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МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

MODAL VERBS

**Сборник учебных материалов
для студентов II курса
лингвистических специальностей
учреждений высшего образования**

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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Учитывая значительные трудности, возникающие у студентов при переводе грамматических структур, содержащих модальные глаголы, автор предлагает достаточно большое количество переводных упражнений как с русского языка на английский, так и английского языка на русский.

Сборник состоит из 15 циклов — тем, которые содержат большое количество разнообразных упражнений, расположенных в такой логической последовательности, которая совпадает с программой изучения данной темы.

Данный подход к созданию сборника «Модальные глаголы» (“Modal verbs”) несомненно, поможет студентам закрепить полученные знания на практике.

Наличие нескольких вариантов упражнений, содержащих одинаковые грамматические явления, на взгляд автора, позволит преподавателю, работающему в группе, использовать их по вариантам или с целью осуществления индивидуального контроля знаний студентов, а также даст возможность преподавателям, работающим в разных группах, дифференцировать задания с учетом уровня подготовленности студентов.

Сборник содержит раздел “Overall revision”, который может быть использован как для самостоятельной работы студентов, так и для повторения и обобщения материала при подготовке к экзаменам.

UNIT 1

MODAL VERBS

Modal Verbs do not name any actions made by a person but denote the person's attitude towards the surrounding world. They are used with great frequency and with a wide range of meanings. They express ideas such as: ability and willingness, permission and refusal, obligation and prohibition, request and necessity, promise and intention. Besides almost all modal verbs can express supposition with different degree of certainty, probability or possibility.

Modal Verbs have several characteristics in common:

- there's no “-s” in the third person singular:

He can swim.

She must go.

- there's no “do/does” in the question and in the negative (the exception is “have to”):

May I ask a question?

You won't believe this.

but: *You don't have to be in a hurry.*

- they are followed by the Infinitive without “to” (the exceptions are “ought to”, “be to”, “have to”):

It might rain soon. Could you help?

but: *You ought to have warned me.*

- they can be used with the Indefinite Infinitive which denotes a habitual action in the present; with the Continuous Infinitive to denote an action in progress; with the Perfect Infinitive to refer an action to the past; and with the Perfect Continuous Infinitive to denote a past action which lasted a period of time:

He must be at home now.

She may be sleeping. I'm not sure.

She must have been crazy to marry him.

You should have been driving more carefully.

The Forms of the Infinitive

	Active	Passive
Infinitive	(to) do	(to) be done
Continuous	(to) be doing	—
Perfect	(to) have done	(to) have been done
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been doing	—

- they have no verbals, so they have no analytical forms;
- they have only one form and no past tense (the exceptions are “can”, “may”);
- all modal verbs have two negative forms: full and contracted:

may not — mayn't
must not — mustn't
would not — wouldn't
should not — shouldn't
need not — needn't

- some of them have peculiarities both in spelling and pronunciation:

cannot — can't
shall not — shan't
will not — won't

- modals do not normally indicate the time when smth happens. There are a few exceptions, however:

– “**Shall**” and “**will**” often indicate a future event or situation:

I shall do what you suggested.
He will not return for many hours.

– “**Would**” is used as the past form of “**will**” to express future:

He remembered that he would see his mother in a day.

- In spoken English and informal written English “**shall**” and “**will**” are shortened to “-’ll” and “**would**” — to “-’d” and added to a pronoun:

I'll see you tomorrow.
Poly said she'd love to stay.

- In spoken English you can add “-ll” and “-’d” to nouns:

My car'll be outside.
The headmaster'd be furious.

- To make a question you put the modal in front of the subject:

Could you give me an example?
Will you be coming in later?
Shall I shut the door?

- You never use modals together;
- Instead of using modals you can use other verbs and modal expressions to make requests, offers, suggestions, etc.

can = to be able; must = to have to; might = to be likely;
*All members **are able to** claim expenses.*
*I think we **are likely** to see more of this.*

UNIT 2

CAN — COULD

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Physical and mental ability or capacity	can (can't) — the present tense; could (couldn't) — the past tense	может (не может), могли (не могли); мог (не мог), могли (не могли)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative, negative, interrogative	to be able to; to know how to do smth; to have the ability to do smth.	He can dance. Can she swim well? He couldn't do it when a child.
2. (Im)possibility: a) due to circumstances;	can (can't) — the present tense; could (couldn't) — the past tense	могу (не могу), может (не может), мог (не мог), могли (не могли)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative, negative, interrogative	to be able to; to be unable to; it is (im)possible to do smth.	Anybody can make a mistake.
b) due to the existing rules or laws;	can (can't) — the present tense; could (couldn't) — the past tense	может (не может), мог (не мог), могли (не могли)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative, negative, interrogative	it is (im)possible to do smth.	In old days a man could be sentenced to death for a small crime.

Table continuation

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
c) possibility of the idea (theoretical possibility);	can (can't) — the present tense; could (couldn't) — the past tense	могу (не могу), может (не может), могли (не могли)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative, negative, interrogative	it is (im)possible to do smth.	Anyone can learn to swim. (It is possible.) Can you get there in one day? (Is it possible?)
d) = sometimes;	can — the present tense; could — the past tense	иногда	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative, interrogative	sometimes is often used to	The sea can be rough here. He could be naughty when he was a boy.
3. Request	can, could (a polite request)	могу ли я, не могли бы вы	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative		Can I have some water? Could you step aside?
4. Permission	can — the present tense; could — the past tense in reported speech	можешь, можете, могут, (им) разрешили	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative	to permit; to be allowed	You can go now.

5. Prohibition	Can't	нельзя	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative	to forbid	You can't cross the street here.
6. Incredulity, improbability	can't couldn't (a greater degree of incredulity)	не может быть, чтобы; невероятно, чтобы; вряд ли	The Indefinite infinitive The Continuous Infinitive The Perfect Infinitive The Perfect Continuous Infinitive	negative	It's hardly possible that; I refuse to believe that; I don't think it is possible that; It's next to impossible that; I don't believe that; I doubt that	This can't (couldn't) be true. He can't (couldn't) still be drinking tea. He can't (couldn't) have done this. They can't have been watching TV for 7 hours.
7. For emotional colouring	can/could (in present time context)	И что они ... И о чём они ... И как он ... И что это она ...	The Indefinite , Continuous, Perfect , Perfect Continuous Infinitive	interrogative (special questions)		What can (could) you know about it? How can (could) he have made such a mistake?

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Some other ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
8. Unreality	could — subjunctive	МОГ БЫ, МОГЛИ БЫ	The Indefinite Infinitive, The Perfect Infinitive indicates the action which was not carried out in the past.	affirmative, negative, interrogative	would be able to do smth. would have been able to do smth.	Why don't you want the doctor to come? He could help you (if he came). Why didn't you want the doctor to come? He could have helped you (if he had come).
9. Purpose	could — subjunctive	МОГ БЫ, МОГЛИ БЫ	The Indefinite infinitive	in subordinate clauses of purpose		I wrote down the phone number so that I could remember it.

Notes: I. Remember the following set phrases with the modal verb **can**: 1. *She can't help crying.* — Она не может не плакать. *He couldn't help admiring the city.* — Он не мог не восхищаться городом. 2. *I can't but ask about it.* — Мне ничего другого не остается, как спросить об этом. *They couldn't but refuse him.* — Им ничего не оставалось, как отказать ему. 3. **as can be** — an intensifying expression: *They are as pleased as can be.* — Они очень (страшно) довольны. *It is as ugly as can be.* — Это необычайно уродливо (трудно себе представить что-либо более отвратительное).

II. The Russian sentences of the type «**Неужели он не заметил вас? Не может быть, чтобы он не заметил вас. Неужели ему не нравится здесь? Не может быть, чтобы ему здесь не нравилось.**» are rendered in English in the following ways: 1. *Can (could) he have failed to notice you?* 2. *Can (could) he dislike it here?* 3. *Can (could) nobody have seen him do it?* 4. *Can (could) he have never got my letter?* 5. *Can (could) it be that he didn't notice you?* 6. *He can't (couldn't) have failed to notice you.* 7. *He can't (couldn't) dislike it here.* 8. *She can't (couldn't) have misunderstood you.*

III. The Russian sentences of the type «**Он просто не может (не мог, не мог бы) сделать этого.**» are rendered in English in the following ways: *He can't possibly do this.* *He couldn't possibly do this.* *He can't (couldn't) possibly have done this.*

IV. 1. The meaning of ability is expressed by “to be able to” when the reference is to the future. *Soon he will be able to speak English quite fluently.* 2. **Can** is interchangeable with **to be able to** when it denotes mere capacity. *This man could/was able to cure all diseases.* 3. Only **to be able to** is used to express attainment or achievement of smth through some capacity (managed to; succeeded in). *He was able to swim to the shore.* — Он смог (сумел, ему удалось) доплыть до берега. In other words: *He managed to swim to the shore.* *He succeeded in swimming to the shore.*

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences and state the function of the modal verb **can** and its equivalents.

1. I can type very well. 2. I can't type. 3. She could type very well when she was a student. 4. I couldn't type four years ago. 5. You'll be able to type very well in a month. 6. I can't type this letter today. 7. I couldn't type this letter yesterday. 8. I could type this letter yesterday but it was not so urgent. 9. I was able to type this letter only this morning. 10. I can type this letter tomorrow. 11. I'll be able to type this letter tomorrow. 12. I was unable to type it yesterday. 13. I was so busy that I managed to type those letters only last week. 14. I succeeded in typing those letters only in February. 15. She failed to type your letters yesterday. 16. Can you type my letter today? 17. Could you type my letter as soon as possible? 18. I've got no urgent work for you today. So you can type those letters if you wish. 19. You can type those letters tomorrow. 20. You can't type those notes during your office hours. 21. You can't use my typewriter today. 22. Can you type so well? 23. Can (*could*) she be still typing those letters? 24. Can you have typed all the letters today? 25. Can you have been typing? It's seven o'clock. 26. She couldn't be typing now. It's seven o'clock. 27. You can't have typed all the letters today. 28. I could type your letter, John, but I'm very busy now. 29. I could type this letter tomorrow if it isn't very urgent. 30. I could have typed those letters a month ago. 31. What can you see in this picture? 32. I can't hear what you are saying. 33. The book was so interesting that I couldn't help buying it. 34. The water was very warm and we couldn't help having a swim. 35. I couldn't help laughing when I heard his remark.

Exercise 2. Make the sentences negative and interrogative to express doubt or disbelief.

Model: *He is lying. — Can he be lying? He can't be lying.*

1. The night before the exam I went to a party. 2. She's drinking her tea from a saucer. 3. The bride is dressed in black. 4. The kid is drinking wine. 5. I left the gas on. 6. Angela threw the receipt away. 7. Brian is always late for work. 8. The judge sent an innocent man

to prison. 9. It's late but the children are still watching the telly. 10. He has been in love with her all those years. 11. Her name is also Tamara. 12. Violet has been so rude to her friends. 13. I'm afraid we've missed our stop. 14. What a shame! We've run out of salt again! 15. We don't believe them. It's not like her to behave so!

Exercise 3. Use the verb **can** in the correct form followed by the appropriate infinitive.

1. What ... Nick (*to do*) all this time? He has been there for two hours. 2. You ... not to forget. We don't believe you. 3. I am not a person who ... (*to tell*) such lies. 4. I ... not (*to swim*) — I wish I 5. Surely he ... (*to do*) it before. What has he been doing all the morning? 6. He ... (*to tell*) me the answer but he refused to. 7. The house was built on the top of the hill and ... (*to see*) from afar. 8. They ... not (*to hear us*). Knock again. 9. He ... not (*to be*) your father. He is too young. 10. I ... not (*to sleep*) for five hours, I still feel tired. 11. If you had asked me for money, I ... (*to lend*) you some. 12. Say what you like, but the work ... not (*to do*) in a day. 13. ... he still (*to sleep*)? 14. You ... not (*to see*) me. I came when you had gone. 15. She has a good education and ... (*to make*) a career for herself if she hadn't married. 16. Do you have a friend whom you ... (*to trust*)? ... you (*call*) a little later? I'm afraid I'll be busy till seven. 17.... it (*be*) a joke? 18. You ... (*not see*) him at the meeting. He was ill. 19. ... we (*to cover*) fifteen kilometers? The village is not yet seen. 20. He ... (*not to forget*) your address; he's visited you several times. 21. If you had let us know, we ... (*send*) our car for you. 22. I should be very much obliged to you if you ... (*lend*) me your car. 23. I don't believe her, she ... (*fail*) to recognize me. 24. He said he ... (*manage*) the task by himself. 25. Why didn't you ask me? I ... (*do*) it for you.

Exercise 4. Insert **can (not), could (not), be able to**. In some cases there can be more than one answer.

1. ...you tell me the time, please? 2. No more for me thanks. I ... eat another thing. 3. Who is that outside? It ... be the policeman —

he has already been here. 4. I ... open the drawer in my desk as it was stuck. 5. You ... make an omelet without breaking eggs. 6. We loved the cake. ... you give us the recipe for it? 7. Mr. Marshall is busy this week, but he ... see you next week. 8. It ... be 12 o'clock already! 9. We told him he ... leave whenever he wanted to. 10. I'll get a car of my own as soon as I ... drive. 11. Interpreters ... translate without thinking. 12. It would help if you ... give me friendly advice. 13. Sometimes gossiping ... be a real pleasure. 14. He promises he ... inform us of the turn of events in future. 15. Angela ... speak French when she was four, she ... do it now and she ... speak it perfectly in some years. 16. He ... sell his car unless he reduces the price. 17. My aunt ... tell fortunes from tea leaves. 17. He was pretty strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night. 18. The car plunged into the river. The driver ... get out but the passengers were drowned. 19. We ... borrow umbrellas; so we didn't get wet. 20. I knew the town so I advise him where to go.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb **can**.

1. Is it possible that he is speaking about that particular day? 2. It is impossible that these discomforts have spoiled your journey. 3. I don't think that he is looking forward to travelling with you, I am sure that he intends to spend the vacation in a rest home. 4. I doubt it greatly that they have gone to the country on such a nasty day. 5. I don't believe that this suit is so expensive, it looks quite cheap. 6. I can't believe it at all that he possesses a keen sense of humour now, he was never known to possess it in his youth. 7. I am quite convinced that he has not made everything up to the same standard, that is why the machine will not work. 8. He was not able to find shoes that would match his new suit in shade and colour. 9. How is it possible for her to make up for the lost time? 10. Is it possible that I shall have my photo taken just now? 11. Is it true that the boy has been sleeping for four hours already? He never sleeps so long, he may have fallen ill. 12. Is it possible that the advertisement has been hanging here for two weeks already? I pass this street every day on my way home but I never saw it up till now. 13. I can't believe that

he has been disconcerted by my remark. I did not say anything particular. 14. I doubt it greatly that she is overcome by sorrow, I saw her laughing ten minutes ago. 15. Don't you think it would have been better to tell them the truth?

Exercise 6. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. He can (*to press*) his suit himself, why should you do it? 2. The boy could not (*to remain*) sitting for such a long time, and he ran away. 3. He could not (*to do*) it, he is noble. 4. Oliver could not (*to stay*) in the room for a quarter of an hour when a funny gentleman came in. 5. Can I (*to sleep*) for such a long time? It seems to me that I have just gone to bed. 6. He cannot (*to skate*), I know that he is in the reading room. 7. He could (*to fall ill*), as he had chilled to the bone. 8. I cannot (*to catch a chill*) because I go in for swimming all the year round. 9. Can I (*to get*) some cool drink here? 10. Could these people (*to come*) to our meeting? 11. They cannot (*to overlook*) the possibility of our joining them, I think they are ready to accept us. 12. Can they (*to lock*) the door when they left the house and (*to forget*) to leave the key for me? 13. She cannot (*to take treatment*) this year, she looks quite ill. 14. This story cannot (*to be read*) without a dictionary. 15. He cannot (*to walk*) in the park in his patent shoes, it is raining cats and dogs. 16. I wonder who broke the wineglass; it could (*to be*) the cat for she was out all day. 17. How can you (*to sit*) all the time looking at the window? 18. He can't (*to escape*) by this window because it's barred. 19. He could (*to hide*) somewhere in the bushes all the time we were looking for him. 20. All the town is speaking about poor Jack; they say he's been caught red-handed in the shop. - It can't (*to be*) him. At that time we were sitting at the café and drinking coffee.

Exercise 7. Open the brackets and complete the sentences.

M o d e l: *He (can, cannot, could, could not) sit idle for hours.*
He can sit idle for hours, he is very passive.
He could sit idle for hours, when he was a little boy.

*He cannot sit idle for hours, he is always busy doing something.
He could not sit idle for hours, when he was younger and full of energy.*

1. Joe (*can, cannot, could, could not*) wear badly wrinkled clothes.
2. You (*can, cannot, could, could not*) have your photo taken.
3. Tom (*can, cannot, could, could not*) have dried his dirty hands on the towel.
4. Tom (*can, cannot, could, could not*) be blamed for having lost his way in the cave.
5. (*Can, could*) he have given up the attempt of escaping?
6. (*Can, could*) you be giggling while ...?
7. He (*can, cannot, could, could not*) have been fishing all the morning.
8. You (*can, cannot, could, could not*) have taken offence at his jokes.
9. He (*can, cannot, could, could not*) be involved in a heated discussion.
10. (*Can, could*) he have lodged in such a dirty room?
11. How (*can, could*) you be sitting here?
12. What (*can, could*) I do?
13. How (*can, could*) you have settled the whole matter?
14. Carrie (*can, cannot, could, could not*) have withstood the temptation of going in.
15. Who (*can, could*) have thought about such trifles?
16. The alarm-clock (*cannot, could not*) be ringing at the time.
17. He (*cannot, could not*) have been waiting for three hours already.

Exercise 8. Change the following sentences according to the models:

Model A: Roger *plays volleyball* very well. (умеет) — Roger *can play volleyball* very well.

Model B: We *were going to drive* to the country at the weekend but the weather was nasty. (могли бы поехать) — We *could have driven* to the country ...

1. Do you know how to operate a personal computer? (*Вы умеете работать....?*)
2. I don't play Rugby. (*не умею играть*)
3. Do you play the piano, Jane? (*Ты умеешь играть ...?*)
4. She used to dance very well when she was at school. (*умела танцевать*)
5. You'll type well if you practise regularly. (*сможешь печатать*)
6. I am not going to play volleyball today. My right arm hurts me. (*не могу, не в состоянии*)
7. We often have dinner in this restaurant. (*можем пообедать*)
8. We have lunch in a café. (*сможем пообедать*)
9. I am

not going anywhere today. I must water the lawn. (*не могу идти*)
 10. Will you tell me the way to the station? (*Вы могли бы сказать...?*)
 11. I used John's car quite often. (*мог пользоваться*) 12. We are going to the country next Saturday. (*могли бы поехать*) 13. I got him on the phone only half an hour later. (*смог*) 14. She will enter the university when she speaks and writes English better. (*сможет поступить*) 15. I was ready to tell her everything but she didn't wish to listen to me. (*мог бы рассказать*) 16. They reached the shore before it was dark. (*удалось добраться*) 17. Is he so clever at mathematics? (*Неужели ... разбирается?*) 18. He didn't explain to them what had happened. (*не сумел объяснить*) 19. I have no money to buy such an expensive car. Not now anyway. (*не могу позволить себе*) 20. I don't think he missed the 8 o'clock train. (*Не может быть, что он опоздал*) 21. Will you give me a few lessons in mathematics? (*Вы могли бы дать ...?*) 22. Is he learning Japanese? (*Неужели ... учит*) 23. We'll go to the seaside next Saturday. (*могли бы*) 24. He spoke in such an interesting way that she listened to him. (*не могла не слушать*). 25. Bill entered the university right away because his scores were very high. (*удалось поступить*)

Exercise 9. Express the same idea using the hints in brackets.

1. I know that he is a good runner. (*physical ability*)
2. Nobody believes that it was he who broke the window. (*incredulity*)
3. But for him we wouldn't have done everything in time. (*unreality*)
4. I think it's quite possible for you to go to the party right now. (*possibility*)
5. No, I don't feel good enough to be laughing and joking when everything is so sad. (*mental ability*)
6. Just imagine! A fairy enters the room and brings everything you need with her! (*theoretical possibility*)
7. I'd like to have some fresh air and the window is shut. (*request*)

8. I suppose your Mom and Dad wouldn't be against your going with me? (*permission*)

9. I don't believe my eyes! Is it you, Joe? (*uncertainty*)

10. What? He didn't tell you that? (*improbability*)

11. You are too small and miserable to help me with my problems! (*emotional colouring*)

12. I came here so that you didn't feel abandoned and forgotten. (*purpose*)

13. It's possible that he is right. But I'm not at all sure. (*the weakest possibility*)

14. Is it possible that he has so much money? (*astonishment*)

15. I don't believe he has never been to London. (*incredulity*)

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

A.

1. Нельзя входить в эту комнату, там сейчас идёт экзамен.
2. Вы можете забрать свой торт. Он уже готов. 3. Это средство могло бы принести ему большую пользу. 4. Могу я посмотреть телевизор до двенадцати? 5. Неужели это Джон? Не видел его вечность. 6. Неужели он заболел? И как это могло случиться? Может ли это лекарство помочь ему? 7. Море здесь иногда бывает бурным. 8. Не может быть, что пожилой человек вышел на прогулку сам. Он так слаб, что не может ходить без посторонней помощи. 9. Не могли бы вы указать мне дорогу до станции? — Конечно. Вы можете добраться туда на четвёртом трамвае. 10. Они очень устали. 11. Вы можете навестить Алекса завтра. 12. Ты можешь пойти погулять, когда сделаешь домашнее задание. 13. Ты мог бы пойти погулять сейчас. 14. Ты мог бы пойти погулять вчера, вместо того, чтобы сидеть весь день перед телевизором. 15. Я сумел закончить работу вовремя. 16. Не может быть, чтобы он забыл мне позвонить. 17. Том снова опоздал. Не может быть. Кто бы мог подумать, что он не придёт? Он обещал быть вовремя. Ну почему он не может быть пунктуальным? 18. Неужели ты ждёшь меня так долго? Здесь довольно прохладно.

Ты можешь простудиться. — Как ты можешь быть таким рассеянным? Ты мог бы сообщить мне, что не придёшь вовремя. 19. Не могли бы вы помочь мне? 20. Послушай! Какой странный звук. — И что это может быть? И что может так звучать?

В.

1. Никак не может быть, чтобы он отсутствовал на собрании. Поищите его, он должен быть здесь. 2. Не может быть, чтобы он забыл о нашей встрече. 3. Не может быть, чтобы сейчас было только 5 часов. Ваши часы остановились. 4. Никак не может быть, чтобы у него был большой опыт в преподавании французского языка. Он окончил университет только в прошлом году. 5. Никак не может быть, чтобы он работал в это время. 6. Не может быть, чтобы он увлекался спортом в ущерб своему здоровью. 7. Не может быть, чтобы эта книга стоила так дорого. 8. Не может быть, чтобы он извинился перед ней. 9. Не может быть, чтобы эта книга произвела на нее большое впечатление. 10. Не может быть, чтобы он оказался виновным. 11. Вряд ли суд признал его виновным. 12. Я не думаю, чтобы она могла ушибить руку при падении. 13. Не может быть, чтобы он хотел обидеть вас. 14. Я не думаю, чтобы в прошлом году он читал английские книги в оригинале. Он знал еще слишком мало слов. 15. Я не думаю, чтобы они ходили в кино вчера. Мы договорились посмотреть этот фильм вместе на будущей неделе. 16. Не может быть, что она не узнала вас. 17. Не может быть, что он не понял вас. 18. Невероятно, что вы не увидели Тома.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Не может быть, чтобы мы ошиблись. 2. Неужели она ждала его два часа? 3. Он сказал, что мы можем найти Пола в саду. 4. Я могу вернуться завтра. 5. Я мог бы вернуться завтра. 6. Я мог вернуться вчера. 7. Я мог бы вернуться вчера, но не захотел. 8. И откуда это письмо могло прийти? 9. Том был настолько

неграмотным, что просто не мог написать ни одного слова этого доклада. 10. Не может быть, что она не поняла меня. 11. — На что ты смотришь? — Ни на что. — Нельзя смотреть ни на что. 12. В тот момент я могла бы убить его. 13. Ему не могло быть больше тридцать лет, когда мы с ним познакомились. 14. Просто не может быть, что он уже ушёл. 15. Уже темнеет. Сколько же сейчас может быть времени?

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Она никогда не может прийти вовремя. 2. Нельзя игнорировать влияние всеобщей компьютеризации. 3. Они были счастливы, что сумели помочь друзьям. 4. — Ты можешь ей помочь? — Мог бы, если бы хотел. 5. Она не могла заставить себя приняться за работу. 6. Петр не посоветовался с отцом, а ведь он мог бы дать ему дельный совет. 7. Эмили и в голову не приходило, что с Робертом могло что-то случиться. 8. Не может быть, чтобы он был такой жестокий! Не мог он этого сделать! 9. Где она может быть? Неужели она все еще делает покупки? 10. У него есть слабые стороны, это верно. И все-таки не мог он вас так подвести. 11. Не может быть, чтобы редактор не заметила этой ошибки. 12. Я тебе не верю, ты не мог не узнать меня. Неужели я так изменилась? 13. Неужели вы его неправильно поняли? Ведь он так четко все объяснил. 14. Неужели вы не нашли время, чтобы поговорить с сыном? 15. Не может быть, чтобы она неправильно истолковала его слова. 16. Он просто не мог этого сделать! Он не может быть настолько глуп! 17. Не могу не смотреть телевизор до конца по вечерам, и это просто ужасно. 18. Мне ничего не остается, как уступить вам. (Не могу не уступить вам.) 19. Ну что я могу сказать? Правилам нужно подчиняться. 20. В этой горячей точке могла разразиться война, но, к счастью, люди сумели предотвратить ее.

UNIT 3

MAY — MIGHT

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Request	May — the present tense Might — the past tense Might — (polite)	можно, может нельзя ли мне ...	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative		May I come in? He asked me if he might come in . Might I spend the week-end with you?
2. Permission	May — the present tense Might — the past tense	можешь, можете	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative	to be allowed to be permitted	You may take any book. She said that I might take an apple.
3. Prohibition	May not	не смей; нельзя; ни в коем случае	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative (formal)	I don't permit	You may not touch my things.

Table continuation

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
4. Possibility of the fact (factual possibility)	May — the present tense Might — the past tense	можешь, могли	The Indefinite Infinitive refers the action to the Present or Future	Affirmative		You may find all these books in the National Library.
5. 1) Quasi-subjunctive a) in clauses of purpose;	May (might) — quasi-subj. Might — subj.	Чтобы я мог ... Чтобы ... могли ...	The Indefinite Infinitive	Affirmative		Sit here so that I may see your face. They died so that others might live .
b) in clauses of concession;		Чтобы он ни ... Как бы он ни				Try as he may , he will never get it. However hard he might try , he never managed it.
c) in some other clauses after words		боялся, что она не сможет ... надеется, что				The doctor has fears that she may not live

expressing hope, wish, fear		я могу				much longer. He hoped that he might be set free.
2) Unreality		мог бы могли бы, чуть не	The Perfect Infinitive			I didn't go with them. It was very windy and I might have caught a cold.
6. Disapproval or reproach	Might — subj.	мог бы, могли бы	The Indefinite Infinitive The Perfect Infinitive	Affirmative		Your child is dirty. You might be more attentive to him. You might have opened the door for me!
7. Supposition implying doubt, uncertainty	a) may	возможно, может быть	The Indefinite Infinitive The Continuous Infinitive	Affirmative negative	perhaps, maybe	She may (might) be ill. I think the doctor may (might) be examining him now. He may (might) have overslept .
	b) might	может быть и ... возможно и ...	The Perfect Infinitive The Perfect Continuous Infinitive			

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
						She may (might) have been reading for hours.
8. To say that things are true but not important	may	ВОЗМОЖНО ЭТО И ТАК, НО ...	The Indefinite Infinitive	Affirmative		He may have lots of money but I'm not going to marry him.

- Notes: 1. Remember some expressions with the modal verb **may/might**: 1. **I may/might as well + infinitive**; (я, пожалуй) *I may as well have a cup of tea. — Я, пожалуй, выпью чашечку чая. You may as well go there. — Тебе бы, пожалуй, сходить туда.* 2. **might just as well + infinitive**; (пожалуй, лучше) *You might just as well wait till Friday. — Тебе бы, пожалуй, лучше подождать до пятницы. You might just as well not do it. — Тебе, пожалуй, лучше не стоит делать этого.*
2. **May (might)** in the sense of supposition or uncertainty is not used in questions, instead some other means are used: *Is it (he) likely ...? Or Do you think ...? Is Mary likely to arrive tonight? Do you think he has already come?*

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences and state the function of the modal verb **may** and its equivalents.

1. May I have some more sugar, please? 2. May I have a look at your new computer? 3. May I come in? 4. May I borrow your typewriter for a few days? 5. May I tell him the truth? 6. May I read that letter? 7. May I come and see you on Friday? 8. May I leave my car here? 9. May I look through your notes? 10. May I use your dictionary? 11. You may show him these photos. 12. You may tell him I am satisfied with his work. 13. Come in, Victor. You may join in our talk. 14. You may come later tomorrow. 15. You may take my car. 16. You may not stay out late. 17. You may not leave your car here. 18. You may not borrow books from the library for more than ten days. 19. You may meet some interesting people at the conference. 20. Jack is better today so you may see him tomorrow. 21. You may miss the train if you don't hurry. 22. She may be shopping now. 23. He may be in trouble. 24. You may not remember how it all happened. 25. You might not believe it but he really missed the train. 26. There may be some interesting information in this article. 27. He may not know anything about it. 28. He might call me in the afternoon. 29. It may rain soon. 30. They may come by train. 31. He may have been busy at that time. 32. They might have taken the wrong bus. 33. Where is Peter? — I don't know. He may have gone to the library. 34. They may have changed their plans. 35. David may have called me while I was out. 36. We may as well go to the country tomorrow. 37. 38. 39. Perhaps you were right. 40. Why didn't you go to the exhibition? You might have seen some famous painters. 41. Without Peter we might have lost our way. 42. I might start this work later but I am afraid I'll be very busy next week. 43. You might present me with a copy of your monograph. 44. You might have booked a room in advance. 45. You might have explained everything to him.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions using the modal verb **may**.

A.

1. May children play with a knife? 2. Might I address you?
3. May I ask you a question? 4. May I miss tomorrow's lesson? I have

got tickets to the theatre. 5. May I smoke in this room? 6. May we take this book for two weeks?

B.

1. Is she working in the garden? 2. Is there a box of sweets in the cupboard? 3. Will you be at home tomorrow evening? 4. Are you strong enough to do the work? 5. Are you going to buy such a bookcase? 6. Are you going to live in the country in summer?

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. She asked if the girl might (to take) her to the museum. 2. Oliver asked if he might (to have) another plate of gruel. 3. Joe thought that he might (to have a photo taken) on his way home. 4. May I (to dry) my hands on this towel? 5. The child asked if she might (to give) another apple. 6. You may (take) this bunch of keys, they are yours. 7. She said that such expensive clothes might not (to wear) at her age. 8. On the whole there was less said than might (expect). 9. — How did the boy manage the task? — Not bad, it might (be) worse then. 10. “I will go in first, shall I?” he said. “There’s no light in the passage, and you may (fall) over something.” 11. It appeared much better than it might (expect). 12. For all I hear he may still (live) in that old house of his. 13. Don’t reject me, I might (do) a thing or two. 14. I thought you might (discover) it accidentally during your last visit. 15. You might (get) the soldiers into no end of trouble if they had been convoys. 16. “All right this time,” he said. “But you be careful in future, young man, it might (be) a very serious matter.” 17. After all, Timothy might (make) a mistake, and the magician might (hide) in the village; it would never do to pass it by. 18. Who knows what may (happen) tomorrow? 19. But for your help it might (turn out) to be hopeless. 20. What a fuss! You really might (spare) me all this!

Exercise 4. Change the following sentences according to the models:

Model A: *Will you allow me to attend your lecture?* (можно мне)

— *May I attend your lecture?*

Model B: *I suppose he will ring me up in the evening.* (может позвонить)

— *He may ring me up in the evening.*

1. Will you let me have this book for a few days? (*можно мне одолжить*) 2. He allows you to come at ten tomorrow. (*можете прийти*) 3. I am thinking of taking a holiday in August this year. (*возможно, возьму отпуск*) 4. I am not sure he realizes it's going to be very difficult. (*возможно, не понимает*) 5. Roger is talking to his girlfriend. (*возможно, разговаривает*) 6. I'll go to the personnel department tomorrow. (*возможно, пойду*) 7. I am not sure I'll see him today. (*возможно, не увижу*) 8. If I remind him about it he will get angry. (*может рассердиться*) 9. I am not sure the window was shut. (*возможно, не было закрыто*) 10. I think he was expecting your call at the office. (*возможно, ожидал*) 11. Miss Green has typed the letter already. (*возможно, напечатала*) 12. He didn't forget to send them a telegram. (*возможно, не забыл*) 13. I am going to buy a house in Boston but I'm not sure I'll be able to find a good job there. (*возможно, купил бы*) 14. We didn't understand him because he spoke very fast. (*возможно, поняли бы, но...*) 15. You will still catch him there if you hurry. (*можете застать*) 16. Why didn't you start your preparations yesterday? (*ты мог бы начать...*) 17. Why don't you explain to him how to do it? (*ты бы хоть объяснил*) 18. It's too hot outside. I'll stay in and watch television. (*я, пожалуй, лучше останусь*) 19. Jane doesn't want to go to the dance with him. I suppose she doesn't; like him. (*возможно, не нравится...*) 20. Richard was so angry because he didn't know the whole story. (*возможно, так бы не сердился, но...*)

Exercise 5. Use **may** to say that things are true but not important.

Model: *Mrs. Smith thinks that her daughter should marry a certain boy.*

M R S. S M I T H: He has lots of money.

D A U G H T E R: He may (well) have lots of money, but I'm not going to marry him!

1. He is very handsome.
2. He likes you very much.
3. He has a very good job.
4. He wants to marry you.
5. He dresses very well.
6. He drives a car of his own.
7. He has a beautiful house of his own.
8. He is intelligent and hard-working.
9. He loves children.
10. He is fond of classical music.

Exercise 6. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use the modal verb **may/might**.

1. Visitors are not allowed to stay in the hospital after ten p.m.
2. Do you think I could have one of these sandwiches?
3. He has had a busy day and perhaps he is tired now.
4. I think the car is in the station park now.
5. Is it alright if I use your phone?
6. Guests are allowed to wear casual dress.
7. Perhaps she's moved to London.
8. There's a possibility that the show will be cancelled.
9. Maybe, Peter won't come to the cinema tomorrow.
10. Possibly, it'll rain this afternoon.

Exercise 7. Express the same idea using the hints in brackets.

1. I wonder if I'm allowed to take the book from that shelf. (*request*)
2. I don't permit you to touch that red wire. (*prohibition*)
3. Any visitor has a chance to see the statue in our museum. (*possibility*)
4. We're not against your playing with those children. (*permission*)
5. Stand there and you will see everything yourself. (*clause of purpose*)
6. The book was written in a very difficult language and I doubted whether I would be able to understand it. (*unreality*)
7. He will never do it even if he is going to work hard. (*clause of concession*)
8. I was waiting for your help but didn't stir your finger to help me! (*reproach*)

9. You can find him sleeping in his room, who knows...
(*uncertainty*)

10. Maybe he's the richest person in the world but he is not the right man for me to marry. (*it's true but not important*)

11. He hopes that the examiners will not ask him too difficult questions (*quasi-subjunctive after the expression of hope*)

12. Am I allowed to spend the week-end with your daughter?
(*polite request*)

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Вы можете снять комнату на верхнем этаже. Она в данное время свободна. 2. Здесь можно говорить громко? — Нет, нельзя. Если хочешь сказать что-нибудь, говори шепотом. 3. Бетти сказала, что я могу поменяться с ней местами, поэтому я сел рядом с тобой. 4. Ты можешь взять все, что хочешь. В этом доме все твое. 5. Можно я зайду к вам по дороге домой? — Конечно, я всегда рада тебя видеть. 6. Ты можешь заставить его выполнить эту работу, если ты не хочешь или не можешь сделать ее сам. 7. Когда мне сказали, что я могу пойти с ними в театр, у меня забилось сердце от радости. 8. Можно мне подождать в этой комнате? — Можно, если вы не будете мешать мне работать. 9. Кто сказал вам, что я могу приступить к работе с понедельника?

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

A.

1. Вы можете сегодня ничего не делать. Отдохните хорошенько. 2. Вы можете купить мне ручку, которая вам понравится. Любая ручка подойдет. 3. Скоро он будет чувствовать себя лучше. Вы можете навестить его дня через два. 4. Вы можете указать ему на эти ошибки. 5. Можешь взять деньги и купить пару перчаток, если они не очень дорогие. 6. Он может вернуться

часа через два. 7. Эти книги могут быть в вашем полном распоряжении.

В.

1. Нельзя держать у себя книги из библиотеки так долго. 2. Нельзя переходить дорогу там, где вам хочется. 3. Нельзя разговаривать в читальном зале. 4. Нельзя откладывать это на завтра. 5. Детям нельзя смотреть этот фильм. 6. Вам нельзя брать этот журнал. 7. Не смей брать мой пенал. 8. Не смей смеяться надо мной.

С.

1. Можно бы помочь ей сейчас. 2. Можно бы оказать ей эту услугу. 3. Ему можно бы быть и серьезнее. 4. Ей можно бы читать больше. 5. Им можно бы похудеть. 6. Можно бы выключить свет. 7. Можно бы покрасить дом. 8. Можно бы и дома посидеть в такую погоду.

Д.

1. Можно было бы предупредить меня об этом раньше. 2. Можно было бы уговорить ее помочь нам. 3. Можно было бы спросить разрешения, если вам хотелось заниматься в этой группе. 4. Можно было бы уговорить ее пойти к врачу немедленно. 5. Можно было бы вам подумать о докладе гораздо раньше.

Е.

1. Я, пожалуй, схожу завтра в кино. 2. Вам бы, пожалуй, лучше поспать. 3. Как бы он не старался, он не доделает эту работу до завтра. 4. Когда бы мы ни начали собрание, он всё равно не придёт. 5. Они надеялись, что Мария будет жить. 6. Воины погибли, чтобы мы могли жить. 7. Отойдите в сторону, чтобы я мог помочь им.

Ф.

1. Может он читает газету сейчас. 2. Может он и читает газету сейчас. 3. Может быть, он проспал. 4. Может быть, он и проспал. 5. Может быть, они ждали нас все эти годы. 6. Может быть, они и ждали нас все эти годы. 7. Может быть, он придёт, а может и нет. 8. Может она не знает, что ты здесь. 9. Может быть он сейчас думает о вас. 10. Может быть он сейчас и думает о вас.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. — Можно взглянуть на этот документ, инспектор? — Боюсь, что пока нет. 2. Решение может быть очень простым, можешь мне поверить. 3. — Можно мне вызвать портье? — Можно было бы, если бы вы жили в этом отеле. 4. Вы, возможно, приняли меня за сестру. Мы близнецы. 5. Я, может быть, совершаю ошибку, но я не вижу другого выхода. 6. Вы, возможно, не осознаете этого, но вы великий человек. 7. Я был уверен, что могут появиться другие проблемы. 8. Он уверил нас, что мы можем прийти в любой удобный для нас день. 9. Ребенок поинтересовался, можно ли ему посмотреть еще два мультика. 10. Он, вероятно, опаздывает. Застрял, наверное, где-нибудь в автомобильной пробке. 11. Я не уверена, но, возможно, они встретились на чьей-то свадьбе. 12. — Она выглядит так, словно ничего не случилось. — Она, вероятно, не слышала последних новостей. 13. Вы могли бы оказать им финансовую помощь! Теперь они обанкротились. 14. — Ты мог бы быть более отзывчивым, дорогой! — Уж какой есть. 15. Она решила, что может воспользоваться машиной отца.

UNIT 4

CAN — COULD, MAY — MIGHT

Exercise 1. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. He could (*to see*) that everything in the kitchen was in perfect order. 2. May the apron (*to wash*) in hot water? 3. She could not (*to look after*) children before, she doesn't know anything about it. 4. May I (*to have*) another cup of coffee? My husband and I are fond of coffee. 5. He said I might (*to go shopping*) if I had finished my task. 6. You may (*to fill*) my bag to capacity, I am strong enough to carry it. 7. Who could (*to think*) that he was so naughty? We always believed him to be a very good child. 8. They cannot (*to shoot*) the documentary film now, because they are busy studying the material for shooting it. 9. Could they (*to go*) on an outing on such a nasty day? I think they have not gone to the country and you will find them at home. 10. Can he (*to reject*) their proposal to join them in their journey to the South? I don't think so, you have misunderstood something. 11. How can she (*to ski*) now? It is already dark. She might (*to lose*) her way. 12. You cannot (*to intimidate*) me, I know my right very well. You will be able to sack me at the very worst. 13. He's a nice boy. I'm glad you've brought him here. We might (*to have*) some fun. 14. You've done me a great service. I can (*to trust*) you. 15. That's what he did. He couldn't (*to be*) himself.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with **can** or **may** in the correct form.

1. David ... do the work. He is competent enough. 2. You ... take the last copy if nobody needs it. 3. ... I ask you to look after the child? 4. ... you tell us of the final diagnosis? 5. You ... never tell what ... come to her mind. 6. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer. 7. You ... trust me, and who knows, you ... need me one day. 8. Helen ... grasp the idea. She ... have been thinking of something else. 9. I never thought that they ... get lost in the area. 10. Alexei ... sometimes forget things, but he ... always admit his fault. 11. — ... I smoke here? — No doubt you ..., but you certainly

... not! 12. ... you lend me your bicycle for today? 13. You ... read this paper, it's not secret. 14. — Why ... she agree to join our party? — She ... be busy or unwell. 15. ... you please open the door? ... I ask you for such a small service? 16. You ... never go back to your past; you have got to move on.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets. Choose the modal verb required.

1. (*Can, may*) he be an actor of an amateur theatre? He is acting so well that I can hardly believe that. 2. It (*cannot, may not*) be colder today than it was yesterday. 3. (*Can, could, may, might*) he be shivering with cold? I think he has fallen ill. It is rather warm outside. 4. Mr. Gelada said he (*can, could, may, might*) share a cabin with a foreigner. 5. Mr. Gelada said that the pearls were real and he added that they (*could, can, may, might*) be bought for a large sum of money. 6. Chandler (*can, could, may, might*) play the part of a rich idler to perfection. 7. (*Can, could, may, might*) I ask you to have dinner with me? 8. (*Can, could, may, might*) you walk or shall I get a car for you? 9. (*Can, could, may, might*) the kettle be still heating on the gas stove? I thought you took it away long ago. 10. He (*can, cannot, may, may not*) be dining now. 11. If I (*can, may, could, could not*) be of any service to you, you have only to say a word. 12. I (*cannot, may not*) blame my shoe heels for my fall, they are low. 13. The girl (*can, could, may, might*) have been waiting all this time as we could not warn her not to come. 14. (*Can, may*) you do me a favour and take me sightseeing? 15. As far as I know she (*can, may*) be looking for you somewhere now.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word or phrase. If both are correct, use both.

1. You **can't/couldn't** really talk when you were one year old, **can/could** you? 2. We **can/could** give you a lift home tonight, if you want. 3. I wish I **can/could** speak Russian, then I'd be able to/I could read Tolstoy in the original. 4. Excuse me, **could/may** you tell me how to get to the leisure centre from here? 5. I'm afraid we

can't/won't be able to come to the wedding after all. 6. Thankfully, we **could/managed to** get to the airport just in time so we didn't miss the plane. 7. Dawn couldn't **go/have gone** to the barbecue as she had to work. 8. Would you like to **could/be able to** buy the flat you're renting? 9. In a thousand years, **can humans/will humans be able to** travel faster than the speed of light? 10. "Mum, can I watch TV and do my homework later?" — No, you **may/might** not!" 11. We could **catch/have caught** the last train after all, but of course we didn't know that at the time. 12. **Mayn't/Can't** I at least stay up till the end of the film? 13. Everyone **could/was able to** tell that Julie was upset about something. 14. **May/Can** I open the window, please? It's a little stuffy in here. 15. Because we had guests last Saturday, the kids **could/were allowed to** stay up till midnight.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with **may, might, can** or **could**.

1. I ... be away from home tomorrow.
2. He ... have been hurt.
3. They ... have said something of the kind, but I hardly believe it.
4. If she ... not call on me, she ... have called me up at least.
5. You ... walk miles in this district without seeing a house.
6. The letters ... have been written in this very house.
7. ... you hear what he is saying?
8. Buy this dictionary. You ... want it one day.
9. It was a very popular song at the time, you ... hear it everywhere.
10. I was so angry, I ... have thrown my books at him.

Exercise 6. Paraphrase the following sentences using the modal verbs **can** or **may** in the correct form.

1. I don't believe that he has done the work carelessly.
2. Perhaps, you changed at the wrong station, that's why it took you so long to get here.
3. I think he will be able to substitute for you in case you shouldn't come.

4. Is it not in your power to change the time-table?
5. Most probably he didn't see you, otherwise he would have come up to you.
6. Perhaps, I shall have to take him to hospital; it is possible that he has broken his arm.
7. Why blame her? Maybe she didn't know it was so urgent.
8. It is impossible that she has wrongly interpreted your words.
9. I suppose they were unable to get in touch with you.
10. Would you mind my smoking here?

Exercise 7. Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs.

1. It is impossible that he has pressed his suit himself. 2. Let me heat my kettle on your gas stove. 3. I am quite sure that he has not put on his leather shoes. 4. He was sure that it was impossible for her to believe him once more. 5. I allow you to take a bath, but after it you must go to bed at once. 6. I doubt it greatly that they will master English if they study in fits and starts. 7. I don't believe it at all that he has finished the article. An hour ago he was on the point of giving up the idea of writing it today. 8. Let me introduce my friend to you. We made friends when I studied at the University. He has come to Minsk on business. He was not able to come here all these years as he had been working on his thesis. 9. I don't believe that the book has been sold out. It appeared in the shops only last week. 10. Is it possible that he has been travelling for two months already? I thought he had left Minsk only about a month ago. 11. He was not able to remember the names of the villages he was to pass and he had to write them down. 12. I don't believe that the man who was so impolite to that woman was our dearest Henry. 13. How is it possible for him to translate the article into the French language without knowing it?

Exercise 8. Read and translate these sentences with concessive clauses.

1. However rich you may be, you cannot be sure of happiness.
2. I will not believe it, though an angel may come and say it.

3. However kind he may be, we cannot count on it. 4. However badly he may work, we must give him a chance. 5. However wise she may be, she won't cope with the task. 6. However powerful a king may be, he cannot buy happiness. 7. Though he may live to be a hundred, he will never learn to be patient. 8. However little money I may have, I'll survive. 9. However much he may try, I still don't believe him. 10. Whatever may happen, life will still go on. 11. Accidents will happen, however undesirable they may be. 12. He is suffering, however hard he may try to hide it. 13. However badly he may have behaved to you in the past, he still remains your brother. 14. I would gratify all your wishes, however unreasonable they may be. 15. However far she might go I would be ready to find her even if it took the rest of my life.

Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences.

1. I shall buy it, however 2. I am determined to go, whatever 3. However powerful a king ... , he cannot force his subjects to love him. 4. Although Louis XIV ... powerful, his later days were unfortunate for France. 5. Though he ... live to be an old man, he will never change. 6. Although he ... fifteen years old, 7. Although an elephant ... a powerful animal, 8. Although he ... a thief, 9. Though it ... , I will help you to escape. 10. However wise ... , he cannot answer this question. 11. He will never understand, though 12. Though you ... in China, you will never master the Chinese language. 13. Although Belgium ... , yet it has a very large population. 14. Though you ... a millionaire, you cannot buy health. 15. The ships reached the harbour safely, although

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Давайте сохраним наше мужество, как бы трудно это ни было. 2. Он не может вспомнить шифр, как бы упорно он ни пытался это сделать. 3. Хотя я и могу потерять все свои деньги, но к нему обращаться не стану. 4. Кризис неизбежен, как бы упорно мы ни пытались его предотвратить. 5. Хотя я и мог

показаться скупым, но я дал то, что мог позволить. 6. Он не поблагодарил ее, хотя мог бы и сделать это. 7. Хотя кризис и будет осязаемым, компания оправится от его последствий. 8. Как бы много он в прошлом ни жертвовал на благотворительность, он и сейчас остается богатым человеком. 9. Как бы плохо она ни водила машину, в отличие от тебя она ни разу не попадала в дорожное происшествие. 10. Что бы ни случилось, река всячь не потечет. 11. Образование может быть большим преимуществом, хотя путь к нему тернист. 12. Что бы вы ни думали, но такие вещи неизбежны. 13. Когда бы вы ни пришли, вам всегда рады. 14. Кем бы ни был этот человек, его нужно судить по закону. 15. Каким бы ничтожным ни был этот шанс, мы должны им воспользоваться.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Эти обои можно оставить для большой комнаты. 2. Вы не могли бы выбрать лучшей темы для разговора, даже если бы специально думали об этом. 3. Не может быть, чтобы он зашел к нам на этой неделе. Я знаю, что он очень занят. 4. Не может быть, чтобы ему платили в два раза больше за такую же работу. 5. Не может быть, чтобы он солгал. 6. Не могла она слушать ваш рассказ в течение двух часов. Я думаю, она заснула раньше, а вы не заметили. 7. Не может быть, чтобы он гулял сейчас на улице. Там холодно и идет сильный дождь. 8. Неужели вам нравится эта шляпа? Она не подходит по цвету и фасону к вашему пальто. 9. Неужели дождь почти закончился, и мы теперь можем идти до дому? 10. Неужели все еще идет дождь? Он идет уже три часа. 11. Можно мне зайти к вам сегодня? 12. Возможно, мы поговорим об этом. 13. Он может заглянуть туда по дороге. 14. Даже неудобства, связанные с поездкой, не могут испортить ей настроение. 15. Новые друзья не могут возместить потерю старого, верного друга. 16. Дождь почти закончился, мы можем пойти погулять. 17. «Можно нам использовать эту комнату как кабинет?» — «Нет, нельзя. Эта комната не может быть использована для занятий со студентами».

18. Он так тосковал по родине, что не мог не думать о ней день и ночь. 19. Не может быть, чтобы он сослался на мою статью. Моя статья была напечатана позже его выступления. 20. По правде говоря, я не верю, чтобы он мог отказаться от попытки поступить в университет после первой неудачи.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Вы, возможно, правы, но я все-таки не могу согласиться с вами. 2. Возможно, он получит первую премию. 3. Мне, возможно, понравится этот фильм, хотя мне не нравятся боевики. 4. Она, возможно, сумеет сдать историю английского языка с первого раза. 5. Она, возможно, смогла бы пройти интервью, если бы постаралась. 6. — Могу я взглянуть на фото? — Да, конечно. 7. Не могла бы я пройти сегодня в банк без пропуска? 8. Вы, возможно, неправильно истолковали мои слова. 9. Когда врач сказал, что я могу покинуть больницу, то я просто не мог поверить в это. 10. Какая жалость, что ребенок не умеет плавать! Это может ему очень понадобиться в жизни. 11. Каким бы важным это дело ни было, я не могу сейчас им заняться. 12. Кто бы он ни был, он должен играть по правилам. 13. Где бы вы ни были, мы всегда вспоминаем вас с любовью. 14. Как бы вы ни старались, но я не уступлю. 15. Все, что бы он ни сказал или сделал, всегда умиляет ее. 16. Ужасно, когда ты не можешь вспомнить чье-то имя. 17. В этом районе очень большое уличное движение. Улицу можно перейти только по подземному переходу. 18. Не может быть, чтобы этот документальный фильм снимали всего три дня. Его можно назвать одним из лучших фильмов этого года. 19. В объявлении написано, что машины можно ставить на расстоянии 5 метров от перекрестка в один ряд. 20. Неужели он не узнал правду?

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Не может быть, что он взял мои бумаги без разрешения. 2. Не смей говорить со мной таким тоном! 3. Мог бы, по крайней

мере, и выслушать меня. 4. Он лежит и не шевелится, возможно, он тяжело ранен. 5. Погода иногда бывает хорошей здесь. 6. Не может быть, что он знает моих родителей. 7. Неужели она так и не вернулась из-за границы. 8. Как бы вы не искали эту книгу, вы её не найдёте. 9. Он сказал мне, что я могу взять его велосипед. 10. Неужели никто не остановил его? 11. Я не мог не смеяться, видя его изумлённое лицо. 12. Неужели вы не прочитали эту книгу? 13. Здесь нельзя купаться. 14. Неужели он сможет закончить этот учебный год? 15. Нельзя не задуматься о смысле жизни, глядя на эту картину. 16. Они были страшно огорчены, когда узнали, что все билеты распроданы. 17. Не могу не предложить вам составить мне компанию. 18. Мог бы совсем не приходиться! 19. Не смей смеяться надо мной. 20. Я думаю, ты мог предложить ей чашечку кофе. 21. Может он и прекрасный человек, но я не собираюсь выходить за него замуж! 22. Нельзя ли мне взять вашу книгу? 23. Он не мог не думать о предстоящей операции.

UNIT 5

MUST

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, necessity with no freedom of choice or from the speaker's point of view.	Must — present or future time contexts; in past time contexts in Indirect Speech	должен	The Indefinite Infinitive	Affirmative interrogative	to be obliged to it is necessary for smb to do smth	If you feel worse you must call the doctor. What must we do to keep fit? She said that I must go to the doctor. Must you shout so loudly? (when someone's behaviour is annoying)
2. Prohibition	Mustn't	не должен, нельзя	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative	to be forbidden	The girl mustn't go home alone. It's very late.
3. Emphatic request (invitation) or advice	Must Mustn't	(обязательно) должен	The Indefinite Infinitive	Affirmative negative		You must come and see me sometime.

						You must drop in at the chemist's on your way home.
4. Supposition, implying assurance, strong probability.	must	вероятно, должно быть, наверное, по-видимому, очевидно, по всей вероятности	All forms of the Infinitive	Only in the affirmative form in affirmative and negative sentences.	probably, evidently, surely, no doubt, undoubtedly, it's clear that, in all probability	He must be mad. He must be still sleeping . She must have gone . She must have been playing the piano for more than three hours.
5. Deduction	must	вероятно, должно быть, наверное, по-видимому, очевидно, (вывод на основе ситуации или контекста)	All forms of the Infinitive	Only in the affirmative form in affirmative and negative sentences.	probably, evidently, surely, no doubt, undoubtedly, it's clear that,	Jack is putting on his hat and coat. He must be going out .

- Notes: 1. Absence of necessity is expressed by **needn't**. e.g. *Must I mention all those facts in my report?* — *Yes, you **must**. They are very important.* — *No, you **needn't**. they are of no use.*
2. The modal verb **must** may be used for the sake of emphasis. In this case **must** is not translated into Russian, it merely emphasizes some action or idea. *Just when we were about to leave, the phone **must ring**.* — *Только мы собрались уходить, телефон **возьми и зазвони**.* *As we were starting what **must he do but cut** his finger.* — *Только мы начали, он **возьми да и порежь** себе палец.*
3. **Must** is not used in the negative form to express supposition implying assurance. This meaning is expressed by: a) ***Evidently** (probably) they **didn't come** to any agreement.* b) *They **must have failed to buy** that book.* c) *They **must have misunderstood** us.* d) *He **must have never guessed** the truth.* e) *No **one must have told** them the truth.*
4. **Must** is not used with reference to the future. In this case its equivalents are used. E.g. *She is **likely (unlikely) to come. I'll have to read** it again.*

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences and state the function of the modal verb **must** and its equivalents.

1. I think I must send them a telegram. 2. I must work very hard this week. 3. We must let him know about it. 4. We are friends, Bill, and we must always remain friends. 5. I think you must help him. 6. I must write a letter to my parents. 7. We must visit all places of interest in this town. 8. I must rest this week because I feel very tired. 9. I must meet him at the station because he doesn't know my address. 10. You must take your camera with you when you go away on holiday. 11. You must have lighter meals in the evening. 12. You must take your umbrella. It looks like raining. 13. I don't think you must leave the question open. 14. You must hurry. It's a quarter past five already. 15. You must follow my advice if you don't want to get into trouble. 16. Must we learn the text by heart? — No, you needn't. 17. Must we discuss this question again? 18. Must I tell him about it? 19. Must I wait for them? 20. You must be hungry. 21. They must be very rich. 22. The weather is fine. They must be having a good time. 23. It must have been raining as his coat was wet. 24. They must have been tired after a long walk. 25. She must have told you about it. 26. The letter must have been delivered later. 27. They must have arrived already. 28. He must have been a good driver. 29. He will probably go by plane. 30. We will probably leave tomorrow. 31. I am likely to stay in town next week. 32. You are likely to find him in the library now. 33. They are unlikely to discuss the question without Mr. Brown. 34. He must dislike his job because he never talks about it. 35. They must have been misinformed. 36. They must be taking no measures. 37. He must have failed to take a holiday in July. 38. They must have had no chance to warn you about their departure. 39. Nobody must have noticed that he was excited. 40. They must have been playing tennis for hours when he managed to come to his friend at the weekend.

Exercise 2. Use the verb **must** and the appropriate form of the Infinitive.

M o d e l: *Paul looks very tired.*

He must have worked a lot yesterday.

1. Paul was late for the first lecture. 2. Paul is absent from the lesson. 3. Paul is sneezing and coughing. 4. She began to cry after she had read that letter. 5. He knows many things about England. 6. He knows every street in Kiev. 7. I invited Paul to call on us yesterday, but he didn't come. 8. I expected Paul to ring me up last night, but he didn't. 9. I want to show you Paul's photograph, but I can't find it. 10. Paul was to take his examination in English yesterday. When he came home he looked quite miserable. 11. In September many students of our group returned to Minsk healthy and sun burnt. 12. I haven't seen him in Minsk for a long time. 13. Paul and Ann had a quarrel yesterday. Today I see Paul with Ann again. 14. Paul returned home wet to the bone. 15. Paul looks dead tired and worn-out. 16. The dress is gorgeous. 17. The leaves on the trees are golden. 18. The two sisters look alike. 19. The little girl is blowing out the candles on the cake. 20. I phoned you last night but I got no answer. 21. He was shining like a new penny. 22. Everybody is congratulating the producer. 23. The patient is in the maternity ward of the hospital. 24. The creature is green and has an antenna on its head. 25. The audience is shouting for more. 26. The hotel had no vacancies. 27. He lives in a cell. 28. They're shouting at each other. 29. I don't think he is telling the truth. 30. He will come home later today, he's got much to do at his office. 31. Helen wasn't at home yesterday when I came to see her. I know she was visiting her old Granny.

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. He looks intelligent. He must (*be*) a good chess player. 2. They must still (*play chess*), they really must (*make*) a break. 3. Ted looks upset. He must (*lose*) the game again. 4. The friends must (*play*) chess non-stop the whole day. 5. "Something must (*keep*) the children," said Aunt Molly. "They must still (*look*) for the dog." 6. She went red in the face. She must (*offend*). 7. He must (*know*) about her state of mind long before, but finally he came to say that they must (*do*) something about it. 8. I realized that it must (*be*) a wrong word to use in a lady's presence, and that now I must

(*apologize*). 9. He must never (*be*) poor. How should he know what poverty is? 10. The Browns must (*fail*) to get in touch with us. 11. The children must never (*suffer*), however difficult the situation may be. 12. Janice's number is still engaged. She must (*be*) on the phone all morning. 13. The Dean must (misunderstand) me. I didn't really mean that. 14. "Oh, you mustn't (*go*) yet." he protested. "You must (*come*) and see my new kitchen." — "Oh, it must (cost) you a fortune with all those new prices!" 15. She must really (*make*) your life unbearable all these years.

Exercise 4. Make the following sentences opposite in meaning using the words given below.

Words for inquiries: to fail, to misinform, to be incompetent, no, to misunderstand, to be inexperienced, to be unaware, to be unconscious, to be careless, to dislike

1. He must be very competent in economics. 2. Brian must have been very experienced in mountaineering. 3. They must have realized the danger. 4. The lawyer must have found the clue to the crime. 5. The committee must have been informed of the coming changes. 6. Everybody must have done the wrong thing. 7. This young man must have had any chance to succeed. 8. The fax must have reached him at last. 9. The doctor must have read my mind. 10. The detective must have understood the policeman's words. 11. The poor thing must have been aware of it all the time. 12. The parents must have been quite conscious of the child's strange ways. 13. The landlady must have been very careful in choosing the tenants. 14. She must have loved him all her life. 15. He must have done something about it; I can see some changes in the design.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences.

1. He turned pale on hearing this news. It 2. Our train starts in five minutes. We 3. The child is crying bitterly. He 4. It is raining cats and dogs. We 5. He can't find his dictionary. He

6. He has a good command of English. He 7. Your brother is doing his lessons. You 8. I can't find my favourite cup. My daughter 9. Make haste. We 10. Don't call on him tonight. He 11. I hope that my friends will meet me at the station. They

Exercise 6. Use **must/can/can't have** to complete the sentences.

Model: *Ned said he would lend me his dictionary, but he hasn't given me it yet. (He...)* — *He **must have forgotten** about it.*

1. Where's Ted's old red car? There's a lovely new black one parked in his garage! (*He ...*) 2. I've rung Sue three times, but she didn't answer the phone. (*She ...*) 3. Where has Jill put the box of chocolates? There must be some left. (*She ...*) 4. Where are Nick's gloves? He can't find them anywhere. (*He ...*) 5. I thought it was our secret, but Joan's mother knows everything about it as well. (*Joan ...*) 6. Bob is expecting me, but he hasn't answered the door. I'll ring again. (*He ...*) 7. There's a young man lying at the side of the road and lots of people looking on. (*There ...*) 8. I'm looking for Jill's keys. She left them in the kitchen. (*Where ...*) 9. Where's Bill's wallet? He never took it out of his pocket, but it isn't there now. (*Someone ...*) 10. Mark said he would phone as soon as he got home, but he hasn't done it. (*He ...*)

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with **must** or **can't** + suitable verb.

Model: *You've been travelling all day. You ...**must be**... very tired.*

1. Jim has got three houses, five cars, a yacht and a helicopter. He ... a lot of money. 2. (*The doorbell rings.*) I wonder who that is. It ... Bill. He said he would come after 7 o'clock and it's only 6.30 now. 3. I wonder why John isn't at work today. I suppose he ... ill. 4. Tom seems to know a lot about history. He ... a lot of books. 5. Nick is putting on his hat and coat. He ... out. 6. Joan has passed her exams successfully. She ... everything thoroughly.

Exercise 8. Change the following sentences according to the models:

Model A: *It's necessary for you to send this letter as soon as possible.* (нужно отправить) — **You must send this letter as soon as possible.**

Model B: *I took my umbrella yesterday because it was raining.* (пришлось взять) — **I had to take my umbrella yesterday because it was raining.**

1. Water your plants right away, or they are going to die. (*Вам обязательно нужно полить*) 2. Jack has very poor teeth because he eats so much sugar. (*ему нельзя есть*) 3. Why don't you buy a new tie to match this suit? (*обязательно нужно купить*) 4. I'll go shopping after breakfast. (*Мне нужно будет/придется идти*) 5. Obey your parents, Terry. You aren't an adult. (*Ты должен слушаться*) 6. I got up early to catch the 7.30 train to London. (*Мне приходилось/я должен был вставать рано*) 7. Shall I take this medicine twice a day? (*Мне обязательно нужно?*) 8. Don't tell the secret because you promised not to. (*Тебе нельзя/ты не должен*) 9. It's not necessary for you to tell the secret because everybody already knows it. (*не нужно/ нет необходимости*) 10. I'll go to the bank before it closes. (*Мне нужно будет сходить*) 11. I took a taxi to work yesterday because I was in a hurry. (*Мне пришлось*) 12. Don't worry about the problem. I'm going to take care of it. (*не нужно беспокоиться*) 13. Don't take your umbrella with you. There isn't a cloud in the sky. (*не нужно брать зонтик*) 14. Jane is a very sociable girl. There's no doubt she has a lot of friends. (*У нее, должно быть, много друзей*) 15. I feel sure you are exhausted after all the tennis you played this afternoon. (*Ты, должно быть, выбился из сил*) 16. Jane has gone to see the neighbours again. (*должно быть, ушла*) 17. It was about two o'clock in the morning when he reached home. (*Было, наверно, около двух часов после полуночи*) 18. He is sure to raise this question at our next meeting. (*Он, по всей видимости, поднимет этот вопрос*) 19. I am convinced he will be pleased with the results of your experiment. (*Он, наверно, будет доволен*) 20. I am not certain the situation will change for the better this year. (*вряд ли изменится к лучшему*) 21. Your friend is

not a usual person. (должно быть, необыкновенный человек) 22. Their behaviour was not correct. (должно быть, было некорректным) 23. Their last talk was not formal. (должно быть, была неформальной) 24. This factor had no effect on his decision. (должно быть, не повлиял) 25. There isn't anybody who might help him. (Должно быть, нет никого, кто)

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the verbs **can**, **may** or **must**.

1. Perhaps he went to the beach by another way, I ... have missed him. 2. They ... not have had the key. It never left me day and night. 3. "Impossible," I cried. "You ... be making a mistake." 4. Will you give him these cards and ask if we ... see him for a moment? 5. You ... go upstairs and use our bathroom. 6. But surely he ... have gone to the wrong flay. That is the only possible solution. 7. Yes, you ... leave the room now. But be careful. 8. She ... have been talking to your father, she ... not have been talking to anyone else. 9. He's honest enough, whatever else he ... be. 10. You absolutely ... come and see that place. 11. He was a nice-looking young fellow with a touch of graying hair at the temples though he ... not have been much over thirty. 12 I strolled across the lawn to the house, aware that they ... be watching me still from a chink in the shutters. 13. Let me introduce you to Mr Evans, of whom you ... often have heard. 14. But it ... not have been anything serious, or I should have remembered. 15. You ... also address me as Aunt Augusta for the future.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Ты не должна включать телевизор, когда сынишка делает уроки. Это будет отвлекать его. 2. Посмотри, сколько луж на улице. Должно быть, всю ночь шел сильный дождь. 3. Лекция начнется через 10 минут. Вы должны поторопиться, если не хотите опоздать на нее. 4. Вы должны помочь вашему другу. Он оказался в затруднительном положении. 5. Должно быть,

у них никого не было дома, когда я звонил. Никто мне не ответил. 6. Дети должны проводить много времени на открытом воздухе. 7. Посмотри, сколько ягод и грибов они набрали. Они, должно быть, долго ходили по лесу. 8. На моих часах уже 8 часов. Они, наверное, спешат, так как на улице еще совсем светло. 9. Петров не пришел сегодня на занятия. Он, должно быть, заболел. 10. Вы взяли эту книгу в библиотеке две недели тому назад. Вы должны немедленно вернуть ее. 11. Должно быть, он смотрит телевизор более трёх часов. 12. Должно быть никто не слышал его. 13. В то время, как все усердно работали, он возьми и усни за столом. 14. Нельзя выбрасывать мусор из окон. 15. Ты наверняка почувствуешь себя плохо, если будешь есть селедку с молоком. 16. Должно быть вы не осознали всей важности этого дела. 17. Да он идиот! Я в этом нисколько не сомневаюсь. 18. Он, должно быть, так никогда и не узнал, что это я подсыпала ему соль в чай.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Вы должны следовать инструкции и ни в коем случае не должны нажимать на эту кнопку. 2. Чтобы преподавать грамматику, вы должны понять, что язык — это система. 3. Чтобы приготовить хороший торт, нужно сначала хорошенько взбить яйца. 4. Он, должно быть, очень силен. Посмотрите на его бицепсы. Он, по всей видимости, тренируется уже много лет. 5. Ты не должна приходить домой так поздно. Ты, должно быть, не можешь понять, что это опасно. 6. Он, должно быть, не узнал ее. Жизнь, вероятно, была сурова к ней. 7. Диктор, должно быть, неправильно произнес это трудное японское имя. 8. Луиза, должно быть, опять влюбилась. Достаточно просто посмотреть на нее. 9. Раненый, должно быть, был без сознания несколько дней, прежде чем охотники нашли его. 10. Дома, наверное, опять никого нет. Видимо, все ушли на концерт. 11. Извините, но вы, должно быть, либо неправильно услышали, либо неправильно истолковали мои слова. 12. — Марина, по всей видимости, ждет нас у клуба. — Да, и ждет, должно быть, с шести часов.

13. — Нужно ли связаться с агентством сегодня же? — Нет, не нужно. Но нужно сделать это завтра утром. 14. Вам нужно уходить. Вы, должно быть, очень устали. 15. Он, должно быть, в полном неведении, что ситуация кардинально переменялась. 16. Это, должно быть, была любовь.

Exercise 12. Translate into English using **can, may, must** or their equivalents.

1. Только мы выехали на главную дорогу, лиса возьми и выскочи с обочины. 2. Им удалось открыть сейф только после двухчасовой работы. 3. Не может быть, что она одна съела все пирожные. 4. Как бы она не пыталась надеть это платье, ей это не удастся, т.к. оно на три размера меньше, чем надо. 5. Я не могу не предложить вам купить эту замечательную кофточку. 6. Они были страшно довольны, что их старания замечены. 7. Вы обязательно должны попробовать это блюдо. 8. Они, должно быть, забыли о вашей просьбе. 9. Может быть, он и придёт, но, я думаю, вам придётся самим нести его вещи домой. 10. Не может быть, что он прав. 11. Не смей брать мои колготки. 12. Должно быть, он не купил новую рубашку. 13. Тебе обязательно нужно говорить всем об этом? 14. Если вы так думаете, то вы не правы. Вы не должны так думать. 15. Должно быть, трудно учить китайский язык, не правда ли? 16. Возможно население вашего города и больше, но что это доказывает?

UNIT 6

TO HAVE (GOT) TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation, necessity arising out of circumstances	Have (has) to; had to; shall (will) have to; have (has) got to (in colloquial English) Do (does) ... have to? Did ... have to ...? Have (has) ... got to ...? (coll.)	должен, приходится, вынужден	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative interrogative	to be obliged to	If she feels worse, I will have to call the doctor. I didn't know how long I had to stay there. Do you have to get up early every morning? Have you got to get up early tomorrow morning? Did you have to wait for us?
2. Absence of necessity	Don't (doesn't) have to; didn't have to (indicates	не нужно, нет необходимости и	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative	needn't do	He doesn't have to be here before

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
	that the action was not performed as there was no obligation); haven't (hasn't) got to					Friday. He didn't have to water the flowers (and he didn't). It was raining all day long.

Note: **Have to** as a modal verb can be used together with the modal verb **may**: *We may have to wait long here.* — *Нам, возможно, придётся долго здесь ждать.*

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences and state the function of the modal verb **have (got) to**.

1. Bill has to take the medicine three times a day. 2. I'll have to attend an important meeting tomorrow afternoon. 3. I'll have to find a new job because I am not making enough money. 4. I had to write a lot of letters yesterday afternoon. 5. I'll have to take a taxi because I am in a hurry. 6. Do you have to get up early every morning? 7. Did they have to get a visa before they went to India? 8. Does she have to take care of the children every day? 9. She won't have to cook dinner tonight because her husband is taking her out. 10. I'll have to sell my computer. 11. I had to sell my computer. 12. Did you have to sell your computer? 13. You don't have to sell this computer. Give it to Bill as a present. 14. Someone's got to do it sometime and it might as well be you. 15. He had to go — he was obliged to go, to see about the land over there!

Exercise 2. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

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

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the sentences using the verb **to have**.

1. Paul has a toothache. It will be necessary for him to go to the dentist's. 2. How many exercises must he do? 3. I have lost my pen. It will be necessary for me to buy a new pen. 4. I have broken our sugar-basin. It will be necessary for me to buy a new one. 5. Paul was ill and missed many lessons, so it will be necessary for him to work hard in order to catch up with the group. 6. Paul has lost a book from the library. It will be necessary for him to buy another

copy of this book. 7. My grandmother is shortsighted. It's necessary for her to wear eyeglasses. 8. We have missed the last tram. It will be necessary for us to walk home. 9. My watch is slow. It will be necessary for me to take it to the watchmaker. 10. He is going to see the play. It will be necessary for him to buy tickets beforehand. 11. He intends to put up at the hotel "Belarus". It will be necessary for him to engage a room beforehand. 12. Paul was ill. It was necessary for him to stay in bed for two weeks. 13. It was necessary for him to go to the country though it was raining cats and dogs. 14. He looked so gloomy and disappointed. It was necessary for us to cheer him up. 15. My friend was in trouble. It was necessary for me to do everything in my power to help him.

Exercise 4. Use the correct form of the verb **have (to)**.

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

Exercise 5. Use **must** or the present, future, or past form of **have to**. In some sentences both variants are possible.

1. She ... leave home at eight every morning at present. 2. Notice in a picture gallery: "Cameras, sticks and umbrellas ... be left at the desk". 3. He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time. 4. I ... do all the typing at my office. 5. You ... read this book.

It's really excellent. 6. The children ... play in the streets till their mothers get home from work. 7. She fell ill and ... leave early. 8. Mr. Pitt ... cook his own meals. His wife is away. 9. I hadn't enough money and I ... pay by cheque. 10. I never remember his address; I always ... look it up. 11. If you go to a dentist with a private practice you ... pay him quite a lot of money. 12. My neighbour's child ... practise the piano for three hours a day. 13. English children ... stay at school till the age of 16. 14. Tell her that she ... be here by six. I insist on it. 15. I got lost and ... ask a policeman the way.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Директор сейчас занят. Вам придется подождать. 2. На этот спектакль трудно достать билеты. Нам пришлось стоять в очереди несколько часов. 3. Доктор Пейдж был тяжело болен. И Мэнсону пришлось вести практику за него. 4. В воскресенье шел сильный дождь, и нам пришлось перенести поездку за город на другой день. 5. Почему вы были вынуждены отменить собрание? Ведь все докладчики были готовы. 6. Статья оказалась очень трудной, и я была вынуждена посмотреть много слов в словаре. 7. Нам не пришлось брать такси, так как друзья встретили нас на своей машине. 8. Тёте Полли не пришлось долго искать Тома. Она обнаружила его в чуланчике, где хранился джем. 9. Если вы опоздаете на шестичасовой поезд, вам придется дожидаться следующего поезда сорок минут. 10. Началась гроза, и мне пришлось постоять в вестибюле метро, так как я забыла зонтик дома.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Сегодня Александру необходимо поехать в центр города, потому что у него там деловая встреча. 2. Наконец-то она купила себе машину, и теперь ей не приходится пользоваться автобусом. 3. Если вы хотите получить хорошее образование,

то нужно много заниматься. 4. Я не могу пойти с вами на вечер, мне придется посидеть с младшей сестренкой. 5. Если он хочет быть здоровым, ему придется следовать советам врача. 6. Вчера мы хотели поехать на пикник, но не смогли, потому что вместо этого нам пришлось принимать неожиданных гостей. 7. Мистер Рич очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь. 8. Большинство овощей можно есть сырыми, их не приходится готовить. 9. По субботам моим детям не приходится, как обычно, ложиться спать в восемь часов, они могут не спать до девяти часов. 10. Сегодня мне не нужно готовить домашнее задание, я все сделала вчера.

Репозиторий Барнауль

UNIT 7

TO BE TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Obligation arising out of a plan, an arrangement	am (is, are) to; was (were) to	должен, должны,	The Indefinite Infinitive The Perfect Infinitive (an unfulfilled plan)	affirmative interrogative	to plan; to make a plan; to arrange; to agree; to decide	I was to meet Mother at the dentist's at 5. When am I to come ? A knife is to cut . (предназначен) We were to have met on Friday, but he fell ill.
2. a) An order, an instruction	am (is, are) to; was (were) to;	должен, должны	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative		You are to stay here until I return. You are to learn the rules by heart.

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
b) Necessity as a result of orders or instructions						The Principal says I am to arrange the meeting.
3. (Im)possibility	am (is, are) to; was (were) to;	можно; не стоит	The Indefinite Infinitive Passive	affirmative interrogative negative		They are not to be trusted . Where is the man to be found ?
4. Something thought of as unavoidable; to talk about smth which is destined to happen	am (is, are) to; was (were) to;	суждено, предстоит; хотеть (after if)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative		As a young man he didn't know that he was to become a famous writer. He was never to see her again. If we are to live nearby we should be on good terms. What is to happen to us?

5. Strict prohibition	am (is, are) not to; was (were) not to;	нельзя, не смей	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative	You are not to do that. You are not to tell anybody about it. They said we were not to be late.
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Note: remember the following set phrases:

1. Where **am I to go**? — Куда мне деваться?
2. What **am I to do**? — Что мне делать?
3. What **is to become** of me? — Что со мной будет?
4. When **am I to be** there? — Во сколько мне приходиться?
5. Who **is to begin**? — Кому начинать?
6. Who **is to blame**? — Кто виноват?
7. What **is to be done**? — Что делать?
8. He **was** nowhere **to be found**. — Его нигде нельзя было найти.
9. He **is to be pitied**. — Его надо пожалеть.
10. You **are to be congratulated**. — Вас надо поздравить.
11. It **is to be hoped**. — Надо надеяться.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences and state the function of the modal verb **be to**.

1. We are to go to the theatre tonight. 2. I am to wait for them at the entrance. 3. The next day we were to dine with them at seven. 4. It was announced over the radio that the President was to speak that night. 5. After dinner they are to go to the movies. 6. You are to be here at five. 7. You are to do this exercise in writing. 8. You are to meet the delegation on the platform. 9. Why are you late? You were to have come at 10 a.m. 10. He was to have taken the 8 o'clock train but he missed it. 11. You are to sell this computer and then I'll buy you a new make. 12. I was to have sold this computer because Father promised to buy me a new make. 13. He is going to be there, and I am to play Juliette. 14. We were to have gone away together this morning at dawn. 15. She reminded him that they were to meet at eight that evening. 16. He looked at the little chap. "I'm to bring an answer," said the boy. 17. Originally Mr Briggs was to have taken the part of the victim. 18. Am I to congratulate you or pity you? 19. I was to leave the town with some relative of my uncle's. 20. My dear father, if I am to get married, surely you will allow me to choose the time, place and person.

Exercise 2. State whether the verb **to be** is a modal verb, a notional verb, a link verb or an auxiliary verb.

1. His plan was to drive straight up to the airport. 2. She said that mother was awake and was delighted to hear that Martha had come to see her. 3. Bob was waiting for him at the door, and on his face was a happy look. 4. — When are you to be married? — It is a secret. 5. My advice is to stay away from the law. 6. No one else is to be admitted, under any circumstances. 7. Mrs. Bramwell prided herself upon being a hostess, and her idea of "making things go" was to talk and laugh a great deal. 8. The entire sum of money is to be converted to banknotes of small denomination. 9. I was silent. My sympathy was too acute to be put into words. 10. How many times am I to go over all this? 11. — Is she interested in her

husband's work? 12. She went off with him to the lab as usual directly after breakfast, and it was clear that they were to have an arduous and busy day there. 13. He was startled and amazed. At last the tears ran down from his eyes. And the worst of it was that, though you hated Strickland, and the exhibition was horrible, it was impossible not to love. 14. We were to have met at the station at five but he failed to come.

Exercise 3. Explain the difference in meaning between the two sentences in the following pairs.

1. (a) Roy was to make many friends in literary circles. (b) Roy was to have made many friends in literary circles, but he failed.
2. (a) He was to write a review to his fellow writer's book. (b) He was to have written a review to his fellow writer's book, but he did not manage to do it.
3. (a) He was not to criticize his friend's book. (b) He was not to have criticized his friend's book, but he could not resist the temptation.
4. (a) Roy was to get in touch with the editor. (b) Roy was to have got in touch with the editor but he failed as the telephone was in disrepair.

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences, using the modal verb **to be**.

M o d e l: *They told us to leave Minsk at 5 o'clock.*
— *We **were to leave** Minsk at 5 o'clock.*

1. They promised to sign the contract last week. 2. He told us that he left on Monday. 3. We were told to finish our work in a week, but we could not do it. 4. He promised to bring our tickets at 5 o'clock. 5. They promised to show us this film in June. 6. I was told that my shoes would be ready in two days. 7. My husband told me to leave at 3 o'clock. 8. They planned to have the laboratory ready by May. 9. We decided to make our outing on Sunday. 10. She said that she would make this dress next day. 11. The teacher told us to hand in our copy-books next lesson. 12. My daughter promised to come to Minsk in May. 13. They planned to take their examinations in

June. 14. He promised to come tonight. 15. We agreed that the one who came first would reserve seats for the rest of us. 16. Nobody met me at the station. I promised to arrive a day later and could not warn any of my friends of the change. 17. They asked us to leave on Monday but because of two days delay with the visit we had to book tickets for Wednesday. 18. According to the decision of our government many new dwelling houses are planned to be built in Minsk. 19. We planned to meet on the corner of the street and to go somewhere for a drink, but he didn't come. 20. Just look at him! I am sure he will be the best husband for our daughter!

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences:

1. I am going to see the manager tomorrow morning. (*должен увидеться*) 2. Do this exercise in writing. (*должны сделать*) 3. John was excited when he was leaving home. He was going to speak at the morning session. (*должен был выступить*) 4. I've been instructed to submit this report on Friday. (*я должен/мне поручили*) 5. I was instructed to submit my report on Friday but I was unable to meet the deadline. (*должен был сдать*)

Exercise 6. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive after modal verb **be to**.

1. The servants want to know if they are (*to put*) the carpets on the terrace for tonight. 2. Charlie was still at large and he — Tom — was (*to take*) back to hospital in a police car. 3. The film was (*to dub*) later, he told me. 4. "I don't know exactly where Charles is (*to find*)", he said. 5. Mr. Franklin was (*to dine*) with them that night, but he didn't appear. 6. He told me that I was (*to stand*) at the entrance when the guests were arriving. 7. The meeting is (*to hold*) in two weeks. 8. I was (*to call*) him at 6 o'clock but it entirely slipped my memory. 9. You want one to save you, don't you? But how is it (*to do*)? 10. I'm so disappointed! I was (*to meet*) at the station, but when the train arrived I saw nobody at all on the platform.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with **be to** or **have to**.

1. They ... to light a fire to cook their supper. 2. He set off for the school where he ... to write examinations for entry to the university. 3. When I came home I found out that I had left my wallet at the office and I ... to return in the afternoon to collect it. 4. He made all arrangements for the marriage which ... to take place on the day of his mother's arrival. 5. She knew there would be no more vacations for her sons. But she ... (*not*) to say that. 6. Jack went to the bar where he ... to meet his brother for a drink. 7. For the next few weeks I ... to be staying in bed. Everyone came to visit me, and brought me presents, and I ... (*not*) to do the cooking. 8. That day, however, I had a pupil waiting for an English lesson and I ... to cut my visitor short. 9. It's eight o'clock. The children ... to be taken home. 10. He ... to stay the night with us because he had missed the bus.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with **must**, **have to** or **be to** using the correct form of the infinitive.

1. I didn't know who ... (*to be*) my rival in the race. 2. According to the scheme, many new houses ... (*to build*) there in 10 years. 3. We ... (*to run*) very fast not to be caught by them. 4. "I think we ... (*to drop*) the anchor in that bay until the storm quiets down", he said sadly. 5. I ... (*to say*) you have done everything exactly in the way I wanted. 6. "It ... (*to happen*)", she said looking at her son being escorted by the police. 7. "If I borrow \$1000 now I ... (*to give back*) \$1500 in half a year. Is it fair?" I cried. 8. This is too serious; you ... (*to joke*) about it. 9. Will you please wait here, darling? I ... (*to have a talk*) with that man, he seems to be a bit too aggressive. 10. If you go there in the morning, you ... (*not to wait*). 11. I couldn't come, sorry. I ... (*to do*) some urgent work. 12. It was just a small family affair so we ... (*not to change*) for the dinner. 13. The day we ... (*to leave*) the town it rained worse than ever. And we decided to stay for another day. 14. So our plan is as follows: I ... (*to go*) to the shop and buy something to eat, while you ... (*to cook*)

the dinner. 15. She ... (*to send*) a telegram because it was too late to send a letter. 16. The concert ... (*to start*) at 8 sharp, don't be late. 17. You ... (*to watch*) this film, it's a real piece of art! 18. They ... (*to arrive*) here half an hour ago but there's nobody around! 19. Look at how this boy is drawing, he ... (*to become*) a great artist! 20. You ... (*to behave*) as if it were your own town, otherwise everything is lost. 21. At night the ship put in at a small port where they ... (*to arrive*) the previous day. 22. The Finnish woman who ... (*to work*) for the firm had not arrived yet. 23. He ... (*to stay*) with us the whole night even if he doesn't like it, and tomorrow morning he ... (*to be*) at Mr. Finch's house. 24. We ... (*to begin*) as early as possible or we won't finish it today. 25. My car was under repair and I ... (*to collect*) it yesterday.

Exercise 8. Express the same idea using the hints in brackets.

1. He promised to come tonight. (*plan*) 2. The teacher told us to hand in our reports next lesson. (*arrangement*) 3. I promised to meet her at the station, but my car broke down and I couldn't do that. (*arrangement, which wasn't carried out*) 4. Do you expect me to complete the task by tomorrow's morning? (*necessity arising out of instructions*) 5. I want you to be there not later than Friday. (*strict order*) 6. Hearing her words I realized at once that we would never be together. (*something thought of to be unavoidable*) 7. Don't go there any more and don't speak to him, do you hear me? (*prohibition*) 8. You will never find your ring in this grass, don't even try to. (*impossibility*) 9. They told me to wait for them near the house and I was standing there in the rain, looking at the faces of people passing by. (*arrangement*) 10. "When I first looked at you I understood that you would be my wife". (*destiny*)

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Его рецензия должна быть получена через 2 дня. 2. Ник должен был написать эту рецензию, но он заболел. 3. Наше

собрание будет на следующей неделе, и вам надо сделать на нем доклад. 4. Он должен был написать отзыв о книге своего товарища. 5. Он должен был написать статью в газету, но не успел. 6. Он должен был позвонить всем и сообщить об этом, но телефон не работал. 7. Эта книга должна быть получена завтра. 8. Поезд должен прибыть в 5 часов в Киев. 9. Заседание должно было начаться в 7 часов. 10. Он должен приехать в воскресенье; если он не придет, решим вопрос без него. 11. Мы должны закончить изучение этого текста в 1-м семестре.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Что же мне делать, сэр? Должен ли я уехать? 2. Мы условились встретиться завтра. 3. Детектив обязан провести расследование. 4. Детектив должен был провести расследование, но обстоятельства изменились. 5. Премьер-министр должен вылететь в Ирак через неделю. 6. Генерал должен был вылететь на Балканы, но ситуация изменилась, и пилоту пришлось повернуть самолет обратно. 7. Нина должна была сделать массу вещей, но забыла о них. 8. Я знала, что этому суждено было случиться. 9. Он должен был выступить на конференции, но неожиданно заболел. 10. Какой беспорядок! Кто должен был делать уборку сегодня? 11. Ни в коем случае вы никому не должны говорить об этом! 12. Они собирались пожениться, но этому не суждено было случиться. 13. А откуда мне было знать, что это судьба? И что ему суждено было стать моим мужем? 14. Ты не съешь ни одной конфетки перед обедом, а то я очень, очень рассержусь на тебя! 15. Они направились в зал, где должен был состояться аукцион.

Exercise 12. Translate into English using **can, may, must, be able to, be to, have to.**

1. Тебе долго пришлось дожидаться его? 2. Он, должно быть, не сумел передать им мою записку, и они, возможно, ждут нас.

3. Неужели он забыл заказать нам номера в гостинице? — Он, наверное, заказал их на своё собственное имя. 4. Ему предстояло стать актёром. 5. Она сумела уйти незаметно. 6. Тебе придётся подвинуться немного. 7. Ты, должно быть пошутил. 8. Он, возможно, сейчас читает. 9. Должно быть они уже пообедали. 10. Я просто не могу уйти, не попрощавшись. 11. Я, пожалуй, съем пару пирожков. 12. Я должен был закончить работу час назад, но не смог. 13. Возможно, будет дождь. 14. Наверняка он прав. 15. Они ужасно богаты. 16. Мне приходится ходить туда почти каждый день. 17. Ты не должна ходить туда одна! 18. Чья очередь? Кто должен идти за водой? 19. Как бы он не замазывал щёку — синяк всё равно виден. 20. Мы могли бы сходить туда прошлым вечером, но наш пёс заболел, и нам пришлось остаться дома. 21. Он отошёл в сторону, чтобы другие могли прочитать объявление. 22. Я не мог не смеяться, видя его лицо в пятнах краски. 23. Я чуть не проглотил муху. 24. Я могла бы перевести этот текст. 25. Я должен отвести брату его вещи. Мы договорились. 26. Вам предстоит выучить это стихотворение к среде. 27. Так как он выучил стихотворение вчера, ему не нужно учить его сейчас. 28. Спектакль должен был начаться полчаса назад. 29. Не может быть, чтобы он уже уехал.

UNIT 8

NEED

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
The modal verb need may be defective or regular. As a defective verb:						
1. Necessity	need	необходимо, нужно	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative	necessary	Need I do this right now? Need you go there?
2. a) Absence of necessity in the present;	needn't	не нужно, нет необходимости	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative	There is no need to do it. It's not necessary to do it. There is no necessity to do it.	You needn't explain such things. We know them.
b) Absence of necessity in the past		зря, незачем было, не надо было	The Perfect Infinitive (expresses an action which was performed though it was not necessary)			You needn't have bought so much milk. We have some in the fridge.

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
As a regular verb:						
1. Necessity	a) Do ... need to Did ... need to	необходимо, нужно	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative	necessary	Do you need to do this work right now? Did you need to read all these articles?
	b) need to			sometimes in affirmative		You will need to be there sooner or later.
2. Lack or absence of necessity	don't need to didn't need to	не нужно, нет (не было) необходимости	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative	There is no need to do it. It's not necessary to do it. There is no necessity to do it.	You don't need to explain. You didn't need to be there.

Notes: 1. When rendering the Russian «не нужно было» use “**needn't have done**” to show that the action was performed though it was not necessary. Use “**didn't have to do**” to indicate that the action was not performed as there was no

obligation. e.g. *He **needn't have bought** the book (but he did). It is available at the library. I **didn't have to buy** the textbook (and I didn't) as I had it at home.*

2. **Need** as a modal verb also occurs in combination with negative-type adverbs like **hardly, never, seldom, rarely** and **scarcely** to make what are effectively negative statements: *She **need never know** what you have just told me.*
3. The regular verb **need** may be followed by a noun or a pronoun: *He **needs** a new copy-book. **Do you need** my help? She **doesn't need** anything.*
4. The Russian sentence Вам не следует/не надо беспокоиться (волноваться) is rendered in English as: *You **needn't** worry (be nervous).*
5. **Need** can occur in clauses with a negative main clause: *I don't think you **need leave** yet.*

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences and state the function of the modal verb **need**.

1. You needn't sell this computer. It works very well. 2. You needn't have sold your computer. 3. You needn't waste your time while you are taking this course. 4. You needn't remind me about it. 5. I didn't need to work overtime yesterday. 6. The weather was fine and I didn't need to take my umbrella. 7. The weather was fine and you needn't have taken your umbrella. 8. You needn't have worried about it. 9. You needn't have bought these biscuits, I've baked a nice cake. 10. You needn't go there if you don't want to

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. You needn't get up very early tomorrow because 2. We needn't wait for him, he 3. You needn't change for another line, you can 4. You needn't tell me about the film, I 5. Tom needn't buy this DVD, he 6. You needn't take me home, it's very late, I 7. The students needn't continue to read the novel, they 8. He needn't stay here till I finish my work, I

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. You needn't (*to get up*) so early, I can cook my breakfast myself. 2. We needn't (*to wait*) for them for two hours, they did not seem very eager to join us in our trip. 3. Nick needn't (*to read*) this novel, if he doesn't like it. 4. You needn't (*to worry*) on my account, I told you I could come home late. 5. You needn't (*to answer*) the question, if you don't know what to say. 6. I was afraid that he had lost my book, but he brought it yesterday, so I needn't (*to worry*).

Exercise 4. Refer the following sentences to the past. Change the context if necessary.

M o d e l: *You needn't wait for me, I may come very late.*

You needn't have waited for me, I told you I might come very late.

1. You needn't hurry, the train leaves at ten fifteen, and now it's only half past nine. 2. Mother needn't worry about Pete, he is a sensible boy and won't get into trouble. 3. You needn't tell me about the accident, I don't like such stories. 4. You needn't lock the door. I shall come early and our neighbour will be at home. 5. You needn't walk there; it will take you more than an hour. You can take a taxi.

Exercise 5. Make up sentences according to the model.

Model: *He wore a hat. It wasn't necessary.*

— *He needn't have worn a hat.*

He didn't wear a hat. It wasn't necessary.

— *He didn't need to wear a hat.*

1. She invited him. It wasn't necessary. 2. They didn't arrive early. It wasn't necessary. 3. They arrived early. It wasn't necessary. 4. She didn't invite them. It wasn't necessary. 5. He took the exam. It wasn't necessary. 6. She went to the bank. It wasn't necessary. 7. The teacher didn't help him. It wasn't necessary. 8. The teacher helped him. It wasn't necessary. 9. He didn't take the exam. It wasn't necessary. 10. She didn't go to the bank. It wasn't necessary. 11. She went to the doctor. It wasn't necessary. 12. He didn't go to a language school. It wasn't necessary. 13. He went to a language school. It wasn't necessary. 14. She didn't go to the doctor. It wasn't necessary.

Exercise 6. Comment on each of these situations using the appropriate form of words in brackets and **didn't need to** or **needn't have**.

1. (a) Anna was about to ask Paul for some money when she realized she had enough in her purse already, so (*ask*) (b) Anna borrowed some money from Paul. Later she realized that she had had enough in her purse anyway. She ... after all. (*borrow*)

2. (a) I told him the whole story. He wasn't the least bit interested. I (*bother to tell*) (b) I started to tell him the story, but he stopped me because he had already heard it. I (*tell*)

3. (a) She mislaid the manuscript, which meant that she had to type it all out again. Later she found the original manuscript in a drawer. She (*retype*) (b) She mislaid the manuscript but fortunately someone found it again before she had actually started to retype it. Fortunately, she (*retype*)

4. Joe's wife asked him to do the washing-up while she was out. He not only did the washing-up, but the rest of the housework as well. When she returned, she said: "You (*do all the housework*)"

5. I decided to take my car to France. I asked the AA if I should get an international driving licence. They said it wasn't necessary. I ... an international licence for France. (*get*)

6. I also took out an insurance which cost me 75.00. pounds. A friend of mine got an identical insurance for only 25.00. pounds. I (*pay so much*)

Exercise 7. Use **didn't need to** or **needn't have** and the correct form of the verb to complete these sentences.

1. I ... (*catch*) the bus this morning, because Nick gave me a lift.
2. I ... (*lend*) him that money. I found out later that he had already borrowed all the money he wanted.
3. I ... (*do*) that homework — the teacher didn't even look at it.
4. I ... (*take*) a tent, because I knew I could hire one at the campsite.
5. You ... (*buy*) such an expensive present, but I'm very glad that you did.
6. I ... (*take*) any money: they had already told me that it wasn't necessary.
7. I ... (*count*) the money: they had already told me that it was done automatically.
8. I ... (*work*) so hard for my exams: they were much easier than I expected them to be.
9. I ... (*get up*) so early: I had forgotten it was Saturday.
10. I had some friends in the town, so I ... (*stay*) in a hotel.

Exercise 8. Change the following sentences:

1. It's not necessary for you to tell the secret because we already know it. (*не нужно/ нет необходимости*)
2. Don't worry about the problem. I'm going to take care of it. (*не нужно беспокоиться*)

3. Don't take your umbrella with you. There isn't a cloud in the sky. (*не нужно брать зонтик*)
4. It was not necessary for you to go to the post office. There is a mailbox round the corner. (*Ты зря ходил*)
5. It was not necessary for you to borrow this money. I withdrew \$ 150 from my bank account this morning. (*Тебе не нужно было*)
6. It was not necessary for him to buy so many biscuits, I had baked a delicious cake yesterday. (*Зря он купил*)
7. It is not necessary for me to get up early tomorrow; I can sleep till ten o'clock. (*Мне не нужно*)

Exercise 9. Replace the words in bold type by **need not/need I?** etc., or a negative or interrogative **have to** form.

1. **It isn't necessary for him to** go on working. He has already reached retiring age.
2. **Was it necessary for you to** wait a long time for your bus?
3. **It isn't necessary for me to** water my tomato plants every day.
4. **It will be necessary for them to** get up early when they go out to work every day.
5. We had to stop at the frontier but we **were not required to** open our cases.
6. **It wasn't necessary to** walk. He took us in his car.
7. My employer said, "**I shan't require** you tomorrow".
8. **It isn't necessary for me to** work on Sundays.
9. When I'm eighteen I'll be of age. Then **it won't be necessary to** live at home if I don't want to.
10. Did you know enough English to ask for a ticket? — **It wasn't necessary to** say anything. I bought my ticket at a machine.
11. **It isn't necessary to** buy a licence for a bicycle in England.
12. When you were a child **were you required to** practise the piano?
13. They had plenty of time. **It wasn't necessary for them to** hurry. And now they are here too early.
14. Everything was done for me. **It wasn't necessary for me to** do anything.
15. What time **was it necessary** for you to leave home?

Exercise 10. Use **must (not)** or **need (not)** to complete the sentences.

1. You ... go to school this morning unless you wish to do so.
2. You ... go to school because you may give your cold to your classmates.
3. Your father is very busy so you ... disturb him.
4. This is so easy that you ... ask your father to help you: you can manage it by yourself.
5. Debra ... have asked the teacher but she did.
6. Nicholas ... have failed to understand or he wouldn't have asked the teacher to explain the point again.
7. You ... have told him to go in such a rude way.
8. There ... be a misunderstanding, she looks hurt.
9. You ... go or I shall be lost without you.
10. I am sure you ... go just yet, even though you have said you ...
11. You ... pay tax on most things that you buy abroad.
12. If you are Russian, you ... have a visa to get to Britain, but you ... any if you go to Turkey.
13. Although we took CDs with us we actually ... (do) it as there was no CD player to play them on.
14. Oh, I ... remember to get some potatoes on the way home tonight.
15. People with solar-powered cars ... worry about the price of petrol.

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences using **must**, **have to**, **need** or **need to** in the correct form and the correct form of the words in brackets. In some sentences more than one variant is possible.

1. You ... (*pay*) me back now, but of course you can if you like!
2. Dogs ... (*keep*) on a leash at all times.
3. If Linda ... (*pick up*) from school tomorrow, maybe we could spend the afternoon in town.
4. We ... (*rely*) on phone lines in the future as we'll all have mobile phones connected to the Internet.
5. The invitations ... (*send off*) soon otherwise they won't get there in time.
6. Sorry I'm late. I ... (*get*) a few things from the supermarket on my way here.
7. ... (*you/make*) a fuss to get your money back, or was the manager quite reasonable?
8. You ... (*believe*) everything Graham tells you. He's lied to me before.
9. Thankfully we ... (*put*) Flossie in a cattery as our neighbours offered to feed her.
10. What time ... (*farmers/get up*) every morning?
11. Jason ... (*see*) the headmaster during the next break. I wonder what it's about?
12. We ... (*light*) lots of candles during the power

cut two nights ago. 13. I'll ... (*start*) doing my Christmas cards soon. It's nearly December. 14. I wouldn't like to ... (*get up*) at five o'clock every morning. 15. We ... (*do*) any washing up after the picnic because we'd used disposable plates and cutlery.

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with **mustn't**, **needn't**, **don't (doesn't)** **have (to)**.

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

Exercise 13. Write a word from the given below in each gap. You will need two of the words twice.

Words for inquiries: doesn't, got, had, has, have, must, needn't, will.

1. I ... have bothered preparing so much food; nobody ate anything anyway. 2. Do you ... to have that music on so loud? I can't concentrate. 3. You ... call before you come round, as we'll definitely be in. 4. It was difficult, but I knew I ... to apologize. 5. Diana ... need to get a summer job as her parents are quite well-off. 6. ... you have to be there in court yourself, or can a lawyer represent you? 7. We didn't ... to wear a uniform to school today, so I went in jeans and a T-shirt. 8. I think Damien ... to stay in hospital for the next four or five weeks. 9. Children ... not be left unattended under any circumstances. 10. We haven't ... to move out for another six months, but we've started looking for a new place anyway.

Exercise 14. Write a modal verb in each gap to replace the phrase in brackets. Add any other words you need.

1. Bruce ... (*is able to*) finish most crosswords in under ten minutes. 2. Charlotte didn't get to the concert because she ... (*wasn't able to*) get tickets. 3. I ... (*had the opportunity to go*) to Oxford but I decided to go a more modern university. 4. You ... (*were wrong to tell*) Angus. He knew all that for a long time. 5. If you have a credit card, you ... (*are not forced to*) go into the bank to get money from your account. 6. We ... (*were made to*) apologize to the police for wasting their time. 7. The weather ... (*will probably*) be good tomorrow. 8. That ... (*almost definitely wasn't*) the last can of soda in the fridge. I bought lots of them this morning! 9. ... (*Were you obliged to*) talk about two photographs during the interview? 10. Valuables ... (*are not allowed to*) be left unattended in the rooms of the hotel clients.

Exercise 15. Translate into English.

1. Тебе в самом деле нужен этот словарь? Но ведь он такой дорогой! Ты можешь пользоваться моим. 2. Если тебе не хочется, то незачем ехать с нами. 3. Ни к чему торопиться. У нас еще масса времени. 4. Необязательно сдавать плащ в чистку. Он чистый. 5. Напрасно я брала сегодня зонтик. Дождя так и не было. 6. Зачем ты вымыла окна? Они же чистые. Не нужно было делать этого. 7. Холодильник полон. Тебе незачем идти за продуктами. 8. Не нужно было покупать шоколад! Не много ли ты его ешь? 9. Мне вчера не пришлось рано вставать, и поэтому я отоспался. 10. Вы совершенно напрасно так рано поднялись сегодня! Ведь сегодня воскресенье, или вы забыли? 11. Вы нуждаетесь в отдыхе, не нужно отрицать, что вы переработали. 12. Ни к чему было брать такси. От станции до моего дома рукой подать. 13. — Мне нужны верные друзья. — А кому же они не нужны? 14. Я независим, и мне ни к чему просить денег у родителей. 15. Только не рассказывай мне, что ты опять забыл о нашей встрече. Не нужно мне было волноваться и торопиться.

16. — Им срочно нужна твоя помощь! — В самом деле?
17. Мне нужен был отдых от всей этой сумасшедшей жизни, и я уехала в Сочи. 18. Тебе нужно снять розовые очки и реально взглянуть на жизнь.

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1. Мне надо видеть его сегодня же. 2. «Вам придётся переписать это сочинение ещё раз», - приказал учитель. 3. Мне надо идти туда сейчас? — Нет, не надо. 4. Мне пришлось идти туда самому. 5. Я должен был поехать в Минск вчера, но не сумел купить билет, поэтому мне придётся ехать туда завтра. 6. Вам придётся немного подождать. 7. Когда вы должны быть в университете завтра? 8. И где это он мог так испачкать брюки? 9. Только мы сели ужинать, телефон возьми и зазвони. 10. Ему надо сделать это упражнение. 11. Я чуть не опоздал на поезд. 12. Им пришлось долго идти пешком. 13. Не смей говорить плохие слова! 14. Когда он должен прийти? 15. Он просто не мог написать это! 16. Вы должны вставать рано каждый день? 17. Вы должны встать рано завтра? 18. Мы должны были встретиться в театре, но она не пришла. 19. Мне не надо было идти туда, я и не пошёл. 20. Ты зря купил хлеб, у нас есть ещё две буханки. 21. Мне не пришлось ждать его долго. 22. Вам придётся поговорить с ней. 23. Тебе обязательно надо ехать сегодня? 24. Когда он должен приехать? Мы договорились встретиться в шесть. 25. Отец не разрешает ей приходиться поздно, она должна быть дома к 9 часам каждый вечер. 26. Всё устроилось, теперь мне не надо ехать туда. 27. Ты мог бы и сказать нам об этом! 28. Зря ты пришёл. Собрание отменили. 29. То, что она сделала так глупо, что нам незачем обсуждать это. 30. Он, должно быть, подслушал наш разговор.

UNIT 9

OUGHT TO

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Moral duty, moral obligation weakened to the sense of advice, desirability.	ought to oughtn't to; Ought I to ...?	(не)нужно; (не)следует; (не)следовало	The Indefinite Infinitive The Continuous Infinitive The Perfect Infinitive indicates that a desirable action was not carried out (an undesirable action was carried out).	affirmative negative interrogative	I advise you to do ... I advise you not to do ... I recommend you to do ... I urge you to do ... It's advisable for you to do ... I would advise you to do ...	You ought to look after the baby better. You ought to be getting ready for your report. You ought to have changed for the bus. That street is far from here. He oughtn't to have left London without visiting Hyde Park.
2. Disapproval, reproach for	ought to oughtn't to	(не)следует, (не)следовало бы, (не)нужно,	The Continuous Infinitive refers	affirmative negative		You ought to be speaking more clearly.

<p>failing to do what was one's duty or moral obligation.</p>		<p>(не)нужно бы</p>	<p>the action to the present. The Perfect Infinitive indicates that the action was not carried out</p>			<p>You ought to have helped him. You oughtn't to have laughed at his mistakes.</p>
<p>3. Supposition implying probability.</p>	<p>ought to oughtn't to</p>	<p>должно быть, очевидно, вероятно, стоит</p>	<p>The Indefinite Infinitive refers the action to the present or future. The Perfect Infinitive refers the action to the past.</p>	<p>affirmative negative</p>	<p>very likely he ... it's likely he ... most likely he ... very probable he ... I think it's probable that ... I expect he ... probably not ... It's likely that I don't think he</p>	<p>You ought to be hungry now. Apples ought to grow well here. You ought to hear the way he plays the piano! The cake is very tasty; it ought to have been baked by Mum.</p>

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian and comment on the meaning of the verb **ought**.

1. You are a big boy and you ought to look after your little brother when your mother is out. 2. I think you ought to write the answer at once. 3. They ought to have done all the exercises to this lesson already. 4. You ought to have finished all the arrangements for your trip. 5. They ought not to have told her about it. 6. Mary ought not to have packed her son's toys. He ought to do it himself. 7. You ought to have known that he usually leaves for his office at 7.45. 8. It is already 10 o'clock, you ought to go to bed. 9. They ought to have come long ago. I don't know what has happened to them. 10. You can't change anything; so you ought to put up with it. 11. He felt that he ought to do something about it without any delay. 12. What do you think we ought to do about babies? 13. He ought to be in looking after his mother. 14. You know, you ought to see your doctor. 15. He had been wrong to let the boy get away with the letter; he ought to have kept him under his eyes from the start! 16. I'll tell you something I think you ought to know. 17. When their visitor had disappeared Jon and his mother stood without speaking, till he said suddenly: "I ought to have seen him out". 18. Don't you think you ought to be here when he comes? 19. They oughtn't to have called me Bob! 20. He ought to see that the door is properly locked every night.

Exercise 2. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. It is 6 o'clock. They ought (*to leave*) already. 2. You are a big girl and you ought (*to tidy up*) your room yourself. 3. It was he who ought (*to arrange*) their trip. But he failed to do it. 4. They ought (*to warn*) their mother that they would return home late. 5. The pupils ought (*to keep*) their classroom clean. 6. You ought (*to apologize*) for having been so rude to her. She is offended. 7. You may be sure that he will do what he ought (*to do*). 8. Why should I do what I ought (*not to do*). 9. You ought (to show) respect for old people. 10. She ought (*to write*) to her parents as soon as she arrived in Minsk. 11. You ought (*to write*) to your mother at least once a week

so that she should not worry. 12. I ought (*to come*) first yesterday and get the place decently ready for you. 13. You ought (*not to do*) anything like that in this situation. 14. Ought he (*not to report*) immediately what he had heard to the police? 15. I'm not going into the reasons, you ought (*to trust*) me, dear. 16. She ought (*to guess*) that she couldn't go far in London without being recognized. 17. I ought (*never to let*) you make me those presents. 18. I don't really know whether I ought (*to say*) it now or not. 19. I confess I ought (*to think*) of that. 20. You ought (*to sit*) beside the bed of your poor Mum now instead of drinking this goddamn beer in this stinking bar!

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences.

1. In her correspondence with Manson Mrs. Page concealed the fact that Dr Page was not fit for work though she 2. Instead of saying those rude words which insulted your friends you 3. You overlooked the question of vital importance and it caused us so much trouble. You 4. Instead of tossing and turning through the long restless night you 5. Instead of thrusting his trouble upon his friends he 6. Instead of complying with that queer request 7. Your friend knew, that she was in the wrong but she persisted in arguing with us. She 8. Instead of making fun of your friends you 9. Instead of spending the whole day indoors the children 10. It's good that you are polite with your teachers but ...

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Я чувствую, что мне следует проводить больше времени со своими детьми. 2. Я считаю, что мне следует отказаться от этой идеи. Игра не стоит свеч. 3. Мне следовало купить чего-нибудь к чаю, печенья или конфет. 4. Тебе следовало это предвидеть. 5. Следует сделать все возможное, чтобы помочь им. 6. Вам следует стыдиться самого себя. 7. Учителю следует знать психологию ребенка. 8. Тебе следует спать, а не смотреть сериал. 9. Ирине следует быть более решительной. 10. Что мне

следует сделать, чтобы ты была счастлива? 11. Марине следует пересмотреть свои взгляды. 12. Следует ли мне быть откровенной с ним? 13. Ему следовало бы помнить правила и ехать по левой стороне. 14. Тебе следует следить за своим весом. 15. Тебе следует выполнить свой гражданский долг!

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Вам следует извиниться сейчас же перед вашей мамой. 2. Вам не следовало торопиться давать обещание. Надо было хорошенько подумать. 3. Ему не следовало говорить с ней таким тоном. Она очень обидчива. 4. Вам следовало погладить эти вещи до того, как они высохли. 5. Мне следовало ожидать, что они опоздают. Они и раньше опаздывали. 6. Вам следовало подождать еще минут десять, и вы бы встретили их. 7. Студентам следовало прийти в университет пораньше. 8. Вы с ней учитесь три года, и вам следует знать, что она никогда не лжет. 9. Уже семь часов. Он, вероятно, скоро вернется. 10. Раз вы ее не застали дома, вам надо было оставить ей записку. 11. Все следует сделать так, как сказал учитель. 12. Вам следует позвонить ей и все рассказать. 13. Им следовало написать обо всем в университет. 14. Какая сегодня чудесная погода. Мы, наверное, хорошо проведем день за городом.

UNIT 10

SHOULD

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
1. Advice, recommendation	should; Should I ...?	(не)нужно; (не)следует;	The Indefinite Infinitive The Continuous Infinitive	affirmative negative interrogative	I advise you (not) to do ... I recommend you to do ... I urge you to do I would advise you to do ... It's a good idea	Private firearms should be banned . You should be getting ready for your report. You should have changed for the bus. That street is far from here.
2. Disapproval of failing to do what was one's duty or moral obligation, criticism	should shouldn't	(не)следует, (не)следовало бы, (не)нужно, (не)нужно бы	The Continuous Infinitive refers the action to the present. The Perfect Infinitive indicates that the action was not carried out	affirmative negative		You should be speaking more clearly. You should have helped him. You shouldn't have laughed at his mistakes.

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
3. Supposition implying probability	should shouldn't	должно быть, очевидно, вероятно, стоит	The Indefinite Infinitive refers the action to the present or future. The Perfect Infinitive refers the action to the past.	affirmative negative	very likely he ... It's likely he ... I think it's probable that ... I expect he ... probably not ... I don't think he	You should be hungry now. You should hear the way he plays the piano! The cake is very tasty; it should have been baked by Mum.
4. Instructions, corrections	should ; shouldn't ; Should I ...?	нужно, следует	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative interrogative		You should take the medicine three times a day.
5. Emotional colouring	Should I ...?	С какой стати, откуда	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative (special questions)		Why should I ? Why should you help him?

Notes: 1. We use **should have** or **ought to have** and a past participle to say that there was a *mild obligation* to do smth in the past, but that it wasn't done. *They should/ought to have taken a taxi.*

2. We use **should not have** or **ought not to have** and a past participle to say that it was important not to do smth in the past, but it was done. *You shouldn't/oughtn't to have given him the money.*

Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form and meaning of the verb **should**.

1. When we say, "Oh, you really shouldn't have", we don't really mean it. 2. You should call us to keep up with the latest IBM security solutions. 3. The report says the country should think twice before joining the European market. 4. A gentleman should be honest in his actions and refined in his language. 5. Children should be seen and not heard. 6. Law makers should not be law breakers. 7. We should consult three things in all our actions: justice, honesty and utility. 8. People should reflect how tender the Earth's environment is. 9. We assured her that we should soon come back. 10. Is it vitally important that I should say "yes"? 11. Had it not been for miserable weather, we should have gone out for a stroll. 12. Well, you should be working now instead of relaxing. In fact you should have finished everything by now. 13. You shouldn't remember the clothes but the feeling they give you. 14. The Admiral's order was that every man should do his duty. 15. How should I know about their arrival? But should I hear something, I'll let you know. 16. But why should I let you in my life? 17. You should always follow your star, me dear, and never listen to anyone! 18. Why should he obey an order given him by a perfect stranger! 19. Let's look for him for another couple of minutes. He should be here, in this building. There's nowhere else he can go. 20. I know I should have done it much before but what can I do now?

Exercise 2. Give advice using the modal verb **should**.

1. I have a slight irritation in my throat. (*to smoke less*) 2. This child doesn't want to eat soup. (*not to give her sweets before dinner*) 3. She makes a lot of mistakes. (*to copy passages out of a book*) 4. The dog is afraid of him. (*not to shout at the dog*) 5. The students are unable to follow what I am saying. (*not to speak so fast*) 6. The boy is a little too pale. (*to play out of doors*) 7. I'm afraid you will miss that train. (*to take a taxi*) 8. There is no one in. (*to try the*)

room next door) 9. I think my children are too capricious. (*not to give them everything they want*) 10. This boy seems to lose interest in speaking English. (*not to laugh at him when he picks up wrong words*) 11. I don't know how to teach my child to tidy up his room. (*not to pick up everything he leaves lying around*) 12. The car won't start. (*to check if there is any petrol in the tank*) 13. My students can't explain their mistakes. (*to be able to do it yourself*) 14. It's too hot in here. (*to switch off the heater*). 15. I feel it's getting more and more difficult for me to walk. (*not to eat too much before going for a walk*)

Exercise 3. Express your criticism. Say what **should (not) have been done** in the following situations. Think of a possible alternative for the actions described.

1. So I took the child to the cinema. 2. We forgot to leave the message for her. 3. We didn't wait for them because it was starting to rain. 4. I didn't put down her address and now I've got no idea how to find her. 5. I didn't explain to her how to get here. 6. So I told her frankly what we all thought of her new idea. 7. I have not seen that film and now it's too late because it's no longer on. 8. I'm afraid I ate too much cake with my tea. 9. My pen was leaking, so I wrote with a pencil. 10. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress. 11. You see, my car is dirty all over again. 12. I didn't ask him in details how to get to his house from the railway station. 13. You look like a clown in this red and green suit! 14. Sorry, I didn't tell you that the boss doesn't need us in the office today! 15. Yesterday I went straight to him and told him that none of us are delighted about the perspective of working the whole summer in this dirty town.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets.

1. He should not (*to give*) the choice — he should (*to go*) with you. 2. He should (*to pass*) the letter to her, as the letter was

addressed to her. 3. You should (*to take*) more exercise to improve your pronunciation. 4. You should (*to phone*) them at once. Now it is late. 5. She shouldn't (*to wear*) the coat. It is warm today. 6. I shouldn't (*to say*) that, I am sure. 7. You should (*to think*) over this offer once more, before rejecting it. 8. This question should (*to settle*) long ago. 9. He should (*to reject*) the invitation. He was busy. 10. You should (*to devote*) much time to your studies. They are very important. 11. This sofa should (*to take*) away from here. It is too large for this room. 12. His offer should (*to accept*). 13. This work should (*to praise*). 14. The agreement should (*to sign*). 15. The question should (*to settle*) without delay. 16. Tea is between half-past five and six, and it should (*to be*) ready now. 17. You should (*to see*) him yesterday on horseback. 18. Where is his car? He should (*to leave*) it unattended. 19. He was driving at great speed. He knew that about this hour the guests should (*to sit*) around the table and (*to watch*) at each other in disbelief. 20. Your father and I should (*to arrange*) everything before I came here.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the sentences so as to use the modal verb **should**.

1. It's a pity you were beside yourself with anger. 2. I think you must keep an eye on her to know more about her. 3. I'm sorry you didn't get on with your friends. You were not right. 4. It's a pity you work in (*by*) fits and starts. 5. I have advised her to have the figures at her finger-tips (*ends*). 6. I don't think it was clever of them to argue with him. They were not right. 7. I think you'd better take the rough with the smooth. 8. I'm sorry the boy let himself in for it. 9. It's a pity you didn't call on your friend long ago. He is in a predicament. 10. I don't advise you to keep late hours. 11. I advise you not to stare at people like that. It's impolite. 12. I'd like you to do me a favour. 13. I don't advise you to insist on their putting up with it. It won't improve the situation. 14. I'm sorry. It was stupid of me to have said it without asking you. 15. I thought it would be nice if you put on that new dress I had bought you in London. 16. Well, I think you're right. To act like that in the presence of all those people wasn't the best thing of me. 17. I want to do now what I can't

do in this situation. 18. Take these papers, go to your boss and tell him that if he doesn't accept this you'll find a better place to work. 19. Why am I supposed to do the work nobody else wants to do? 20. I think I'd better go.

Exercise 6. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb **should** to express *surprise, indignation, disappointment, joy*, etc. Translate your sentences into Russian.

1. They put off their meeting till Monday. 2. Paul feels ill at ease. 3. His child is in floods of tears. 4. Paul is so shy and awkward with you. 5. He is so stubborn. 6. Someone is asking for you downstairs. 7. The young schoolmistress occupied Manson's thoughts insistently. 8. He refuses to go to the cinema with us tonight. 9. They are planning to go to the country on Sunday, though the weather is awful. 10. You blame him, but it was not his fault. 11. He intends to buy this hat, but it does not match his suit. 12. He thought of going to the cinema. But my friend has changed his mind and insists on going to the park. 13. That stranger is casting curious glances at you. 14. Don't go to see this film. It is not worth seeing. 15. He keeps away from us. 16. He likes to laugh at other people's expense in an unpleasant manner. 17. She lets her children go to the forest alone. 18. She always blushes at the sight of this man. 19. He wears glasses though his eyesight is perfect. 20. He objects to sending their telegram.

Exercise 7. Transform the sentences:

Model: *I don't advise you to work so hard.* (He нужно тебе так много работать) — *You shouldn't work so hard.*

1. Why don't we invite Jane to the party? (*думаю, нужно пригласить*) 2. I am feeling sick. I am sorry I have eaten so much chocolate. (*не нужно было есть*) 3. Why didn't you tell Mr. Brown about it? (*следовало рассказать*) 4. I advise you to take some book

to read on the train. (*ты бы взял*) 5. Don't forget your old friends, Bob. (*не следует забывать*) 6. It's not advisable for Jim to drive. He is too tired. (*не следует вести машину*) 7. It's a pity you don't remember this date. (*следует помнить*) 8. Why did you touch upon this question? (*не нужно было затрагивать*) 9. He didn't think about it earlier. (*Ему надо было бы подумать*) 10. You are not tactful enough with your colleagues. (*надо быть более тактичным*) 11. It's a pity you refused his offer. (*не следовало отказываться*) 12. Please return these books to the library in ten days. (*вам следует вернуть*) 13. Don't spend your money on unnecessary things. (*Ты бы не тратила*) 14. Why didn't you introduce us earlier? (*нужно было познакомить*) 15. Don't take medicine when you don't need it. (*не следует принимать*) 16. I am sorry you were rude to him. (*Ну зачем ты нагрубил*) 17. Why didn't you address Mr. Williams for advice? (*следовало обратиться*) 18. I can't remember all telephone numbers you need. (*Ну откуда мне помнить*) 19. Why does he behave like that? (*И зачем он только*) 20. Why is he so proud of it? (*не вижу оснований, почему он должен*)

Exercise 8. Comment on the actions using **should/shouldn't have** and the words in brackets.

1. Someone stole my MP3 player. — You ... (*leave it on your desk*)
2. I'm disappointed with my exam results. — I'm sorry, but you ... (*study more*)
3. I'm exhausted and it's only Monday morning! — You ... (*do so much*) at the weekend.
4. My sister got a huge fine for speeding. — She ... (*drive so fast*).
5. Sarah's new dress doesn't suit her at all. — I agree. She ... (*buy it*).
6. I feel a bit embarrassed in my jeans. I think we aren't wearing the right clothes. — I know. We ... (*dress up*)
7. I want to eat, but there's practically nothing in our fridge. — Stop it! You ... (go to the shop instead) or, rather you ... (*do*) it before.
8. Nothing seems to grow in our garden. — Don't you think you ... (*water the flowers*) at least once in a few days?

9. Oh, my poor feet! I can't go at all! — You (*put*) these new shoes for overnight party.

10. Something is happening to my computer. It won't even switch on. — Don't even try to fix it yourself. You ... (*call*) that man who helped us when something of the kind happened to our comp last year.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using the modal verb **should**.

1. Вам незачем было 2. Я думаю, что дело должно быть
3. Я не советую им 4. Я посоветовала ей 5. Я думаю, вам надо было 6. Чего ради она 7. Я не думаю, что было умно с его стороны 8. Я думаю, вам следовало 9. Вам следовало извиниться перед ней 10. Ей следует 11. Вам было бы лучше 12. Вам следовало бы 13. Ему нужно было 14. Почему бы ей не 15. Вам надо бы

Exercise 10. Express the same idea using the hints in brackets.

1. You are likely to enter the university you have chosen. No one in the class has worked so hard. (*supposition implying probability*) 2. It wasn't a good idea to be driving at such a speed knowing that the road was not good enough. And now he is in hospital. (*criticism*) 3. I think you'd better leave him alone now. There's much to think over for him. (*mild obligation*) 4. Why do you want me to go there right now when it's raining cats and dogs outside? (*emotional colouring*) 5. Don't even think of telling him about it now. He's too excited to pay attention to your words (*advice*) 6. I think it's your duty to look after your granny better. (*moral obligation*) 7. The porter saw him. So did the taxi driver. I know he's somewhere around. (*supposition*) 8. Do it three times a day and you'll see you'll feel much better. (*recommendation*) 9. Why don't you speak louder. No one can hear what you're saying. (*disapproval*) 10. If you had explained everything to her she wouldn't be so upset now. (*criticism*)

Exercise 11. Comment on the following actions using the modal verbs **should**, **shouldn't** or **needn't** with appropriate form of the infinitive.

What will you say to the person who:

1. Crossed the street under the red light?
2. Doesn't cross the street when the lights are green?
3. Doesn't want to cross the street by the subway?
4. Didn't help his classmate to clean the classroom?
5. Has a splitting headache?
6. Bought bread which wasn't necessary?
7. WASN'T present at a very interesting presentation?
8. Sent a telegram which was quite unnecessary?
9. Went out without his coat and caught cold?
10. Apologized for asking you a question?
11. Got up at six o'clock on Sunday morning to go to the university?
12. Was reading till three o'clock in the morning?
13. Copied the whole text into his exercise-book?
14. Watered the garden and it's raining now?
15. Hasn't returned his debt and now is having problems?

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Если вы хотите преуспеть, то вам следует набраться знаний, опыта и терпения. 2. Тебе следует проконсультироваться у профессионала, прежде чем принимать какие-либо решения. 3. А не следует ли мне начать брать уроки вождения? 4. Единородных детей не следует разлучать. 5. Тебе не следует есть так много конфет! Это же плохо для тебя. 6. Замороженные продукты следует разморозить, прежде чем готовить их. 7. Я убеждена, что тебе следует обратиться к врачу по поводу сердечной боли. 8. В больших городах животных следует держать под контролем. 9. Животных не следует запира́ть в клетки, им следует жить в естественных условиях. 10. Как настоящему другу, тебе не следовало скрывать правду, тебе следовало все мне рассказать именно в тот критический момент. 11. Не следует тебе так много думать о нем. 12. Раньше нужно было думать об этом, моя дорогая! 13. Вам следовало давным-давно бросить пить

и курить. Нужно было думать о своем здоровье смолоду. 14. — Ну откуда же мне знать, как она поживает? — Как близкому родственнику тебе следовало бы знать это. 15. Тебе не следовало брать с нее пример все эти годы! То, что хорошо для нее, не может быть хорошо для тебя. 16. Вам следовало высадить луковицы осенью, если вы хотели, чтобы цветы появились весной. 17. Ей нужно было бы оставить эти обои для маленькой комнаты. 18. Вам бы лучше выбрать другую тему для разговора. 19. Почему я должна хвалить вашу работу? Я не высокого мнения о ней. 20. Вам следовало быть готовым ко всему, я же вас предупреждал.

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. С какой стати мне не доверять им? 2. Невероятно, что он может верить в такую чушь. 3. Что же, мне лгать лишь ради приличий? 4. — Где дети? — Где же им еще быть, как не в постели? Уже 11 часов вечера. 5. Ужасно, что ты так презираешь людей беднее тебя. 6. Не вижу причин, почему вы должны расстаться. 7. Было странно, что такая молоденькая девушка одевалась как старушка. 8. И чего это он вдруг позвонил мне? 9. Странно, что она влюбилась в этого ловеласа. 10. — Не следовало тебе вмешиваться. — Откуда мне было знать, что все так серьезно? 11. Забавно, что она выглядит такой важной. 12. Ну где же мне еще быть, как не здесь? 13. Есть нечто, что мне следовало сказать тебе вчера. Я собирался несколько раз, но мужество покинуло меня. 14. Не следовало тебе настаивать. Тебе следовало сразу понять, что случай безнадежный. 15. Вам не следовало поднимать шум по пустякам, без серьезной причины. 16. Эндрю должен был бы отказаться от приглашения Фрэда. В глубине души он чувствовал, что изменяет своим принципам. 17. Вопрос об операции следовало бы решить уже давно. 18. Матери следовало бы больше времени уделять своему ребенку во время болезни. 19. Магазин закрыт сейчас. Вам следовало бы сделать покупки по пути домой. 20. Вам нужно взять зонт. Дождь льет как из ведра.

UNIT 11

REVISION I

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. We could have dinner at home last night but Tom invited me to a restaurant. 2. That may be true. 3. Why are you late? You were to have been here half an hour ago. 4. Why should you have argued with him? 5. You must remember Ann. We met him at the conference in Harvard. 6. He is unlikely to find a good job there. 7. I ought to have let you know I was going to be delayed. 8. If I ask them they may refuse. 9. On Sunday morning Paul hurried to the airport. He was to meet an important guest from France. 10. We were able to find him only in the afternoon. 11. My friends called me to play football and I couldn't help it. 12. The window may not have been shut. 13. Perhaps it was late to raise this question. 14. I am to inform you that Mr. Han would be glad to establish cooperation with you on this problem. 15. We failed to go to the country at the weekend because the weather was nasty. 16. You look so dirty, Bob. You must have been playing football. (Can you have been playing football?) 17. He may have been waiting for your call at the office. 18. Can (could) he be thirty now? 19. Maybe he needs our help. 20. I ought to have come earlier. 21. Could you tell me the way to the station? 22. You might have said right away that you were going to the movies. 23. Your bag must be lying under the bed. 24. We could have driven to the country at the weekend but the weather was nasty. 25. Miss Grey may (might) have typed the letter already. 26. He must have disliked your suggestion. 27. He can't (couldn't) be playing football now. It's dark outside. 28. Maybe he doesn't like this idea. 29. I think you ought to be here when he comes. 30. He must have found a new job. 31. I can't afford to buy such an expensive car. Not now, anyway. 32. He may (might) not have forgotten to send them a telegram. 33. We will probably play volleyball in the afternoon. 34. You might water the lawn instead of watching television. 35. He is not likely to catch up with the group. 36. I ought to have seen him out. 37. You can go and play volleyball

now. 38. We could have missed the 8 o'clock train but Rod took a cab. 39. You can't go and play volleyball now. Only after you do your homework. 40. You shouldn't speak to him like that.

Exercise 2. Use the correct word or phrase. Sometimes both are correct.

1. "Did you hear a noise?" — "**That'll/That must** probably be the cat". 2. "I had to walk all the way here". — "You must **be/have been exhausted**. Put your feet up. I'll make us a nice cup of tea". 3. "Your favourite programme's on". "It **mustn't/can't** be. It's only half past five". 4. "Andy made me redo every single one of the reports". — "You **must/can** have been furious". 5. "Laura walked right past me in the street without saying a word". — "She **can't/couldn't** have seen you". 6. "I can't believe I got the final question in the pop quiz wrong". + "Don't worry. I **couldn't/wasn't able to** answer either". 7. "I can't wait to get that blue top tomorrow". — "I wouldn't get too excited. They only had one left, so they **may/might** well have sold out". 8. "It's got very cold". — "Yes, I think it **must/might** easily snow tonight". 9. "I can't wait till Roger gets here". — "He should **land/have landed** by now, so he'll be here in about an hour". 10. "I hope they've got some tickets left". — "We **should/might** just be lucky and get the last two.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the verbs **must, to have or to be**, using the appropriate form of the Infinitive of the verb in brackets.

1. When asked why he was so late, he told me that he had missed the train and ... (*to wait*) for another one. 2. My mother is ill and I ... (*to call*) the doctor in. 3. The teacher told the pupils that they ... (*to work*) hard. 4. The article ... (*to be ready*) by 5 o'clock. 5. I ... (*to work*) much now because I have got behind the group. 6. Roy ... (*to ask*) his old friends to dinner, as he has no courage to drop them. 7. Roy ... (*to keep*) in the public eye and strive to satisfy the public taste to make his book sell. 8. He ... (*to expect*) little or nothing of his fellow men. 9. The character, as the preface states, ... (*to be*) a composite portrait in which Maugham puts a great

deal of himself. 10. The authors he wrote to ... (*to accept*) his invitation to dinner. 11. According to Roy one of the difficulties that a man ... (*to cope*) with as he goes through life is what to do about persons whom he has once been intimate with and whose interest for him has subsided. 12. The day we ... (*to start*) it rained worse than ever. 13. I ... (*to tell*) you it was not simple after all. 14. It was only a small family affair, so we ... (*not to change*). 15. I don't believe you. You ... (*to joke*).

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the verbs **to have** or **to be**. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Roy's car ... to wait for him round the corner. 2. Roy ... to be cordial with his friends to achieve popularity. 3. He was disappointed because he ... to share a meal with Smith in a restaurant. 4. Roy ... to go to the private exhibition of the Royal Academy. 5. Roy ... to visit his old friend on Saturday. 6. He ... to send this letter. 7. He ... to have written a new book in six months but he could not do it. 8. The teacher ... to take the students to the museum. 9. Who ... to buy tickets for the theatre? 10. I ... to insist on his staying in bed. 11. Roy knew that he ... to ask his critics to dinner. 12. He ... to write invitations the very same day. 13. He ... to take great pains with his next novel and to profit by the advice his elders in the craft had given him. 14. He knows that he ... to take great pains with the book to make it good.

Exercise 5. Read the situation. Say what the person spoken about is obliged to do in this situation.

1. I had an accident the other day and hurt my leg. 2. Your hat is quite shabby. 3. Paul is to make a report at the meeting today, but he is not ready. 4. Your doctor prescribed you the medicine. 5. Your father is very busy now. 6. Your friend's luggage is very heavy. 7. There are plenty of historical places in Kiev. 8. Their train leaves at 8.30. It is 8.15 now. 9. Paul has a poor pronunciation. 10. Your friend is at a loss.

Exercise 6. Complete the second sentence so that it is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence, using the words given.

1. In the end, I couldn't make it to the party because I had too much work to do.

able

In the end, I ... come to the party because I had too much work to do.

2. At school, she was the fastest runner in her class.

could

At school she than anyone else in her class.

3. Although I'm good at physics, I don't think I'll manage to pass the exam.

able

Although I'm good at physics, I don't think I'll ... to pass the exam.

4. We were not obliged to attend all the classes because some of them were optional.

have

We ... to all the classes because some of them were optional.

5. If I don't find a job soon, I won't be able to pay the bills.

have

I need to pay the bills so ... find a job soon.

6. "All telephone calls made from the office must be paid for", said the manager.

had

The manager told ... for all telephone calls made from the office.

7. I took a lot of suntan lotion with me, but I didn't need it.

taken

I ... so much suntan lotion with me.

8. The traffic warden said we weren't allowed to park the car outside the bank.

could

The traffic warden told ... park the car outside the bank.

9. I think you can manage without a pullover in this weather.

need

You ... a pullover in this weather.

10. Oxygen masks were essential when they got to the top of the mountain.

had

They ... oxygen masks when they reached the top of the mountain.

Exercise 7. Read the situation. Express your opinion using the verbs **must, ought, should** + Perfect Infinitive.

Model: *My watch has stopped.*

*You **must have forgotten** to wind it.*

*You **ought to have it cleaned** in time.*

1. Paul failed in his English examination. 2. Paul went to the cinema instead of doing his lessons. 3. Her English is very poor. 4. Paul did not read English books in the summer. 5. He didn't call a porter though his luggage was rather heavy. 6. Your friends left Minsk for the Caucasus yesterday. You didn't see them off. 7. I was waiting for your telephone call last night. You didn't ring me up though the matter was most urgent. 8. There is no vacant room in the hotel now. You will have to waste your time running about the town looking for one. 9. You made fun of your friend yesterday and now he is angry with you. 10. Ann was too excited and nervous yesterday. She even burst out crying. 11. It was not his fault. Why did you blame him? 12. The dress you have bought doesn't fit you. 13. Your new hat doesn't match your suit. 14. You hurt him (his feelings) when you said that. 15. You looked so tired in the morning, I could hardly recognize you. 16. Don't you think it's too late to do your home exercise right here at the lesson? 17. I don't think it was really great idea to go to that bar. 18. Don't tell me that the man at the station wasn't John. I'm sure it was him! 19. So you say your mother has cooked a great dinner for her own birthday. Do you think it's fair? 20. It was stupid of you not to follow your friend's advice.

Exercise 8. Use modal verbs **should, need** or **have to** with appropriate forms of the infinitive.

1. You ... (*not to go*) out in this rain or you'll have a cold in your head. 2. It was Sunday, and we ... (*not to go*) to school. 3. Everything

is all right. You see that you ... (*not to worry*). 4. You are out of breath. You ... (*not to run*); you know how bad it is for you. 5. You ... (*not to tell*) her about it. Now she is sure not to sleep the whole night worrying. 6. You ... (*not to go*) with her. She knew the way perfectly well herself. 7. You ... (*not to put*) so much pepper in the meat. Now no one will be able to eat it. 8. You ... (*not to give*) them any lunch. They can get coffee and sandwiches on the train. 9. If you see something unusual you ... call the police at once. 10. There ... (*not to be*) any difficulties about her getting a visa. 11. You ... (*not to tell*) him the news; he knew it already. 12. I'm not particularly busy. I've got a few things to do but I ... (*not to do*) them now. 13. No, I don't think you were right. You ... (*not to be*) so impatient with him. 14. I can't say I was totally free, but I ... (*not to do*) anything urgent at that moment, so we could have a pleasant stroll along the street. 15. If you asked me I would say I don't approve of what you did. You ... (*not to lend*) him so much money, he earns quite enough to solve his financial problems by himself.

Exercise 9. Use modal verbs **can, may, must, should, ought to, have to, be to, be able to** and **need** in the spaces.

1. "Oh, Nurse, ... I stay here"? — "Stay here? Of course, you ... ".
2. A man ... help his parents when they become old. 3. There are no buses or taxis, so we ... walk. 4. No, Moira, you ... have another potato. You've had two already. 5. We ... live without food and water. We ... eat and drink. 6. I ... get up too early tomorrow, so I ... go to bed late tonight. 7. You ... not walk all the way to the station. You ... take a bus round the corner. 8. Tom's father told him that he ... ask silly questions. 9. You ... switch off the light if you are afraid of the dark. 10. The matter ... be discussed in tomorrow's debate. 11. You ... sit there in your wet clothes; you will catch cold if you do. 12. They ... do all the exercises; it will be sufficient if they do four of them. 13. You ... do whatever you like. 14. Sooner or later one ... choose. 15. I ... read to the end of the story, because I want to see who gets the treasure. 16. Go right in. You ... report at once. 17. She ... sing quite well. 18. You ... say anything. Just nod your

head and he will understand. 19. ... I use your phone? — You ... ask for permission; you ... use it whenever you like. 20. Is she waiting? She ... wait for me at home. We've arranged so. 21. You ... take a horse to water but you ... make it drink. 22. If you don't know the meaning of a word you ... use dictionary. 23. The day we ... start, it rained worse than ever. 24. There is no doubt that it was all prepared beforehand. They ... watching you. 25. It ... be so! I don't believe it.

Exercise 10. Use the modal verbs according to the meanings in brackets:

1. There is some mistake in his calculations. (*должно быть*)
2. Donald is a very intelligent young man. (*должно быть*) 3. He was disappointed with my results. (*должно быть*) 4. He is learning Japanese. (*неужели*) 5. She refused to speak to Mr. Brown. (*не может быть, что...*) 6. He promised to help you. (*неужели*) 7. They wish to see your laboratory. (*возможно*) 8. He telephoned Jane yesterday. (*может быть*) 9. They will go to the movies. (*возможно*) 10. Peter didn't read the advertisement. (*возможно*) 11. He found a new job. (*мог бы*) 12. They have been playing golf. (*возможно*) 13. They discussed the problem with the boss. (*возможно*) 14. You had a very good time there. (*должно быть*) 15. I am going to take a holiday next week. (*мог бы*) 16. I took a holiday last week. (*мог*) 17. He has lived in this house all his life. (*неужели*) 18. I didn't take a holiday last week. (*мог бы*) 19. You had a lot of trouble with this apparatus. (*должно быть*) 20. He didn't recognize you. (*возможно*) 21. Johnny is playing in the courtyard. (*возможно*) 22. It costs 750 dollars. (*неужели*) 23. The weather will change soon. (*по всей видимости*) 24. Mr. Brown will agree to your suggestion. (*скорее всего*) 25. You have been waiting so long. (*неужели*)

Exercise 11. Use the modal verbs according to the meanings in brackets:

1. I won't have time to do it. (*возможно*) 2. The answer is incorrect. (*должно быть*) 3. These measures will not change anything. (*скорее всего, не изменят*) 4. He is running a temperature. (*возможно*)

5. He didn't reach the shore. (*вероятно, был не в состоянии*) 6. I'll do it today if I have time. (*возможно, сделаю*) 7. She didn't get him on the phone. (*должно быть, не дозвонилась*) 8. No one else knew about the meeting. (*должно быть, не знал*) 9. There isn't any water on the moon. (*должно быть, нет*) 10. It was not necessary for them to hurry. (*должно быть, не было необходимости*) 11. I am leaving in a quarter of an hour. (*обязательно нужно*) 12. I advise you to work harder if you don't want to fail your English exam. (*тебе нужно*) 13. I don't think he should follow your advice. (*с какой стати ему слушаться*). 14. These shoes will be repaired. (*нужно будет*) 15. Shall I read all these instructions? (*обязательно ли мне читать*) 16. They have arranged to be married in June. (*договорились*) 17. You didn't phone me yesterday. (*могли бы*) 18. Why did you ask her about her husband? He died in an accident two weeks ago. (*вам не следовало*) 19. You let her suffer for it. (*вы не должны*) 20. Do it right away. (*почему бы вам не сделать*) 21. We start so early tomorrow. (*обязательно ли нам отправляться*) 22. Put your sweater on if you don't want to catch a cold. (*тебе следует надеть*) 23. Mr. West failed to visit their laboratory last Tuesday. (*должен был навестить*) 24. I don't often work overtime. (*не приходится*) 25. I don't know what he thinks about it. (*откуда мне знать*)

Exercise 12. Use the modal verbs according to the meanings in brackets:

1. Why didn't you take a taxi? (*вам нужно было*) 2. Don't talk about Ron like this. (*не должен*) 3. We'll wait a few days. (*нам придется*) 4. I don't know if Mr. West attended the seminar last Tuesday. (*должен был*) 5. Buy her some flowers. (*тебе следует*) 6. He was so careless. (*и зачем ему нужно было*) 7. They didn't wait for us. (*могли бы*) 8. Schools teach children the difference between right and wrong. (*обязаны*) 9. You didn't warn me they were going to come. (*нужно было*) 10. Don't park your car in front of the entrance. (*нельзя, обязаны не делать*) 11. It was late and we took a taxi. (*пришлось*) 12. You didn't submit your report yesterday. (*должны были*) 13. We'll be late. (*не должны*) 14. You didn't warn me about it earlier. (*нужно было*) 15. I'll attend an important

session tomorrow morning. (*нужно присутствовать*) 16. We don't want to invite the Smiths. They are so boring. (*обязательно ли нужно*) 17. Why do you worry about that? (*не вижу оснований, зачем тебе беспокоиться*) 18. I don't think you are considerate enough to Aunt Jane. (*мог бы быть более внимательным*) 19. You didn't ask other students what your homework was. (*следовало*) 20. You went to bed after midnight. (*не нужно было*) 21. Jane was a good secretary and Mr. Priestley never reminded her what to do. (*не нужно было напоминать*) 22. Don't translate this letter. I understand everything. (*не нужно*) 23. Don't check this instrument. I've already done it. (*не нужно*) 24. It was not necessary for us to take so much luggage. (*напрасно взяли*) 25. The bus was half empty, so it was not necessary for me to stand. (*не нужно было*)

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Я умею играть в волейбол. 2. Ты бы взял что-нибудь почитать в поезде. 3. Можно мне посмотреть этот фотоаппарат? 4. Билл все время кашляет. Ему нужно сходить к врачу. 5. Вы можете брать отпуск в июле, мисс Браун. 6. Ты бы не тратила деньги на ненужные вещи. 7. У Джека очень плохие зубы. Ему нельзя есть так много сахара. 8. Я не умею играть в регби. 9. Я должна поблагодарить его за такой чудесный подарок. 10. Я надеюсь, тебе разрешат взять отпуск на следующей неделе. 11. Тебе не нужно пить так много кофе. 12. Ты умеешь играть на пианино, Джейн? 13. После завтрака мне нужно будет идти за покупками. 14. Ты бы сходил и посмотрел новую выставку. Она очень интересная. 15. Мне обязательно нужно читать всю книгу? 16. Я должна сходить в магазин за сахаром. 17. Сегодня тебе нельзя брать мою машину, Джордж. 18. Я умел хорошо танцевать, когда учился в школе. 19. Вы бы так не шумели, дети. У меня ужасно болит голова. 20. После завтрака мне пришлось идти за покупками. 21. Мне нужно напечатать все эти документы до возвращения Хэнка. 22. Ты напрасно беспокоилась. Он сдержал свое обещание. 23. В этом году мне можно брать отпуск только в августе. 24. Вы умели водить до того, как ваш муж купил машину?

25. Тебе следует быть более внимательным, когда ты сидишь за рулем. 26. Тебе нужно купить новый галстук к этому костюму. 27. Чарльз Смит и один из его коллег должны встретить меня в аэропорту. 28. Тебе не следует забывать старых друзей, Боб. 29. Я не умела печатать, когда мы прибыли в Нью-Йорк. 30. Не нужно звонить ему. Он собирается прийти на семинар после обеда. 31. Мне обязательно нужно принимать это лекарство каждый день? 32. Я не могу найти Дэвида. Где он может быть? — Трудно сказать. Он может быть дома, а может быть, в клубе. 33. Тебе не нужно идти в магазин. У нас достаточно сахара. 34. Я считаю, что он совсем не должен был ничего трогать. 35. Ш-ш-ш! Здесь нельзя так шуметь.

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Ты должен сходить посмотреть этот фильм. Он очень интересный. 2. Я должна кормить собаку два раза в день. 3. Я не могу (не в состоянии) играть в волейбол сегодня. У меня болит правая рука. 4. Ты польешь траву в саду, а я схожу в магазин, а после обеда мы, возможно, пойдем на выставку. 5. Вчера мне пришлось работать сверхурочно. 6. Мы можем обедать в этом ресторане. 7. Тебе бы не следовало так поздно гулять. 8. На улице слишком жарко. Я, пожалуй, останусь дома и посмотрю телевизор. 9. Чем могу быть вам полезен? 10. Сначала вам следовало обо всем договориться. 11. Мы зря брали такси. Поезд опоздал на полчаса. 12. Мы могли бы поехать за город в следующую субботу. 13. Должно быть, вам было трудно собрать все эти данные. 14. Они, вероятно, не успели на поезд. 15. Мне удалось дозвониться до него только в четыре часа дня. 16. Они могут прийти в любое время. 17. Я, возможно, купил бы дом в Бостоне, но я не уверен, что смогу найти там хорошую работу. 18. На этой картине вы видите молодых людей, которые играют в футбол. 19. Нам нужно было (следовало) взять такси. 20. Роджер, возможно, разговаривает со своей подругой. 21. В понедельник мне придется работать сверхурочно. 22. Мы сможем перекусить в кафе. 23. Как часто вам приходится работать сверхурочно? 24. С какой стати я должен

продать машину? Она не очень старая. 25. Завтра я, возможно, схожу в отдел кадров. 26. Я не вижу никаких оснований, почему мы должны беспокоиться об этом. 27. Когда Фрэнк возвратился в Чикаго, ему пришлось искать работу. 28. Зачем ты пошел, один? Ты чуть не заблудился (мог бы заблудиться). 29. Где нам можно его найти? 30. Вы должны сделать это упражнение в письменной форме. 31. Ему сейчас, должно быть, около пятидесяти. 32. Я, возможно, не увижу его сегодня. 33. Мне не часто приходится работать сверхурочно. 34. Мы, должно быть, неправильно рассчитали расстояние. 35. Почему бы нам было и не принять их приглашение? 36. Я не могу сегодня никуда идти. Мне нужно поливать газон. 37. Хэнку не нужно было напоминать секретарше, что делать. 38. В котором часу я должен прийти? 39. Ему, должно быть, не удалось догнать группу. 40. Мы, наверно, возьмем детей с собой.

UNIT 12

SHALL

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Sentence patterns	Ways of rendering in Russian
1. Promise, oath, strong intention (with the 2 nd or 3 rd person with a weak stress).	shall shall not (shan't)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative interrogative	It shall be done as you wish. She shall get her money. I want this prize and I shall get it.	Будет так, как ты захочешь. Да получит она свои деньги.
2. Threat or warning, compulsion or strict order (with the 2 nd or 3 rd person with a weak stress).	shall shall not (shan't)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative interrogative	That day shall come . He shall pay for it, he shall . He shan't prevent us from working at the problem.	Придёт этот день. Он за это заплатит, обязательно заплатит. Он ни за что не помешает нам работать над этой проблемой.
3. Asking for instructions, offer	shall	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative	Shall we go? Shall I bring you a chair?	Нам идти? Принести вам стул?
4. Obligation (formal or archaic style).	shall shall not (shan't)	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative	The Society's nominating committee shall nominate the person for the office of president.	...должны выставить кандидата...

Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the verb **shall**.

1. That's against the law! I shall complain to the council.
2. Well, what shall we do next?
3. Shall I tell you the real reason, sir?
4. Let's go there, shall we?
5. It is a clever piece of work — and useful — as you shall see.
6. "You shall retain your human forms in the Impossible World," said Old Nancy to the spies. "You shall become a hassock. You shall never, never return."
7. — Seek and you shall find. — All right, I shall try.
8. — As a man lives so shall he die. — Yes, as you sow, so shall you reap.
9. Come live with me and you shall know me.
10. Even as the father was so shall the son be.
11. He is your enemy and you shall meet him everywhere.
12. He that has no money, shall need no purse.
13. He that commands well, shall be obeyed well.
14. Fragile articles, money, jewellery, business documents shall not be accepted as checked baggage.
15. Blessed be he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.

Exercise 2. Express **promise** in the following situations.

Model: *I'm dead tired after those exams. (to get a good rest during the holidays) — Keep your chin up. You shall get a good rest during the holidays. I will see to it.*

1. I have to leave for Warsaw for a couple of days, but I think the boss won't let me go. (*to be allowed, to speak to the boss myself*)
2. Oh, what am I to do? The teacher asked me to fetch some books from the library, but it's locked already. (*to be given some books from the English language room, to go there together*)
3. Grammar is my weak point. I can't get the rules straight, much as I try. (*manage it all right, to revise together*)
4. I can't start the engine though I need my car badly right now. (*to start, not to get upset, to know how to do it quickly*)
5. Mom, I like that blouse so much! (*to get it, to be a good girl, on your birthday*)

Exercise 3. Express **threat** or **warning** in the following situations.

M o d e l: — *Jane, you are so light-minded. The exam is only a few days off and you don't seem to do anything. (to fail at the exam)*

1. Bob, you are very absent-minded at times. You don't react to what the boss is saying. *(to be sacked, a lot of people dreaming of the job)*

2. You are a nice guy, but sometimes you're too obstinate. Are you sure your girl will like it? *(to be hard to deal with, to break off)*

3. As for your grammar and speaking it's OK, but your spelling is horrible. *(to make too many mistakes in the dictation)*

4. Sometimes you are rude to your parents and friends. And their patience is not unlimited, I suppose. *(to be sorry for what you do)*

5. Pete, there's nothing to complain of as far as your behavior goes. You never talk back. But you are very obstinate sometimes. *(to be hard to deal with)*

6. Paul, English grammar seems to come easy to you, but word-formation rules just refuse to stick in you head. *(to get a low score at testing)*

Exercise 4. Translate into English using the modal verb **shall**.

1. — Нам остаться дома или же пойти с вами? — Это вам решать. 2. — Мне ответить на телефонный звонок? — Да, пожалуйста. 3. Если не последуете моим приказам, то вы меня еще вспомните. 4. Как посеешь, так и пожнешь. 5. Не волнуйся, дорогая, ты получишь это кольцо. 6. Будь спокоен, ты получишь по заслугам. 7. Они будут следовать за вами повсюду, как тени. 8. Если послушаешь этого дилера, то точно потеряешь все свои деньги. 9. Она боится, что ей придется отвечать за свои грехи. 10. Будь уверен, они обеспечат твою полную безопасность. 11. Если все будет в порядке, я позвоню тебе. 12. Не знаю, куда мы поедem отдыхать следующим летом. 13. Учти, ничто не останется безнаказанным. 14. Уверяю вас, ничего подобного больше не произойдет. 15. Что же мне тебе посоветовать?

UNIT 13

WILL — WOULD

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same	Sentence patterns
1. Volition (willingness, readiness, consent, intention, determination)	I (we) will won't — for the present tense; I (we) would wouldn't — for the past tense	неприменно, обязательно, охотно, хочу (желаю), не желаю	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative	I intend I'm willing I'm determined We want	I `will tell him about your coming. You may come if you `will. I've often spoken at public meetings but this time I won't . I said I would take part in the conference.
2. Persistence or refusal to perform an action	will (won't) — for the present tense; would (wouldn't) — for the past tense.	всё равно (делает), упорно отказывается	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative	He insists on She keeps on She refuses	The teacher scolds her for whispering, but she will whisper . I won't accept

Table continuation

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same	Sentence patterns
						your offer. I asked him to tell me the truth, but he wouldn't .
3. Refusal or persistence to perform an action with lifeless things.	will (won't) — for the present tense; would (wouldn't) — for the past tense.	никак не, продолжает делать	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative	It keeps on It refuses They continue	The door will not open . The orange won't peel . The engine wouldn't start . He tried hard to stop the car but, it would move .
4. Commands (in military context it is a strict command)	will	должны, следует	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative interrogative	order	Officers will report for duty at 08.00. Will you be quiet! — Замолчишь ли ты,

						наконец? Don't be late, will you? — Не опаздывай, понял?
5. Requests (polite re- quests, polite invitations and suggestions)	will would		The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative	Could you give ... May I ask you to give ...	Will you have another cup of tea? Will you pass me the salt, please? Would you, please, pass the salt?
6. Inevitability, characteristic behaviour, quality, or smth naturally expected	will (would)		The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative		What will be will be . — Чему быть, того не миновать. Boys will be boys. — Мальчишки всегда остаются мальчишками.

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same	Sentence patterns
						Truth will be out. — Истины не утаишь. That's exactly like Mary — she would lose the key.
7. Disapproval of smth expected	would (wouldn't)	этого и следовало ожидать, на него похоже, конечно же	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative negative		He refused to interfere. — He would . I don't like it! — No, you wouldn't . You would be late! You would forget!
8. Habitual or recurrent actions	will (the present tense — not common); would (the past	обычно, бывало, имел обыкновение	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative	used to	That romantic girl will sit staring at the night sky.

	tense — literary style)					He would visit his aunt every week last year.
9. Prediction, a certainty about the present or the future (in a similar way as must)	will would	очевидно, конечно, наверное, наверняка	The Indefinite Infinitive The Perfect Infinitive	affirmative negative	must	This will be our train. That would be he! John will have arrived by now. — in this case must is impossible as with a perfect infinitive it has a reference to the past.

- Notes:* 1. Remember the following phrases: 1. **would rather** (лучше), **would sooner** (скорее). *I would rather do it myself. He would sooner die than do it.* 2. *Would you mind my staying there? I wouldn't mind your joining us.* 3. *You would, would you? — Ах, мы так!*
2. We use **used to** + infinitive for things that happened regularly in the past or for things that were true in the past but are not true now. **Used to** + infinitive expresses habits, actions and states in the past. *I used to be very quiet.* We use **would** + infinitive to talk about repeated actions in the past. It is not used with **be** or **have** when they express states in the past. *I would sit in my room for hours.* BUT: *I used to have pink hair.* We use **be (get) used to + ing** form to say that smth is familiar or usual. *I am used to being alone.*

Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form and meaning of the verb **will (would)**.

A.

1. And I want you to help me, sir, if you will. 2. People will gossip, it's in their nature. 3. I will wait for you for a thousand summers till you are back beside me! 4. Now, miss, if you will be so good, listen to me! 5. "I will lead you home if you will trust me," she said. 6. Whatever will be, will be! 7. Keep your mouth shut, will you? 8. — Will you invite them for the weekend? — No, they will be away. 9. I will take no more "I love you" from you. 10. A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will. 11. There's none so blind as those who will not see. 12. Boys will be boys. Sometimes girls will be boys. 13. We'd like her to retire but she won't listen. 14. Emma has a strong character: she will not do what she is told to do. 15. Friends will be friends right to the end.

B.

1. He had a wound that wouldn't heal. 2. Once again, fate would intervene and change Norris's course. 3. Why she has to go I don't know, for she wouldn't say. 4. He would say over and over again that he wouldn't leave his father till he was better. He wouldn't agree to leave him to the care of the nurses. 5. If you would be happy for a week, take a wife; if you would be happy for a month, kill a pig; but if you would be happy all your life, plant a garden. 6. Tired though she was, sleep wouldn't come to her. 7. He knew that one day he would win the world. 8. The monks would rise at four and pray and pray and pray. 9. She would often lie awake for a long time after she had gone to bed, thinking and planning. 10. Sometimes Bessie would come up to my lonely bedroom, bringing a piece of cake, sometimes she would tell me a story, and sometimes she would kiss me goodnight.

Exercise 2. Instead of the words given in brackets use **will/would** to denote a habitual or recurrent action.

1. She (*sometimes*) spends a whole evening listening to music in her room. 2. He (*often*) sits in the garden enjoying the last warm autumn days. 3. They (*occasionally*) leave work together to catch an early train. 4. He (*frequently*) fishes for hours without catching anything. 5. They (*sometimes*) look at each other without saying a word. 6. She (*usually*) listens to him with breathless attention. 7. They (*often*) have dinner in the garden in summer. 8. When they came to London, they (*sometimes*) went somewhere to the West End to feel the atmosphere of the great city.

Exercise 3. Look at the following examples and:

- a) decide which of them express purely the future.
- b) find a way of paraphrasing any examples which don't express futurity, but carry some modal meaning.

1. Will you have another drink? 2. Will you marry me? 3. Do you think the President will win the next election? 4. He will speak with his mouth full. 5. Trespassers will be prosecuted. 6. Opening the door will trigger off the alarm. 7. That will be the postman. 8. Oil will float on water. 9. I shall do it. I will certainly profit by it. 10. Will you shut up! Truth will out all the same! 11. She will always have it her own way. 12. Will I be happy, will I be rich? 13. The bird will always fly away before the cat can jump on it. 14. If you will wait for me, I'll be right back. 15. He will not accept that some of us are born to rule, and others need to be ruled.

Exercise 4. Use **will / won't, would / wouldn't** in the following sentences.

1. She ... speak. She lies on her back quietly. She doesn't move for hours at a time. 2. I ... see her. Nothing ... induce me to see her. 3. I ... go till you listen to me. I ... stay here. Do you understand me? 4. I ... say that we are disillusioned, but I ... say that we are distressed. 5. She ... stand any nonsense. 6. I ... say it again and

again. 7. She ... sit there for hours waiting for the call. 8. No matter what part of the day I went to the store. I ... find him there sitting on the steps. 9. That ... be about five years ago. 10. "You've got a letter from Canada, sir." — "Ah, it ... be from my nephew". 11. Whatever we did she ... even show that she understood what we wanted. 12. You ... go there at once and tell him that you're not interested, got it? 13. I do hate this fuss. I ... stand it. 14. If anything can go wrong, it ... 15. He was a nice boy but he ... talk about himself all the time.

Exercise 5. Use **would** or **will** in appropriate form in the following sentences.

1. Old Lady Bland argued with him, but he ... not listen to reason. 2. Each time we went out together he ... show me something new, something interesting. 3. I ... say it again and again. 4. He had a wound that ... heal. 5. Bring him back, if he ... come. 6. All that I ... tell him was that Uncle Nick was ill. 7. She was the sort of a girl any man might be glad to bring to a dance if she ... come. 8. I know there is a theory that a book, if it is any good, ... always find a publisher. 9. ... you come round tomorrow? 10. The toilet in this room ... stop running. 11. When he returned I repeated my offer of food, but he ... take nothing. 12. "What time is it?" — "Half past twelve." — "Well, the last bus ... " (*to leave*). 13. Often, after dinner, he ... settle down in an armchair to read the paper. 14. He ... smoke a pipe before going to bed. 15. "He talked of his new car the whole evening". — "He ...". 16. Then a strange uneasiness ... seize the Captain, he ... look at his watch and sigh. 17. You can let Mr. Gibson know that I ... see him in the morning. 18. People tried to be kind to her and asked her to stay with them, but she ... 19. I gave him books to read, but after a page or two he ... put the book down and stare miserably into space. 20. I ... (*not*) be made a slave to that child!

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with **would** or **used to**. Where either form is possible, use them both.

1. I ... have lots of free time before I started working here. 2. In the long summer holidays, we ... go out somewhere with a picnic

every day. 3. When I was a newly-trained teacher, I ... work till late every night preparing lessons. 4. They ... be happy together but they are not now. 5. When they came to London, they ... (never) travel anywhere on the tube. 6. When I had a car, I ... drive everywhere, but now I'm much fitter because I always walk or cycle. 7. During my last year at university, I ... go to the library to start work at nine o'clock every morning. 8. When we shared a flat together, we ... (often) stay up talking late into the night. 9. When I was at school, I ... never do my weekend homework until Sunday evening. 10. She ... have a lot of boyfriends when she was younger.

Exercise 7. Choose the best variant.

1. It's a pity you haven't got a camera. Perhaps Josie **would lend/lends** you hers. 2. Why **does/would** ice float on the surface of water? 3. Diane was annoyed because her parents **wouldn't refuse/refused** to let her go to the club. 4. Don't worry about me. I'm sure **I'll/I'd** be all right. 5. Martin **used to work/would work** as a waiter when he was student. 6. "Why don't we ask Gerry to play?" — No, that **would prefer/wouldn't be** a good idea". 7. Tony isn't really sure what **would/will** happen next. 8. You're a good friend. What **do I do/would I do** without you? 9. I'm not very keen on fantasy novels. I **would prefer/prefer** more serious ones. 10. **Do you help/Would you help** me carry this case? It's rather heavy.

Exercise 8. Complete the text using **would** or **wouldn't**, or leave the gap blank.

I'm one of those people who ... like to see changes made to current types of punishment in the criminal justice system. It ... surely be better to sentence minor offenders to community service of some kind, ... rather than giving them fines or prison sentences. That way they ... at least do something useful, and the justice system ... also save money. I ... also imagine that this ... work better for young offenders, as they ... feel "cool" or fashionably "bad" while they ... helped an old person or cleaned the streets. Of course,

a system of this kind ... work effectively without some thought being given to the tasks which offenders were asked to perform. There ... obviously be more benefit to be gained from work which ... involved responsibility, and where offenders had to mix with others and ... communicate with them. Some people also ... think that offenders should meet and talk to their victims, and be more involved with compensating and even helping them. This ... certainly help to make offenders ... realize the consequence of their actions, and that might well stop them offending again. Whether it ... work for all offenders, and for all offences is another matter, but again I ... believe that this ... stop young offenders from becoming career criminals. And that ... be an important change for the better.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Что бы ни случилось, я всегда буду с тобой. 2. — А не потанцуешь ли ты со мной? — Потанцую. 3. Он не уверен, что справится с заданием. 4. Пойди погуляй с собакой, хорошо? 5. Преступления не скроешь. Правда выйдет наружу. 6. Голос крови обязательно скажется. 7. Студенты есть студенты. Они все равно будут пропускать лекции. 8. Мы уговариваем ее купить вечернее платье, но она и слушать не хочет. 9. Справедливость все равно восторжествует. 10. Она всегда настоит на своем и ни за что не уступит. 11. Я поговорю с тобой, если ты согласишься подождать меня. 12. А сейчас, если вы извините меня, мне и в самом деле пора уходить домой. 13. Я пытаюсь открыть баночку горчицы, но крышка никак не открывается. 14. Дворники в машине никак не работают. 15. Ему следует заняться своим здоровьем, но он и слышать об этом не хочет. 16. Он ни за что не хотел принимать нашу помощь. 17. С ней бесполезно было разговаривать на эту тему, она упорно молчала. 18. Эта марка никак не приклеивается. Дай мне другую. 19. Я ни за что не заговорю с ней первой. 20. Его явно что-то беспокоило, но он никак не хотел говорить, в чём дело.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Я хочу вернуться к своим друзьям. 2. Ключ повертывался, но дверь не открывалась. 3. Будьте добры, скажите, который час. 4. Будьте добры, передайте мне газету. 5. Я скорее поеду поездом, чем полечу самолетом. 6. Я лучше оставлю багаж в камере хранения, а не возьму его с собой. 7. Мы не можем мириться с тем, что он отстает от группы. Мы поможем ему. 8. Не хотите ли вы поправить его? 9. Принесите, пожалуйста, книгу. 10. Передайте мне, пожалуйста, сахар. 11. Я сказал, что, так или иначе, я помогу ему. 12. Мы сказали, что приедем повидать его. Мы знали, что он в затруднительном положении. 13. Он старался убедить меня, но я не хотел его слушать. 14. По вечерам она, бывало, гуляла часами. 15. Я, бывало, поздно ложился и поздно вставал. 16. Они, бывало, ходили на станцию пешком, когда погода была хорошая. 17. По воскресеньям она обычно садилась за пианино и пела нам.

UNIT 14

SHALL, SHOULD, WILL (WOULD)

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the verbs **will, shall, would, should** in positive or negative form.

1. You ... have the book next week. 2. I ... listen to such foolish talk. 3. Mary, ... you marry me? — Yes, I 4. ... I tell our friends about our engagement? 5. I'm feeling cold, ... you close the window, David? 6. ... you have this cake, Mary? 7. ... you go to the cinema with me tomorrow afternoon, Mary? 8. Are you going to the theatre this week, David? — Yes, I am. ... you come with me? 9. You've got a bad cough, David.— Yes, I often get coughs in the spring. — What can you expect? You ... go out without an overcoat, however cold the weather is. 10. Oh, David, make your dog stop barking, please. — Quiet, Trixie! Be quiet! She ... obey me. — Then take her out, please. 11. Can you lend me ten shillings? — Yes, David. Here you are. — Thank you, Mary. You ... have it back tomorrow. — I ... remind you about it, if you forget. 12. What are you doing on Sunday after breakfast? — Oh, I ... be taking the dog for a walk. — ... you take me with you, too? 13. I ... know tomorrow. It ... be in the papers. 14. Let's go shopping. The shops ... be crowded. Monday morning's usually quiet. 15. ... I call for you? — No, I ... get a taxi and meet you at the station. 16. Why ... everyone be promoted except me, it's not fair. 17. Hold the door open for me, ... you? 18. He used to have a day-off once a week, and on that day he ... get up later than usual. 19. You ... go till you have given me an explanation! 20. He ... be at the cafe. He is usually there between 5 and 6 p.m.

Exercise 2. Complete the following with the verbs **shall (not)** or **will (not)**.

1. A: Dad, ... we use cars twenty years from now?
B: I think we ... , but they ... use petrol. They ... be electric.
A: ... we still have pollution?
B: I hope we ... , but I'm afraid we
A: And what ... I be like?

B: You ... be older.

A: But ... I be different?

B: You ... be taller.

A: But ... I turn green and drive a spaceship?

B: Don't worry, Jenny. You ... look like a Martian.

2. — ... it rain tomorrow? — If it does, I ... take an umbrella.

3. — How old ... you be next birthday? — I ... be thirteen. 4. — ... I do the shopping today, Mum? — Dad ... do it. 5. There ... be many interesting people in your life. 6. I have eaten three pizzas. I hope I ... be ill. 7. You ... be a lucky man one day.

Exercise 3. Fill in the spaces with **should (have)**, **would (have)** in either positive or negative form.

1. There ... (*to be*) a switch somewhere. Ah, yes, here it is. 2. You ... (*to leave*) him alone, it was the first time he had been to that place. 3. They ... (*to allow*) parking in this street. It's too narrow. 4. Every time he went to his native village he ... (*to sit*) in the pub with his glass of beer looking at people's faces and smiling to himself. 5. What for ... I (*to spend*) so much money, I don't like this car at all! 6. The car ... (*to start*) so we had to call for a taxi. 7. She asked what she ... (*to do*) if any letters came for me while I was away. 8. He ... (*to use*) the electric blanket. He says it's too faulty. 9. You ... (*to do*) it much before you understood you were in a trap. 10. You ... (*to love*) music if you're going to deal with it. — Why... I? 11. Take the buns out of the oven, they ... (*to be*) quite to your taste by this time. 12. Have you got a screwdriver? — Yes, there ... (*to be*) one in the drawer. 13. You ... (*to turn*) to the right. That ... (*to be*) the right way. Didn't I tell you? 14. The task ... (*to be*) very difficult for you if understand clearly what you are to do. 15. You ... (*to pass*) your test. You have worked hard.

Exercise 132. Fill in the blanks with **shall** or **will**.

1. Can you walk as far as the car or ... I bring it round? 2. I ... not come down with you. I ... go home. 3. If I've got him they can't

take him. He ... not go. I ... not let him. 4. You've asked for my opinion and by God you ... have it. 5. Come down and stop frightening us or, by heaven, you ... have no tea. 6. I've never had a ring. There, it ... go over my knuckle. 7. I am going to marry him — of course, if you ... let me. 8. Then you ... send the servants to bed and xook supper for the gentlemen and myself. 9. It's my fault, I ought to have stopped it all. But you ... have your revenge. 10. Let me come in. I ... not say anything, I just want to listen. 11. Then you ... find him for me!. 12. "By God, she ... have the part," she said out loud. 13. ... you tell me what belongs to me and what doesn't?

Exercise 133. Paraphrase the sentences using **shall** or **will**.

1. Do you want me to explain the situation in plain English? 2. You are sure to understand the rule if you read it once again. 3. I am not willing to waste so much time on this film. I'd better read a book. 4. May I ask you to give me a glass of water? 5. I asked Tom to prompt me at the exam, but he didn't even look at me when I was answering. 6. I've tried to open the door several times but in vain. 7. I am not going to help you and I will get you to give up that idea. You'll only spoil the thing. 8. We'd better ask Nick, you are sure to get his help. 9. He used to visit the place every week. 10. You are sure to get your money back!

Exercise 134. Fill in the blanks with **should** or **would**.

1. Was it possible that Dick ... turn his thoughts from his work? 2. I ... not have spoken of it, only you seemed so keen about it. 3. I swore that I forgave her everything, but she ... not listen! 4. If you ... not mind I ... like to come. 5. When he grew blind he ... sit hour after hour in those two rooms that he had painted, looking at his works with sightless eyes. 6. She clenched her teeth so that she ... not cry. 7. He eager wish was that he ... love her. 8. It was natural that I ... take chances. 9. For a long time sleep ... not come. 10. Sometimes we ... simply drink tea and talk like friends. 11. You ... never

neglect a chance, however small it may seem. 12. I ... like you to call me Eliza now, if you 13. I asked him one or two questions but he ... not answer. 14. ... we talk Italian? ... you mind very much? 15. You are talking like a failure. If you ... only make up your mind to try instead of being so damn proud and remote!

Exercise 135. Translate into English using **shall** or **will**.

1. Она ужасно наскучила мне рассказами о своих похождениях. Больше она не найдёт во мне такого терпеливого слушателя, и я никогда первая не заговорю с ней об этом. 2. Куда же мне теперь идти? Все магазины уже закрыты, а я так голоден. 3. Вы не возражаете, если я возьму ваш словарь? 4. Его всё время ругают за пропуски занятий, а он всё равно пропускает их. 5. Она повторяла диалог много раз, а он никак не запоминался. 6. Не беспокойтесь, всё будет хорошо. Я позабочусь об этом. 7. Он непременно выполнит эту работу, хочет ли он этого или нет. 8. Ты порвал мой словарь. Больше ты его никогда не получишь. 9. Не волнуйся. Получишь ты свою тетрадь к пятнице. 10. Ты непременно пойдешь туда сейчас же. Я настаиваю. 11. Не беспокойся. Тебе обязательно помогут. 12. Мне начинать речь или подождать, пока все соберутся? 13. Я ни за что не буду учить это стихотворение. Оно мне не нравится. 14. Как мы не старались уговорить его принять участие в нашей конференции, он не соглашался.

Exercise 136. Translate the sentences using modal verbs **should** or **would**.

1. Вам следовало бы принять во внимание все подробности, когда вы обсуждали этот вопрос. 2. Если бы мы не вмешались, они бы поссорились. 3. С какой стати я буду первая ему звонить! 4. Дети пытались открыть дверь, но она никак не открывалась. 5. Лжецу следовало бы иметь хорошую память. 6. Вы не захотели последовать моему совету — теперь пеняйте на себя. 7. Доктор велел ей лежать в постели, но она и слышать об этом не хотела. 8. Если вы интересуетесь картинами, вам следует сходить

в Британский Музей. 9. Как бы мы не старались, программа никак не начинала работать. 10. Ты бы не хотел пойти со мной на выставку завтра? 11. Когда мы ездили в деревню летом, отец обычно уходил на речку рано утром и сидел там с удочкой, пока кто-нибудь не звал его на обед. 12. Тебе давно уже следовало бы начать тренироваться, тогда сейчас ты играл бы гораздо лучше. 13. Наши гости должны бы уже приехать, если всё идёт как надо. 14. Я бы вам посоветовал почаще быть на свежем воздухе, и вы забудете о своих проблемах со здоровьем. 15. Скорее всего, это то место, о котором она говорила.

Репозиторий Барнаульских государственных университетов

UNIT 15

DARE

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
As a modal verb:						
1. To have the courage or independence to do smth, to venture	dare (daren't) — for the present tense; dared (dared not) — for the past tense.	сметь, осмелиться, слабо	The Indefinite Infinitive	interrogative, negative, (affirmative)	He has got the courage ... Are you brave enough ... to be afraid to ...	How dare he speak to you like that? He daren't write anything in case it isn't so. Dare you ask him? I hardly dared tell him what had happened.
As a full transitive verb:						
1. To have the courage, impudence or independence to do smth, to venture	don't (doesn't) dare + Infinitive didn't dare + Infinitive	сметь, иметь храбрость, осмелиться, иметь наглость	The Indefinite Infinitive	negative interrogative	He didn't have the courage ...	He didn't dare to stop me. She doesn't dare to answer . Don't you dare to touch me?

The table termination

Meaning	Forms of the modal verb	Ways of rendering in Russian	Forms of the Infinitive	Kinds of sentences	Ways of expressing the same meaning	Sentence patterns
2. To challenge, to defy	dare to — the present tense; dared to — the past tense.	Бросать вызов, спровоцировать	The Indefinite Infinitive	affirmative	I challenge you to do smth	I dare him to do this. I dare you to say this straight to her face.

Note: Remember the following combinations with the modal verb **dare**: **I dare say (daresay)** — I suppose, no doubt. (Осмелюсь предположить, пожалуй, полагаю). *I dare say you are right.* — *Очень возможно (пожалуй), что вы правы.* *I dare say he will come later.* — *Полагаю (осмелюсь предположить), он придёт поздно.*

Exercise 1. Read, translate and comment on the use of the verb **dare (to)**.

1. Molly dare not think about that. 2. Neither of them dared to speak of what he might do when he came. 3. "They dare not touch it either, even if they do know where it is," replied Old Nancy. 4. How do you dare deceive me? You are fired! 5. I daresay, young man, it's time you settled down. 6. Still, I daresay we could 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. Sergey dared not disobey the teacher. 10. How did you dare play truant? 11. He longed to know more about her, yet he did not dare ask her anything. 12. He felt he dare not reply. 13. Her face bore an expression of such hatred that no one dared come near to speak to her. 14. I dare say you're a little tired after your walk, dear. 15. He dared not look into her face. 16. I did not dare to ask him to call off his trip. 17. She was aware that they were too intent upon their business to think that anyone was watching them, but she dared not move. 18. Who dares to jump over the stream? 19. She didn't dare to leave the house in case he telephoned. 20. I dare say that was the most delicious dinner I've ever had.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences.

1. I dare not speak at the meeting, because ... 2. He doesn't dare to swim across the river, because ... 3. I dare not go to school today after ... 4. I don't dare to ring her up because ... 5. I don't dare to wake him up now as ... 6. How dare you neglect your duties, you ...

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb **dare**.

1. You are impudent enough to speak with your mother so rudely. 2. I challenge you to tell him the truth. 3. I haven't the courage to reproach her for it. 4. I am not brave enough to speak to her about her daughter, she might get very angry. 5. How can you be so impudent as to sneak into his house in his absence? 6. How can you venture to refuse to take part in our work?

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Как ты смеешь разговаривать с взрослыми таким тоном?
2. У меня не хватает смелости поговорить с ней об этом.
3. И у тебя хватает наглости жаловаться на его отношение к тебе? На его месте я бы разговаривал с тобой построже. Я думаю, он слишком мягок в обращении с тобою.
4. Как ты смеешь вмешиваться не в свое дело? Они старше тебя и сами разбираются во всем.
5. У нее не хватает смелости прийти к вам и рассказать обо всем. Но я уверена, что она ни в чем не виновата.

Репозиторий БарГУ

OVERALL REVISION

Exercise 1. Comment on the uses of the modal verbs. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. "If you are in trouble," I said, "you must send for me."
2. "You must listen to me, Jim Wilson," she said with almost an accent of command. 3. Davit's expression showed disappointment, relief, a little anger. "You ought to have arranged an appointment," he said irritably. 4. What can have happened to change him so much? 5. "She smashed his kite. He says he'll never forgive her for that till his dying day." "He must be crazy." 6. Perhaps for the first time in his life Freddy would not listen to his father. 7. Someone's got to do it sometime and it might as well be you. 8. Madam, may I speak to you a moment? 9. He could not have left her at such a moment — he couldn't! 10. He had to go — he was obliged to go, to see about the land over there! 11. Remember, it's some of the money I ought to have had. You are to use it to make your way. 12. 'What's happened to the dog?' I said. 'It isn't here. His master may have taken it with him.' 13. "It's early yet. We might walk part of the way," he suggested. 14. Cars must not be parked in front of the entrance. 15. I'm quite well and I will not go abroad. Why will you bother me so about my health? 16. Need you be so inflexible, Blanche? 17. Look up, Tom, look up. Boys as they go to boarding schools should hold their heads up. 18. You can get a taxi just at the end of the street. You won't have to walk more than a few yards. 19. No, we are not going to fight at all if you'll only let me talk. 20. I think I ought to stand the tickets; he's always hard up, you know. 21. I've got to run now because I have a date. 22. One mustn't shirk one's responsibilities. Not even the painful ones. 23. "Boys of your age ought to be in bed by eight," she said. 'No wonder you're tired in the morning.' 24. 'Shall I serve?' said Doris. 25. He's obstinate, and when he's once made up his mind nothing can move him. 26. 'I must do my best for her,' thought Julian, 'he left her to me in his will. But what is the best?' 27. "What can I do for you?" he said in cordial tones. 28. The rules said you must lie

quietly at rest in your bed as a help to getting well. 29. The arrangement was that you were to give your views and I was to say what I thought of them. 30. He needn't have bought such a large house. His wife would have been quite happy in a cottage.

Exercise 2. Comment on the uses of the modal verbs. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Why should we put an end to all that's sweet and lovely? What must come will come. 2. It is but right they should do their share. 3. Awfully sorry, Mother, I've got to go out to dinner now. 4. You should have left me alone. It's all I'm fit for. 5. You might have asked me if I had an objection. 6. We may have to take steps. 7. "Oh," cried Fleur. "You can't have done it!" 8. It might have been worse. 9. I must talk to you, Percy. You may as well have a drink while you listen. 10. This was a scene — it could be nothing else and he must face it. 11. He took a position from which he could see what was going around. 12. "The old actor was drunk," thought he. 'Still there may be truth in what he said.' 13. I hear somebody's steps on the stairs. She must be coming! 14. You shall not search my rooms. 15. I will make your excuses to Margaret. 16. Need it be finished by Saturday? 17. Judging from the books and papers on his writing-table he must have been working for several hours. 18. Surely Holly might have told him all this before. 19. They may not have come back yet. Let's ring them up and find out. 20. I wonder what that could have meant. 21. If you will keep your watch half an hour slow it is hardly surprising that you are late for your appointments. 22. Do you think you could complete it by the evening? 23. I think we might be great friends. 24. Surely you can't have eaten all of it. 25. You could easily have been killed. 26. By the end of the evening I almost felt that I ought to call him "Uncle Jack". 27. Felix said hastily, "Forgive me. I shouldn't have troubled you." 28. You can be really annoying, you know! 29. You might have drowned! 30. Jack would get lost, wouldn't he? It's typical!

Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If she had any sense of humour, it must (*to amuse*) her that he should place her on a pedestal and worship her with such an honest idolatry, but even while she laughed she must (*to touch*). 2. "I thought I was (*to give*) some fish for supper, Nora?" — "Harry, I meant to get you some but I was prevented from going out. You see, Tom Wood next door was taken ill last night, and this morning he had (*to take*) to hospital." 3. Her regret was disapproved of. She ought (*to know*) her own mind; no dependable woman made these mistakes. 4. It was a tall, shabby building, that can not (*to paint*) for years, and it had so bedraggled an air that the houses on each side of it looked neat and clean. 5. Some day I will (*to show*) the world what it is; and for that reason the world shall never (*to see*) my portrait of Dorian Grey. 6. They live as we all should (*to live*), undisturbed, indifferent, and without disquiet. 7. But it happened many years ago. It is best forgotten. Mrs. Cheverly may (*to change*) since then. 8. One's past is what one is. It is the only way by which people should (*to judge*).

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences using modal verbs.

1. He spoke perhaps tactlessly. 2. Probably he was very busy that day. 3. It is impossible he should have come so late. 4. It was necessary for her to send for a doctor, as the child had a high temperature. 5. Let's have dinner at the restaurant. 6. I am sure that they will go to the South in summer. 7. I am sure that he has been to Kiev before. 8. We shall perhaps go to the cinema tonight. 9. The weather will perhaps be fine tomorrow.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with modal verbs.

* * *

B: Well, Doctor, how is he?

D: I don't think it's anything serious, but he ... stay at home for a few days.

B: Oh, dear. ... he stay in bed?

D: No, he But he ... keep quiet.

B: That's difficult, he's such a lively child. Does he ... to stay indoors?

D: Yes, he certainly He ... get cold on any account.

B: Paul will be pleased that he doesn't ... to go to school, but I ... say I am!

D: You ... worry. I'm sure it won't be for long.

* * *

H E N R Y: I don't know what mother will say.

R O S E: ... we tell her?

H E N R Y: Of course, we

R O S E: We don't ... to tell her everything though.

H E N R Y: Thank goodness for that!

R O S E: But she ... to know most of it.

H E N R Y: Well, you ... say anything tonight. She'll take it better in the morning.

R O S E: No, we ... tell her tonight. It'll be in all the newspapers tomorrow.

H E N R Y: You ... worry about that. She never reads them.

R O S E: No, but other people do. We ... leave her to find out from somebody else.

H E N R Y: Oh, dear! Do we ... to tell her about the policeman?

R O S E: I think we'd better. He ... come here asking for us.

H E N R Y: Well, you ... to tell.

R O S E: I daren't. I'm going straight to bed.

* * *

A. ... he report the accident?

B. Of course he's got to.

A. Well, does he ... to report it straightaway?

* * *

A. ... we discuss the problem?

B. I'm afraid we ... to.

A. Well, do we need to discuss it straightaway?

Exercise 6. Use the appropriate Infinitive forms.

1. “Look here, Rose, you are an awfully nice girl. I’m sure you must (*to understand*) what I’m feeling like. Can’t you (*to help*) me in any way?” I can (*to imagine*) at this point that Lawrence must (*to look*) extremely appealing. Rose softened. “Oh, sir, I’m sure — if any of us could (*to help*) in any way.” 2. Mrs. Frost gave evidence that she had heard no voice in the study and had imagined that the room was empty, but her husband might (*to sit*) at the writing table, in which case she would not have seen him. She knew of no enemy who might (*to have*) a grudge against him. 3. “My nephew,” she explained, “is coming down today. I have (*to see*) to everything myself. You cannot (*to trust*) a maid to air a bed properly, and we must (*to have*) a meat meal tonight. Gentlemen require such a lot of meal. Do they not? And drink. There should (*to be*) some drink in the house.” — “If I can (*to do*) anything ...” I began. “Would you (*to like*) to bring him to dinner at my house?” I asked. 4. I needn’t (*to tell*) her, need I? I told her because I wanted to have something worth telling her. 5. “He planned her death carefully. She was (*to let*) him know if she were leaving Wood Leigh Common — he instructed her to meet him at the Inn where you and Mrs. Oliver lunched. She was (*to find*) Sir Ring...” — “Mad,” said Joliffe Butler. “He must (*to be*) mad.”

Exercise 7. Discuss the difference, if any, in the following groups of sentences.

1. a. May I use your phone?
b. Could I use your phone?
c. Can I use your phone?
2. a. You should take an English course,
b. You ought to take an English course.
c. You’re supposed to take an English course.
d. You must take an English course.
3. a. You should see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
b. You had better see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
c. You’ll have to see a doctor about that cut on your arm.

4. a. You must not use that door.
b. You don't have to use that door.
5. a. I will be at your house by six o'clock.
b. I should be at your house by six o'clock.
6. — There is a knock at the door. Who do you suppose it is?
a. It might be Sally.
b. It may be Sally.
c. It could be Sally.
d. It must be Sally.
7. — There's a knock at the door. I think it's Mike.
a. It may not be Mike.
b. It couldn't be Mike,
c. It can't be Mike.
8. Where's Jack?
a. He might have gone home.
b. He must have gone home.
c. He had to go home.
9. a. Each student should have a health certificate.
b. Each student is to have a health certificate.
c. Each student must have a health certificate.
10. a. If you're having a problem, you could talk to Mrs. Anderson.
b. If you're having a problem, you should talk to Mrs. Anderson.
11. a. I've got to go.
b. I have to go.
c. I should go.
d. I'm supposed to go.
e. I'd better go.
f. I'd prefer to go.
12. — I needed some help.
a. You should have asked Tom.
b. You could have asked Tom.
13. a. When I was living at home, I would go to the beach every weekend with my friends.
b. When I was living at home, I used to go to the beach every weekend with my friends.

Exercise 8. Choose the sentence closest in meaning to the given one.

1. It's possible that we'll know the answers tomorrow.
 - a) We may know all the answers tomorrow.
 - b) We should know all the answers tomorrow.
2. I don't think you should ring him now. It's rather late.
 - a) You might not ring him now. It's rather late.
 - b) You'd better not ring him now. It's rather late.
3. You needn't come if you don't want to.
 - a) You won't come if you don't want to.
 - b) You don't have to come if you don't want to.
4. I think it's wrong for you to work so hard.
 - a) You don't have to work so hard.
 - b) You shouldn't work so hard.
5. Perhaps these are the keys.
 - a) These might be the keys.
 - b) These must be the keys.
6. I know. Why don't we go out to eat instead?
 - a) I know. We must go out to eat instead.
 - b) I know. We could go out to eat instead.
7. It would be quite wrong for us to lock the cat in the house for a week.
 - a) We'd better not lock the cat in the house for a week.
 - b) We can't lock the cat in the house for a week.
8. It's possible that the decision will be announced next week.
 - a) The decision might be announced next week.
 - b) The decision will be announced next week.

Exercise 9. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. There's someone at the door. It can *be/must* be the postman.
2. Don't worry, you don't have *to/mustn't* pay now.
3. I think you had *better/would* better take a pullover with you.
4. Jones could *be/must* be president if Smith has to resign.
5. Sorry, I can't stay any longer. I have to *go/might* go.
6. It was 5 o'clock an hour ago. Your watch can't *be/mustn't* be right.
7. It's a school rule, all the pupils are to *wear/must* wear a uniform.
8. I suppose that our team must

win/should win, but I'm not sure. 9. Let's tell Diana. She could *not/might* not know. 10. In my opinion, the government might *do/should* do something about this. 11. I don't think you *could/should* tell anyone yet. 12. That *mustn't/can't* be the hotel Jane told us about. 13. There are times when the traffic here *can/could* be really heavy. 14. We are enjoying our holiday, though the weather *could/must* be better. 15. You *couldn't/shouldn't* really be sitting here. 16. You *could/may* be older than me, but that doesn't mean you're cleverer. 17. No member of the association *must/shall* remove official documents from these premises without written permission.

Exercise 10. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

Model 1: *I think you should give up smoking immediately.*

had

*I think you **had better** give up smoking immediately.*

1. I expect we will get there by 5.00, if there isn't too much traffic.

should

We ... 5.00, if there isn't too much traffic.

2. Is it necessary for me to bring my passport?

have

Do ... to bring my passport?

3. I am sure that the cat is in the house somewhere.

be

The cat ... in the house somewhere.

4. An aerial is not required with this radio.

have

You don't ... an aerial with this radio.

5. It is very inconvenient if you can't drive.

to

It's very inconvenient if ... drive.

6. I am sure that John is not the thief.

be

John ... the thief.

7. All students should report to the main hall at 9.00.

are

All students ... to the main hall at 9.00.

8. I thought that you would know better!

ought

You ... better!

Exercise 11. Choose the most suitable word or phrase.

1. We can't be lost. It isn't allowed/I don't believe it. 2. Late-comers are to report to the main office. It's a good idea/It's the rule. 3. You don't have to stay unless it's necessary/if you don't want to. 4. Astronauts must feel afraid sometimes. They are supposed to/It's only natural. 5. You can't come in here. It isn't allowed/I don't believe it. 6. All motorcyclists have to wear crash helmets. It's a good idea/ It's the rule. 7. I ought not to tell Jack. It's not a good idea./It's the rule. 8. We should be there soon. I expect so/It's certain. 9. You'd better leave now. That's my advice/That's an order!

Exercise 12. Complete each sentence so that it contains **might**, **might not**, **must**, **mustn't**, **can** or **can't**. More than one answer may be possible.

1. Don't stand up in the boat! You ... fall in the river! 2. She says she's stuck in the traffic and she ... be late. 3. You really ... start spending more time on your work. 4. Tell Peter he ... stay the night here if he wants to. 5. That's a really stupid idea! You ... be serious, surely! 6. You ... realize it, but this is very important to me. 7. Don't be silly. You ... expect me to believe you! 8. We're not sure but we ... go to Prague for Christmas this year. 9. Me learn to fly! You ... be joking! 10. Bill cooked the lunch, so you ... expect anything special!

Exercise 13. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains **can**, **could**, **must**, **have to** or **should** (including negative forms).

1. I'm sure that Helen feels really lonely. 2. You're not allowed to park here. 3. It would be a good idea if Harry took a holiday.

4. I'm sure that Brenda isn't over thirty. 5. Do I need a different driving licence for a motorbike? 6. What would you advise me to do? 7. Mary knows how to stand on her head. 8. You needn't come with me if you don't want to. 9. It's possible for anyone to break into this house! 10. The dentist will see you soon. I don't think he'll be long. 11. I'm sure it isn't the way to the forest. 12. This beast is possibly dangerous. 13. I expect this street will be deserted. 14. He is sometimes really boring! 15. How about playing tennis instead?

Exercise 14. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. It's odd that you ... know Wendy too! 2. You ... better not take any more medicine now. 3. All students ... report to the registrar's office on arrival. 4. How about going to the lake? We ... take a cold lunch with us. 5. I'm not sure about my application. ... I send two copies or three? 6. ... that really be Paula's husband? He looks so young. 7. This ... be the place I suppose, but it doesn't look like it. 8. Both the clocks say 4.30, so that ... be the time. 9. What about this meat? ... I roast it or stew it? 10. Harry studies a lot. He ... know the answers. 11. Oh well, things ... much worse I suppose. 12. It's no use waiting here. We ... well start walking. 13. Jack refuses. He says it's wrong and he ... do it. 14. Cairo ... be quite cold in winter. 15. Rule 6. No member ... enter the bar area wearing sports kit. 16. Quite honestly, you might as ... not bother.

Exercise 15. Choose the most suitable response.

1. A: What did I do wrong?

B: 1) You shouldn't have connected these two wires.

2) You didn't have to connect these two wires.

2. A: Why is the dog barking?

B: 1) It should have heard something.

2) It must have heard something.

3. A: Why are you home so early?
B: 1) I needn't have worked this afternoon.
2) I didn't have to work this afternoon.
4. A: Why did you worry about me? I didn't take any risks.
B: 1) You must have been injured.
2) You could have been injured.
5. A: You forgot my birthday again!
B: 1) Sorry, I should have looked in my diary.
2) Sorry, I had to look in my diary.
6. A: We had a terrible crossing on the boat in a storm.
B: 1) That didn't have to be very pleasant!
2) That can't have been very pleasant!
7. A: Where were you yesterday? You didn't turn up!
B: 1) I had to go to London.
2) I must have gone to London.
8. A: What do you think about the election?
B: 1) The Freedom Party had to win.
2) The Freedom Party should have won.
9. A: There's a lot of food left over from the party, isn't there?
B: 1) Yes, you couldn't have made so many sandwiches.
2) Yes, you needn't have made so many sandwiches.
10. A: What do you think has happened to Tony?
B: 1) I don't know, he should have got lost.
2) I don't know, he might have got lost.

Exercise 16. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

M o d e l: *It wasn't necessary for me to go out after all.*
have
I needn't have gone out after all.

1. There was a plan for Jack to become manager, but he left.

was

Jack ... manager, but he left.

2. It was a mistake for you to buy that car.

bought

You ... that car.

3. I don't think Sally enjoyed her holiday.

have

Sally ... enjoyed her holiday.

4. It's possible that Bill saw me.

may

Bill ... me.

5. I'm sure that Karen was a beautiful baby.

been

Karen ... a beautiful baby.

6. Perhaps Alan didn't mean what he said.

meant

Alan ... what he said.

7. It's possible that I left my wallet at home.

could

I ... my wallet at home.

8. I think you were wrong to sell your bike.

shouldn't You ... your bike.

9. You must be thirsty, so can I offer you some tea?

like

You must be thirsty, so ...some tea?

10. If I were you, I wouldn't buy a dog.

should

I don't think you ... a dog.

11. I'm sure that Jack hasn't left home yet.

have

Jack ... home yet.

12. I suppose that this is Trafalgar Square.

be

This ... Trafalgar Square.

13. Perhaps Jean's plane was delayed.

been

Jean's plane ... delayed.

14. It was unnecessary for you to come early today.

have

You ... come early today.

15. Tony is supposed to be here by now.

been

Tony ... here by now.

16. Perhaps this is the answer.

be

This ... the answer.

Exercise 17. Choose the most suitable phrase.

1. We should have turned left. We've missed the turning/We followed the instructions. 2. We didn't have to wear uniform at school. But I never did/That's why I liked it. 3. The butler must have stolen the jewels. He was ordered to/There is no other explanation. 4. You could have phoned from the station. I'm sure you did/Why didn't you? 5. You needn't have bought any dog food. There isn't any/There is plenty. 6. Ann might not have understood the message. I suppose it's possible/She wasn't supposed to. 7. You can't have spent all the money already! You weren't able to/I'm sure you haven't. 8. I shouldn't have used this kind of paint. It's the right kind/It's the wrong kind.

Exercise 18. Choose the most suitable words.

1. That can't have been/shouldn't have been Nick that you saw. 2. You had had to give/might have given me a hand! 3. I caught a later train because I had to see/must have seen a client. 4. I suppose Bill should have lost/might have lost his way. 5. I didn't refuse the cake, as it must have been/would have been rude. 6. I don't know who rang, but it could have been/must have been Jim. 7. It was odd that you should have bought/would have bought the same car. 8. I asked

them to leave but they couldn't/wouldn't go. 9. It's a pity you didn't ask because I could help/could have helped you. 10. It's your own fault, you can have/shouldn't have gone to bed so late.

Exercise 19. Insert the verbs **can, could, may, might, should, would**.

1. ... you be prosperous and happy! 2. I trust that your fears ... not be realized. 3. In my perplexity I appealed to my guide to know what I ... do. 4. A good general makes every preparation against defeat, ... such a contingency arise. 5. It makes my blood boil to think that such] cruelties ... go on around us. 6. ... such circumstances arise, I shall take steps to deal with them. 7. Whatever ... have happened, the result is the same. 8. Who can say what ... have happened, had not the accident been averted? 9. Some of these rocks ... perhaps have been deposited by passing icebergs. 10. He was so indifferent to public opinion that he did not care what the papers ... say. 11. I ... support your enterprise, but I am not yet convinced that it deserves it. 12. With a little encouragement, he ... do wonders. 13. I am not likely to be moved by anything you ... say; I judge by results. 14. Let him show what he has done; then we ... perhaps believe his words. 15. We hope that Your Majesty ... long rule over us, and that your reign ... be as glorious as those of your predecessors.

Exercise 20. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

1. It wasn't very nice of you not to invite me to your party. (*Might*) 2. Thank you very much for buying me flowers! (*Shouldn't*) 3. It wouldn't have been right to let you do all the work on your own. (*Couldn't*) 4. I don't believe that you have lost your keys again! (*Can't*) 5. Mary was a talented violinist at the age of ten. (*Play*) 6. Perhaps they didn't notice the tire was flat. (*Might*) 7. The results are expected tomorrow. (*Know*) 8. They escaped possible injury when the car crashed. (*Have*) 9. A visa wasn't necessary after all. (*Need*)

Exercise 21. Rewrite each sentence so that it contains **can't, might, must, should** or **needn't**.

1. I'm sure that David took your books by mistake. 2. It was a mistake to park outside the police station. 3. It was unnecessary for you to clean the floor. 4. I'm sure that Liz hasn't met Harry before. 5. I'm sure they haven't eaten all the food. It's not possible! 6. Jack is supposed to have arrived an hour ago. 7. Perhaps Pam and Tim decided not to come. 8. I think it was the cat that took the fish from the table! 9. It was a waste of time worrying, after all! 10. It's impossible that we stayed at the same hotel, in that case. 11. It's not necessary for you to wear a uniform. 12. I wouldn't wake her up if I were you.

Exercise 22. Complete each sentence with a suitable word or phrase.

1. Don't worry that Carol is late, she ... missed the train. 2. I begged David to accept some money, but he ... hear of it. 3. That was a lucky escape! You ... been killed! 4. It was supposed to be a secret! You ... told her! 5. I spent last week at the beach because I didn't ... go to school. 6. The plane is late. It ... landed by now. 7. You ... met my brother. I haven't got one! 8. There is only one solution. The butler ... done it. 9. So it was you who set off the fire alarm for a joke! I ... known! 10. Pay attention to what Martin said. He ... serious. 11. Fancy accepting the job like that! You ... asked me first! 12. The test was no problem at all. It ... easier in fact! 13. I'm sure Jack didn't mean to ignore you. He ... noticed you. 14. Hello, I'm home early. I ... late at the office after all. 15. The meat is a bit burnt. You ... cooked it for so long. I did tell you! 16. There were plenty of tickets left for the concert. We ... them in advance. 17. Sally got home at four this morning. The party ... really good! 18. This homework is not as good as usual. I think you ... more time on it. 19. A child ... given everything he or she wants. 20. You ... here when Helen told the boss not to be so lazy! 21. Peter wasn't here then, so he ... broken your vase. 22. If you felt lonely, you ... given me a ring. 23. It's been more than a week. You ... have some news by now! 24. You really ... have gone to so much trouble! 25. I ... have

thought that it was rather difficult. 26. You should have seen Jim's face! He ... happier! 27. I'm sorry. I suppose ... been a bit rude. 28. You really ... so much trouble over me. 29. One thing is for sure, someone ... known about it. 30. Was it really necessary? You ... to tell the police, you know. 31. They ... saved her from the fire, but the ladder didn't reach her window. 32. Keep your fingers crossed. The traffic warden ... noticed the car is parked on double yellow lines! 33. It's funny ... bought exactly the same dress as me! 34. Surely it ... been Ann who told you.

Exercise 23. Correct any mistakes in these sentences.

1. You mustn't have forgotten already! (error: *can't have forgotten*) 2. Paul shouldn't have been more helpful if he had tried. 3. Frank might not have understood what you said. 4. It was funny that she should have remembered me. 5. Harry may have won the match with a bit more effort. 6. You must have told me you had already eaten. 7. Fortunately I needn't have gone to the bank in person. 8. You mustn't have been so unkind! 9. I couldn't have managed without you. 10. I have no idea who it was, but I suppose it would have been Ann.

Exercise 24. Use a modal with each verb in brackets. More than one modal may be possible. Use the one that seems most appropriate to you.

1. I've never seen a London policeman. — You (*see*) one! You've been in London a week already! 2. ... I (*call*) for you? — No, I (*get*) a taxi and meet you at the station. 3. I heard their telephone ringing. — You (*not hear*) their phone ringing. They haven't got a phone. 4. Don is putting on a little weight around his middle. He (*get*) more exercise. 5. Jack: I've finished. Ann: But you were only half way through when I went to bed. You (*work*) all night! 6. I'm sleepy. I (*not keep*) my eyes open. I (*go*) to bed before I fall asleep right here. 7. Zoo keeper: In spite of all the notices, people (*feed*) these animals. 8. In my country, a girl and boy (*not go*) out on

a date unless they are accompanied by a chaperone. 9. The instructions were in French. I translated them into English for him. — You (*not translate*) them. He knows French. 10. Jones: Stand away from that door! You can't keep me here against my will. Smith: You (*not go*) till you have given me an explanation! (*I won't let you go.*) 11. You can trust me; nobody (*know*) that you are here. (*I promise to keep it secret.*) I (*not*) even (*tell*) my wife. 12. My wife and ten children are coming to join me here. They (*not live*) in my dormitory room. I (*find*) an apartment. 13. A: ... I (*speak*) to Peggy? B: She (*not come*) to the phone right now. ... I (*take*) a message? 14. Jimmy was serious when he said he wanted to be a cowboy when he grew up. We (*not laugh*) at him. We hurt his feelings. 15. ... you (*cash*) this check for me? 16. A: How are you planning to get to the airport? B: By taxi. A: You (*take*) a shuttle bus instead. It's cheaper than a taxi. You (*get*) one in front of the hotel. It picks up passengers there on a regular schedule. 17. You (*not feed*) the bears! (*It was foolish of you to feed them.*) Now they'll be angry if the next campers don't feed them too. 18. Nobody has been in this house for a month. — Nonsense! Here's last Monday's paper in the wastepaper basket; somebody (*be*) here quite recently. 19. Let's go shopping. The shops (*not be*) crowded. Monday morning's usually quiet. 20. Why ... everyone (*promote*) except me? It's not fair.

Exercise 25. Use a modal with each verb in brackets. More than one modal may be possible. Use the one that seems most appropriate to you.

1. According to our teacher, all of our compositions (*write*) in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. 2. The entire valley (*see*) from their mountain home. 3. Ann's birthday was on the 5th, and now it's already the 8th. Her birthday card (*send*) a week ago. Maybe we (*give*) her a call to wish her a belated happy birthday. 4. We (*start*) yesterday (*this was the plan*); but the flight was cancelled because of the fog, so we're still here, as you see. 5. I left my car here under the No Parking sign; and now it's gone. It (*steal*). — Not necessarily. The police (*drive*) it away. 6. He was riding a bicycle along the motorway when he was hit by the trailer of a lorry. These

big lorries are very dangerous. — Perhaps, but Paul (*not ride*) a bicycle along the motorway; bicycles are not allowed. 7. Jane's looking at the test paper the teacher just returned. She's smiling. She (*pass*) the test. 8. It's not like Tony to be late. He (*be*) here an hour ago. I hope nothing bad happened. 9. He used to have a day off once a week, and on that day he (*get*) up early, have a hasty breakfast and set out for the river. 10. I know that it will be difficult to pick him out in such a crowd, but if you (*happen*) to see him give him this packet. 11. Why didn't you wait for me yesterday? — I waited five minutes. — You (*wait*) a little longer! 12. How did Peter get here? — He (*come*) on a motorcycle. (*This is a possibility.*) — He (*not come*) on a motorcycle. He doesn't ride one. 13. Police Officer (*in a loud speaker van beside a motorway in thick fog*): They are going much too fast. I keep warning them to reduce speed but they (*not do*) it. 14. Last semester's class was too large. It (*divide*) in half. 15. I wonder who carried the piano upstairs. — I suppose it was Paul. — Paul (*not carry*) it by himself. Someone (*help*) him. 16. (*Alice, staying at a hotel for the first time, carefully washes up the early morning tea things.*) Mother: You (*not do*) that. The hotel staff do the washing up. 17. Ann, ... you (*hand*) me that dish? Thanks. 18. Tom (*looking out of the window*): Fortunately that teapot didn't hit anyone, but you (*not throw*) it out of the window, Ann! You (*kill*) someone. 19. Look at this painting! Only a very great artist (*paint*) such a picture! — Nonsense! A child (*paint*) it with his eyes shut. 20. It looks like rain. We (*shut*) the windows.

Exercise 26. Use a modal with each verb in brackets. More than one modal may be possible. Use the one that seems most appropriate to you.

1. I returned a book to the library yesterday. It was two weeks overdue, so I (*pay*) a fine of \$ 1.40. I (*return*) the book when it was due. 2. Spring break starts on the thirteenth. We (*not go*) to classes until the twenty-second. 3. ... I (*make*) an appointment to see Dean Witherspoon? 4. Neither of us knows the way to their house. We (*take*) a map with us or we'll probably get lost. 5. You (*not tell*) Jack about the party. It's a surprise party for him. 6. Secretary: There's a Mr. Peterson in the outer office, sir. He says he has an appointment. ... you

(*see*) him now? Mr. Smith: I (*not see*) him now or at any other time. I told him so when we last met. And he hasn't an appointment!

7. Excuse me. I didn't understand. ... you (*repeat*) what you said?

8. In the United States, elementary education is compulsory. All children (*attend*) six years of elementary school.

9. There was a long line in front of the theatre. We (*wait*) almost an hour to buy our tickets.

10. The car (*not start*) so we had to ring for a taxi.

11. The people in the flat above us were members of a band. We liked them very much but they (*practise*) the drums at night. Nothing we said made any difference.

12. I don't feel like going to the library to study this afternoon. I (*go*) to the shopping mall than to the library.

13. Do you know where Tom is? — He (*be*) in the canteen. He's usually there between twelve and one.

14. She asked me what she (*do*) if any letters came for me while I was away. I told her that my brother would come every day to pick up my mail.

15. When I rang the exchange and asked for the number the operator said, 'You (*not ring*) the exchange! You (*dial*) direct!' However, he put me through.

16. Bill proposed that women (*allow*) to join the club.

17. A: This is Steve's tape recorder, isn't it? B: It (*not be*) his. He doesn't have a tape recorder. It (*belong*) to Lucy or to Linda. They sometimes bring their tape recorders to class.

18. A: Why is Margaret in her room? B: I don't know. She (*do*) her homework.

19. A: Did Ed really mean what he said yesterday? B: No, I don't think so. I think he (*kid*).

20. Johnny! You (*not play*) with sharp knives.

Exercise 27. Choose the correct completion.

1. Dick painted his bedroom black. It looks dark and dreary. He ... a different colour.

a) had to choose	c) must have chosen
b) should have chosen	d) could have been choosing

2. Tom is sitting at his desk. He's reading his chemistry text because he has a test tomorrow. He

a) could study	c) will study
b) should be studying	d) must be studying

17. "I ... there at 6 p.m. for the meeting, but my car won't start. Could you please give me a lift in your car?" "Sure. Are you ready to go now?"
- a) will be
b) may be
c) supposed to be
d) have got to be
18. "I left a cookie on the table, but now it's gone. What happened to it?" "I don't know. One of the children ... it."
- a) may have eaten
b) could eat
c) had to eat
d) should have eaten
19. Peter ... rather sleep on a mattress than on the floor.
- a) shall
b) could
c) would
d) must
20. "My boss is always looking over my shoulder whenever I do anything." "That ... bother you." "But it does."
- a) shouldn't
b) might not
c) may not
d) won't
21. "This movie is boring and too violent." "I agree. ... leave?"
- a) Will we
b) Why don't we
c) Must we
d) Would we
22. "Chris, you ... the fish in the refrigerator before it spoils." "You're right. I didn't know it was still in the shopping bag."
- a) had better put
b) had to put
c) would rather put
d) may put
23. "What does Mr. Griffin do for a living?" "Nothing. He's very rich. He ... work for a living."
- a) must not
b) shouldn't
c) doesn't have to
d) hadn't better
24. "Why are you so late?" "I ... my aunt to the airport. The traffic was terrible!"
- a) could take
b) must have taken
c) should take
d) had to take

25. "I heard that Laura was offered a job at a top computer firm in Chicago." "Oh? That's wonderful! She ... very pleased."
- a) is supposed to be c) must be
b) might be d) is
26. "The hot weather doesn't seem to bother you." "When I had my farm, I ... work in the hot fields for hours."
- a) used to c) must
b) ought to d) had better
27. "I need some help with this table. ... you lift the other end, please?" "Sure. Just a second."
- a) May c) Could
b) Should d) Shall
28. "How did you get my telephone number? It's not listed in the phone book, so you ... have found it in the directory." "I got it from your mother."
- a) may not c) might not
b) won't d) couldn't
29. There's a law that says that you ... throw trash on the streets.'
- a) don't have to c) couldn't
b) must not d) might not
30. "Do you like to play tennis?" "Yes. When I worked at the embassy, I ... meet a friend at 5 every afternoon for a game."
- a) would c) had better
b) should d) would rather
31. "His new jacket doesn't seem to fit him." "He ... it on before he bought it."
- a) must have tried c) should have tried
b) was able to try d) may have tried

Exercise 28. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мне пойти и узнать сделал ли он работу? Он должен был закончить её час назад. 2. Мне очень жаль, но я должен идти. Я должен встретить Анну у университета. Уже четыре часа! Она, должно быть, уже ждёт меня. Мне придётся взять такси. 3. Ты должен был бы сказать нам об этом, а то мы теперь не знаем, что нам делать. 4. Их дом должны были снести (knock down), и ему пришлось переехать на другую улицу. 5. Не может быть, что она сделала такую глупую ошибку. 6. Вы могли бы предупредить меня, что вы не придёте; мне бы не пришлось так долго вас ждать. 7. Нам можно идти? 8. Вы могли бы сделать это для меня? 9. Как бы он не старался — она не пойдёт за него замуж. 10. Незачем вам было ходить туда, они могли сами прийти. 11. Он должен был приехать пятичасовым поездом. Неужели он опоздал? — Откуда мне знать? 12. Не надо было так разговаривать с ним, всё же он постарше вас. 13. Она, наверное, не сказала Браунам об этом, и они, возможно, не придут. 14. Зачем тебе откладывать это на завтра? 15. Может он и болеет сейчас. 16. Я должна с ним увидеться в среду. 17. Она, должно быть, не поняла ваших объяснений. 18. Тебе пришлось остаться там до конца, не так ли? 19. Ты весь промок, зря ты не взял зонтик. 20. Мне, возможно, придётся поехать туда на такси. Так, наверное, будет быстрее.

Exercise 29. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Не трогай кошку, она может оцарапать тебя. 2. Собака может быть очень приятной компанией во время долгих загородных прогулок. 3. е могу удержаться, чтобы не сказать тебе, что ты не должен приходить, когда тебе вздумается. 4. Ситуацию можно было спасти одним единственным словом, и это все еще можно сделать. 5. — Твоя фотокамера, должно быть, очень дорогая. — Понятия не имею, сколько она может стоить. Это подарок. 6. Ни к чему тебе брать с собой все эти пакеты. Ты можешь оставить их в машине. 7. — Не нужно было

вам ехать туда поездом. Мы могли отвезти вас на машине. — Мы не осмелились обратиться к вам. 8. Нам не пришлось лететь туда самолетом, они отвезли нас на машине. 9. Он, должно быть, изучает физику, как и его отец. 10. — Бабушке может не понравиться такой подарок. — Ну, с ней ты не можешь быть полностью уверен. — Как ты осмеливаешься так говорить о ней! 11. Джон не мог потерять новые часы, он, вероятно, куда-то их переложил. 12. Она поняла, что и ей суждено было испытать всю горечь предательства. 13. — Возражение следует высказать сейчас же. — Я не осмеливаюсь сделать это. 14. Ты мог бы справиться с этим еще тогда. Осмелишься ли ты рискнуть сейчас? 15. Он, бывало, навещал их время от времени, но упорно не хотел писать писем. 16. Тебе лучше не носить ей больше шоколад, пока она лежит в больнице. 17. Пожалуй, я сегодня надену что-нибудь яркое. У меня депрессия. 18. Она никогда не осмеливается возражать своему боссу.

Exercise 30. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Она гладила белье, и время от времени выглядывала в окно. 2. Они, возможно, были слишком строги к своему сыну. 3. Иногда он просто невыносим, все равно будет все делать по-своему. 4. Напрасно ты убирала квартиру, уборщица придет завтра. 5. Ей не пришлось убирать квартиру. Дети уже сделали это. 6. Не нужно быть гением, чтобы понять это. 7. Я люблю тебя гораздо больше, чем мне следовало бы. 8. — Тебе в самом деле нужен компьютер? — Я не могу обойтись без него. 9. С какой стати мне впускать тебя в мою жизнь? 10. Он никак не хотел поверить в мою печальную историю. 11. Пора тебе относиться к жизни серьезнее! 12. Тебе следовало видеть, как Дэйвид готовил обед! Ты очень много потеряла! 13. — Нельзя полагаться на случай. Нужно что-то делать. 14. Учти, ты ответишь за всё это! Тебе придется сознаться во всем. 15. Не может быть, чтобы ты отказался от этой работы. Тебе следовало посоветоваться со мной.

Exercise 31. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Он должен быть там завтра.
2. Он может быть там завтра.
3. Он, возможно, будет там завтра.
4. Он, возможно, и будет там завтра.
5. Он, возможно, был там вчера.
6. Он, возможно, не был там вчера.
7. Он возможно и не был там вчера.
8. Он, вероятно, был там вчера.
9. Он должен был быть там вчера.
10. Не может быть, что он был там вчера.
11. Возможно ли, что он был там вчера?
12. Неужели он там был вчера?
13. Просто не может быть, что он был там вчера.
14. Ему незачем было быть там вчера. Он мог и позвонить.
15. Ему не следовало быть там вчера!
16. С какой стати ему быть там?
17. Ему надо быть там завтра.
18. Ему незачем быть там завтра.
19. Ему придётся быть там завтра.
20. Да будет он там!
21. Как смеет он быть здесь?
22. Как смел он быть там?
23. Он отказывался бывать там.
24. Следует ему быть там?
25. Ему предстоит побывать там.
26. Не может быть, чтобы он не был там вчера.

Exercise 32. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я хотел, чтобы он тоже выступил. — Ты зря беспокоился и искал его. Он мог всё испортить.
2. Вчера я не сумел проверить все тетради, т.к. мне пришлось выполнять срочную работу.
3. Мне незачем вам говорить, почему это надо сделать, не привлекая ничего внимания.
4. Ты напрасно ходил за ключом. Дверь была открыта.
5. Её можно было принять за немку.
6. С какой стати он так засмутился?
7. Тебе следует захватить плащ, может пойти дождь.
8. Земля сырая. Должно быть только что прошёл дождь.
9. Вам незачем было приходить. Мы могли закончить без вас.
10. Вечером она должна было пойти в ресторан, поэтому ей пришлось вымыть голову.
11. Она никак не хотела объяснить, на что потратила деньги.
12. Может быть, будет дождь, а, возможно, дождя не будет.
13. Посмотри на сугробы. Снег, наверное, шёл всю ночь.
14. Ты зря заказал место в гостинице. У нас есть комната для гостей.
15. Погода хорошая и мы могли бы прокатиться за

город. 16. Неужели вы им поверили? Они, скорее всего, пошутили над вами. 17. В понедельник я ещё не смогу дать вам определённый ответ. 18. Может быть, она и была там, но я её не видела. 19. Он, должно быть, не готовил перевод заранее.

Exercise 33. Translate into English.

1. — Вы можете сказать несколько слов об этой книге?

— Нет, не могу, я не читала этого романа.

— Вы должны прочитать его обязательно, он не может не понравиться вам. Вы, должно быть, слышали, что по этому роману поставлен телефильм.

— Да, я слышала об этом, но не смогла его посмотреть, так как, когда его показывали по телевизору, мне пришлось уехать в командировку на два месяца.

2. — Когда вам нужно пойти в Библиотеку иностранной литературы?

— Я должна пойти туда на этой неделе поработать с Оксфордским словарем,

— Можно я пойду с вами? Я не была там никогда, и мне придется потратить много времени зря, так как я не знаю эту библиотеку.

— Конечно, можете пойти со мной. Неужели вы там не были?

— Нет, не была. Я обычно хожу в Национальную библиотеку, когда мне нужно почитать научную литературу.

3. — Вы, должно быть, уже написали доклад. Можно я просмотрю его? Я не могу составить план изложения материала.

— В начале работы следует рассказать о цели вашей работы, затем нужно сказать, что вы читали по этому вопросу, затем дать примеры. Неужели вы не консультировались с преподавателем?

— Я не могла прийти на консультацию, так как болела в это время. Теперь мне можно и не ходить на консультацию, я все поняла.

4. — Какую главу нам нужно приготовить к следующему уроку? Мне пришлось пропустить занятия, так как заболела мама.

— Мы должны повторить пять глав и подготовиться к контрольной работе. Рассказать тебе, что мы делали на прошлом уроке?

— Если ты можешь задержаться сегодня, я буду очень благодарна. Но у тебя, должно быть, нет времени, ведь ты живешь так далеко.

5. — Неужели ты не пойдешь смотреть английский фильм? Вся наша группа собирается пойти. Фильм должен быть очень интересным.

— Я знаю, что нам нужно смотреть фильмы на английском языке. Но сегодня я не могу пойти, мне нужно подготовиться к семинару.

— Тебе следовало бы подготовиться к семинару заранее, а не оставлять все на последний день.

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лингвистических специальностей
учреждений высшего образования**

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