. Some men can reel off line after line of poetry.
3. I simply could not refuse. They would have been hurt.
4. "You can't talk about correspondence," the policeman said. "That's out!"
5. The island can be reached by boat.
6. A haircut, please. And you can cut my moustache too.
7. A little bit of boiled fish can't hurt you, you know.
8. He shut himself up in the study all day where I could see through the window he was writing busily.
9. He was not old, he couldn't have been more than forty.
10. But they can't be as bad as you!
11. Oh, you can't have done it!
12. Can she have been waiting for us all this time?
13. No, Jackie. Mother said you couldn't play with the knife.
14. "And you can play with Ginger," said Moira kindly.
15. Can it be really you?

Task 2. *Form requests, expressions of permission, prohibition, using the following word combinations.*

e.g.: to leave the child with its grandparents

Request: Can (could) you leave the child with its grandparents?

Permission / asking for permission: You can leave the child. / Can I leave the child with its grandparents?

Prohibition: You can't leave the child with its grandparents.

1. to help smb. with his work;
2. to do smth. directly one returns;
3. to wait a minute;
4. to take smb.'s picture;
5. to take the child out walking;
6. to have cream with one's tea;
7. to drop in at a shop for some face-cream;
8. to discuss the subject with one's friends.

Task 3. *Express surprise and strong doubt about the statements made in the following sentences.*

e.g.: He knows the language quite well.

Surprise: Can (could) he know the language quite well?

Strong doubt: *He can't (couldn't) know the language quite well.*

He is waiting for someone.

Surprise: *Can (could) he be waiting for someone?*

Strong doubt: *He can't (couldn't) be waiting for someone.*

1. He understands every word you say.
2. She is really fond of the child.
3. They know how to get there.
4. She is crying.
5. She is looking for somebody.
6. She is always interfering and criticizing every single thing we do.
7. They are always fighting.
8. But they are very fond of each other.
9. She is trying so hard to please everybody.
10. Children like to play here.
11. He is speaking the truth.

Task 4. *Refer the following statements to the past by changing the form of the infinitive.*

e.g.: *Can he really like the place? – Can he have really liked the place?*
He can't like the place. – He can't have liked the place.

1. Can it be so late?
2. Could he be speaking the truth?
3. Surely it can't be Jim.
4. But she couldn't mean it.
5. It can't be so difficult after all.
6. You couldn't know this.
7. Can somebody be working against us?
8. Could she resent it?
9. Can she be trying to get out of the deal?
10. Could it mean that we are too late?

Task 5. *Express surprise and strong doubt about the statements made in the following sentences.*

e.g.: *She is still waiting for you downstairs.*

Surprise: *Can (could) she be still waiting for you downstairs?*

Strong doubt: *She can't (couldn't) be still waiting for you downstairs.*

She knew about it.

Surprise: *Can (could) she have known about it?*

Strong doubt: *She can't (couldn't) have known about it.*

1. He feels real bad about it.
2. Macomber saw the lion move.
3. He has looked at the papers.

4. The message had been pushed under the front-door.
5. She has gone down the garden path.
6. The children are playing by the pond.
7. There was one public meeting in the town itself.
8. She knows all about it by this time.
9. On Friday morning Bill came to my office again.
10. Nora is working at her graduation paper.

Task 6. *Express surprise and strong doubt about the statements made in the following negative sentences.*

e.g.: *He does not like it here.*

Surprise: *Can (could) he fail to like it here?*

Strong doubt: *He can't (couldn't) fail to like it here.*

He did not notice you.

Surprise: *Can (could) he have failed to notice you?*

Strong doubt: *He can't (couldn't) have failed to notice you.*

1. You did not understand me.
2. She did not like the play.
3. They do not trust him.
4. They did not find him there.
5. People don't want to go there.
6. She did not notice the mistake.
7. They did not receive the telegram in time.
8. They don't realize the full significance of the event.
9. He did not see you.
10. She did not lose sight of them in the crowd.

Task 7. *Refer the following sentences to the past. Make the necessary changes.*

1. You can provide for her now.
2. It can't be true because it is unfair.
3. I can drop you off at Darlington, if you don't mind.
4. She can't be crazy about him. It's me she is crazy about.
5. Can you believe them?
6. Can she fail to be recovering?
7. Happy is a man who can make a living by his hobby.
8. She can't deceive me. Her name can't be Doolittle.
9. Can they be discussing this matter?
10. Can you wait for me till I am eighteen?

Task 8. *Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.*

1. I needn't have lived so harshly for an extra twenty pounds a year. I could (to soften) things for myself.

2. It was a little gold watch that couldn't (to cost) more than ten pounds.
3. But what steamer could (to expect) to come to lonely uninhabited Takokota?
4. You couldn't (to come) more fortunately: we want you to meet a friend of ours.
5. Can he (to walk) all this time? He went out three hours ago.
6. The blaze could (to see) far away now.
7. Could they still (to play) billiards?
8. He cannot (to think) of this himself who suggested it to him?
9. She couldn't (to cook) since lunchtime.
10. He knew where he was, because he could (to hear) the steady clocking of an axe.

Task 9. Complete the sentences with *can* or *to be able to* followed by one of the verbs below.

<i>count</i>	<i>find</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>investigate</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>put forward</i>	<i>start</i>	<i>work</i>
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1. We don't seem _____ your letters in our files.
2. You _____ on me to help with the party.
3. You _____ me a call at home.
4. The builders said that they might _____ work today.
5. When the satellite is launched next week, scientists _____ the rings around Saturn in more detail than ever before.
6. I doubt that he _____ again, his injuries are so severe.
7. We were refused our request, without even _____ our arguments.
8. We _____ outside the cinema, if that's okay with you.

Task 10. Translate into English.

1. Невже ви його бачили?
2. Не може бути, щоб ви його не помітили.
3. Невже ти програв?
4. Та не міг він це зробити!
5. Не може бути, щоб він не схвалював ваші дії.
6. Не може доросла людина захоплюватися такими стрічками.
7. Ця програма не може бути встановлена на твоєму гаджеті.
8. А чи могли динозаври зустрічатися з прибульцями?
9. Чи не допоможете мені? Я не можу згадати пін код своєї кредитки.
10. Невже це пластикове створіння грає в шахи?
11. Невже цей робот танцює вже більше години?
12. Тут не можна палити. Кімната, де ви можете робити це, на третьому поверсі.
13. Ти міг би хоча б запропонувати допомогу.
14. Він сказав, що ми можемо дозволити собі більше ніж зазвичай.
15. А чи можу я залишити собі дев'яносто дев'ять гривень решти?
16. Не може бути, щоб її фото було опубліковано в глянці.
17. Він не міг втриматись від інтернет-серфінгу.
18. А чи можливе існування штучного інтелекту?
19. Ти міг хоча б зробити спробу бути чемним.
20. Можливо, ця лихоманка є лише симптомом небезпечної хвороби.

MAY

Task 1. Determine the meanings of the modal verb **may**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Alcoholic liquors may not be sold anywhere without a licence.
2. His eyes were so close together that I honestly thought that they might run into each other one day.
3. "I'm so glad he didn't wait, Agnes," Mr Logan said in a tone which clearly meant "I think you might have waited."
4. You might have forgotten Peter's telephone number if you didn't write it down.
5. You might remember people are sleeping upstairs.
6. No one may be arrested or detained unless a lawful cause is stated.
7. It was some special occasion. I don't remember what. It may have been my birthday.
8. "Then may I send Kate to you?" "But of course."
9. The telephone went on ringing. Anne said: "It might be Edmund. He might have missed his plane."
10. Well, let's not look on the black side of things. She may get over it in a few weeks.
11. You might have reminded me that he promised to visit us.
12. He said I might come to him any day I liked.
13. I asked him if I might come over to remove something that I had left in a book I had loaned him.
14. He might often be seen sitting on the porch with a pipe in his mouth.
15. She longed for a letter from John. It might contain an explanation of why he had gone away.

Task 2. What will Mr Wilson say when he asks for permission?

1. He wants to have one more sandwich at the official party.
2. Stephen has been using the phone for 20 minutes. Mr Wilson wants to use it.
3. The telephone is ringing, but his boss who usually answers doesn't react.
4. He asks his neighbour if he can borrow his ladder.
5. He wants to make a suggestion at a board meeting.
6. He asks a stewardess on the plane if he can visit the pilot's cabin.
7. He wants to leave the room for a minute during the meeting.
8. He has forgotten to bring all the necessary papers in time.
9. He has a terrible toothache, but he has to go to work.
10. He asks his boss if he can have the afternoon off work.



Task 3. Rephrase these notices to give or refuse permission. Begin each sentence with **You ...**

e.g.: Thank you for not smoking. – You may not smoke here.

1. No camping or picnicking.
2. Fishing strictly forbidden.
3. Do not lean out of the window.
4. Leave your litter here.

5. No stopping.

Task 4. Mr. Wilson is going to a foreign country. Here is some advice given to him by the travel agent who is telling him what is possible there. Complete the sentences using **may** and the phrases below.

Try the best meal	Get ill
Be a lot of traffic	See brilliant pieces of art
Get into the rush hour	Experience nasty weather
Ask to see it	Have to pay a lot

1. You'd better leave for the airport early – you _____
2. Don't drink water from the taps – you _____
3. You'd better take our medical insurance. – you _____
4. Take your passport everywhere with you – the police _____
5. Some restaurants are really worth going to – you _____ you've ever had.
6. Mind how you cross the road when you are there – there _____
7. Take some warm clothes and an umbrella with you – you _____
8. There are some really good museums – you _____ there.

Task 5. Rephrase the sentences to express reproach using **might** and the correct form of the infinitive.

e.g.: You don't behave politely enough. – You might behave more politely!

1. The clerk isn't tidy enough.
2. I wanted you to write more often, but you didn't.
3. I told your friend to leave me in peace, but he didn't.
4. You don't work quickly enough.
5. Your report is not detailed enough.
6. You had an exam, but you didn't even go to it!
7. You saw that the old man needed help, but you didn't help him.
8. I expected my sister to call me as soon as she came back, but she forgot.



Task 6. Match the questions with their answers.

1. Where are your keys?	A. They might be in my bag.
2. Kate telephoned. She said	B. It might be his brother. She said he was coming
3. Why are you taking an umbrella?	C. It might be the disks I ordered online.
4. You should book the table today. If you don't	D. They might have gone out to play tennis.
5. I can't find my credit card. I think	E. I may have guests tonight.
6. Who's there?	F. there might not be any left.
7. Mike is late	G. she might be late.
8. Where are David and Peter?	H. The forecast said it might rain.
9. What is in the box?	I. Yes, I think he may have missed the bus.

10. Why are you cooking so much food?	J. I might have left it in the shop.
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Task 7. *Rephrase the sentences using **may** or **might** to express supposition implying uncertainty.*

e.g.: Perhaps they love each other. – They may/might love each other.

1. Maybe she feels the salary is too low.
2. Perhaps she did everything in the wrong way.
3. Perhaps she doesn't want to see me.
4. Perhaps they know each other.
5. Perhaps she is reading.
6. Perhaps she was seriously ill.
7. Maybe she was not wearing comfortable shoes.
8. Maybe she is worrying too much about it.
9. Perhaps she was working in the garden yesterday.
10. Perhaps they are cleaning the windows now.
11. It's possible that she will have a good reason.
12. Perhaps she will want to be left alone.



Task 8. *Answer the questions using **may** or **might**.*

1. What did your mother say at first when she saw Blackie in your arms? (not to take the dog home)
Mother was shocked. She said that I _____.
2. What did Julia say when you came home late? (to telephone her)
Julia was very angry. She said that I _____.
3. When is he coming to see us? (on Monday)
I am not sure yet. He _____.
4. Where are you going this summer? (to Italy)
I haven't decided yet. I _____.
5. What did your father say when you started eating with your hands dirty? (to wash them)
He got furious and said that I _____.
6. Who was that man with Anna? (her fiancé)
I can't tell you for sure. It _____.
7. What are these people waiting for? (for a bus)
I don't know. They _____.
8. What did your boss say when you lit a cigarette in the office? (not to smoke)
He got in a rage and said that I _____.

Task 9. *Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.*

1. I think when I'm twenty-five, then I may (to get) _____ control of money.
2. John, you're horrible! You may not (to telephone) _____ me again!
3. "What has happened to the dog?" "It isn't there. Dan may (to take) _____ it with him."
4. This term may (to be) _____ defined as 'wrong done by one man to another'.
5. Oh please! You tell her. Tell her that you want me to stay. She might (to believe) _____ you. She never believes me.

6. Yes, it was awful, but I had no other choice. You might (to ask) _____ my advice before doing that!
7. Mr. Fox said something about it once, but I might not (to understand) _____ him.
8. John is dead. He might (to commit) _____ suicide.
9. Don't ask her for meeting even if you want to see her very much. She may not (to want) _____ to see you.
10. I don't advise you to disturb Mary. She may (to sleep) _____ after a difficult and exhausting day at work.
11. Valerie might (to have) _____ money problems and she didn't want anybody else to know it.
12. You've acquired a great deal of experience. You might (to write) _____ a book.

Task 10. *Translate into English paying attention to the meanings of the modal verb **may**.*

1. Можна мені тут почекати? – Так, звичайно.
2. Іноді тут можна побачити веселку.
3. Перед тим, як це робити, ти б могла принаймні порадитися з батьком.
4. Ти міг би бути більш відповідальним за свої вчинки. Ти вже зовсім доросла людина.
5. Можливо, раніше вона була красунею.
6. Ви, можливо зустрінете його на станції.
7. Катерині вже краще. Ви можете побачити її завтра.
8. Сподіваємося, що ситуація в нашій країні може змінитися на краще.
9. Ви, можливо, чули його ім'я.
10. Ти не такий вже і зайнятий. Міг би і допомогти нам.
11. Чи можна мені користуватися словником?
12. Нещодавно вона приїхала до міста, тому, можливо, зараз шукає собі квартиру.
13. Вона не була французенкою, але її легко можна було прийняти за неї.
14. Можливо, наступного місяця мене не буде у місті.
15. Книги цього письменника можна знайти в нашій університетській бібліотеці.
16. Цей чоловік, можливо, намагався врятувати Вас.
17. В твоєму стані тобі не можна палити і вживати міцні напої.
18. Чи можна мені сьогодні не писати тест?
19. Давай зателефонуємо Діані, нам може знадобитися її порада.
20. Можливо, мій син знову розбив вікно у школі.

MUST

Task 1. Determine the meanings of the modal verb **must**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The children must brush their own shoes.
2. You must be a fool to think so.
3. You must let me know if anything further comes to light.
4. Perhaps, thought Susan lazily, it must be boring for her to be with old people like us.
5. His mind turned to the incident. It was the kind of thing which must not occur again.
6. The work must have been carried out in secret for quite a long time.
7. The question must be solved before we can do anything.
8. He must have done it when they were waiting for their train.
9. My mother never talks to me about my father. I sometimes think she must have married beneath her.
10. You must not use the same word twice on a page.
11. I always have a warm corner for Roberta. I must try and find her before I go abroad.
12. It's lovely to have you home. We must have a party to celebrate.
13. She mustn't go home alone.
14. You must give it back to me before you go.
15. You must tell me all about yourself.

Task 2. Express internal obligation (from the speaker's point of view).

e.g.: I have got an awful headache. – I must take an aspirin.

1. My watch is broken.
2. My car is very dirty.
3. I've got a terrible cold and cough.
4. I'm getting too fat.
5. I've got an awful toothache.
6. I smoke too many cigarettes.
7. I've got a pile of unpaid bills.
8. I've written three important letters.
9. My hair is too long.
10. The kitchen is a mess.



Task 3. Notice the use of the modal verb **must** in reported speech in the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. He was white and frightened and ready to weep as she told him he must go.
2. Because a thing like coal had once been profitable they thought it must always be profitable.
3. Valerie said we must work hard to achieve good results.
4. Michelle agreed that she must eat less sugar and sweets.
5. She had already decided that she must show the letter to Alan.
6. The way she spoke made me think that she meant that I must never return.
7. She said I must forget her, but I still can't.

Task 4. Mind the use of the modal verb **must** to denote prohibition. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You mustn't sleep at the lesson.
2. Policemen must not drink on duty.
3. Surgeons mustn't work with dirty hands.
4. You must not eat so much sugar.
5. Visitors must not smoke.
6. Children must not play with sharp objects.
7. You must not open the door to anyone.
8. Animals in zoos mustn't be fed by visitors.
9. You mustn't touch the pictures.
10. Children must not talk to the strangers.
11. The girl mustn't go home alone.
12. Jack mustn't do that on any account.
13. Students must not use mobile phones in class.
14. Children mustn't tell lies.
15. Priests mustn't get married.



Task 5. Make these invitations more welcoming by starting with **you must** or **you mustn't**.

e.g.: Can you come to our party next week? – You must come to our party next week.
Don't worry about it too much. – You mustn't worry about it too much.

1. Would you like to come round for a game of chess some time?
2. Why don't you bring your wife with you?
3. I'd like you to meet my brother next time he's here.
4. Do have another cup of coffee.
5. Don't miss an opportunity to go abroad.
6. Can't you stay a little longer?
7. Don't take it to heart.
8. Would you like to see my holiday photographs?
9. Why don't you come to the theatre with me some time next week?
10. Will you stay for lunch?
11. Don't blame yourself whatever happens.
12. Would you like another piece of cake?
13. I'd like you to come and see me more often.
14. Do come to see me sometimes.
15. Why don't you ask me for help when you need?

Task 6. Read the following dialogue paying attention to the use of **must** in the meaning of near certainty.

John: Where do you live?

Rita: In Elm Grove – at number 6.

John: Really! That must be next door to my friend Malcolm.

Rita: Oh, I don't think I know him.

John: You must know him! He's a fanatical runner. You must have seen him running round your area in all weathers.

Rita: Oh! You must mean the man with the red bicycle! Yes, I've seen him, but I didn't know he was a friend of yours.

Task 7. Refer the sentences to the past. Make all the necessary changes.

1. She must be surprised to find you here.
2. You must be blind not to see what kind of person he is.
3. This news must distress her.
4. It must be unpleasant for her to see you.
5. There must be a good view from the top of the garden now.
6. "You really believe he is guilty." – "He must be."
7. To have so kind-hearted, so affectionate a sister must be a comfort to him.
8. It must be dull for you here.
9. You must be hungry and cold after your trip up to town.
10. There must be a slight error in your statement.
11. She must be in the house.
12. His knowledge of English must be slight now.

Task 8. Rephrase the sentences using *must* in the meaning of near certainty.

1. Madame is sure to be right.
2. She evidently expected me to go there at once.
3. You are definitely going mad, my sweetie.
4. Surely the girl has been kidnapped.
5. You are undoubtedly telling me another lie.
6. My dear Brian, I'm sure there is a mistake.
7. You are definitely going mad, my sweetie.
8. She never mentioned being lonely, but she obviously was.
9. There were a lot of famous people at the celebration and he definitely knew them all by their names.
10. She looks fifty, but she is sure to be younger than that.
11. He is sure to be getting older if he thinks like this.
12. Mother is saying such things that there is no doubt that she is getting sentimental.



Task 9. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. The gardeners here are delightful. The soil must _____ (to be) good.
2. At that time there must _____ (to be) five hundred dining-rooms in London decorated in exactly the same manner.
3. Well, I must _____ (to stroll) back to my cottage.
4. I must _____ (to introduce) myself. I'm Mrs Luttrell.
5. "Well," he said rising. "I must _____ (to get) to my work.
6. She must _____ (to be) uneasy about it now.
7. Whoever was making the noise must _____ (to shout) very loudly because the Major's office was supposed to be soundproof.

8. I was sitting on her bed and I must _____ (to slip) the cigarette case under the pillow without thinking.
9. Barbara must _____ (to be) quite lovely as a girl.
10. It must _____ (to be) about six o'clock when Colonel Luttrell came along the path.
11. I must _____ (to sit) there for a quarter of an hour waiting and thinking about it before I saw the letter.
12. There were a lot of old mirrors that must _____ (to buy) at the sale of some old restaurant.

Task 10. *Translate into English paying attention to the meanings of the modal verb **must**.*

1. Вона, напевне, захворіла.
2. Його прохання повинне бути виконаним негайно.
3. Він зрозумів, що він, ймовірно, сказав не те, що треба.
4. Я ще повинна перемити усі склянки.
5. В мене нежить. Я, напевне, застудився.
6. Ми дуже нудьгуємо без тебе. Ти повинен приходити до нас частіше.
7. Вірогідно, вона не має досвіду спілкування з дітьми.
8. Це, напевне, складніше, ніж ви уявляли.
9. Не можна обговорювати такі питання у присутності сторонніх.
10. Ми повинні замислитися над майбутнім власної країни.
11. Напевне, їй тут подобається.
12. Очевидно, вони говорили про мене. Коли я увійшла, вони одразу ж замовкли.
13. В той день, вірогідно, він пройшов 10 кілометрів.
14. Я тебе чудово чую. Не треба кричати.
15. Не можна так хвилюватися.
16. Вірогідно, ми повернули не в той бік.
17. Ти повинен приділяти більше уваги своїй вимові.
18. Тобі повинно бути соромно за твою поведінку.
19. На цьому тижні я повинен багато працювати.
20. У вас дуже багато помилок. Ви повинні приділяти більше уваги граматиці.

CAN, MAY, MUST COMPARED

Task 1. *Two of the teachers at the Intensive English Language Program at Montgomery Community College are talking about their students. The program has three levels of English: one beginning class, two intermediate classes and six advanced classes. Using the information in the chart underline the correct modal in the sentences below.*

Student Name	Country	Class	Employment Goal
Beyhan Nurev	Turkey	Intermediate	to be an accountant
Hiba Rashid	Jordan	Beginner	to work in an international bank
Jared Larson	Sweden	Beginner	to be a chemical engineer
Jenny Chan	Singapore	Advanced	to teach English in Singapore
Mario Rivas	Mexico	Intermediate	to be a computer engineer
Roberto Beltran	Colombia	Advanced	to work in public relations for an international company

1. Some of the students have cars. Beyhan **must** / **might** have a car, but I'm not sure.
2. Mario **might** / **must** speak English better than Jared.
3. Jenny **might** / **must** be older than Hiba.
4. Jared **might** / **must** know Hiba.
5. Roberto **could** / **couldn't** know Mario.
6. Jenny speaks English and Chinese. Hiba speaks Arabic and English. They had lunch together yesterday. They **could** / **must** have spoken to each other in English.
7. Mario **may** / **must** have travelled to France and England.
8. Jenny is only eighteen years old. She **must** / **could not** have taught English in a high school.
9. Mario **might** / **must** know something about computers already.
10. Beyhan **might** / **must** be interested in numbers.
11. Jared **might** / **must** have seen snow.
12. Mario isn't very happy at this school. He thinks that it **might** / **might not** have been a mistake to attend this college.
13. Jenny and Roberto are both advanced students, but they **may** / **may not** be in the same class.
14. Hiba and Roberto **can't** / **might not** be in the same class.

Task 2. *Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.*

e.g.: I've lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.

1. They haven't lived here for long. They can't _____ many people.
2. Ted isn't at work today. He must _____ ill.
3. Ted wasn't at work last week. He must _____ ill.
4. (The doorbell rings) I wonder who that is. It can't _____ Mary. She's still at work at this time.
5. Carol knows a lot about films. She must _____ to the cinema a lot.
6. Look. Jack is putting on his hat and coat. He must _____ out.
7. I left my bike outside the house last night and this morning it isn't there any more. Somebody must _____ it.

8. Ann was in a very difficult situation. It can't _____ easy for her.
9. There is a man walking behind us. He has been walking behind us for the last 20 minutes. He must _____ us.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with **must** or **can't**.

1. You've been travelling all day. You _____ tired.
2. That restaurant _____ be very good. It's always full of people.
3. That restaurant _____ be very good. It's always empty.
4. I'm sure I gave you the key. You _____ have it. Have you looked in your bag?
5. I often see that woman walking along the street. She _____ live near here.
6. It rained every day during their holiday, so they _____ have had a very nice time.
7. Congratulations on passing your exam. You _____ be very pleased.
8. You got there very quickly. You _____ have walked very fast.
9. Bill and Sue always stay at luxury hotels, so they _____ be short of money.

Task 4. Use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**.

e.g.: We went to their house and rang the doorbell, but nobody answered. (they / go out). – They must have gone out.

1. The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / very expensive)
2. I haven't seen our neighbours for ages. (they / go away)
3. I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
4. Amy was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. (it / easy for her)
5. There was a man standing outside the café. (he / wait for somebody)
6. When I got back to my car, the door was unlocked. (I / forget / to lock it)
7. I was woken up in the night by the noise next door. (my neighbours / have / a party)

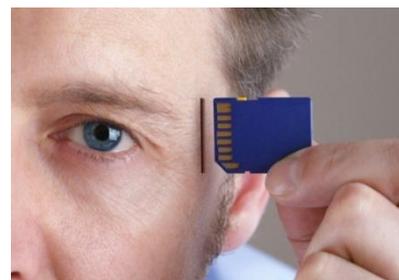
Task 5.

Amnesia

A man has walked into a London hospital and told the nurses that he has lost his memory. They are trying to find out who he is. What conclusions would you draw from the following information? Use the words in brackets to answer.

e.g.: His breath smells of alcohol and he can't walk straight. (must)
He must be drunk.

1. He is wearing a ring on his finger. (likely)
2. He has some French francs in his pocket. (might have)
3. He has three days' growth of beard. (can't have)
4. He doesn't speak with a London accent. (might)
5. He has a piece of paper with a London telephone number. (may)
6. Nobody answers the phone at his number. (can't)
7. His shoes are dirty and worn out. (probably)



8. There is a scar on his chest. (must have)
9. There is a Manchester-London-train ticket in his pocket. (must have)

Task 6.

Waiting for Susan

Mr and Mrs Forster have invited their friend Susan Darling to dinner. She was supposed to come at seven o'clock and it is now seven forty-five. Complete the sentences using the verbs indicated in their correct forms.

Mr Forster: It's seven forty-five and Susan said she'd be here at seven o'clock. Don't you find it strange?

Mrs Forster: It is strange. She's generally very punctual. Something 1) _____ to her. (*Express near certainty using happen.*)

Mr Forster: Let's not get worried yet. She 2) _____ the bus. (*Express uncertainty using miss.*) These things 3) _____. (*Express possibility using happen.*)

Mrs Forster: But she said she 4) _____ by car. (*Express possibility using come.*)

Mr Forster: Yes, but the car 5) _____. (*Express uncertainty using break.*)

Mrs Forster: Listen, why don't you call her at home? She 6) _____ there. (*Express possibility using be.*) And if she isn't there, her mother 7) _____. (*Express near certainty using be.*) She never goes out in the evening.

After a few minutes:

Mrs Forster: I've rung. Her mother said she got home at six thirty and Susan wasn't there. So she 8) _____. (*Express near certainty using leave.*)

At that moment the doorbell rings.

Mrs Forster: That 9) _____ her now. (*Express near certainty using be.*)

Mrs Forster opens the door.

Mrs Forster: It is her! Hello, Susan. What on earth happened to you?

Hello, you two! Everything happens to me! You won't believe when I tell you

Task 7. Use the Internet to find information about a mystery that intrigues you. Using the modal verbs **can/could**, **may/might**, **must** share your information with the group.

Task 8. Complete the sentences with **can/could**, **may/might**, **must**, **to be able to**.

1. Perhaps he went to the beach by another way. I _____ have missed him.
2. Cindy _____ have laughed aloud. Instead, she nodded.
3. Oh, you _____ you _____ drink things steaming! _____ you eat eggs with the shells on too?
4. The old man cupped his ear in his palm. "I think I _____ be getting deaf. I _____ hear you."

5. You _____ be very prosperous to own a car like this.
6. I'm going to tell him that he _____ not do any building here.
7. My wife _____ leave the hospital in a week.
8. She looked unusually pale and gloomy. I wondered what _____ have upset her.
9. "Impossible", I cried. "You _____ be making a mistake".
10. The man danced very well. He _____ have spent hours taking lessons, Jack thought.
11. She _____ smell something was burning, but she _____ understand what it was.
12. I admire your mother's looks. She _____ have been a lovely girl.

Task 9. Translate into English using *can/could, may/might, must, to be able to*.

1. Ввечері я почувалася краще, тому мені вдалося завершити роботу вчасно.
2. Невже ти ходила туди сама вночі?
3. Він, можливо, подумав, що я хотіла зустрітися з ним.
4. Ймовірно, він дуже втомлений, тому не хоче нікого бачити.
5. Ти б могла бути обережнішою, коли розмовляла по телефону.
6. Пошукайте її у кав'ярні навпроти. Вона, напевне, зараз п'є каву зі своєю подругою.
7. Джон, ти повинен частіше писати мені. Я сумую.
8. Не може бути, щоб це сталося. Я не вірю.
9. У понеділок я ще не зможу дати остаточну відповідь.
10. Ти повинен зрозуміти, що це ти винний в усьому.
11. Здалеку це дивне дерево можна було прийняти за людину великого зросту.
12. Не сумуй за тим, що сталося. Усе могло б бути гірше.
13. Я повинен розповісти тобі цю історію.
14. Не повертайте поки що книгу до бібліотеки. Вона може вам знадобитися для доповіді.
15. Чи можу я взяти вашу книгу?
16. Можливо, вони були на вечірці, але я їх не бачив.
17. Ти можеш робити все, що хочеш.
18. Ти міг би приділяти більше часу заняттям.
19. Ви повинні знайти його і привезти сюди.
20. Ти могла б причепуритися до приходу гостей, а не робити це зараз при них.

TO HAVE TO

Task 1. *Determine the meanings of the semi-modal verb **to have (got) to**. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. You saw me and I had to tell you what had happened.
2. If I've got to listen to more of your long stories, I shall have to have another drink.
3. You can't leave till your aunt comes back, there has to be some sort of host or hostess here...
4. I didn't have to turn around to know they were coming down the street.
5. You will have to start learning Spanish if you are going to live in Madrid.
6. I'm sorry if I've made you angry. I had to say it.
7. We've got to be careful.
8. You can give the waiter a tip, but you don't have to. It is already included into the price.
9. "Guess what!" "I can't guess. You'll have to tell me."
10. That day I had a pupil waiting for an English lesson and I had to cut my visit short.
11. All we have to do is walk now. We don't have to worry.
12. I knew all about that collection of his not only because I had to listen to him for hours on the subject ... but because I had what you might call a personal interest in it.
13. It has to be somebody else you saw because Stella is still in Belgium.
14. Gloria didn't have to iron the clothes because Sue had already done it.
15. Listen, darling, you've got to tell him.

Task 2. *Refer the following to the past or to the future.*

1. It's only a matter of days now I have to go to Beverley to the races.
2. It's not my job to share it. It's your job to be courageous, I suppose, and nasty when you have to ...
3. We have to get to bed early; that overgrown streetcar of a train leaves at seven a.m.
4. I have to be very careful about changes of temperature. I am so very far from strong.
5. But you have to remember that the whole planet is like this.
6. Will you still have to go back to Vienna often?
7. Do we have to go through this routine all over again?
8. It's OK, you don't have to say anything.
9. I know that it is my turn to talk, you don't have to tell me when to talk.
10. I know that soldiers on leave have to travel first class.

Task 3. *Turn the following sentences into negative and interrogative.*

1. He has to light a fire.
2. I have to wear glasses for reading.
3. They had to change their shoes.
4. I always had to live in the city because of my business.
5. I'll have to buy a new pair of gloves.
6. He had to go and talk to his lawyer on the phone.
7. She has to go home early.
8. I had to be at home that evening.
9. She has to give it back.

10. I can't help that. I'll have to go to him.
11. She'll have to come again.
12. He had to go to his office.

Task 4. *Change the sentences into disjunctive questions. Make all the necessary changes.*

1. Sooner or later we have all to pay for what we do.
2. I wanted so much to come and see you. But I'm afraid I have to go.
3. John had to go out and do an operation.
4. I had to have a private word with Dottie to find everything out.
5. I simply had to see Antonia again.
6. To get to East Wobsley you have to change at Ippleton.
7. You don't have to do that.
8. I had to do something of my own.
9. We working women have to take our holidays when we can.
10. You have to talk to hash things over.
11. Then the day came when I had to go back to school.
12. I stared at her in horror. "We'll have to start more or less from scratch," she said.
13. I had to shave my beard off for fear of it turning white.
14. He did not have to look up or down to meet my eyes.

Task 5. *Complete the sentences using **have to**, **has to** or **had to** in each.*

e.g.: *I went downtown yesterday because I had to go to City Hall.*

1. I can't go to the movie tonight because _____
2. I couldn't go to Pete's party last Saturday because _____
3. Josh can't go downtown with us this afternoon because _____
4. When I was in high school _____
5. If you want to go abroad _____
6. I'm sorry I was absent from class yesterday, but _____
7. Erica can't come to her class tomorrow because _____
8. I need a car because _____
9. When I worked in my uncle's restaurant _____
10. If you want to be admitted to the university _____
11. We wanted to go on a picnic yesterday, but we couldn't because _____
12. I wanted to _____ yesterday, but _____ instead.

Task 6. *What do you think are disadvantages of these jobs? Use **you have to**...*

e.g.: *air hostess*

- You have to travel most of the time.*
- You have to work irregular hours.*
- You have to deal with difficult passengers.*



1. businessman	6. photographic model
2. coal miner	7. office worker
3. factory worker	8. postman
4. football player	9. shop assistant
5. hairdresser	10. waitress

Task 7. Complete the conversations. Use the words in brackets and a form of **have to**.

e.g.: *Melanie:* David's broken his leg. He has had to go (he / go) to hospital.

Harriet: Oh no! How long will he have to stay (will / he / stay) there?

Melanie: I don't know.

1. *Claire:* I parked my car outside the hairdresser's and while I was in there the police took the car away. I've got it back now. But _____ (I / pay) a lot of money.

Henry: How much _____ (you / pay)?

Claire: Two hundred pounds!

2. *Trevor:* That door doesn't shut properly. _____ (you / slam) it every time.

Laura: _____ (you / will / fix) it then, won't you?

3. *Jessica:* You are always taking exams. Why _____ (you / take) so many?

Andrew: _____ (I / will / take) a lot more if I want a good job.

4. *Mike:* We're in a new house now. _____ (we / move).
The old place was too small.

Nick: Did it take you long to find a house?

Mike: No, we found one easily. _____ (we / not look) very hard. But it was in bad condition. _____ (we've / do) a lot of work on it.

5. *Nick:* My brother _____ (start) work at five o'clock in the morning.

Melanie: That's pretty early. What time _____ (he / get) up?

Nick: Half past three.

Task 8. Rephrase the sentences.

e.g.: *The traffic-lights turned red and I stopped.* – *I had to stop because the traffic-lights turned red.*

1. The teacher said, "You must sit down," and I did.
2. The officer ordered the soldiers to march and of course they did.
3. Her mother told her to wash her hair and she did.
4. My boss instructed me to write a report: I wrote it at once.
5. His manager told him to dress better. He did.

Task 9. What *have* you *got to do*? Think about 10 sentences that you've got to do next week.



e.g.: On Monday I've got to go to the dentist's.

Task 10. Translate into English paying attention to the meanings of *to have (got) to*.

1. Вона на дієті, тому їй доводиться пити чай без цукру.
2. Мені часто доводиться стикатися з такими людьми.
3. Сьогодні мені не потрібно бути там раніше.
4. Вам доведеться вислухати мене, хоча мої слова вам неприємні.
5. Маємо ще цілих дві години, і нам зовсім не треба поспішати.
6. Один з гостей сів біля мене. Мені не треба було говорити, хто він.
7. Вам доведеться піти туди негайно.
8. «В тебе коротке волосся і воно в'ється». – «Я хворіла на скарлатину, і волосся довелося обрізати».
9. Я сподіваюся, твоїй дружині не треба буде мити машину.
10. Схоже, мені доведеться зайнятися цим самому.
11. Йому довелося підійти ближче, щоб її почути.
12. Тепер усім доведеться повірити в цю історію.
13. Якщо так і буде продовжуватися, то нам не треба буде її турбувати.
14. У нас зараз гостює свекруха, і мені доводиться проводити на кухні цілі дні.
15. Це був останній автобус. Тепер вам доведеться йти на станцію пішки.
16. Тобі не треба йти на ринок, я вже все купила.
17. Пам'ятай, що тобі доведеться відповідати за свої вчинки.
18. Вам не треба приходити ще раз, ви можете зателефонувати.
19. Вам доведеться поговорити з ним особисто.
20. Сьогодні перший день канікул і не треба йти до школи.
21. Цю роботу вам доведеться виконати сьогодні.
22. Він був змушений зробити вам зауваження, чи не так?
23. В цьому місяці Тому доводиться багато хвилюватися.
24. Тобі доведеться там бути через годину.
25. Чому їм довелося переїхати з цього будинку?

TO BE TO

Task 1. Determine the meanings of the semi-modal verb *to be to*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The children are not to run in the corridor.
2. She reminded him that they were to meet at eight-fifteen that evening.
3. By that time of evening only a few people were to be seen on the wet streets.
4. This ointment is to be applied every other day.
5. Eliza, you are to live here for the next six months learning how to speak beautifully.
6. They were to have cooked pizza, but the client changed his order.
7. "You are to go now, Blick!" said Hunter getting up.
8. Such a man is nowhere to be found.
9. Your mother arranged that she was to come down from London.
10. I didn't know at that time that she was to become my wife.
11. Rosemary was to meet me at Oxford and drive me to Rembers.
12. It was the first and the last ceremony I was too see.
13. You are not to touch anything in the room.
14. She was to have finished her thesis in March, but she got ill and wasn't able to do it.
15. I thought we were saying goodbye forever, but we were to meet many years later.

Task 2. Using *to be to* rephrase the sentences to express a planned action.



1. Richard is planning to get his Master's degree this year.
2. I have planned to see my friend tomorrow.
3. The film was supposed to be dubbed later.
4. They agreed to marry in November.
5. The ship is expected to dock on Sunday.
6. I'm waiting for Valerie. She promised to come.
7. He is expected to stay the night with us and tomorrow he sets off on his tour to Europe.
8. Do you know when we are supposed to hand in our projects?

Task 3. Using *to be to* change the sentences so as to show that the planned action was not carried out.

1. We decided to buy a new TV set before Christmas, but we failed because we hadn't saved enough money for it.
2. I wanted to tell him the news, but he refused to listen.
3. He was going to buy tickets for the "Swan Lake" beforehand, but he changed his mind.
4. Betsy was promised to get some extra money for her work but instead she got the normal amount. Не їж цукерки замість обіду!
5. Dave volunteered to give a guided tour for a Swiss delegation, but he fell ill.
6. Maria was supposed to get her driving licence in January, but she failed her driving test.
7. I was going to ring him at 6 o'clock, but I completely forgot.
8. He decided to go to Paris in August, but he changed his mind.

Task 4. Using **to be to** say what it is necessary to do for somebody as a result of orders or instructions.

e.g.: The headmaster asked me to arrange a meeting. – I am to arrange the meeting.



1. Tell me, please, what to do if the guests come early.
2. “The dean wants you to take part in the conference”, said the monitor.
3. He was asked to show the visitor around.
4. The President asked me to come back to Liverpool.
5. He smiled and mentioned again that I was supposed to wait.
6. Your new duty is to register all the papers coming from the security department.
7. A note enclosed said if I ever ran into their son I was supposed to write and tell them all about it.
8. The boss has invited me to make a report on the latest developments in our field.
9. The person in charge of the phone told me to bring my CV to the interview.
10. After ten days he told me that I was to go back to London.

Task 5. With the help of **to be to** express strict prohibition in the past.

1. My friend was not allowed to bring his dog into my house.
2. Steve’s father said, “You must not go out again”.
3. Diana exclaimed, “Stop making so much noise!”
4. The time was dangerous and the group leader didn’t allow us to leave the camp before 7 o’clock.
5. Father prohibited Andrew to play football on the eve of his exams.
6. Alice exclaimed, “Joe, do not touch an exhibit!”
7. The producer was furious, “You must not think of anything but your acting!”
8. My former boss said that while he was working nobody could bother him.
9. Meggie said, “You can’t come to my place every day!”
10. The teacher exclaimed, “Don’t shout so loudly!”



Task 6. Rephrase the sentences to express something unavoidable, destined to happen.



1. As a young man he didn’t know that he was fated to be become a famous scientist.
2. But where will we ourselves go? What is supposed to happen to us?
3. And if I am not destined to see you again what is the sense to live?
4. When I was a child I didn’t know that I would study French many years afterwards.
5. “The trainer’s an old friend of mine,” – I was supposed to find out that Fabian had old friends all over the world and in all professions.
6. When he came there for the first time he couldn't even imagine that it was the place where he would die peacefully in his early nineties.
7. Cheer up, the best is still expected to come.

Task 7. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the patterns in bold.*

1. Mr Greenberg who **was to have made** a speech at the meeting didn't come.
2. Walter in the courtyard gave directions where this or that **was to be placed**.
3. Happiness **is to be found** in hard work.
4. **The entire sum of money is to be converted** to bank notes of small denomination.
5. He dropped the subject. And yet without detectives **what was he to do?**
6. Eden went to the wood where **he was to meet his brother for a ride**.
7. I concentrated on my task of recognizing **the person I was to meet**.
8. **Am I to take it** that you are absolutely serious?
9. **All her property was to be divided** between the children of her brother and the children of her sister.

Task 8. *Rephrase the sentences using **to be to**.*

1. What am I expected to say to that?
2. The journalist was expected to arrive at the conference, but he was asked to take an interview with the Prime Minister instead.
3. Not a sound could be heard in his room.
4. It is planned that I should fly direct to Rome.
5. The conference is supposed to be held in September.
6. How many times do you expect me to tell you that you spoil your child?
7. It was planned that we should wait for them at the box-office, but they telephoned and cancelled the meeting.
8. You could see Rebecca at the balls surrounded by crowds of admirers.
9. It was arranged that Freddy Hampton would meet Christine in the lounge.
10. He was destined to live a long and happy life.

Task 9. *Complete the sentences.*

1. Am I to meet you..?
2. Am I to write to your parents and tell them..?
3. What's to happen to us..?
4. What am I to do..?
5. Isn't he to go..?
6. Am I to say..?
7. Later he was to learn...
8. He has just graduated from the institute and is to go...
9. What am I to do with..?
10. The child is seriously ill and is...

Task 10. *Translate into English paying attention to the meanings of **to be to**.*

1. Я повинна була зустрітися з подругою о шостій годині, але вона чомусь не прийшла.
2. Зустріч повинна розпочатися рівно от третій.
3. Це повинно було трапитися. Ніхто не міг цьому завадити.

4. Їй просто судилося стати акторкою.
5. Позавчора я повинен був зустріти свою сестру, але мій годинник відстав, тому я запізнився.
6. Подивись! Збирається дощ. Що тепер з нами буде?
7. Потяг повинен прийти через 5 хвилин.
8. Я повинна була там бути годину тому. Вони можуть подумати, що зі мною щось трапилось.
9. Він пішов давно і через десять хвилин повинен повернутися.
10. Не їж цукерки замість обіду!
11. Що ж мені тепер робити? Як поводити себе з дітьми?
12. Він повинен був показати нам історичні пам'ятки Києва, але захворів.
13. Він знає, що завтра він повинен бути на двох засіданнях.
14. Не торкайся мене! В тебе брудні руки.
15. Я забув ключі. І куди мені тепер йти?
16. Наступного тижня ми повинні розпочати вивчення артикля.
17. Тобі слід розмовляти з дорослими шанобливіше.
18. Нам не судилося зустрітися до його від'їзду.
19. Цю квітку треба поливати тричі на день.
20. Коли він був студентом, то не знав, що йому судилося стати відомим вченим.
21. Коли мені прийти?
22. Я повинен зустрітися з Томом об 11 годині.
23. Вас треба привітати. Ви виграли цю гру.
24. Ви повинні залишатися тут, поки я не повернуся.
25. Джиму більше ніколи не судилося побачити свого друга.

MUST, TO HAVE TO, TO BE TO COMPARED

Task 1. Choose the correct variant. Explain your choice.

1. The train **has to / is to** arrive in ten minutes if it is not late.
2. At nightfall the ship put in a small port where they **had to / were to** load three hundred bags of coffee.
3. She **has to / is to** come here. There is no other way.
4. They **had to / were to** light a fire to cook their supper.
5. She **had to / was to** go because of the rain.
6. She knew that there would be no more vacations for her sons. But she **didn't have to / was not to** say it. They knew that as well as she.
7. For the next few weeks I **had to / was to** stay in bed. Everyone came to see me and brought me presents.
8. Uncle Nick's things **had to be / were to be** moved out of the room so that it could be re-let.
9. Because the party was over the students **had to / were to** go home.
10. She **doesn't have to / isn't to** change her plans because of this.
11. They **have to / are to** go to a conference next week, right?

Task 2. Complete the sentences with *don't have to* or *must not*.

1. You _____ drive when you are tired. It's dangerous.
2. I live only a few blocks from my office. I _____ drive to work.
3. Liz finally got a car, so now she usually drives to work. She _____ take a bus.
4. Tommy, you _____ say that word. It's not a nice word.
5. Mr. Moneybags is very rich. He _____ work for a living.
6. A: You _____ tell Jim about the surprise birthday party. Do you promise?
B: I promise.
7. According to the rules of the game one player _____ hit or trip another player.
8. If you use a toll-free number you _____ pay for the phone call.
9. A: Did Professor Adams make an assignment?
B: Yes, she assigned Chapters 4 and 6, but we _____ read Chapter 5.
10. A: Listen carefully, Annie. If a stranger offers you a ride you _____ get in the car. Never get in a car with a stranger. Do you understand?
B: Yes, Mom.
11. A: Do you have a stamp?
B: Uh-huh. Here.
A: Thanks. Now I _____ go to the post office to buy stamps.
12. A: Children, your mother and I are going out this evening. I want you to be good. You must do everything the baby-sitter tells you to do. You _____ go outside after dark. It's Saturday night, so you _____ go to bed at eight. You can stay up until eight-thirty. And remember: you _____ pull the cat's tail. Okay?
B: Okay, Dad.

Task 3. *What is necessary, forbidden or unnecessary in Britain? Complete the sentences using **must, mustn't, don't have to.***

1. If you are ill and the doctor comes to see you, you _____ pay him .
2. If the police stop you for a motoring offence, you _____ offer tehm money.
3. You _____ carry your driving licence with you.
4. You _____ have a ticket when you travel on the London Underground.
5. If the police arrest you, you _____ make a statement.
6. If you are a cyclist, you _____ ride on the pavement.
7. British citizens _____ vote when there is an election.

Task 4. *Now decide what is necessary, forbidden or unnecessary in your country. Compare the results with the previous exercise.*

Task 5. *Make sentences using **must not** and **don't have to.***

Beginnings	Ends
In rugby football	touch the ball with your hands
In tennis	lift your stick above your shoulder
In chess	bit your opponent below the belt
In boxing	pass the ball forwards
In athletics	look at other people's cards
In hockey	touch a piece if you aren't going to move it
In baseball	start before the gun
In football	hit the ball before it bounces
In bridge	hit the ball after its second bounce
	throw the bat

Task 6. *Correct the mistakes if necessary.*

1. You mustn't tell me. I already know.
2. You don't have to walk in the middle of the road. It is dangerous.
3. If the danger flag is flying you are not to go swimming.
4. You know electricity is expensive; you don't have to leave lights on all over the house.
5. There is no one to help him so he is to move the furniture himself.
6. This is getting too far, I feel I must do something before it is too late.
7. Do you realize you don't have to mention it to anybody?

Task 7. *Complete the sentences with **must, to have to, to be to.***

1. Today I've seen a grey hair in my head. I _____ getting old.
2. You _____ your chores now and she _____ do hers when she comes in.
3. Nowadays one _____ do nearly everything oneself.
4. The next afternoon there _____ be an attack up the river.
5. The carriage _____ have come back by this time.
6. He _____ leave the vessel at Melbourne and go off at once to the gold-fields.
7. But who was it – Daniels or O'Murphy? It _____ one of the two.

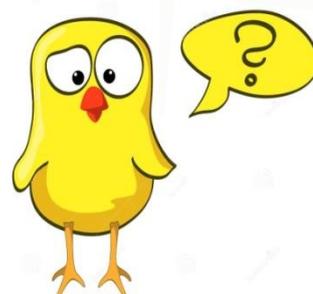
8. She tried to sit up, then fell back with a groan. "It's my heart," she whispered. "I _____ (not) talk.
9. It seemed horrible to him that it was here the fatal portrait _____ be hidden away.
10. The man _____ touch him twice on the shoulder before he woke.
11. This was a comedy, one _____ not make it into tragedy.
12. My mother says that I _____ (not) be out after eleven o'clock, but I _____ (not) hurry because she herself is out playing bridge.
13. Two days ago I asked Sibyl to marry me. I am not going to break my word to her. She _____ my wife.
14. They _____ the cat with them because there is no one who could look after it.
15. I am afraid that you _____ go back the way you came. There is no through road.
16. I was very hot and _____ take a drink of beer to cool my mouth.
17. He told me that I _____ learn by heart some twenty lines every day to know English very well.
18. He told me that I _____ (not) repeat what I had heard.
19. My bike is under repair. I _____ have collected it yesterday, but I forgot.
20. She _____ rush home today because they have visitors.

Task 8. Respond to the following statements using the words in brackets.

1. Where is Ted's old blue car? There is a lovely new red one parked in his garage! (He ...)
2. We are supposed to meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow. (We...)
3. I've rung Jill three times, but she didn't answer the phone. (She ...)
4. Where has Joan put the box of chocolates? There must be some left. (She ...)
5. Where are Bill's gloves? He can't find them anywhere. (He ...)
6. He left home late because he overslept. He took a taxi not to be late. (He ...)
7. He was going to sing in the pub that night, but he fell ill. (He ...)
8. My scientific advisor told me to come on Thursday. (We ...)
9. I thought it was our secret, but Jane's mother knows all about it as well. (Jane ...)
10. Terry's expecting me, but he hasn't answered the door. I'll ring again. (He ...)
11. There's a young man lying at the side of the road and lots of people looking on. (There)
12. I'm looking for Mary's keys. She left them in the kitchen. (Where ...)
13. Yesterday Katie broke her arm. She had no choice but go to the hospital. (She ...)
14. Where is Jack's wallet? He never took it out of his pocket, but it isn't there now. (Someone...)
15. Every morning he gets up very early. It is difficult, but he has no other choice. (He ...)
16. Mark said he would ring as soon as he got home, but he hasn't done it. (He ...)

Task 9. Answer the questions.

1. What are some things you have to do today? tomorrow?
2. What is something you had to do yesterday?
3. What is something you must never do?
4. What is something you've got to do soon?
5. What is something you've got to do after class today or later tonight?
6. What is something a driver must do?



7. What is something that you were to have done some time ago but failed?
8. What are some things a person must do to stay alive?
9. Think about your plans for the next week. What are some things you have to do?
10. Think about your activities last week. What were some things you had to do?
11. What kinds of things must a doctor know about? What are some things a doctor has to do every day?

Task 10. *Translate into English using the modal verbs **must, to have to, to be to.***

1. Я повинна була побачитися з нею минулого тижня, але вона не зателефонувала, тому ми не зустрілися.
2. Вона закричала на чоловіка: «Ти повинен приходити додому раніше!».
3. Мені нема чого було ставити йому питання, я все зрозуміла по його обличчю.
4. Марія знала, що їй доведеться якось пояснювати батькам свою відсутність.
5. Ми повинні бути на вокзалі об одинадцятій годині, тому що наш потяг відправляється об одинадцятій тридцять.
6. Лікар сказав, що мені треба обмежити вживання кави і міцних напоїв.
7. Тож я не знала тоді, що мені судилося жити в цьому красивому будинку.
8. Таксі повинно приїхати у п'ятнадцять хвилин на четверту.
9. Вона повинна була принести словник у школу, але забула його вдома.
10. Вона вважає, що діти самі повинні слідкувати за ладом у своїй кімнаті.
11. Тобі не треба втручатися. Вона вирішить усе сама.
12. Не веди її на каток. Минулого разу вона набила собі великий синець під оком.
13. Скільки ти важиш? Тобі не можна так багато їсти!
14. Гадаю, вам необов'язково йти так рано.
15. На щастя, нам не довелося довго бути на вулиці в мороз.
16. Сьогодні ввечері я зустрічаюся зі своїм адвокатом.
17. Не чіпай це брудне кошеля! Ти можеш підчепити яку-небудь хворобу.
18. Немає ніякої небезпеки, отже нам нема чого викликати міліцію.
19. Ти не повинен залишати брата без догляду.
20. Йому довелося сховатися за двері, щоб його не побачили.

SHOULD AND OUGHT TO

Task 1. Determine the meanings of the modal verbs *should* and *ought to*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They should have never married.
2. He should be willing to take it. It's just in his line.
3. It should be about five now.
4. The porter saw him enter. He should be somewhere here.
5. I think we shouldn't leave this young man behind.
6. But I think you should try.
7. I shouldn't say so if I don't mean it.
8. Such things ought to be attended to at once.
9. It isn't an excuse. You ought to have known.
10. It ought to rain a little later in the day.
11. There ought to be at least one play-ground per block.
12. Should he obey an order given him by a perfect stranger?
13. What are you doing at this late hour? You ought to be in bed and sleeping.
14. A very queer thing happened to him a year or two ago. You ought to have him tell you about it.
15. You should not have gone to that strange house in the middle of the night.
16. You ought to have gone and packed long ago.
17. Look into the library. He should be there.
18. Ask your mother. She ought to know.
19. He ought not to have tempted fate this time. He had done it too often before.
20. You should have had your car overhauled before the holiday.

Task 2. Compose sentences expressing advice. Use the word combinations given below. Turn advice into criticism of a past action by changing the form of the infinitive.

e.g.: to take better care of one's health

Advice: You should take better care of your health.
Criticism of a past action: You should have taken better care of your health.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. not to talk back; | 6. to wear dark glasses; |
| 2. to make a copy of the letter; | 7. not to smoke in the dining-room; |
| 3. to drive slowly; | 8. not to play so loudly; |
| 4. to use the lift; | 9. to put the butter into the refrigerator; |
| 5. to suggest it; | 10. not to disobey the doctor. |

Task 3. Study the following situations and say what you *should* or *shouldn't have done*.

e.g.: You borrowed a book without asking. Your friend was angry.
I shouldn't have borrowed it. I should have asked first.

1. You ate some fruit without washing it. You felt sick.
2. Without asking for permission, you took a photograph in a museum.



3. You bought a shirt without trying it on. It doesn't fit you.
4. After school you went to the cinema with some friends. Your mother was angry, because you didn't tell her.
5. You left the chicken in the oven for three hours. It got burnt.
6. You called an ambulance, but it turned out to be just a small cut on your knee
7. You started working for your exams just the night before and failed them.
8. You phoned your sister, but she hung up on you.

Task 4. Study the following situations and give advice or express criticism.

e.g.: The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Tom is driving at 50.
He shouldn't (oughtn't to) be driving so fast.

1. When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one.
2. It's very cold. Mr. Taylor, who has been ill recently, is walking along the road without a coat.
3. We went for a walk. While we were walking, we got hungry, but we hadn't brought anything with us to eat.
4. I went to Paris. My best lives in Paris, but I didn't see him while I was there.
5. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It is now 9 o'clock, but the shop isn't open.
6. The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault.
7. The children normally go to bed at 9 o'clock. It is now 9.30. They are not in bed; they are watching television.
8. The accident happened because Tom was driving on the wrong side of the road.
9. Christopher has a new CD player. The children used it without his permission.
10. Darren is five years old. He is playing with a box of matches.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with *should* / *ought to* using one of these verbs.

check	include	keep	listen	meet	plan	receive	refrigerate
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1. You _____ my reply by now.
2. This medicine _____ in a cool place.
3. Here's someone you really _____.
4. To have got a better mark, you _____ your answers more thoroughly.
5. According to the label, the jam _____ after opening.
6. I think you _____ to him. He knew what he was talking about.
7. The results were completely wrong. As a scientist she _____ the experiment more carefully.
8. The information you send _____ details of courses taken at university.

Task 6. *Compose sentences denoting near certainty about the present or future. Use the words given below. Refer the sentences to the past by changing the form of the infinitive, translate them into Ukrainian.*

e.g.: children, to like her

Children should/ ought to like her. – Діти, певно, люблять її.

Children should/ ought to have liked her. – Діти, певно, любили її.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. the climate, to be good there; | 6. he, to feel better after this; |
| 2. it, to be cold out of doors; | 7. the headmaster, to be still there; |
| 3. they, to be nearly there; | 8. that, to be practically all; |
| 4. the weather, to change in a couple of days; | 9. days, to be growing longer; |
| 5. she, to be quite grown up; | 10. they, to be nearly through. |

Task 7. *Rephrase each sentence using **should** and **ought to**.*

1. Very likely the shop will send me the catalogue in the next few days.
The shop _____ in the next few days.
2. I think it probable that your girl-friend is there already.
Your girlfriend _____ there already.
3. Probably the price won't increase for a long time.
The price _____ for a long time.
4. It is unlikely you will have any trouble.
You _____ any trouble.
5. I expect the bus to arrive any minute.
The bus _____ any minute.
6. I don't expect my brother to phone for another half hour.
My brother _____ for another half hour.
7. I don't think her parents will find out about her intentions for several weeks.
Her parents _____ for several weeks.
8. Most likely the programme is on this evening.
The programme _____ this evening.
9. Very probably the film won't begin for several weeks.
The film _____ for several weeks.
10. The teachers don't think she will fail the exam.
She _____ the exam.

Task 8. *Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.*

1. You ought (to put) _____ it out of your mind. It has nothing to do with you.

2. Even if you disliked her at first sight, you should (to be) _____ polite.
3. I hate the idea, but the publishers think I ought (to photograph) _____ for the new edition.
4. You should (to buy) _____ the evening newspapers at the station; they don't sell them here.
5. He should (to get) _____ back by now. Whatever can have happened to him?
6. The doctor told him that he ought (to have) _____ long walks and (to go) _____ to bed early.
7. I don't know what he is doing now. I think he should (to sleep) _____ as it is already eleven o'clock.
8. Judging by the silence the children ought (to play) _____ some absorbing game.
9. Go to his office; he ought (to be) _____ here since morning.
10. You should (to read) _____ for your examinations now instead of playing football.

Task 9. *Correct the mistakes if necessary.*

1. Business letters had better be brief and to the point.
2. It's cold outside, so you had better put on a warm coat.
3. I think children had better learn to cook at an early age.
4. You'd better not go out tonight. It's raining.
5. As you are feeling ill. You'd better not go to work.
6. Some plants had better not be grown in direct sunlight. It will damage their leaves.
7. You had better have bought a cheaper car, if you are saving money.
8. I don't think parents had better let their children play with matches.
9. This soup is too salty! You had better send it back.
10. You'll catch a cold if you go out like that. I think you had better take a hat.

Task 10. *Translate into English.*

1. Вам слід було вийти на попередній зупинці. Тепер вам треба повернутися назад.
2. Не потрібно звертати увагу на те, що вона каже – просто вона в поганому гуморі.
3. Мабуть, він сидить на лавці в саду. Він завжди там буває вечорами.
4. Запитайте про це Нору. Вона має знати.
5. Ви маєте кепський вигляд. Вам не слід працювати над дипломом допізна.
6. Даремно ви відмовилися від пропозиції поїхати туди влітку, вам потрібно було її прийняти.
7. Ви мали були встигнути на поїзд о двадцятій. Наступний поїзд аж за три години.
8. Даремно я не пішов з вами на виставку в п'ятницю. Тепер там завжди багато народу.
9. Нам слід поїхати на вокзал або краще чекати не нього тут?
10. Вам не слід було виходити на вулицю в таку холодну погоду, ви ще не цілком одужали.
11. Постукайте, він повинен бути у себе в кабінеті.
12. Вам треба було поснідати, часу ще багато.
13. Думаю, що йому слід погодитися на цей план. Це найкращий вихід з положення.
14. Не слід намагатися вирішити всі проблеми відразу.
15. Мені не треба було з ним сперечатися, але я не знав, що він такий образливий.
16. Йому слід лежати в ліжку і приймати прописані лікарем ліки.
17. Їй слід було взяти себе в руки і все пояснити.
18. Зараз пізно, мабуть, всі вже сплять.
19. Йому слід взяти з собою теплий одяг. Літо має бути холодним.
20. Телеграму слід було відправити вранці; боюся, що вона вже не отримає її.

SHALL

Task 1. Determine the meanings of the modal verb *shall*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I have promised Mr. Hardwick that the jewels shall be returned to him today.
2. I give you a chance of escape. Sign this paper, and you shall have twenty-four hours before I place it in the hands of police.
3. What shall we do about Tom if he doesn't get into a university?
4. You'd better hold your tongue, my dear, and if don't, every letter you've written to me shall be sent to your mother-in-law.
5. You shan't leave me alone in this terrible place!
6. Shall we go and have our coffee?
7. Well, my dear, I'm determined that there's at least one thing you shan't do and that is to tell our secret.
8. The passengers shall be cleared by the customs.
9. What time shall I be back?
10. Nothing shall happen to her!
11. I must be off now. Shall I come and see you again tomorrow?
12. You shall sit by me and amuse me.
13. That's against the law! My husband shall complain to the council.
14. Let's go to the cinema, shall we?
15. It is a clever piece of work – and useful – as you shall see.
16. You shall retain your human forms in the Impossible World. You shall become a hassock. You shall never, never return.
17. Seek and you shall find.
18. As a man lives so shall he die. – Yes, as you sow, so shall you reap.
19. Come live with me and you shall know me.
20. Even as the father was so shall the son be.

Task 2. Make the question which goes in front of each answer, using the words in the box.

Shall	I We	dance? go to visit your parents this weekend? meet for lunch? have some coffee? post these letters for you?
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Answers:

1. You have some if you like. I shan't.
2. Let's wait until there are some more people on the floor.
3. I'm afraid I can't. I have to be in the office from twelve till two.
4. Yes? Perhaps we ought to. We haven't seen them for several weeks now.
5. No, it's all right, I have to go and buy some stamps anyway.

Task 3. Respond to the following situations using *shall*.

e.g.: An old lady dearly wants to put her large suitcase on the luggage rack.
You ask her: *Shall I put the suitcase on the rack for you?*

1. A young woman is shivering and the window is open.
2. Your friend accidentally drops some sheets of paper on the floor.
3. You and your friend want to do something this evening, but you don't know what.
4. You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not.
5. It's Ann's birthday next week. You want to give her a present, but you don't know what.
6. You and your friend are going on holiday together, but you haven't decided where.
7. You and your friend are going out. You haven't decided whether to go by car or to walk.
8. Your friend wants you to phone later. You don't know what time to phone.
9. Your children cannot sleep at night because your neighbour plays loud music.
10. Some boys are playing football near your house. As a result one of your windows is broken.
11. You are looking after your young cousin. It is after midnight and he is still running around the house.
12. Your sister goes to a disco with some strange boys. She comes home well after midnight.

Task 4. Rephrase the following sentences using *shall* in different meanings.

1. Let's buy some of these flowers.
2. You are always wasting the money you get. I'll make you stop spending so much money on cigarettes.
3. I suggest we buy two ice-creams when we go to the cinema.
4. You will get a pair of good gloves for your birthday, I promise.
5. My neighbour is always playing loud music when I am trying to concentrate. But he won't play it loud again, I say it!
6. Why don't we go round and see how he is doing after the operation?
7. How about going to Italy for a holiday this year?
8. If you pass your final exams successfully, you will get a new car, I promise.
9. I want you to listen to me and if you won't, I'll get you do it.
10. I ask you not to search my rooms. You have no right to do it. I forbid you!

Task 5. Translate into English.

1. Ви відповісте за це!
2. Відкрити вікно? Тут дуже задушливо.
3. Ви підете і скажете їй всю правду.
4. Ліки приймаються три рази на день після їжі.
5. Давайте послухаємо музику, згода? А чи може, підемо прогуляємося?
6. Якщо не дотримаєтесь моїх наказів, ви мене ще згадаєте.
7. Як посієш, так і пожнеш.
8. Не хвилюйся, любя, ти отримаєш цю обручку.
9. Вони будуть слідувати за вами всюди, ніби тіні.
10. Пам'ятай, ніщо не залишиться безкарним.
11. Секретар повинен вести протокол кожного зібрання.

12. Не хвилюйся, ти отримаєш по заслугах.
13. Гравець не повинен брати м'яч у руки.
14. Мені відповісти на телефонний дзвінок? – Так, будь ласка.
15. Запевняю вас, нічого подібного більше не станеться.
16. Якщо дослухаєшся порад цього дилера, то обов'язково втратиш всі свої гроші.
17. Рішення судді – остаточне.
18. Ходімо в кіно? Я б хотів подивитися ту нову комедію.
19. Будь упевнений, вони забезпечать твою анонімність.
20. Нам залишитися вдома чи піти з вами? – Це вам вирішувати.

WILL

Task 1. Determine the meanings of the modal verb *will/would*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. She would sit there for hours waiting for the telephone to ring.
2. Would you lend me your car?
3. You will have heard that I'm leaving by the end of the month.
4. Oh, that would be the Wye valley.
5. The animals would not stir. They were too tired to move.
6. I won't leave you. I promise.
7. Will you tell me why you are so certain?
8. You will permit me to examine the papers.
9. No matter what time of day I went to the store, I would find him sitting there on the steps.
10. Will you do me a favour and meet her at the station?
11. Would you drop in two days? We will have a good selection of overcoats then.
12. That would have been about four years ago.
13. You will give me my bill!
14. I can see him every evening; he will sit on the terrace steps watching the lake.
15. I will stay here for your sake.
16. My car won't start.
17. People will say anything, won't they, when they want to prove they are right?
18. Will you, two children, be quiet?
19. You will go in there and tell him that the game is up.
20. That will have been someone she knew.

Task 2. Compose orders, requests, more pressing requests, using the word combinations below.

e.g.: to come an hour before the lesson

Order: You will come here an hour before the lessons.

Request: Will you come here an hour before the lesson?

Pressing request: Won't you come here an hour before the lesson?

1. to go upstairs and comb one's hair;
2. to type the letters at once;
3. to drop in at the delicatessen for some, rye-bread;
4. to tell somebody all about it;
5. to make a note of it;
6. to bring home a carton of ice-cream and some cakes;
7. to step round the corner for some cigarettes;
8. to bring someone a ham sandwich and coffee;
9. to take a taxi all the way to the station;
10. to book a passage for someone.

Task 3. *Make sentences about something not functioning the way it should, using the following words. Refer them to the past.*

e.g.: the kettle, to boil

The kettle won't boil. – The kettle wouldn't boil.

1. the chair, to fold;
2. the pen, to write;
3. the engine, to start;
4. the key, to turn in the lock;
5. the figures, to add;
6. the words, to make sense;
7. the wood, to burn;
8. the sun, to rise;
9. the jelly, to jell;
10. the broken bone, to set properly.

Task 4. *Make sentences about somebody refusing to act the way he should or was expected to. Use the following words. Refer them to the past.*

e.g.: the child, to eat soup

He won't eat his soup. – He wouldn't eat his soup.

1. the dog, to follow somebody;
2. the child, to stop crying;
3. the man, to give his name and address;
4. he, to take the responsibility;
5. she, to listen to reason;
6. mother, to see; the doctor about it;
7. the man, to take less than a pound;
8. she, to do it the way she's been told;
9. she, to let him in;
10. the doctor, to give the certificate.

Task 5. *Make sentences with the words given below. Use the verb **will** to denote volition. Refer the sentences to the past.*

e.g.: she, to wear such colours

She will wear such colours. – She would wear such colours.

1. I, to go there;
2. mother, to wear her hair like that;
3. she, to take all sorts of patent medicines;
4. that dog, to scratch the geraniums;
5. the children, to bring all this into the house;
6. I, to do it whatever you say.

Task 6. Put the beginnings and ends together.

Beginnings		Ends	
1	I'll drive	A	I will.
2	I'll wash up	B	I'll answer it.
3	I'm tired. I think	C	I'll go to bed now.
4	If you see Ann,	D	if you'll dry.
5	She won't tell us	E	if you'll map-read.
6	The cat	F	in the oven at 5.30?
7	The phones ringing.	G	shouting?
8	This video	H	to this address, please?
9	Who's going to get the tickets?	I	what's wrong.
10	Will you deliver the furniture	J	when you are ready to leave?
11	Will you let me know	K	won't eat.
12	Will you stop	L	won't play.
13	Would you put the meat	M	would you tell her I got her letter?

Task 7. Complete the sentences below using **will/would** in the conditional clause to express a polite request or a wish.

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

1. I shall take a taxi if...
2. It would be a better example to the girl if...
3. You may borrow my dictionary if...
4. He will start again if...
5. I'm on the point of giving it all up if...
6. I should invite you for lunch if...

Task 8. Rewrite these sentences using **will, won't** or **would**.

1. Please wait here.
2. The car refuses to start.
3. Please take a seat.
4. Do you want tea or coffee?
5. Please tell me your name.
6. Nobody wants to tell us the truth.
7. I am ready to help you.
8. The computer refuses to recognise my password.
9. The bank is not willing to lend us any more money.
10. Please sign the form at the bottom.

Task 9. *If possible, complete the sentences with **will** / **would** followed by the verbs in brackets.*

1. Around 2 o'clock every night, Sue _____ talking in her sleep. It's very annoying. (start)
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)

Task 10. *Translate into English.*

1. Скажіть, будь ласка, котра година.
2. Цей ніж не ріже.
3. Вона, бувало, спізнювалася.
4. Він ні за що не зізнався.
5. Напевно, це наш автобус.
6. Будь ласка, перекажіть їй мої вітання.
7. Він не вважає за потрібне дослухатися до моїх порад.
8. Ти зробиш те, що тобі наказують.
9. Вочевидь, це її мати.
10. Вона, бувало, завжди спочатку відмовлялася.
11. Розкажіть мені, будь ласка, про це.
12. Певно, вони залишили ключ у сусідів.
13. «Ви відповісте за це», – сказав він з погрозою в голосі.
14. Ви підете і скажете їй всю правду.
15. А ви не проти того, щоб посидіти в саду? Там прохолодніше.
16. Вона годинами сиділа на березі і дивилася, як хвилі набігали на берег.
17. Якщо ви завітаєте до нас на вечерю, ми будемо дуже раді бачити вас.
18. Двері ніяк не відкриваються, очевидно, замок так і не полагодили.
19. Собака не дозволяв нам погладити його, хоча ми годували його вже кілька днів.
20. Ми всі намагалися їй допомогти, але вона нікого не слухала.

SHOULD, OUGHT TO, SHALL, WILL COMPARED

Task 1. *Choose the best variant. Explain your choice.*

1. Do you think I **should** / **must** go and see Paul?
2. The house is on fire! Everybody **ought to** / **must** get out at once!
3. **Should** / **Must** we take the bus or get a taxi?
4. You **should** / **must** be 18 or over to vote in a general election.
5. I'm sorry, but you **ought to** / **must** wait in the queue like everybody else.
6. I think you **should** / **must** try to take a holiday.
7. We absolutely **should** / **must** clean up the kitchen - it's filthy.
8. Everybody **ought to** / **must** know more than one language.
9. They say you **should** / **must** eat five portions of fruit or vegetables a day.
10. People **should** / **must** take regular exercise.

Task 2. *Choose the correct variant. Explain your choice.*

1. If A is bigger than B, and B is bigger than C, then C **should** / **can't be** bigger than A.
2. Gemma **must** / **should** be able to translate this for you – she knows some Arabic.
3. You've won first prize. – It **can't** / **shouldn't** be true!
4. Look at their house. They **must** / **ought to** have plenty of money.
5. Look at those clouds. We **must** / **should** get some rain soon.
6. I'm going out for a bit. I **can't** / **shouldn't** be home too late.
7. That **should** / **can't** be her mother – they're more or less the same age.
8. We're off to Turkey for a week. That **must** / **should** be nice.
9. Can I have a few words with you? It **should** / **shouldn't** take long.
10. That **should** / **can't** be Daniel – he's in Morocco.

Task 3. *Choose the right variant. Explain your choice.*

1. Today is Monday. Tomorrow **should** / **will** be Tuesday.
2. Hello, Jack. This is Arturo in the tech department. I'm working on your computer now. Good news – I can fix it pretty easily and it **should** / **must** be ready by 5 p.m. today.
3. My son's birthday is next month. He **should** / **will** be two years old.
4. It's ten minutes to four. The next bus **must** / **should** arrive at four o'clock. The buses usually stop here every hour on the hour.
5. – Don't be late! They won't let you into the theatre after the play begins.
– OK. I **will** / **should** be at the theatre at 7:15. I promise.
6. Your husband is resting comfortably, Ms. Robbins. I'm giving him some antibiotics, so the infection **must** / **should** be cleared up by next week.
7. – Look up there. Is it Mars?
– I don't think so. Mars is not visible right now. It **should** / **must** be Venus. Venus is visible now.
8. – Who is going to win the tennis tournament?
– Well, the Australian is highly rated, and she **must** / **should** win, but the Serbian is good too. Maybe she'll surprise us and win.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with *shall* or *will*.

1. _____ I help you with the washing-up?
2. _____ we have pizza for dinner tonight?
3. _____ you carry this for me, please?
4. What _____ we buy for Bob's birthday?
5. _____ you answer the phone, please?
6. Where _____ we sit in the classroom?
7. _____ you take the rubbish out for me, please?
8. _____ we have a barbecue next weekend?

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs *shall* or *will/would*. Determine their meanings.

1. I tried to persuade him to return to the village as it was dangerous to remain in the jungle after nightfall, but he _____ not 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. What _____ we do? The door _____ not open. It is evidently locked. Where _____ we spend the night?
4. Boys _____ be boys.
5. The tea is hot, and strong. Or _____ you prefer to have a cup of coffee?
6. _____ you wait in the library, sir
7. Whenever an emergency arises Dr. Ross _____ take charge and things _____ settle satisfactory.
8. "_____ you mind my smoking here?" the new passenger asked. But nobody _____ answer his polite question.
9. _____ you please step into the room, sir? The manager _____ like to have a talk with you.
10. You _____ not behave like this in the presence of my guests. You _____ stay in your room and you _____ not come out until all of them have left.
11. She promised him a dollar for carrying her baggage and then _____ not pay.
12. _____ we get started, gentlemen?
13. We should be so grateful to you, if you _____ find us a taxi.
14. I can't explain it on the telephone, but you _____ hear everything directly from me.
15. Let's go there, _____ we?

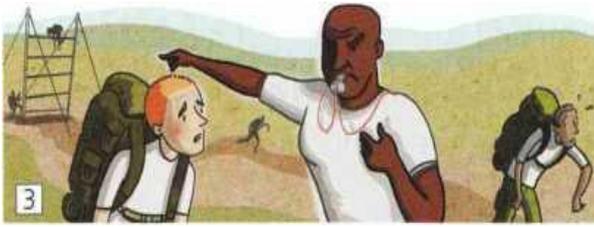
Task 6. Complete the dialogues below the pictures with *will/would*, *shall* and the appropriate verb.



Student 1: _____ me the dictionary, please?
Student 2: Yes, here you are.



Woman: _____ a slice of cake?
Friend: I won't, thanks. I'm trying to lose weight.



Cadet: What time do we finish these exercises?
Sergeant: Silence! You _____ these exercises until I say otherwise. Do you understand?



Man: _____ the minutes of the meeting?
Woman: Oh, yes, please! We always need someone to take the minutes.

Task 7. *Correct the mistakes if necessary.*

1. I shouldn't to have much difficulty with this exercise.
2. Shall I go now?
3. We ought phone William this evening
4. Will you find the place by yourself?
5. Does everybody should pay now?
6. They say it shoulds snow tomorrow.
7. Do you think the children ought to be allowed to go camping?
8. Would you like some more coffee?
9. I'm sorry, but I really oughtn't stay any longer.
10. Don't tell me I can't have a ticket. You should book it two weeks ago.

Task 8. *Rephrase each sentence using shall, should, will/would.*

1. Do you want me to hold the flag while you take your shot?
2. I promise not to let the team down.
3. No member of the club is to use insulting language to any other member.
4. The computer refused to work properly.
5. Do you want me to open the door for you?
6. Please follow me, and I'll take you to the meeting room.
7. You had better book your flight early.
8. Do you like me to draw the curtains for you?
9. Why don't we go to a Japanese restaurant for a change?
10. I strongly advise you to see a doctor as soon as possible.
11. Can you call Greg for me please?
12. You ought to have checked the battery before left.
13. Do you mind if I take the rest of the day off?
14. You could have asked me if I didn't mind!
15. What about doing this right now?

Task 9. *Match A and B to show the effect of the verbs.*

A		B	
1	You mustn't park near a zebra crossing.	a	not advisable – <i>warning</i>
2	You shouldn't eat so much chocolate cake.	b	forbidden – <i>law</i>
3	You can't use that footpath. It's closed.	c	not advisable – <i>personal</i>
4	You had better not be late for the lecture.	d	not possible

Task 10. Translate into English using the modal verbs *shall, should/ought to, will/would*.

1. А чи не слід мені почати брати уроки водіння?
2. Ти не втечеш від мене!
3. Як справжньому другу тобі не слід було приховувати правду, ти мав все мені розповісти саме в той критичний момент.
4. Раніше потрібно було думати про це, моя люба!
5. Я поговорю з тобою, якщо ти згодна почекати.
6. – Ну звідки ж мені знати, як вона поживає? – Як близькому родичу тобі слід це знати.
7. Даремно ти брала з неї приклад всі ці роки! Те, що добре для неї, не може бути добре для тебе. Ви абсолютно різні люди.
8. Ми чекаємо вже півгодини, а поїзда все немає.
9. Давай зупинимось! Не годиться псувати наші хороші стосунки.
10. . Злочини не приховаєш. Правда завжди вийде назовні.
11. Ти сидітимеш поруч і розважатимеш мене!
12. Містер Грант, бувало, проводив години в кабінеті, малюючи родинне древо.
13. Як вона не старалася, сон не йшов до неї.
14. – Я чую кроки. – Це, певно, мій чоловік.
15. Всі докази були проти нього, але він вперто не визнавав своєї провини.
16. Він намагався щось сказати, але слова не йшли.
17. У нього було за звичку приймати ліки перед сном?
18. У неї немає звички спати після обіду.
19. Вечорами він мав звичай розповідати нам про своє дитинство.
20. Якщо не дотримаєтесь моїх наказів, ви мене ще згадаєте.

NEED

Task 1. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. State whether the situation refers to the present or to the past. In the latter case, whether the action was or was not performed.*

1. We need not bother to refute these views.
2. They need have no fear of that.
3. We need not go into this at present.
4. You need not have shed any tears over that loss.
5. I need not have changed my suit.
6. He considered that this need not have taken place.
7. – I don't want to get up. – You don't need to.
8. Doesn't she need to work on Sunday?
9. If you don't like it, you needn't pay for it.
10. We need not have hurried.

Task 2. *Correct the mistakes if necessary.*

1. Do we need to reserve a table for tonight?
2. Need we reserve a table for tonight?
3. Tell John he need reserve a table for tonight.
4. Pam needsn't work tomorrow.
5. Need I get a visa for my trip to Hungary?
6. Need people get a visa if they want to go to Hungary?
7. Just come when you like - you mustn't phone first.
8. Just come when you like - you don't need to phone first.
9. In a race, you mustn't start before the gun.
10. Do I need pay you now?

Task 3. *Choose the more likely variant. Explain your choice.*

1. You **needn't / don't need to** close the door. I'm just going out.
2. In most developed countries people **needn't / don't need to** boil water before they drink it.
3. Lynn has agreed to organize the party, so she said that the rest of us **needn't / don't need to** do anything.
4. I've brought the car, so you **needn't/ don't need to** carry your bags to the station.
5. You **needn't / don't need to** have any qualifications to be a politician.
6. Now that it has been eradicated, doctors **needn't / don't need to** vaccinate against smallpox.
7. You **needn't / don't need to** go to the supermarket. I went shopping earlier.
8. In many countries you **needn't / don't need to** *pay* to use public libraries.
9. There'll be a handout at the end of the lecture so you **needn't / don't need to** take notes.
10. You **needn't / don't need to** have a university degree to become a police officer.

Task 4. *Open the brackets using need either as a modal or as a regular verb.*

1. I (not need / fix) _____ my bike yesterday. I used my father's.
2. I think the house (need / paint) _____ now.

3. You are never here when I (need) _____ you.
4. You (not need / stay) _____ any longer, boys, you can go home now.
5. How much money I (need) _____ for the weekend?
6. I (not need / take) _____ the car, we could have used Jenny's.
7. I know I (not need / get up) _____ early yesterday. I forgot it was Sunday.
8. The room is rather dirty. I am afraid, it (need / clean) _____.
9. I stopped at the hotel because I (need / have) _____ a rest.
10. You (not need / send) _____ it by post. I could have picked it up.

Task 5. *Make up sentences with needn't have.*

e.g.: Ann bought some eggs. When she got home, she found that she already had plenty of eggs. She needn't have bought any eggs.

1. You have just swept the floor, but I had already swept it.
2. He bought an engagement ring, but she refused to marry him.
3. She phoned her friend with the news. Her friend already knew.
4. I ran to catch the train. It arrived late anyway.
5. He brought his aunt flowers for her birthday. She was away.
6. I read a book for the exam. There were no questions on that book.
7. The people waited for the Queen to pass. She went another way.
8. I did not tell Mother to send me money, but she did.
9. He did not tell the workmen to paint the fence, but they did.
10. I did not tell our client to pay for the samples, but he did.

Task 6. *Rephrase the following sentences using need.*

e.g.: It is not necessary to copy the composition. I can read it as it is.

You needn't copy the composition.

It was quite unnecessary to rush there in that weather. They would have managed perfectly well by themselves.

You needn't have rushed there in that weather.

1. There was no necessity whatever for her to do it herself.
2. There is no earthly reason to worry. She is as strong as a horse.
3. There is no need for any of you to be present.
4. Is it any use our going into all that now?
5. It's no use your talking to him now. His mind is made up.
6. Why did you mention all these figures? The situation was clear as it was.
7. Why do you want to press the skirt? It's not creased at all.
8. Why do you want to do it all today?
9. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner. We have brought all the food the children may want.
10. It is not necessary to take the six thirty. A later train will do as well.
11. I wonder why they ordered biscuits. They were quite unnecessary.
12. What was the point of their having them delivered? There was no need for it, was there?
13. I could never make out why they went in person. They could just as easily have phoned.

14. I don't see why they commissioned the books. They could have been bought in the normal way.
15. Why did you bring that subject up? Educated people should be capable of being objective!

Task 7. *Choose the correct variant. Explain your choice.*

1. We **needn't have hurried** / **didn't need to hurry** – we got there much too early.
2. I **needn't have watered** / **didn't need to water** the flowers: Emma had already done it.
3. We **needn't have bought** / **didn't need to buy** the encyclopaedia. The kids never open it.
4. We had enough petrol, so I **needn't have filled up** / **didn't need to fill up**.
5. Luckily we had plenty of food, so I **needn't have gone** / **didn't need to go** shopping.
6. I **needn't have studied** / **didn't need to study** Latin at school; it hasn't been any use to me.
7. I **needn't have bothered** / **didn't need to bother** to get her a birthday present. She didn't even thank me.
8. Where I grew up we **needn't have locked** / **didn't need to lock** our doors; there was no crime.

Task 8. *Complete the sentences with **didn't need** / **have to** or **needn't have**.*

*e.g.: I _____ (catch) the bus this morning, because Vic gave a lift.
I didn't need/have to catch the bus this morning, because Vic gave me a lift.*

*I _____ (lend) him that money. I found out later that he had already borrowed all the money he wanted.
I needn't have lent him that money.*

1. I (do) _____ that homework the teacher didn't even look at it.
2. I (take) _____ a tent, because I knew I could hire one at the campsite.
3. You (buy) _____ such an expensive present, but I'm very glad that you did.
4. I (take) _____ any money: they told me later that it wasn't necessary.
5. I (count) _____ the money as it was done automatically.
6. I (work) _____ so hard for my exams: they were much easier than I expected them to be.
7. I (get up) _____ so early: I had forgotten it was a holiday.
8. I had some friends in the town, so I _____ (stay) in a hotel.
9. I (phone) _____ the plumber. I knew John had already phoned him.
10. You (bring) _____ your umbrella after all. It hasn't rained.

Task 9. *Complete the sentences with **mustn't**, **needn't**, **don't need to**, **don't have to**.*

1. They _____ wear a uniform. It's not obligatory.
2. You really _____ waste money like that. It worries your parents.
3. Visitors _____ enter the laboratories without permission.
4. We _____ always wear protective clothing in the factory.
5. You _____ go to the party if you don't want to. Nobody's forcing you.
6. He _____ do the job today, as long as it gets done some time this week.
7. Surely we _____ leave home yet. It's far too early to go to the station.

8. Passengers _____ smoke in the toilets.
9. – Are you going to read the report? – No, I _____. It's confidential.
10. – Are you going to read the report? – No, I _____. I already know what it says.

Task 10. *Translate into English.*

1. Мені навряд чи треба нагадувати вам про це.
2. Можете не залишатися, якщо не хочете.
3. Нам можна не повторювати ці правила, ми їх добре знаємо.
4. Він може не здавати лексикологію.
5. Не потрібно було брати парасольку, я впевнений, що дощу не буде.
6. Він міг і не з'являтися. Все вже було зроблено.
7. Не до чого було так хвилюватися.
8. Я міг це зробити тільки тому, що мені не треба було йти в університет в суботу.
9. В багатьох країнах не потрібно платити, щоб відвідати музеї та галереї.
10. Уяви собі, можна було і не ходити туди.
11. Ті, хто здав роботу, можуть не залишатися в аудиторії.
12. Можеш не погоджуватися відразу. Обміркуй все кілька днів.
13. Не до чого було купувати мені книгу, вона є в бібліотеці.
14. Він жив у родичів, і йому не треба було платити за квартиру.
15. Навряд чи мені треба казати, що ми будемо сумувати за вами.
16. Поряд з нашим гуртожитком побудували станцію метро, тепер нам не доводиться витрачати багато часу на подорож до університету.
17. Текст був настільки легким, що нам не потрібно було користуватися словником.
18. Даремно ви купили так багато хліба, у нас і так достатньо хліба.
19. Немає необхідності мати при собі ідентифікаційну картку.
20. Вам не треба було брати з собою так багато теплих речей, цієї пори року тут завжди спекотно.

DARE

Task 1. *Translate the sentences and comment on the use of the verb **dare**.*

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!
4. How dare you deceive me?
5. I dare say, young man, it's time you settled down.
6. Still, I dare say we could reach the camp before dusk if we don't have to make too many stops.
7. She doesn't dare to go dancing.
8. Children didn't dare to misbehave.
9. Jack dared not disobey the teacher.
10. Julia walked to her husband's room, and for a while dared not enter.
11. He longed to know more about her, yet he did not dare to ask her anything.
12. How dare you address my friend and I in such a manner?! How dare you?!
13. For a full ten minutes he dared not look at Lucy.
14. I dare say we were a couple of young fools to take on such a job.
15. I dare you to run across the road with your eyes shut.

Task 2. *Rephrase the sentences using **dare**.*

1. How can you be so impudent as to speak to your mother in such a tone?
How _____ in such a tone?
2. He felt that he was wrong but had no courage to admit it.
He felt that he was wrong but _____.
3. The little girl had no courage to stroke the dog.
The little girl _____ the dog.
4. How can you be so impudent as to interfere in their conversation?
How _____ in their conversation?
5. He had no courage to speak and he kept silent.
He _____ and he kept silent.
6. How can you venture to reproach her for it? It was all your fault.
How _____ her for it?
7. I suppose you can help me a bit.
I _____ a bit.
8. The boy had no courage to climb the tree.
The boy _____ the tree.
9. I suppose this task is too difficult.
I _____ too difficult.
10. Bill wasn't brave enough to tell me that terrible news.
Bill _____ that terrible news.
11. How can you be so impudent as to send her a message like this?
How _____ like this?
12. Nobody had the courage to live in that house after his leaving.
Nobody _____ after his leaving.

13. How can you venture to ask her about it?
How _____ about it?
14. Sheila had no courage to investigate the murder.
Sheila _____ the murder.
15. I suppose he will be late for the interview.
I _____ for the interview.

Task 3. Complete the following sentences using *dare*.

1. Tony was beyond himself with indignation when his colleague reminded him about his salary. He hoped...
2. Larry wanted to open his heart to Christine, to speak about his love in the train coming home, but the compartment was overcrowded and...
3. It was dark in the room and the baby...
4. I knew that this news would upset them and...
5. Give me that letter...
6. Becky tore the teacher's textbook and when the teacher asked the pupils who had done it she...
7. Though he understood that he was wrong...
8. Don't contradict me...
9. The girl couldn't swim...
10. David's mother saw that his coach was unjust to him, but...

Task 4. Translate into English.

1. Він не наважується прийти сюди знову.
2. Як ти смієш розмовляти зі мною таким тоном?
3. Я вважаю, він збирається звільнити її з роботи за постійні запізнення.
4. Як він сміє поводитись з твариною так жорстоко!
5. Насмілюся зауважити, Ви виглядаєте втомленою після участі в конференції.
6. Не смійте бити дитину!
7. Дівчинка розбила улюблену чашку матері і не наважувалася зізнатися їй у цьому.
8. Батько дуже розгніваний, і Мері не наважувалася навіть поглянути на нього.
9. Як ти смієш читати мій щоденник?
10. Кріс знав, що його мама була не права, але не наважувався сказати їй про це.
11. Я не наважуюся втручатися в ваш спір, але мені здається, ви обидва неправі.
12. Вона не наважувалася зізнатися у своїй помилці навіть самій собі.
13. Річард наважився нагадати другові, що він винен йому гроші.
14. Мого сина зараз немає в місті, але я вважаю, він скоро прийде.
15. Насмілюся сказати, що ви припустилися помилки.
16. Скільки ж років пройшло з тих пір, як ми зустрілися востаннє? Я й уявити не наважуюся!
17. Він не посмів би прийти сюди без дозволу.
18. Заперечення слід висловити зараз же, але я не наважуюся зробити це.
19. Ти міг би впоратися з цим ще тоді. Чи насмілишся ти ризикнути цього разу?
20. Вона ніколи не насмілюється заперечувати своєму босові.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with *need, have to, should or dare*.

1. You _____ not clean the apartment. I'll do it myself.
2. Roger _____ not go to college on Friday: he works in the library on that day.
3. The boy _____ not go to bed so late; he feels sleepy in the morning.
4. I _____ not ask him about it. He may get offended.
5. You _____ not have taken a warm coat with you. I'm sure it'll be warm.
6. They _____ not have allowed the child to see such a sad film. Look, he is crying.
7. I _____ not go to the market yesterday as we had enough food at home.
8. How _____ you talk with me like that! I'm twice as old as you.
9. They _____ have come earlier. Now they won't understand what the play is about.
10. We _____ not stay with Aunt Ada. We managed to get a room at the hotel.
11. You _____ phone her and invite her to the party yourself as she is going to be your guest.
12. _____ I send him a postcard or is it better to write a letter?
13. Henry _____ not have taken the textbook from the library; I could have given him my own textbook.
14. You _____ not return the magazine to the library tomorrow. They have many other copies.
15. You _____ not make tea now. You can do it when you finish this work.
16. He _____ have prepared for the test more thoroughly. His grades wouldn't be so poor then.
17. I don't think you _____ inform him about it. I am sure he already knows it.
18. He _____ not appear here. He knows I am angry with him.
19. Anne _____ not type letters. It is the secretary's job.

Task 6. Translate into English using the modal verbs *need, have to, should or dare*.

1. Не потрібно мити вікна зараз, давай зробимо це завтра разом.
2. Текст був настільки легким, що нам не потрібно було користуватися словником.
3. Не треба було нагадувати їй про цей випадок: вона дуже засмутилася, і вечір був зіпсований.
4. Вам треба було запитати його про це напередодні весілля.
5. Ви мали вже давно звернутися до лікаря, ви погано виглядаєте.
6. Даремно ви взяли парасольку, я впевнений, що дощу не буде.
7. Їй треба було подзвонити додому, її мати буде хвилюватися, що її так довго немає.
8. Як ти смів вдарити її?!
9. Даремно ви розповіли їй про цей нещасний випадок.
10. Не треба було ставити їм так багато питань, і так все ясно.
11. Не треба було сварити хлопчика, він був невинен і дуже засмутився.
12. Він був непоганий оратор, тож йому не треба було добирати слів.
13. Хто наважиться бути першим?
14. Мені не треба було нічого купувати, бо мій чоловік не обідав вдома того дня.
15. Тобі варто бути обережніше з висловлюваннями.
16. Не треба приходити завтра, я буду зайнятий.
17. Тобі слід узяти плащ, за прогнозом – дощитиме.
18. Я не бачу причин, чому б нам не одружитися.
19. Він сказав, що має йти й пішов, не дочекавшись відповіді.
20. Він був такий закоханий, що навіть не наважувався звертатися до неї.

GENERAL REVISION OF MODAL VERBS

Task 1. *Determine the meaning of the modal verbs. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. This person is not to be relied on.
2. Clare said we might come to him any time we liked.
3. Can he have left so early? I don't believe it.
4. You are not to be here at this late hour.
5. She shouldn't have fallen asleep at the lesson.
6. What am I to do – feed his body to the fishes because no country will have him?
7. You must come and see our new car!
8. Never mind what I say. I'm always saying what I shouldn't say.
9. He was never to meet his love again.
10. You might have told me that she has come!
11. Here again I ought to have looked first at the clothes.
12. He had to sell his house, he was a bankrupt.
13. The news is so strange that you may not believe it.
14. You know, I do love you so. I have for ages. But I never have dared tell you so.
15. Let us be great friends. You may want a friend some day.
16. You shall be punished if you don't obey.
17. You needn't have worried so much. I was late because of the traffic jam.
18. The orange won't peel.
19. I cannot walk. I am crippled and twisted. Mercifully I can still feed myself.
20. You shall find me a nice husband.

Task 2. *Choose the correct variant. Explain your choice.*

1. That **can't have / shouldn't have been** Nick that you saw.
2. When we were at school, we **had to / ought to** wear a uniform.
3. You **must have given / might have given** me a hand!
4. You **don't have to / mustn't** wear your seatbelt during the whole of the flight.
5. I caught a later train because I **had to see / must have seen** a client.
6. You **need / must** be a member of the library before you can borrow books.
7. It is your own fault, you **can't have / shouldn't have** gone to bed so late.
8. I **don't need to / shouldn't** wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good.
9. He didn't know at that time that he **was never to see / mustn't have seen** his native place again.
10. We **needn't have / couldn't have** ordered so much food as nobody was hungry.
11. I asked them to leave, but they **might not / wouldn't** go.

Task 3. *Choose the best answers to the questions.*

1. She should have told her mother about the accident. *Did she tell her mother?*
Yes No Maybe
2. We must have missed the turning. *Did we miss the turning?*
Yes No Probably

3. Anna can't have got my message. *Did she get the message?*
Yes No Probably not
4. He needn't have rented a car. *Did he rent a car?*
Yes No Maybe
5. Harry may have gone home. *Has he gone home?*
Yes No Maybe
6. The meeting may not have finished. *Has the meeting finished?*
Yes No Maybe
7. Really! She might have told us! *Did she tell us?*
Yes No Maybe
8. They shouldn't have opened a new branch. *Did they open one?*
Yes No Maybe

Task 4. Complete the sentences with *must have, had to, can't have, may not have*.

1. Shakespeare _____ to Australia because Europeans didn't know about it. (go)
2. King Arthur _____ – nobody is sure. (exist)
3. Castles in the Middle Ages _____ cold in winter. (be)
4. Sorry I'm late. I _____ for a phone call. (wait)
5. I _____ two years' military service – a complete waste of time. (do)
6. You _____ pleased when you heard you'd won the prize. (be)
7. "My ankle really hurts." "Well, you _____ it if you can still walk." (break)
8. I'm very sleepy. I _____ at four this morning. (get up)

Task 5. Correct the mistakes if necessary.

1. Hurry up, we're late! You might have been ready hours ago!
2. What's that? I am able to smell onions and garlic.
3. They mustn't be attentive. That's why they have made a lot of mistakes.
4. I saw Jane from far away yesterday. She can't see me.
5. Have you to pay for it in advance?
6. You didn't need to give him such an expensive present. In any case I knew that he wouldn't appreciate it.
7. Yesterday you may have helped me to carry that heavy box!!!
8. You must have been Arthur's sister. Hello, I'm Jim.
9. We ought to take some extra cash along on the trip, but we absolutely don't have forget our passports.

Task 6. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one using the word given.

1. Perhaps they noticed the tyre was flat.

might

They _____

2. All that trouble I went to wasn't necessary in the end.

needn't

I _____

3. Apparently someone has borrowed the cassette player.

have

Someone _____

4. I'm disappointed that you didn't back me up!

might

You _____

5. Our worrying so much was a waste of time.

needn't

We _____

6. It's possible that the last person to leave locked the door.

might

The last person _____

7. School uniform wasn't compulsory at my school.

wear

We _____

8. I took so much suntan lotion with me, but I didn't need it.

taken

I _____

9. In the end, I finished the report in spite of feeling bad.

able

In the end, I _____

Task 7. Translate into English using different modal verbs.

1. Можна я побігаю по калюжах босоніж?

2. Я повинна із ним побачитися у неділю вранці.

3. Не може бути, щоб вона зробила таку дурницю.

4. Як ти смієш так розмовляти зі своїм батьком?

5. Мабуть, у мене піднімається температура.

6. Дарма ти туди ходив. Там на тебе не чекали.

7. Невже ти зовсім нічого не розумієш? Тебе обдурили.
8. Мабуть, цей собака просто загубився. Він не схожий на бродячого.
9. Напевне, він був дуже голодний, тому що з'їв чотири порції.
10. Я змогла досягти успіху тільки завдяки тобі.
11. Дякую, більше не смію затримувати вас.
12. Завтра мені знову доведеться йти до банку, тому що повідомлення не прийшло.
13. Пляма ніяк не відмивається.
14. Їй було так соромно, що вона не наважувалася вийти на вулицю.
15. Можна я візьму помаранч?
16. Я змушена здавати кімнату, тому що не можу звести кінці з кінцями.
17. Тобі не слід було купувати так багато хліба. Гості не придуть.
18. «Титаніку» судилося затонути у першому ж рейсі.
19. Напевно, це персидське кошеня. Воно таке пухнасте!
20. Нам не треба писати твір, тому що вчитель захворів.

KEYS

CAN

Task 1.

1. permission, request
2. ability mental
3. ability mental
4. prohibition
5. possibility
6. permission
7. possibility
8. ability physical
9. strong doubt
10. strong doubt
11. strong doubt
12. surprise
13. prohibition
14. permission
15. surprise

Task 2.

1. Can (could) you help him with his work?

You can help him with his work. / Can (could) I help him with his work?

You cannot help him with his work.

2. Can (could) you do this directly he returns?

You can do this directly he returns. / Can (could) I do this directly he returns?

You cannot do this directly he returns.

3. Can (could) you wait a minute?

You can wait a minute. / Can (could) I wait a minute?

You cannot wait a minute.

4. Can (could) you take his picture?

You can take his picture. / Can (could) I take his picture?

You cannot take his picture.

5. Can (could) you take the child out walking?

You can take the child out walking. / Can (could) I take the child out walking?

You cannot take the child out walking.

6. Can (could) you have cream with your tea?

You can have cream with your tea. / Can (could) I have cream with my tea?

You cannot have cream with your tea.

7. Can (could) you drop in at a shop for some face-cream?

You can drop in at a shop for some face-cream. / Can (could) I drop in at a shop for some face-cream?

You cannot drop in at a shop for some face-cream.

8. Can (could) you discuss the subject with your friends?

You can discuss the subject with your friends. / Can (could) I discuss the subject with your friends?

You cannot discuss the subject with your friends.

Task 3.

1. Can (could) he understand every word you say? – He can't (couldn't) understand every word you say.
2. Can (could) she be really fond of the child? – She can't (couldn't) really be fond of the child.
3. Can (could) they know how to get there? – They can't (couldn't) know how to get there.
4. Can (could) she be crying? – She can't (couldn't) be crying.
5. Can (could) she be looking for somebody? – She can't (couldn't) be looking for somebody.
6. Can (could) she be always interfering and criticizing every single thing we do? – She can't (couldn't) be always interfering and criticizing every single thing we do.
7. Can (could) they be always fighting? – They can't (couldn't) be always fighting.
8. Can (could) they be very fond of each other? – But they can't (couldn't) be very fond of each other.
9. Can (could) she be trying so hard to please everybody? – She can't (couldn't) be trying so hard to please everybody.
10. Can (could) children like playing here? – Children can't (couldn't) like playing here.
11. Can (could) he be speaking the truth? – He can't (couldn't) be speaking the truth.

Task 4.

1. Can it have been so late?
2. Could he have been speaking the truth?
3. Surely it can't have been Jim.
4. But she couldn't have meant it.
5. It can't have been so difficult after all.
6. You couldn't have known this.
7. Can somebody have been working against us?
8. Could she have resented it?
9. Can she have been trying to get out of the deal?
10. Could it have meant that we are too late?

Task 5.

1. Can (could) he feel real bad about it? – He can't (couldn't) feel real bad about it.
2. Can (could) Macomber have seen the lion move? – Macomber can't (couldn't) have seen the lion move.
3. Can (could) he have looked at the papers? – He can't (couldn't) have looked at the papers.
4. Can (could) the message have been pushed under the front-door? – The message can't (couldn't) have been pushed under the front-door.
5. Can (could) she have gone down the garden path? – She can't (couldn't) have gone down the garden path.
6. Can (could) the children be playing by the pond? – The children can't (couldn't) be playing by the pond.
7. Can (could) there have been one public meeting in the town itself? – There can't (couldn't) have been one public meeting in the town itself.
8. Can (could) she know all about it by this time? – She can't (couldn't) know all about it by this time.
9. Can (could) Bill have come to my office again on Friday morning? – On Friday morning Bill can't (couldn't) have come to my office again.

10. Can (could) Nora be working at her graduation paper? – Nora can't (couldn't) be working at her graduation paper.

Task 6.

1. Can (could) you have failed to understand me?

You can't (couldn't) have failed to understand me.

2. Can (could) she have failed to like the play?

She can't (couldn't) have failed to like the play.

3. Can (could) they fail to trust him?

They can't (couldn't) fail to trust him.

4. Can (could) they have failed to find him?

They can't (couldn't) have failed to find him there.

5. Can (could) people fail to want to go there?

They can't (couldn't) fail to want to go there.

6. Can (could) she have failed to notice the mistake?

She can't (couldn't) have failed to notice the mistake.

7. Can (could) they have failed to receive the telegram in time?

They can't (couldn't) have failed to receive the telegram in time.

8. Can (could) they fail to realize the full significance of the event?

They can't (couldn't) fail to realize the full significance of the event.

9. Can (could) he have failed to see you?

He can't (couldn't) have failed to see you.

10. Can (could) she have failed to lose sight of them in the crowd?

She can't (couldn't) have failed to lose sight of them in the crowd.

Task 7.

1. You could provide for her then.

2. It can't have been true because it was unfair.

3. I could drop you off at Darlington, if you didn't mind.

4. She can't have been crazy about him. It's me she was crazy about.

5. Could you believe them? / Can you have believed them?

6. Can she have failed to be recovering?

7. Happy was a man who could make a living by his hobby.

8. She couldn't deceive me. Her name can't have been Doolittle.

9. Can they have been discussing this matter?

10. Could you wait for me till I was eighteen?

Task 8.

1. have softened

2. cost

3. be expected

4. have come

5. have been walking

6. be seen

7. be playing

8. have thought

9. have been cooking

10. hear

Task 9.

1. to be able to find
2. can count
3. can give
4. be able to start
5. will be able to investigate
6. will be able to work
7. being able to put forward
8. can meet

Task 10.

1. Can/Could you have seen him?
2. You can't/couldn't have noticed him.
3. Can/Could you have lost?
4. He can't/couldn't have done this!
5. He can't/couldn't have approved of your actions.
6. An adult person can't be fond of such pictures.
7. This programme can't be installed in your gadget.
8. Could dinosaurs meet aliens?
9. Could you help me? I can't recall the PIN code of my credit card.
10. Can/Could this plastic creature play chess?
11. Can/Could this robot have been dancing for more than an hour already?
12. You can't smoke in here. The room where you can do this is on the second floor.
13. You could at least offer your help.
14. He said that we could afford more than usual.
15. Can/Could I keep the change of ninety nine hryvnias?
16. Her photo can't/ couldn't have been released in a glossy.
17. He couldn't help surfing the Internet.
18. Can the artificial intelligence exist?
19. You could make an attempt to be polite at least.
20. This fever could be only a symptom of a dangerous disease.

MAY

Task 1.

1. prohibition
2. possibility
3. reproach
4. supposition
5. reproach
6. prohibition
7. supposition
8. permission
9. supposition; supposition
10. supposition
11. reproach
12. permission
13. permission
14. possibility
15. possibility

Task 2.

1. May / might I have one more sandwich?
2. May / might I use the phone?
3. May / might I answer the telephone?
4. May / might I borrow the ladder?
5. May / might I make a suggestion?
6. May / might I visit the pilot's cabin?
7. May / might I leave the room for a minute?
8. May / might I bring all the necessary papers later?
9. May / might I stay at home today?
10. May / might I have the afternoon off work?

Task 3.

1. You may not camp or picnic here.
2. You may not fish here.
3. You may not lean out of the window.
4. You may leave your litter here.
5. You may not stop.

Task 4.

1. You may get into the rush hour.
2. You may get ill.
3. You may have to pay a lot.
4. The police may ask to see it.
5. You may try the best meal you've ever had.
6. There may be a lot of traffic.
7. You may experience nasty weather.
8. You may see brilliant pieces of art there.

Task 5.

1. The clerk might be tidy enough.
2. You might have written more often.
3. Your friend might have left me in peace.
4. You might work quickly enough.
5. Your report might be more detailed.
6. You might have gone to your exam!
7. You might have helped the old man.
8. My sister might have called me as soon as she came back.

Task 6.

1. A
2. G
3. H
4. F
5. J
6. B
7. I
8. D
9. C
10. E

Task 7.

1. The salary may / might be too low.
2. She may / might have done everything in the wrong way.
3. She may / might not want to see me.
4. They may / might know each other.
5. She may / might be reading.
6. She may / might have been seriously ill.
7. She may / might not have been wearing comfortable shoes.
8. She may / might be worrying too much about it.
9. She may / might have been working in the garden yesterday.
10. They may / might be cleaning the windows now.
11. She may / might have a good reason.
12. She may / might want to be left alone.

Task 8.

1. She said that I might not take the dog home / that I might not have taken the dog home.
2. She said that I might have telephoned her.
3. He may / might come on Monday.
4. I may / might go to Italy.
5. He got furious and said that I might have washed them.
6. It may / might have been her fiancé.
7. They may / might be waiting for a bus.
8. He got in a rage and said that I might not smoke.

Task 9.

1. get
2. telephone
3. have taken
4. be
5. believe
6. have asked
7. have understood
8. have committed
9. want
10. be sleeping
11. have had
12. write

Task 10.

1. May / might I wait here? - Yes, of course.
2. Sometimes a rainbow may be seen here.
3. Before doing this you might have asked your father for advice.
4. You might be more responsible for your actions. You are an adult person already.
5. She may / might have been a beauty.
6. You may / might meet him at the station.
7. Catherine feels better. You may see her tomorrow.
8. We hope that the situation in our country may change for the better.
9. You may / might have heard his name.
10. You are not so busy. You might help us.
11. May / might I use the dictionary?
12. She has recently come to town, so she may / might be looking for a flat now.
13. She wasn't a Frenchwoman but she might have been one.
14. I may / might be out of town next month.
15. The books by this writer may be found in our university library.
16. This man may / might have tried to save you.
17. In your state you may not smoke and drink.
18. May / might I not write the test today?
19. Let's telephone Diana, we may / might need her advice.
20. My son may / might have broken a window at school again.

MUST

Task 1.

1. order, instruction
2. near certainty
3. order, instruction
4. near certainty
5. prohibition
6. near certainty
7. order, instruction
8. near certainty
9. near certainty
10. prohibition
11. internal obligation
12. emphatic advice, invitation
13. prohibition
14. order, instruction
15. emphatic advice, invitation

Task 2.

1. I must have it repaired.
2. I must wash it.
3. I must stay in bed.
4. I must eat less.
5. I must go to the dentist.
6. I must smoke less.
7. I must get much money as soon as possible.
8. I must send them.
9. I must have it cut.
10. I must tidy it.

Task 3.

1. Він був блідий, наляканий та готовий розридатися, коли вона сказала йому, що він повинен піти.
2. Через те, що така річ, як вугілля, колись була вигідною, вони думали, що вона завжди повинна бути вигідною.
3. Валерія сказала, що ми повинні багато працювати, щоб досягти гарних результатів.
4. Мішель погодилася, що їй треба їсти менше цукру та солодошів.
5. Вона вже вирішила, що вона повинна показати листа Алану.
6. Те, як вона говорила, примушувало мене подумати, що вона мала на увазі, що я ніколи не повинен повертатися.
7. Вона сказала, що я повинен її забути, але я і досі не можу.

Task 4.

1. Не можна спати на уроці.
2. Поліцейським не можна пити на службі.
3. Хірурги не повинні працювати з брудними руками.
4. Тобі не можна їсти так багато цукру.

5. Відвідувачі не повинні палити.
6. Дітям не можна гратися з гострими предметами.
7. Ти нікому не повинен відчиняти двері.
8. Відвідувачі не повинні годувати тварин у зоопарку.
9. Не можна торкатися картин.
10. Діти не повинні розмовляти з незнайомцями.
11. Дівчині не можна йти додому самій.
12. Джек не повинен робити цього ні в якому разі.
13. Студентам не можна користуватися мобільними телефонами.
14. Діти не повинні брехати.
15. Священикам не можна одружуватися.

Task 5.

1. You must come round for a game of chess some time.
2. You must bring your wife with you.
3. You must meet my brother next time he's here.
4. You must have another cup of coffee.
5. You mustn't miss an opportunity to go abroad.
6. You must stay a little longer.
7. You mustn't take it to heart.
8. You must see my holiday photographs.
9. You must come to the theatre with me some time next week.
10. You must stay for lunch.
11. You mustn't blame yourself whatever happens.
12. You must have another piece of cake.
13. You must come and see me more often.
14. You must come and see me sometimes.
15. You must ask me for help when you need.

Task 7.

1. She must have been surprised to find you there.
2. You must have been blind not to see what kind of person he was.
3. That news must have distressed her.
4. It must have been unpleasant for her to see you.
5. There must have been a good view from the top of the garden then.
6. "You really believed he was guilty". – "He must have been."
7. To have so kind-hearted, so affectionate a sister must have been a comfort to him.
8. It must have been dull for you there.
9. You must have been hungry and cold after your trip up to town.
10. There must have been a slight error in your statement.
11. She must have been in the house.
12. His knowledge of English must have been then.

Task 8.

1. Madame must be right.
2. She must have expected me to go there at once.
3. You must be getting mad, my sweetie.

4. The girl must have been kidnapped.
5. You must be telling me another lie.
6. My dear Brian, there must be a mistake.
7. You must be going mad, my sweetie.
8. She never mentioned being lonely, but she must have been.
9. There were a lot of famous people at the celebration and he must have known them all by their names.
10. She looks fifty, but she must be younger than that.
11. He must be getting older if he thinks like this.
12. Mother is saying such things that she must be getting sentimental.

Task 9.

1. be
2. have been
3. stroll
4. introduce
5. get
6. be
7. have been shouting
8. have slipped
9. have been
10. have been
11. have been sitting
12. have been bought

Task 10.

1. She must have got ill.
2. His request must be complied with immediately.
3. He understood that he must have said something wrong.
4. I must wash all the glasses.
5. I have a running nose. I must have caught a cold.
6. We miss you very much. You must come to see us more often.
7. She must have no experience in communicating with children.
8. It must be more difficult than you expected.
9. You mustn't discuss such questions in the presence of strangers.
10. We must think about the future of our own country.
11. She must like it here.
12. They must have been talking about me. When I came in, they stopped talking at once.
13. On that day he must have walked 10 km.
14. I can't hear you perfectly well. You mustn't shout.
15. You mustn't worry like this.
16. We must have taken the wrong direction.
17. You must pay more attention to your pronunciation.
18. You must be ashamed of your behaviour.
19. This week I must work hard.
20. You have very many mistakes. You must pay more attention to grammar.

CAN, MAY, MUST COMPARED

Task 1.

1. might
2. must
3. might
4. must
5. could
6. must
7. may
8. could not
9. must
10. must
11. must
12. might
13. may not
14. can't

Task 2.

1. They can't know many people.
2. He must be ill.
3. He must have been ill.
4. It can't be Mary.
5. She must go to the cinema a lot.
6. He must want to go out.
7. Somebody must have stolen it.
8. It can't have been easy for her.
9. He must be following us.

Task 3.

1. You must be tired.
2. This restaurant must be very good.
3. That restaurant can't be very good.
4. You must have it.
5. She must live near here.
6. So they can't have had a very nice time.
7. You must be very pleased.
8. You must have walked very fast.
9. So they can't be short of money.

Task 4.

1. It must be very expensive.
2. They must have gone away.
3. I must have left it in the restaurant last night.
4. It can't have been easy for her.
5. He must have been waiting for somebody.
6. I must have forgotten to lock it.
7. My neighbours must have been having a party.

Task 5.

1. He is likely to be married.
2. He might have come from France.
3. He can't have shaved yesterday.
4. He might be from another city or town.
5. He may have relatives or friends in London.
6. They can't be at home now.
7. He has probably walked a lot.
8. He must have been injured.
9. He must have come from Manchester.

Task 6.

1. Something must have happened to her.
2. She may / might have missed the bus.
3. These things can / may happen.
4. But she said she could / might come by car.
5. Yes, but the car may / might / have broken.
6. She can / may be there.
7. And if she isn't there, her mother must be.
8. So she must have left earlier.
9. That must be her now.

Task 8.

1. I may / might have missed him.
2. Cindy could / might have laughed aloud.
3. Oh, you can drink things steaming! Can you eat eggs with the shells on too?
4. I think I must be getting deaf. I can't hear you."
5. You must be very prosperous to own a car like this.
6. I'm going to tell him that he can / may not do any building here.
7. My wife will be able to leave the hospital in a week.
8. I wondered what may / might have upset her.
9. You must be making a mistake.
10. He must have spent hours taking lessons, Jack thought.
11. She could smell something burning, but she couldn't understand what it was.
12. She must have been a lovely girl.

Task 9.

1. In the evening I felt better that's why I was able to finish my work in time.
2. Can / could you have gone there alone at night?
3. He may / might / have thought that I wanted to date him.
4. He must be very tired that is why he doesn't want to see anyone.
5. You could / might have been more careful when speaking over the telephone.
6. Look for her in the café opposite. She must be drinking coffee with her friend.
7. John, you must write to me more often. I miss you.
8. It can't / couldn't have happened. I don't believe it.
9. On Monday I won't be able to give a final response.
10. You must understand that it is you who are guilty of everything.

11. From far away this strange tree might have been a tall man.
12. Don't miss what has happened. Everything might have been worse.
13. I must tell you this story.
14. Don't return the book to the library. It can be necessary for your report.
15. May / might I take your book?
16. They may / might / have been present at the party but I didn't see them.
17. You can / may do whatever you want.
18. You might pay more attention to your studies.
19. You must find him and bring him here.
20. You might have smartened yourself up before the guests came.

TO HAVE TO

Task 1.

1. external obligation referring to the past
2. external obligation referring to the present
3. near certainty
4. absence of external obligation referring to the past
5. external obligation referring to the future
6. external obligation referring to the past
7. external obligation referring to the present
8. absence of external obligation referring to the present
9. external obligation referring to the future
10. external obligation referring to the past
11. external obligation referring to the present; absence of external obligation
12. external obligation referring to the past
13. near certainty
14. absence of external obligation referring to the past
15. external obligation referring to the present

Task 2.

1. It was only a matter of days then I had to go to Beverley to the races.
2. It was not my job to share it. It was your job to be courageous, I supposed, and nasty when you had to ...
3. We'll have to / we've got to go to bed early; that overgrown streetcar of a train leaves at seven a.m.
4. I had to be very careful about changes of temperature. I was so very far from strong.
5. But you will have to remember that the whole planet will be like this.
6. Did you have to go to Vienna often?
7. Will we have to go through this routine all over again?
8. It was OK, you didn't have to say anything.
9. I knew that it was my turn to talk, you didn't have to tell me when to talk.
10. I know that soldiers on leave will have to travel first class.

Task 3.

1. Does he have to light a fire? He doesn't have to light a fire.
2. Do I have to wear glasses for reading? I don't have to wear glasses for reading.
3. Did they have to change their shoes? They didn't have to change their shoes.
4. Did I always have to live in the city because of my business? I didn't always have to live in the city because of my business.
5. Will I have to buy a new pair of gloves? I won't have to buy a new pair of gloves.
6. Did he have to go and talk to his lawyer on the phone? He didn't have to go and talk to his lawyer on the phone.
7. Does she have to go home early? She doesn't have to go home early.
8. Did I have to be at home that evening? I didn't have to be at home that evening.
9. Does she have to give it back? She doesn't have to give it back.
10. Will I have to go to him? I won't have to go to him.
11. Will she have to come again? She won't have to come again.
12. Did he have to go to his office? He didn't have to go to his office.

Task 4.

1. Sooner or later we have all to pay for what we do, don't we?
2. But I'm afraid I have to go, don't I?
3. John had to go out and do an operation, didn't he?
4. I had to have a private word with Dottie to find everything out, didn't I?
5. I simply had to see Antonia again, didn't I?
6. To get to East Wobsley you have to change at Ippleton, don't you?
7. You don't have to do that, do you?
8. I had to do something of my own, didn't I?
9. We working women have to take our holidays when we can, don't we?
10. You have to talk to hash things over, don't you?
11. Than the day came when I had to go back to school, didn't I?
12. "We'll have to start more or less from scratch, won't we?"
13. I had to shave my beard off for fear of it turning white, didn't I?
14. He did not have to look up or down to meet my eyes, did he?

Task 7.

1. But I had to pay a lot of money. How much did you have to pay?
2. Do you have to slam it every time? You will fix it then, won't you?
3. Why do you have to take so many? I will have to take a lot more if I want a good job.
4. We had to move. We didn't have to look very hard. We've had to do a lot of work on it.
5. My brother has to start work at five o'clock in the morning. What time does he have to get up?

Task 8.

1. I had to sit down because the teacher told me to do it.
2. The soldiers had to march because the officer ordered them to do it.
3. She had to wash her hair because her mother told her to do it.
4. I had to write a report because my boss instructed me to do it.
5. He had to dress better because his manager told him to do it.

Task 10.

1. She is on a diet, that is why she has to drink tea without sugar.
2. I often have to come in touch with such people.
3. Today I don't have to / haven't got to be there earlier.
4. You'll have to / you've got to listen to me, though my words are not pleasant.
5. We still have two hours and we don't have to / haven't got to be in a hurry at all.
6. One of the guests sat down beside me. I didn't have to be told who he was.
7. You'll have to / you've got to go there immediately.
8. "Your hair is short and curly". – "I had scarlet fever and I had to have my hair cut".
9. I hope your wife won't have to wash the car.
10. It looks like I'll have to / I've got to deal with it alone.
11. He had to come closer, so that he could hear her.
12. Now all of us will have to / all of us have got to believe this story.
13. If it continues like this, we won't have to disturb her.
14. My mother-in-law is staying with us, so I'm having to spend all the time in the kitchen.
15. It was the last bus. Now you'll have to go / you've got to go to the station on foot.

16. You don't have to / haven't got to go to the market, I have already bought everything.
17. Remember that you'll have to be responsible for your actions.
18. You don't have to / haven't got to come once more, you can telephone.
19. You'll have to / you've got to speak with him personally.
20. Today is the first day of holidays and we don't have to / haven't got to go to school.
21. We'll have to / we've got to do this work today.
22. He had to make you a remark, didn't he?
23. This month Tom is having to worry much.
24. You'll have to / you've got to be there in a minute.
25. Why did they have to move away from this house?

TO BE TO

Task 1.

1. strict prohibition
2. prearranged obligation
3. possibility
4. instruction
5. prearranged obligation
6. prearranged obligation which didn't take place
7. strict order
8. possibility
9. prearranged obligation
10. something unavoidable, destined to happen
11. prearranged obligation
12. something unavoidable, destined to happen
13. strict prohibition
14. prearranged obligation which didn't take place
15. something unavoidable, destined to happen

Task 2.

1. Richard is to get his Master's degree this year.
2. I am to see my friend tomorrow.
3. The film was to be dubbed later.
4. They were to marry in November.
5. The ship is to dock on Sunday.
6. Valerie is to come.
7. He is to stay the night with us and tomorrow he is to set off on his tour to Europe.
8. Do you know when we are to hand in our projects?

Task 3.

1. We were to have bought a new TV set before Christmas, but we failed because we hadn't saved enough money for it.
2. I was to have told him the news, but he refused to listen.
3. He was to have bought tickets for the "Swan Lake" beforehand, but he changed his mind.
4. Betsy was to have got some extra money for her work but instead she got the normal amount.
5. Dave was to have given a guided tour for a Swiss delegation, but he fell ill.
6. Maria was to have got her driving licence in January, but she failed her driving test.
7. I was to have rung him at 6 o'clock, but I completely forgot.
8. He was to have gone to Paris in August, but he changed his mind.

Task 4.

1. Tell me please, what I am to do if the guests come early.
2. You are to take part in the conference.
3. He was to show the visitor around.
4. I was to come back to Liverpool.
5. He smiled and mentioned again that I was to wait.
6. You are to register all the papers coming from the security department.

7. A note enclosed said that if I ever ran into their son I was to write and tell them all about it.
8. I was to make a report on the latest developments in our field.
9. I was to bring my CV to the interview.
10. After ten days he told me that I was to go back to London.

Task 5.

1. My friend was not to bring his dog into my house.
2. Steve's father said that he was not to go out again.
3. Diana exclaimed that we were not to make so much noise.
4. The time was dangerous and we were not to leave the camp before 7 o'clock.
5. Andrew was not to play football on the eve of his exams.
6. Alice exclaimed that Joe was not to touch an exhibit.
7. I was not to think about anything but my acting.
8. Nobody was to bother my former boss while he was working.
9. Meggie said that I was not come to her place every day.
10. The teacher exclaimed that the children were not to shout so loudly.

Task 6.

1. As a young man he didn't know that he was to become a famous scientist.
2. What is to happen to us?
3. And if I am not to see you again, what is the sense to live?
4. When I was a child I didn't know that I was to study French many years afterwards.
5. I was to find out that Fabian had old friends all over the world and in all professions.
6. When he came there for the first time, he couldn't even imagine that it was the place where he was to die peacefully in his early nineties.
7. Cheer up, the best is still to come.

Task 7.

1. Містер Грінберг, який повинен був виступати із промовою під час засідання, не прийшов.
2. У внутрішньому дворі Уолтер давав вказівки, куди треба поставити ті чи інші речі.
3. Щастя можна знайти у важкій праці.
4. Усю суму грошей треба поміняти на банкноти меншої вартості.
5. Без детективів, що йому було робити?
6. Іден пішов у ліс, де він повинен був зустрітися з братом, щоб разом поїздити верхи.
7. Я сконцентрувався на завданні впізнати людину, з якою я повинен був зустрітися.
8. Чи я повинен вважати, що ти абсолютно серйозний?
9. Усе її майно мало бути поділене між дітьми її брата та дітьми її сестри.

Task 8.

1. What am I to say to that?
2. The journalist was to have arrived at the conference, but he was asked to take an interview with the Prime Minister instead.
3. Not a sound was to be heard in his room.
4. I am to fly direct to Rome.
5. The conference is to be held in September.

6. How many times am I to tell you that you spoil your child?
7. We were to have waited for them at the box-office, but they telephoned and cancelled the meeting.
8. Rebecca was to be seen at the balls surrounded by crowds of admirers.
9. Freddy Hampton was to meet Christine in the lounge.
10. He was to live a long and happy life.

Task 10.

1. I was to have met my friend at 6 o'clock, but for some reason she didn't come.
2. The meeting is to become at 3 o'clock sharp.
3. It was to happen. Nobody could prevent it.
4. She was to become an actress.
5. Yesterday I was to have met my sister, but my watch was slow, so I was late.
6. Look! It is going to rain. What is to become of us?
7. The train is to arrive in 5 minutes.
8. I was to have come there an hour ago. They can think that something has happened to me.
9. He went away long ago and he is to come back in ten minutes.
10. You are not to eat sweets instead of your lunch!
11. What am I to do? How should I behave with children?
12. He was to have shown us the historical monuments of Kiev, but he got ill.
13. He knows that tomorrow he is to be present at two meetings.
14. You are not to touch me! Your hands are dirty.
15. I've forgotten my key. Where am I to go?
16. Next week we are to start studying the article.
17. You are to speak with adults more politely.
18. We were not to meet before his departure.
19. This flower is to be watered three times a day.
20. When he was a student, he didn't know that he was to become a famous scientist.
21. When am I to come?
22. I am to meet Tom at 11 o'clock.
23. You are to be congratulated. You have won this game.
24. You are to stay here until I return.
25. Jim was never to see his friend anymore.

MUST, TO HAVE TO, TO BE TO COMPARED

Task 1.

1. is to
2. were to
3. has to
4. had to
5. had to
6. didn't have to
7. had to
8. had to be
9. had to
10. doesn't have to
11. are to

Task 2.

1. must not
2. don't have to
3. doesn't have to
4. mustn't
5. doesn't have to
6. mustn't
7. mustn't
8. don't have to
9. don't have to
10. mustn't
11. don't have to
12. mustn't, don't have to, mustn't

Task 6.

1. You don't have to tell me. I already know.
2. You mustn't walk / are not to walk in the middle of the road. It is dangerous.
3. +;
4. You know, electricity is expensive; you mustn't leave / are not to leave lights on all over the house;
5. There is no one to help him, so he has to move the furniture himself.
6. +;
7. Do you realize, you mustn't mention / are not to mention it to anybody?

Task 7.

1. must be
2. are to / must, is to / must
3. has to
4. is to
5. must
6. is to
7. must have been
8. mustn't / am not to

9. had to be
10. had to
11. mustn't / is not to
12. mustn't / am not to, don't have to
13. is to be
14. have to take
15. will have to
16. I had to
17. must / was to
18. mustn't / wasn't to
19. was to
20. has to

Task 8.

1. He must have bought a new car.
2. We are to meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
3. She must have forgotten her telephone at home.
4. She must have eaten all of them.
5. He must have forgotten them at work.
6. He had to be in a hurry.
7. He was to have sung in the pub, but he fell ill.
8. We are to meet on Thursday.
9. Jane must have told everything her mother.
10. He must be taking a shower.
11. There must have been a car accident.
12. Where can / could they be?
13. She had to go to the hospital.
14. Someone must have stolen it.
15. He has to get up very early every morning.
16. He must have forgotten to do it.

Task 10.

1. I was to have seen her last week, but she didn't phone, so we didn't meet.
2. She shouted at her husband: "You are to / must come home earlier!"
3. I didn't have to ask him questions, I understood everything from the expression of his face.
4. Mary knew that she would have to explain her absence to her parents somehow.
5. We are to be at the railway station at 11 o'clock because our train starts at 11.30.
6. The doctor said that I must drink less coffee and strong drinks.
7. I didn't know then that I was to live in that beautiful house.
8. The taxi is to arrive at a quarter past three.
9. She was to have brought the dictionary to school, but she forgot it at home.
10. She thinks that the children are to / must keep their room in order without anyone's help.
11. You don't have to interfere. She'll decide everything by herself.
12. Don't take her to the skating rink. The previous time she got a huge bruise under her eye.
13. How much do you weigh? You are not to / mustn't eat so much!
14. I think, you don't have to leave so early.

15. Fortunately, we didn't have to be outside in such frosty weather for a long time.
16. Tonight I'm to meet my lawyer.
17. You are not to / mustn't touch the dirty kitten! You can catch a disease.
18. There is no danger, so we don't have to call the police.
19. You are not to / mustn't leave your brother unattended.
20. He had to hide behind the door not to be seen.

SHOULD / OUGHT TO

Task 1.

1. criticism of a past action
2. near certainty
3. near certainty
4. near certainty
5. obligation (moral) or duty
6. advice
7. obligation (moral) or duty
8. advice / obligation (moral) or duty
9. criticism of a past action
10. near certainty
11. obligation (moral) or duty
12. advice
13. obligation (moral) or duty
14. advice
15. criticism of a past action
16. criticism of a past action
17. near certainty
18. near certainty
19. criticism of a past action
20. criticism of a past action

Task 2.

1. You should not talk back. / You should not have talked back.
2. You should make a copy of the letter. / You should have made a copy of the letter.
3. You should drive slowly. / You should have driven slowly.
4. You should use the lift. / You should have used the lift.
5. You should suggest it. / You should have suggested it.
6. You should wear dark glasses. / You should have worn dark glasses.
7. You should not smoke in the dining-room. / You should not have smoked in the dining-room.
8. You should not play so loudly. / You should not have played so loudly.
9. You should put the butter into the refrigerator. / You should have put the butter into the refrigerator.
10. You should not disobey the doctor. / You should not disobey the doctor.

Task 3.

1. You should not have eaten some fruit without washing it. You should have washed it.
2. You should not have taken a photograph without asking for permission in a museum. You should have asked first.
3. You should not have bought a shirt without trying it on. You should have tried it on first.
4. You should not have gone to the cinema with some friends. You should have warned your Mum.
5. You should not have left the chicken in the oven for three hours. You should have watched it.
6. You should not have called an ambulance. You should have asked me for help.
7. You should not have started working for your exams just the night before. You should have started doing it much earlier.

8. You should not have phoned your sister. You should have talked to her face to face.

Task 4.

1. We should / ought to have reserved one.
2. He shouldn't / oughtn't to be walking along the road without a coat.
3. We should / ought to have brought anything with us to eat.
4. I should / ought to have called him previously.
5. It should / ought to be (have been) opened in time.
6. The driver in front shouldn't / oughtn't to have stopped suddenly.
7. The children should / ought to have gone to bed at 9 o'clock.
8. Tom shouldn't / oughtn't to have been driving on the wrong side of the road.
9. The children shouldn't / oughtn't to have used it without his permission.
10. Darren shouldn't / oughtn't to be playing with a box of matches.

Task 5.

1. ...should / ought to have received...
2. ...should / ought to be refrigerated...
3. ...should / ought to meet...
4. ...should / ought to check...
5. ...should / ought to not be kept...
6. ...should / ought to have listened...
7. ...should / ought to have planed...
8. ...should / ought to include...

Task 6.

1. The climate should / ought to be good there. – Клімат має бути гарним там.
The climate should / ought to have been good there. – Клімат мав бути гарним там.
2. It should / ought to be cold out of doors. – На вулиці, певно, холодно.
It should / ought to have been cold out of doors. – На вулиці, певно, було холодно.
3. They should / ought to be nearly there. – Вони, очевидно, майже там.
They should / ought to have been nearly there. – Вони, очевидно, були майже там.
4. The weather should / ought to change in a couple of days. – Погода, певна річ, зміниться через пару днів.
The weather should / ought to have changed in a couple of days. – Погода, певна річ, змінилася через пару днів.
5. She should / ought to be quite grown up. – Вона, певне, досить доросла.
She should / ought to have been quite grown up. – Вона, певне, була досить доросла.
6. He should / ought to feel better after this. – Після цього він, напевно, почуває себе краще.
He should / ought to have felt better after this. – Після цього він, напевно, почував себе краще.
7. The headmaster should / ought to be still there. – Директор має бути ще там.
The headmaster should / ought to have been still there. – Директор мав бути ще там.
8. That should / ought to be practically all. – Це, напевно, і все.
That should / ought to have been practically all. – Це, напевно, було і все.
9. Days should / ought to be growing longer. – Дні, певна річ, стають довшими.
Days should / ought to have been growing longer. – Дні, певна річ, ставали довшими.

10. They should / ought to be nearly through. – Вони, очевидно, вже майже закінчили.
They should / ought to have been nearly through. – Вони, очевидно, в той час вже майже закінчили.

Task 7.

1. The shop should / ought to send me the catalogue in the next few days.
2. Your girlfriend should / ought to be there already.
3. The price shouldn't / oughtn't to increase for a long time.
4. It is unlikely you will any trouble.
5. The bus should / ought to arrive any minute.
6. My brother shouldn't / oughtn't to phone for another half hour.
7. Her parents shouldn't / oughtn't to find out her intentions for several weeks.
8. The programme should / ought to be on this evening.
9. The film shouldn't / oughtn't to begin for several weeks.
10. She shouldn't / oughtn't to fail the exam.

Task 8.

1. to put
2. have been
3. to be photographed
4. buy / have bought
5. have got
6. to have, to go
7. be sleeping
8. to be playing
9. to have been
10. read

Task 9.

1. Business letters should / ought to be brief and to the point.
2. True
3. I think children should / ought to learn to cook at an early age.
4. True
5. True
6. Some plants should not be grown in direct sunlight. It will damage their leaves.
7. You had better buy a cheaper car, if you are saving money.
8. I don't think parents should / ought to let their children play with matches.
9. True
10. True

Task 10.

1. You should have got off at the previous stop. Now you should go back.
2. You should not pay attention to what she is saying – she is just in a bad mood.
3. He should be sitting on the bench in the garden. He is always there in the evenings.
4. Ask Nora about this. She should know.
5. You look bad. You should not work on your diploma till late.
6. You should not have refused the offer to go there in the summer, you should have accepted it.

7. You should have caught the train at twenty. The next train is in three hours.
8. I should have gone with you to the exhibition on Friday. Now, there are always a lot of people there.
9. Should we go to the station or should we wait for him here?
10. You should not have gone out in such cold weather, you have not recovered yet.
11. Knock on the door, he should be in his office.
12. You should have had breakfast, there is a lot of time.
13. I think he should agree to the plan. This is the best way out.
14. You should not try to solve all problems at once.
15. I should not have argued with him, but I did not know that he was so touchy.
16. He should lie in bed and take medicine prescribed by the doctor.
17. She should have pulled herself together and should have explained everything.
18. It is late now, everybody should be already asleep.
19. He should take warm clothes. The summer should be cool.
20. The telegram should have been sent in the morning, I'm afraid she will not get it.

SHALL

Task 1.

1. promise, oath
2. promise, oath
3. asking for instructions
4. threat
5. strict order
6. suggestion
7. strict order
8. instructions
9. asking for instructions
10. promise, oath
11. asking for instructions
12. strict order
13. threat
14. suggestion
15. promise, oath
16. warning
17. promise, oath
18. promise, oath
19. promise, oath
20. promise, oath

Task 2.

1. Shall we have some coffee?
2. Shall we dance?
3. Shall we meet for lunch?
4. Shall we go to visit your parents this weekend?
5. Shall I post these letters for you?

Task 3.

1. Shall I close the window ?
2. Shall I pick them up?
3. Shall we to the cinema?
4. Shall I buy it or not?
5. Shall I present her a book?
6. Shall we go Spain?
7. Shall we go by car or to walk?
8. What time shall I phone you?
9. Shall we call the police?
10. They shall be punished.
11. You shall go to your bed immediately.
12. You shall never go to a disco with these strange boys.

Task 4.

1. Shall we buy some of these flowers?
2. You shall stop spending so much money on cigarettes.

3. Shall we buy two ice-creams when we go to the cinema?
4. You shall get a pair of good gloves for your birthday, I promise.
5. My neighbour is always playing loud music when I am trying to concentrate. But he shall not play it loud again, I say it!
6. Shall we go round and see how he is doing after the operation?
7. Let's go to Italy for a holiday this year, shall we?
8. If you pass your final exams successfully, you shall get a new car, I promise.
9. You shall listen to me and if you won't, I'll get you to do it.
10. You shall not search my rooms. You have no right to do it. I forbid you!

Task 5.

1. You shall answer for this!
2. Shall I open the window? It is very stuffy in here.
3. You shall go and tell her the truth.
4. The medicine shall be taken three times a day after meals.
5. Let's listen to the music, shall we? Or shall we go for a walk?
6. If you do not follow my orders, you shall recall me.
7. As you sow, so you shall reap.
8. Do not worry, dear, you shall get this wedding ring.
9. They shall follow you everywhere like shadows.
10. Remember, nothing shall remain unpunished.
11. The secretary shall keep minutes of each meeting.
12. Do not worry, you shall get according to your deserts.
13. A player shall not take the ball in his hands.
14. Shall I answer the phone? - Yes please.
15. I assure you that nothing of this kind shall happen.
16. If you follow advice of the dealer, you shall lose all your money.
17. The decision of the judge shall be final.
18. Let's go to the movies, shall we? I would like to see that new comedy.
19. Be sure they shall ensure your anonymity.
20. Shall we stay home or go with you? - It's up to you to decide.

WILL

Task 1.

1. habitual actions in the past
2. polite request
3. near certainty
4. near certainty
5. refusal to perform an action
6. refusal to perform an action
7. polite request
8. order
9. habitual actions in the past
10. polite request
11. polite request, promise
12. near certainty
13. order
14. habitual actions in the present
15. volition
16. failure to perform a function
17. volition / habitual actions
18. polite request
19. order
20. near certainty

Task 2.

1. You will go upstairs and comb your hair.
Will you go upstairs and comb your hair?
Won't you go upstairs and comb your hair?
2. You will type the letters at once.
Will you type the letters at once?
Won't you type the letters at once?
3. You will drop in at the delicatessen for some rye-bread.
Will you drop in at the delicatessen for some rye-bread?
Won't you drop in at the delicatessen for some rye-bread?
4. You will tell me all about it.
Will you tell me all about it?
Won't you tell me all about it?
5. You will make a note of it.
Will you make a note of it?
Won't you make a note of it?
6. You will bring home a carton of ice-cream and some cakes.
Will you bring home a carton of ice-cream and some cakes?
Won't you bring home a carton of ice-cream and some cakes?

7. You will step round the corner for some cigarettes.
Will you step round the corner for some cigarettes?
Won't you step round the corner for some cigarettes?

8. You will bring me a ham sandwich and coffee.
Will you bring me a ham sandwich and coffee?
Won't you bring me a ham sandwich and coffee?

9. You will take a taxi all the way to the station.
Will you take a taxi all the way to the station?
Won't you take a taxi all the way to the station?

10. You will book a passage for me.
Will you book a passage for me?
Won't you book a passage for me?

Task 3.

1. The chair won't fold. – The chair wouldn't fold.
2. The pen won't write. – The pen wouldn't write.
3. The engine won't start. – The engine wouldn't start.
4. The key won't turn in the lock. – The key wouldn't turn in the lock.
5. The figures won't add. – The figures wouldn't add.
6. The words won't make sense. – The words wouldn't make sense.
7. The wood won't burn. – The wood wouldn't burn.
8. The sun won't rise. – The sun wouldn't rise.
9. The jelly won't jell. – The jelly wouldn't jell.
10. The broken bone won't set properly. – The broken bone wouldn't set properly.

Task 4.

1. The dog won't follow me. – The dog wouldn't follow me.
2. The child won't stop crying. – The child wouldn't stop crying.
3. The man won't give his name and address. – The man wouldn't give his name and address.
4. He take won't the responsibility. – He take wouldn't the responsibility.
5. She won't listen to reason. – She wouldn't listen to reason.
6. Mother won't see the doctor about it. – Mother wouldn't see the doctor about it.
7. The man won't take less than a pound. – The man wouldn't take less than a pound.
8. She won't do it the way she's been told. – She wouldn't do it the way she's been told.
9. She won't let him in. – She wouldn't let him in.
10. The doctor won't give the certificate. – The doctor wouldn't give the certificate.

Task 5.

1. I won't go there. – I wouldn't go there.
2. Mother won't wear her hair like that. – Mother wouldn't wear her hair like that.
3. She won't take all sorts of patent medicines. – She wouldn't take all sorts of patent medicines.
4. That won't dog scratch the geraniums. – That wouldn't dog scratch the geraniums.
5. The children won't bring all this into the house. – The children wouldn't bring all this into the house.
6. I won't do it whatever you say. – I wouldn't do it whatever you say.

Task 6.

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

Task 7.

1. I'll take a taxi if you will pay.
2. It would be a better example to the girl if you would behave like a lady.
3. You may borrow my dictionary if you will use it carefully.
4. He will start again if you will ask him.
5. I'm on the point of giving it all up if you will support me.
6. I should invite you for lunch if would find it possible to accept my invitation.

Task 8.

1. Will you wait for me?
2. The car won't start.
3. Will you take a sit?
4. Would you like tea or coffee?
5. Will you tell me your name?
6. Nobody will tell us the truth.
7. I will help you.
8. The computer won't recognize my password.
9. The bank won't lend us anymore money.
10. Will you sign the form at the bottom?

Task 9.

1. will start
2. would get
3. began
4. wanted
5. would spend
6. will wear
7. would stand up
8. would call out
9. returned
10. will have

Task 10.

1. Will you tell me what time it is?
2. This knife will not cut.
3. She would come late.
4. He would not confess to it.
5. It will/would be our bus.
6. Will you give her my regards?
7. He will not follow my advice.
8. You will do what you are told to do.
9. This will/would be her mother.
10. She would always refuse at first.
11. Will you tell me about this?
- 12 They will/would have left the key at the neighbours.
13. “You will answer for this” – he said with threat in his voice.
- 14 You will go and tell her the truth.
15. Will you mind sitting in the garden? It is cooler there.
16. She would sit at the seaside for hours watching waves surging upon the shore.
17. If you will come to have dinner with us we will be very glad to see you.
18. The door will not open, the lock will/would not have been fixed.
19. The dog wouldn't let us stroke it, though we had been feeding it for a few days.
20. All of us tried to help her but she wouldn't listen to anybody.

SHOULD, OUGHT TO, SHALL, WILL COMPARED

Task 1.

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

Task 2.

1. can't
2. should
3. can't
4. must
5. should
6. shouldn't
7. can't
8. should
9. shouldn't
10. can't

Task 3.

1. will
2. should
3. will
4. should
5. will
6. should
7. must
8. should

Task 4.

1. Shall
2. Shall
3. Will
4. shall
5. Will
6. shall
7. Will
8. Shall

Task 5.

1. would
2. would
3. shall, will, shall
4. will
5. would
6. Will/Would
7. will, will
8. Would, would
9. Will/Would, would
10. will/shall, will/shall, will/shall
11. would
12. Shall
13. will
14. shall
15. shall

Task 6.

1. Would you pass/give
2. Will you have/Won't you have
3. will do/shall do/will continue
4. Shall I take

Task 7.

1. I shouldn't have much difficulty with this exercise.
2. Shall I go now?
3. We ought to phone William this evening
4. Will you find the place by yourself?
5. Should everybody pay now?
6. They say it should snow tomorrow.
7. Do you think the children ought to be allowed to go camping?
8. Would you like some more coffee?
9. I'm sorry, but I really oughtn't to stay any longer.
10. Don't tell me I can't have a ticket. You should have booked it two weeks ago.

Task 8.

1. Shall I hold the flag while you take your shot?
2. I promise the team will/shall not down.
3. No member of the club will/shall use insulting language to any other member.
4. The computer will not work properly.
5. Shall I open the door for you?
6. Will you follow me? I'll take you to the meeting room.
7. You should book your flight early.
8. Shall I draw the curtains for you?
9. Shall we go to a Japanese restaurant for a change?
10. You should see a doctor as soon as possible.
11. Will you call Greg for me please?

12. You should have checked the battery before left.
13. Would you mind if I take the rest of the day off?
14. You should have asked me if I didn't mind!
15. Shall we do this right now?

Task 9.

- 1 – b
- 2 – c
- 3 – d
- 4 – a

Task 10.

1. Shall/should I start to take driving lessons?
2. You shall not escape from me!
3. As a real friend you should not have hidden the truth, you should have told me everything at that critical moment.
4. You should have thought about it earlier, my dear!
5. I'll talk to you if you will wait.
6. – How should I know how she is going on? – You should know this as a close relative.
7. You should not have followed her example all these years! What is good for her cannot be good for you. You are poles apart.
8. We have been waiting for half an hour, but the train will not come.
9. Let's stop, shall we! We should not spoil our good relations.
10. Crimes shall not be hidden. The truth shall always come out.
11. You will/shall sit there and entertain me!
12. Mr. Grant would spend hours in the study drawing a family tree.
13. Though hard she might try, her sleep would not come.
14. – I can hear steps. – This will/would/should/ought to be my husband.
15. All the evidence was against him, but he would not confess his guilt.
16. He was trying to say something, but the words would not come out.
17. Would he take his medicines before going to bed?
18. She will not go to sleep after dinner.
19. In the evenings he would tell us about his childhood.
20. If you will not follow my orders, you shall remember me.

NEED

Task 1.

1. В нас немає потреби спростовувати ці погляди.
2. Їм не потрібно боятися цього.
3. Нам не треба займатися цим в даний час.
4. Вам не треба було проливати сльози з приводу цієї втрати.
5. Мені не треба було переодягати свій костюм.
6. Він вважав, що це не повинно було відбутися.
7. – Я не хочу вставати. – А тобі й не треба.
8. Чи потрібно їй працювати в неділю?
9. Якщо Вам це не подобається, не потрібно платити за це.
10. В нас немає потреби поспішати.

Task 2.

1. True
2. True
3. Tell John he needs to reserve a table for tonight.
4. Pam needn't work tomorrow.
5. True
6. Do people need to get a visa if they want to go to Hungary?
7. Just come when you like - you don't have to phone first.
8. True
9. True
10. Do I need to pay you now? / Need I pay you now?

Task 3.

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

Task 4.

1. did not need to fix
2. needs painting / to be painted
3. need
4. need not stay
5. do I need
6. did not need to take
7. did not need to get up
8. needs cleaning / to be cleaned
9. needed to have a rest

10. did not need to send

Task 5.

1. You needn't have swept the floor.
2. He needn't have bought an engagement ring.
3. She needn't have phoned her friend with the news.
4. I needn't have run to catch the train.
5. He needn't have brought his aunt flowers for her birthday.
6. I needn't have read a book for the exam.
7. The people needn't have waited for the Queen to pass.
8. Mother needn't have sent me money.
9. The workmen needn't have painted the fence.
10. Our client needn't have paid for the samples.

Task 6.

1. She needn't have done it herself.
2. You needn't worry.
3. Any of you needn't be present.
4. We needn't go into all that now.
5. You needn't talk to him now.
6. You needn't have mentioned all these figures.
7. You needn't press the skirt.
8. You needn't do it all today.
9. Mother needn't have cooked this enormous dinner.
10. You needn't take the six thirty.
11. They needn't have ordered biscuits.
12. You needn't have had them delivered.
13. They needn't have gone in person.
14. They needn't have commissioned the books.
15. You needn't have brought that subject up!

Task 7.

1. needn't have hurried
2. didn't need to water
3. needn't have bought
4. didn't need to fill up
5. didn't need to go
6. needn't have studied
7. needn't have bothered
8. didn't need to lock

Task 8.

1. needn't have done
2. didn't need / have to take
3. needn't have bought
4. needn't have taken
5. didn't need / have to count

6. needn't have worked
7. needn't have got up
8. didn't need / have to stay
9. didn't need / have to phone
10. needn't have brought

Task 9.

1. don't have to
2. mustn't
3. mustn't
4. don't have to
5. needn't
6. doesn't have to
7. needn't
8. mustn't
9. mustn't
10. needn't

Task 10.

1. I hardly need remind you about it.
2. You need not stay if you do not want to.
3. We need not revise these rules, we know them well.
4. He doesn't have to pass lexicology.
5. I needn't have taken the umbrella, I'm sure it will not rain.
6. He need not have come. Everything had been done.
7. We need not have worried.
8. I was able to do it just because I did not have to go to the university on Saturday.
9. In many countries you don't need to pay for visiting museums and galleries.
10. But, only fancy, we need not have gone there.
11. Those who have passed the work need not stay in the auditorium.
12. You needn't agree immediately. Think it over for several days.
13. I needn't have bought the book, there is such one in the library.
14. He lived at the relatives, and he did not have to pay the rent.
15. I need hardly say that we will miss you.
16. Near our hostel a subway station has been built, and now we do not have to spend a lot of time on the way to the university.
17. The text was so easy that we did not need to use a dictionary.
18. You needn't have bought so much bread we have enough bread.
19. You don't need to have an ID card with you.
20. You need not have brought so many warm clothes as it is always hot this time of year.

DARE

Task 1.

1. Моллі не наважеться думати про це.
2. Ніхто з них не наважувався говорити про те, що він може зробити, коли він увійшов.
3. Вони також не наважуються доторкнутися до цієї речі, навіть якщо вони і знають, де вона є!
4. Як ти смієш обманювати мене?
5. Я смію сказати, молодий чоловік, час Вам порозумнішати.
6. Тим не менше, я смію стверджувати, що ми змогли би досягти табір до сутінків, якщо нам не доведеться робити забагато зупинок.
7. Вона не наважується займатися танцями.
8. Діти не наважувалися погано поводитися.
9. Джек не наважився не послухати вчителя.
10. Джулія підійшла до кімнати чоловіка, і якийсь час не наважувалася увійти.
11. Він прагнув більше дізнатися про неї, але не наважувався нічого запитати.
12. Як Ви смієте звертатися до мого друга та й ще таким чином?! Як смієте Ви?!
13. Протягом десяти хвилин він не наважувався подивитися на Люсі.
14. Я смію стверджувати, що треба було бути двома молодими дурнями, щоб узятися за таку роботу.
15. Закладаюся, що ти не зможеш перебігти дорогу з заплющеними очима.

Task 2.

1. dare you speak to your mother
2. he dared not admit it
3. dared not stroke
4. dare you interfere
5. dared not speak
6. dare you reproach
7. dare say you can help me
8. dared not climb
9. dare say this task is
10. dared not tell me
11. dare you send her a message
12. dared live in that house
13. dare you venture to ask her
14. dared not investigate
15. dare say he will be late

Task 3.

1. He hoped his colleague dared not remind him about his salary.
2. Larry wanted to open his heart to Christine, to speak about his love in the train coming home, but the compartment was overcrowded and he dared not do this.
3. It was dark in the room and the baby dared not open the eyes.
4. I knew that this news would upset them and dare not say anything to them.
5. Give me that letter, how dare you read it?
6. Becky tore the teacher's textbook and when the teacher asked the pupils who had done it she dared not confess to it.

7. Though he understood that he was wrong he dared not admit it.
8. Don't contradict me, how dare you speak to me like this?
9. The girl couldn't swim, so she dared not go deep into water.
10. David's mother saw that his coach was unjust to him, but dared not contradict him.

Task 4.

1. He dare not come here again.
2. How dare you talk to me in such a tone?
3. I dare say he's going to release her for permanent being late.
4. How dare he treat animals so cruelly!
5. I dare say you look tired after taking part in the conference.
6. Do not dare to beat the baby!
7. The girl broke her mother's favorite cup and she dared not admit to this.
8. The father was very angry, and Mary dared not even look at him.
9. How dare you read my diary?
10. Chris knew that his mother was not right, but he dared not tell her about it.
11. I dare not interfere in your argument, but I think both of you are wrong.
12. She dared not admit to her mistake even to herself.
13. Richard dared to remind his friend that he owed him some money.
14. My son is out, but I dare say he will come soon.
15. I dare say that you have made a mistake.
16. How many years have passed since we last met? I dare not imagine!
17. He would not dare come here without permission.
18. Any objections should be expressed right now, but I dare not do this.
19. You could have managed to do this even that time. Will you dare to risk this time?
20. She never dares to contradict his boss.

Task 5.

1. need
2. doesn't have to
3. should
4. dare
5. need
6. should
7. did not have to
8. dare
9. should
10. did not have to
11. should/will have to
12. Should
13. needn't
14. will not have to
15. need not
16. should
17. should
18. should
19. does not have to

Task 6.

1. You need not wash the windows now, let's do it together tomorrow, shall we?
2. The text was so easy that we did not need to use a dictionary.
3. We should not have reminded her about the incident, she was very upset, and the evening was ruined.
4. You should have asked him about it the day before the wedding.
5. You should have seen the doctor a long time ago, you look bad.
6. You need not have taken the umbrella, I'm sure it will not rain.
7. She should have called home, her mother will worry about her long absence.
8. How dared you hit her?!
9. You should not have told her about the accident.
10. You need not have asked them so many questions, everything is clear.
11. You should not have scolded the boy, he was innocent and got very upset.
12. He was a good speaker, so he did not have to chose words.
13. Who will dare to be the first?
14. I did not have to buy anything because my husband did not dine at home that day.
15. You should be more careful with your statements.
16. You should not come tomorrow, I'll be busy.
17. You should take a raincoat; it will rain according to the weather forecast.
18. I see no reason why we should not get married.
19. He said he had to go and leave without answer.
20. He was so in love that dared not even refer to her.

GENERAL REVISION OF MODAL VERBS

Task 1.

1. possibility
2. giving permission
3. surprise
4. strict prohibition
5. criticism
6. set expression
7. emphatic advice, invitation
8. weak prohibition
9. something unavoidable, destined to happen
10. reproach
11. criticism
12. external obligation
13. supposition implying uncertainty
14. having the courage or impudence to do something
15. supposition implying uncertainty
16. warning, threat
17. absence of necessity with a performed but unnecessary action
18. failure to perform a function
19. physical ability, physical ability
20. promise

Task 2.

1. can't have
2. had to
3. might have given
4. don't have to
5. had to see
6. must be
7. shouldn't have
8. don't need to
9. was never to see
10. needn't have ordered
11. wouldn't

Task 3.

1. No
2. Probably
3. No
4. Yes
5. Maybe
6. Maybe
7. No
8. Yes

Task 4.

1. can't have gone
2. may not have existed
3. must have been
4. had to
5. had to do
6. must have been
7. can't have broken
8. had to get up

Task 5.

1. +
2. I can smell onions and garlic.
3. They must have been inattentive.
4. She couldn't see me.
5. Do you have to pay for it in advance?
6. You needn't have given him such an expensive present.
7. Yesterday you might have helped me to carry that heavy box!!!
8. You must be Arthur's sister.
9. We ought to take some extra cash along on the trip, but we absolutely mustn't forget our passports.

Task 6.

1. They might have noticed that the tyre was flat.
2. I needn't have gone to all that trouble.
3. Someone must have borrowed the cassette player.
4. You might have backed me up!
5. We needn't have worried so much.
6. The last person to leave might have forgotten to lock the door.
7. We didn't have to wear school uniform.
8. I needn't have taken so much suntan lotion with me.
9. In the end, I was able to finish the report in spite of feeling bad.

Task 7.

1. Can I run across the puddles barefoot?
2. I'm to see him on Sunday morning.
3. She can't / couldn't have done such a foolish thing.
4. How dare you speak with your father like this?
5. My temperature may / might / be going up.
6. You shouldn't have gone there. Nobody was waiting for you.
7. Can / could you be unable to understand anything. You have been deceived.
8. This dog may / might / have got lost. It doesn't look like a stray dog.
9. He must have been very hungry because he ate four portions.
10. I was able to achieve success only thanks to you.
11. Thank you, I dare not keep you any longer.
12. Tomorrow I'll have to go to the bank again because the message wasn't received.
13. The stain won't wash away.

14. She was so ashamed that she dared not go out.
15. Can / may I take an orange?
16. I have to rent out a room because I can't make both ends meet.
17. You needn't have bought so much bread. The guests won't come.
18. The "Titanic" was to sink in its first voyage.
19. It must be a Persian cat. It is so fluffy!
20. We don't have to write a composition because our teacher is ill.

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