

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені В. Н. КАРАЗІНА

**MODAL VERBS:
THEORY AND PRACTICE**

Навчально-методичний посібник

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Навчально-методичний посібник призначений для вивчення граматичних аспектів англійської мови (модальні дієслова) студентами 3 курсу навчально-наукового інституту «Каразінський інститут міжнародних відносин та туристичного бізнесу» Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна. Посібник містить кілька тематичних розділів, кожен з яких включає теоретичну частину та збірку тренувальних вправ, які мають забезпечити практичне засвоєння матеріалу. Окремо виділені розділи з тренувальними вправами, розробленими з урахуванням фахової лексики спеціальностей, що здобуваються. Структура посібника дозволяє використовувати його як для роботи у аудиторії, так і для самостійної підготовки студентів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА



Навчально-методичний посібник «MODAL VERBS: Theory and Practice» є збіркою теоретичних правил та тренувальних вправ та має на меті засвоєння граматичних правил та оволодіння навичками вживання модальних дієслів у спілкуванні іноземною мовою студентами 3 курсу очного та заочного відділення, які вивчають англійську мову професійного спілкування. Посібник призначений для вивчення граматичних аспектів англійської мови студентами різних спеціальностей, які навчаються у Навчально-науковому інституті «Каразінський інститут міжнародних відносин та туристичного бізнесу» Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна.. Навчально-методичний посібник складено відповідно до навчальної програми з англійської мови згідно з вимогами освітньо-професійної програми й освітньо-кваліфікаційної характеристики з формування обсягу і якості знань та вмінь студентів при вивченні цієї дисципліни.

Мета навчально-методичного посібника – засвоєння граматичного матеріалу, а саме, правил вживання модальних дієслів, розширення мовленнєвих знань студентів, формування навичок спілкування іноземною мовою. Відбір матеріалу здійснено з урахуванням сучасних вимог щодо вивчення граматики англійської мови. Посібник містить кілька тематичних розділів, кожен з яких включає викладення теоретичного матеріалу та збірку тренувальних вправ, які мають забезпечити практичне засвоєння матеріалу. Окремо виділено розділи з тренувальними вправами, розробленими з урахуванням фахової лексики спеціальностей, що здобуваються. Види вправ визначаються характером граматичного матеріалу, який має бути опрацьований. Вправи, спрямовані на аналіз граматичного явища дають змогу сформулювати у студентів навички логічно формулювати думки іноземною мовою та сприяють розвитку аналітичного мислення. З метою розвитку навичок усного мовлення подано окремий розділ з вправами, що демонструють вживання модальних дієслів у типових ситуаціях усного спілкування. Більшість тематичних розділів включають завдання на обговорення ситуацій, окреслених у прислів'ях, відомих висловах та цитатах, які містять модальні дієслова, що також слугує розвитку навичок усного мовлення.

Навчальний посібник складається із 11 розділів (уроків), вивчення яких розраховано протягом одного семестру, а також Додатку, що складається з чотирьох частин (Modal verbs exercises with professional vocabulary, Revision exercises, Tests, Speaking corner) та узагальнюючої

таблиці функцій модальних дієслів. Кожний урок містить розділ з теоретичним матеріалом та систему вправ до нього, які забезпечують засвоєння навичок вживання модальних дієслів у комунікації та перекладі. Вправи та завдання усіх уроків посібника розраховані на студентів з рівнем мовної компетенції B1-B2. В посібнику запропонована подача матеріалу «від простого до складного», яка сприяє актуалізації попередніх знань студентів та розвитку критичного мислення. Всі розділи мають уніфіковану структуру та складаються з наступних частин:

- збірка правил вживання певного модального дієслова з прикладами та перекладом особливо складних для розуміння конструкцій та ідіоматичних виразів;
- граматичні вправи різного рівня складності, які розташовані згідно порядку подачі теоретичного матеріалу, що надає студенту змогу легко зорієнтуватися при підготовці до заняття;
- вправи на переклад з української на англійську мову;
- ситуацію для обговорення за темами, означеними у прислів'ях, відомих висловах та цитатах, що містять модальні дієслова та мають професійну спрямованість, які слугують удосконаленню навичок усного мовлення за фахом.

Навчальний посібник пройшов апробацію на кафедрі ділової іноземної мови та перекладу Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна з урахуванням побажань та зауважень колег і студентів. Рекомендовано використовувати матеріал, який поданий у навчальному посібнику, як для роботи в аудиторії, так і самостійної підготовки студентів.

The Modal Verb CAN



The modal verb **can** has two tense forms: **can** (the Present Simple) and **could** (the Past Simple). **Can** borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb phrase **to be able to**.

Can is used to express:

1. ability, capability

- He can read a little French.
- I cannot walk very fast.
- When I was young, I could touch my nose with my feet.
- After completing this course you'll be able to speak fluent French.

This meaning can also be expressed by the modal equivalent **to be able to**. The phrase can be used in all tense forms.

- Don't worry! I am quite able to take care of myself. – Не турбуйся! Я можу сам про себе подбати.
- I am happy I was able to help you. – Щасливий, що зміг допомогти вам.
- No doubt they will be able to support us. – Ніяких сумнівів, що вони зможуть допомогти нам.

The form **was able to** (=managed to) is used:

a) to express the achievement of something difficult in the past.

- She swam strongly and was able to cross the river, even though it was raining heavily.

b) to show that someone managed to do something in a particular situation.

- Although he was badly injured, he was able (=managed) to crawl his way to safety.

But: He was a hyperglot and could be fluent in around 20 languages. (= a general ability to do something).

However, **could** is used:

- with the following verbs (verbs of senses and thinking) senses: **see, hear, feel, smell, taste, remember, understand, believe, decide.**

- I could hear music coming from the hall.
- Pete was whispering but I could hear everything he was saying.

NB: I can smell her perfume. – Я відчуваю її парфуми.

We can hear some strange noise outside the door. – Ми чуємо дивні звуки поза дверима.

- in negative sentences.

- Ann had hurt her leg, so she couldn't walk without crutches.

The form **be able to** (not can or could) is used in four of the phrasal modal structures: in infinitives, in gerunds, after modals and in the perfect constructions:

- She wants to be able to practice. – Вона хоче мати можливість практикуватися.
- They left without being able to say good-bye. – Вони пішли та не змогли попрощатися.
- I won't be able to meet deadlines. – Я не зможу закінчити в строк.
- He hasn't been able to forgive her betrayal. – Він не зміг пробачити зраду.

2. possibility

In this meaning **can** is found in all kinds of sentences. It is followed by the simple infinitive and it refers the action to the present or future.

- You can get this dictionary from the library. – Ти можеш взяти словник у бібліотеці.

Ability and possibility are similar ideas. If you've got the ability to do something, then it's possible for you to do it – in principle at least, although there might be something that prevents you. And, conversely, if you haven't got the ability to do something, then it isn't possible for you to do it. Both **can** and **could** are used to express various kinds of possibility, ability and potential.

- **can** is used to say that something is possible and actually happens.

- Scotland can be very warm in September (it can be and sometimes it is).
- Mary can be really naughty.
- It can be expensive to have a car.
- You can cut yourself, the knife is sharp.
- Can you talk to a celebrity?
- You cannot get to our place by underground.

- **could** is used to say about the **theoretical possibility** of something happening.

- It could be expensive to have a car (if he had a car, it could or it may be expensive).
- You could cut yourself, the knife is sharp. (if you used that knife, you could or may hurt yourself).
- Could you name all forms of the infinitive?
- He couldn't pull my leg, he's well-bred.

- **could** (not can) is used to talk about **specific** present/future possibilities.

- They say it could snow in the desert this year because of global warming.
- This leisure center could become very popular because there will be different sports for a reasonable price.

NB: In questions both **can** and **could** are used to talk about general and specific present/future possibilities.

- Can/could they arrive tomorrow?
- **can't** is used to say that something is theoretically or actually impossible.
 - You can't take a book from the library because it doesn't open today.
 - Mr. Greet can't see you today; he's giving a talk at the conference.

Could have + past participle means that **something was possible in the past:**

- **could have + past participle** (could have done) is used to mean that something possibly happened.
 - Pete could have called while we were out.
- **could have + past participle** (could have done) is used to say that it was possible for something to happen, but it didn't.
 - He could have been killed in a car crash (fortunately, he's alive).
- **could have + past participle** (could have done) is used to say that someone had the ability or the opportunity to do something in the past, but that they didn't do it.
 - We could have taken a taxi, but we decided to walk home instead (we didn't take a taxi).
 - They could have won the race, but they didn't try hard enough.

3. permission, request in affirmative and interrogative sentences. In negative sentences it expresses **prohibition**. **Could** expresses a more polite request.

- Can I go out? – Yes, you can go out if you like. – Можна мені вийти? – Так, можеш вийти, якщо бажаєш.
- You can't go out. It is late. – Нemoжна йти гуляти. Пізно.
- They couldn't go out. It was late. – Їм не можна було гуляти. Було пізно.
- Could you give us some advice? – Чи не могли би ви надати нам пораду?

4. uncertainty, doubt, surprise

In this meaning **can** is found only in interrogative sentences (in general questions). Besides, sentences of this kind are often emotionally coloured and so their application is rather restricted. Depending on the time reference, **can** in this meaning is used in combination with different forms of the infinitive.

- Can he really be ill? – Невже він насправді хворий?
- Can it be so late? – Невже так пізно?
- Can your parents arrive tomorrow? – Невже твої батьки приїжджають завтра?

Can in combination with the perfect infinitive refers the action to the past.

- **Can he have said** it? – Невже він так сказав?
- **Can she have been talking** for two hours? – Невже вона розмовляє дві години?

Could with reference to the present is also used in this way, implying more uncertainty.

- **Could it be** true? – Невже це правда?!
- **Could she be telling** lies? – Невже вона увесь час бреше?!
- **Could he have said** it? – Невже він зміг сказати це?! (великий сумнів)

In Ukrainian both variants, with **can** and **could**, are rendered in the same way: *Невже це правда?, Невже вона бреше?* And so on.

5. improbability

In this meaning **can** is found only in negative sentences, which are often emotionally coloured. Depending on the time reference, this **can** is also used with different forms of the infinitive.

- He can't be really ill. – Не може бути, що він хворіє.
- She can't be telling jokes. – Не може бути, що вона жартує.
- He can't have claimed that. – Не може бути, що він таке стверджує.
- She can't have been waiting for us so long. – Не може бути, що вона так довго чекає.

Could is also used in this way making the statement less categorical.

- It couldn't be true. – Не може бути, що це правда.
- She couldn't be telling lies. – Не може бути, що вона бреше.
- He couldn't have said it. – Не може бути, що він сказав це.
- She couldn't have been at home all this time. – Не може бути, що вона залишалась вдома увесь цей час.
- She couldn't have been waiting for us so long. – Не може бути, що вона так довго чекала на нас.

6. bewilderment

Can and **could** followed by different forms of the infinitive, are found in special questions where they are used for emotional colouring (for instance, to express puzzlement, impatience, etc.).

- What can (could) he mean? – Що він, власне, має на увазі?
- What can (could) he be doing? – І що він там робить?
- What can (could) he have done? – І що він насправді зміг там зробити?
- Where can (could) he have gone to? – І куди, власне, він пішов?

7. reproach

Could is used to express criticism.

- You could at least give me a hand. I can't understand this instruction.
- You could have called me last night. I was so nervous that I didn't sleep at all.

8. suggestion (impression of tentativeness), giving advice

Could is used in this function. It is used with all forms of the Infinitive.

- I don't understand these charts. – You could ask Tom for help.
- You could have asked Tom for help yesterday, today is his day off.
- What shall we do tonight? – We could eat out somewhere.

Can is often used to make suggestions about possible solutions to a problem, or possible actions.

- We've got three choices: we can go to the police, we can talk to Tom ourselves, or we can forget all about it.

When we make suggestions, we often like to be rather tentative, so as to avoid giving the impression that we necessarily expect people to do as we say. So that's why **You could ...** is so commonly used in suggestions (and, by the same token, **Could you ...?** is often used for requests). In fact, it's so common that it makes sense to learn it as one of the standard formulae for giving advice and making suggestions (and to reserve **You can ...**, in similar contexts, for factual statements). It is quite common to add always: *Well, you could always listen to the radio*. Of course, the *well* at the beginning isn't necessary, but it also contributes to the general impression of tentativeness.

NB: the form **could** referring to the present is sometimes clearly opposed to **can** in that it expresses unreality whereas **can** expresses reality. This may be observed in the following meanings:

ability:

He can speak English.

He could speak English if necessary.

possibility:

You can get the book from the library.

You could get the book from the library if necessary.

The form **could** is usually understood as expressing unreality with reference to the present or future unless there are indications of past time in the sentence or in the context. Thus the sentence *She could paint landscapes* will be understood as *Вона могла б малювати пейзажі*.

In the other meanings, however, this difference between the two forms is obliterated. **Could** is used either as a milder or more polite form of **can** (permission) or as a form implying more uncertainty than *can* (b):

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) <i>permission</i> | Can I use your pen? |
| | Could I use your pen? (<i>more polite</i>) |
| b) <i>uncertainty, doubt, improbability</i> | Can it be true? |
| | Could it be true? (<i>less certain</i>) |
| | It can't be true. |
| | It couldn't be true, (<i>less certain</i>) |

- *You could listen to the radio* – emphasizes that this is a suggestion or piece of advice.
- *You can listen to the radio* – emphasizes simply that this is an option that's available.
- *You could listen to the radio* contains more personal involvement and subjectivity.
- *You can listen to the radio* is more strictly factual and objective.

Similarly, *How could I improve my English?* is more a request for advice, whereas *How can I improve my English?* is more a factual question about available options. (But, of course, we can also answer this question by giving advice).

Note: Remember the following set-phrases with the verb **can**:

- *I can't help doing* means *не можу утриматися від.../не можу не зробити (щось)* He couldn't help laughing. – Він не міг утриматися від сміху.
- *I can't but do something* means (*мені*) *не залишається нічого іншого, як...*
I can't but ask him about it. – Я не можу не спитати його про це.
- *I can't/couldn't possibly do* means *просто не можу (не міг) зробити...*
I can't possibly do it. – Я просто не можу зробити це.
- *I can hardly do it.* – Я навряд чи зможу зробити це.
- *They could well afford a new car.* – Вони цілком могли подужати покупку нової машини.

(Source: Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків: ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна.)

Exercise 1. Speak on the meaning expressed by the modal verb CAN in the following sentences.

1. But have we really met before, Lady Chiltern? I can't remember where.
2. Mr. Smith, you cannot be serious in making such a proposition.
3. And now you

can call a taxi for me, Pete. 4. "I'd never refuse a request from you," he said, and he spoke ironically so that I could not tell how serious he was. 5. Can I get you a pill, mum? 6. "Can I have the morning newspaper?" – "I can tell you what's in the morning newspaper." 7. He had taken it better than could have been expected. 8. As far as he could see, not a single piece of furniture was worth a five-pound note. 9. The blow was so sudden that Henry thought he would faint. He couldn't move; he couldn't breathe. 10. I can't remember. I didn't notice him particularly.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb CAN.

1. She went back to them when she could have got away. 2. "I thought I could watch them travelling, crawling like gold flies on the ceiling," he continued in a slow singsong. 3. After all, it could have been just a casual supper together. 4. No one could have known beforehand that she was going to be in that house. 5. Strange how I could talk to him now, argue with him, listen to his point of view on things, and not ever get angry or offended. 6. Of course, I realize that Mr. Fortescue can't have been himself shouting like this. 7. I couldn't have been sorrier myself. It was all so absurd. You know how those things can happen. 8. When they were together, a more practical, business relationship could not have been imagined. 9. "No one could have got in." "No," admitted the lawyer. "I don't see how they could."

Exercise 3. Translate into Ukrainian the following sentences with the modal verb CAN denoting physical, mental or circumstantial ability. Apply the rules from paragraphs 1-2.

1. The letters had been hastily opened. John could see them lying in disorder on the desk in his little office.
2. "We couldn't afford the cruise, and we can't afford to go away to the hotel."
3. One of Life's little ironies is that one can't foresee.
4. I couldn't make out what you meant.
5. Can Mr. Herring swim?
6. Conway saw them all looking at him, at his white, sweating face and frightened eyes, and he could see them all jumping to wrong conclusions.
7. Since I was working at the hospital all day I could only write in the evening.
8. I thought I'd just look round and see if there was anything I could do to help you before you start.
9. I could hear the sound of voices from the stables as I approached, yet due to the way the building was constructed I could see no one within till I reached the doorway.
10. I could hear Miss Brown's voice, but I couldn't hear what she said.
11. He's off to Bournemouth by the 3.30. Can you get here by train?

Exercise 4. Insert either CAN/COULD or TO BE ABLE TO (or negative forms) where necessary.

1. I ____ read when I was four years old, but I _____ not write very well.
2. His writing was so bad that I _____ not read his letter at first, but with an effort I _____ make out what he said.
3. We _____ not afford to pay for our journey across Africa, but we _____ make it in the end because the bicycle firm _____ lend us the money.
4. When we arrived in Africa, no one _____ tell us if Livingstone was alive or dead, but after a long journey, we _____ find him.
5. I had my hands full, so I _____ open the door.
6. When I was young, I _____ stand on my head.
7. Although he felt ill, he _____ finish all the paperwork.
8. Tony is clever. He _____ speak three languages.
9. I _____ afford that bag. It was too expensive.
10. Although it was dark, he _____ find his way through the woods.
11. I heard his voice calling me, but I _____ see him.
12. We're busy tonight, so we _____ come to the party.
13. When I entered the house, I _____ smell fresh bread baking.
14. I _____ drive a car. I learnt when I was eighteen.

Exercise 5. Use COULD, WAS/WERE ABLE TO, explain your choice, translate into Ukrainian.

1. She _____ sing like an angel.
2. She does not smoke any longer, because I _____ persuade her to give up smoking.
3. In his childhood he _____ climb high trees.
4. Happily John _____ swim across the river, otherwise he would have drowned.
5. He was a terrific liar: he _____ make anybody believe him.
6. I talked for a long time, and in the end I _____ make her believe me.
7. They were not busy. They _____ repair my car, but didn't do it.
8. I was lucky enough to buy a cheap but nice coat. I _____ get 15 % off the price.
9. After six hours' climbing, they _____ reach the top of the mountain.
10. My friend _____ speak ten languages.
11. My son was very good at figures. He _____ do sums better than anyone.

Exercise 6. Insert CAN (NOT) / COULD (NOT) / BE (NOT) ABLE TO / (NOT) MANAGE TO / (NOT) SUCCEED IN.

1. The door in the room was locked but we _____ get out through the window.
2. Would you speak more slowly, please? I _____ follow what you are saying.

3. It was too dark outside, that's why we _____ find the right house.
4. I realized that I _____ live in a big city if I had to.
5. This device _____ be used everywhere.
6. She is deaf, though she _____ communicate with gestures.
7. He _____ swim when he was 5.
8. _____ you ride a bike?
9. It was too late when we at last _____ catching the bus.
10. _____ find the necessary file? – No, I _____.

Exercise 7. Choose the correct or more natural option. In some sentences both options are correct.

1. John looked everywhere, but *couldn't/wasn't able to* find his purse in the house.
2. No changes *can/are able to* be made to this medicine after purchase.
3. I realized that somebody had been smoking. I *could/was able to* smell the cigarettes when I came in the living room.
4. When the fire brigade arrived at the burning house they *could/were able to* extinguish the fire at once.
5. "Do you want a game?" "Sorry, I *can't/'m not able to* play draughts."
6. The rebels *could/were able to* draw on the support of over 20,000 soldiers.
7. You *can/are able to* leave your belongings in a left-luggage room.
8. Our department is working on a new project this month, but I *could/was able to* take several days off last week.
9. A little kitten *could/was able to* climb onto the roof and was mewling there.
10. *Can you/are you able to* drive without your glasses?
11. It was so stuffy in the room that we *could hardly/were hardly able to* breathe there.
12. Look at my little son, at last he *can/is able to* walk without my help.
13. *Could you/were you able to* make out his handwriting? It's like chicken scratches.
14. They *could/were able to* finish the football match before it started snowing too heavily.

Exercise 8. Use the verb CAN in the correct form followed by the proper form of the infinitive.

1. Your English is quite good for a beginner. You _____ (to read) English books in the original.
2. Do you think that our team _____ (to win)?
3. The man was very impolite. How _____ you (to bear) him?
4. Peter was ill and _____ (not to study) for a month.
5. If your friends are planning to go to the country you _____ (to join) them.
6. I _____ (not to bear) the heat here.
7. Now that the exams are over we _____ (to have) a good rest.
8. I just caught sight of Peter

as I was leaving the Institute but he jumped into a bus before I _____ (to speak) to him. 9. She is tall for her age already. And she _____ (to grow) even taller. 10. He _____ (to make) good progress in his study of English because he worked hard. 11. Is there anything the matter with him? He looks so upset! He _____ (to fail) at the exam. 12. My friend invited me to the theatre with him, but I _____ not (to afford) going. I had too much work to do.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences with the modal verb CAN denoting permission or prohibition. Apply the rules from paragraph 3.

1. "To come to the point, can we have a word with you in private?" asked Mr. Smith. 2. That'll do, Brown. You can go. 3. Sarah said to me: "You can take a seat." – "Thank you, Sarah, I prefer standing." 4. She cannot marry without my consent until she comes of age. 5. She can have anything she asks. 6. Can I speak to you about something? 7. Patrick White asked me to lunch next Saturday. Can I go? 8. "Hallo. Could I speak to Mr. O'Connor, please?" – "Speaking." 9. Can I get you a cup of coffee or anything? 10. Can I talk to you? 11. Really, Jane, I don't see why I can't ask a simple question. 12. Can it wait? 13. Now, can I bring you anything, Mrs. Crane? A cup of tea? I know it's no good offering you a little something to keep the cold out. 14. Could I speak to his niece?

Exercise 10. Use CAN in past tense to express politeness, translate into Ukrainian.

Example: Where is the post-office?

Could you tell me or show me where the post-office is?

1. How is it done? 2. When does the train from Edinburgh arrive? 3. Which is the best way to Victoria Station? 4. Is there a way through? 5. What languages does Professor Smith speak? 6. When is Mr. Taylor expected to come back? 7. What subjects are taught in this college? 8. What time does the matinee start? 9. When does the ticket window open? 10. Is there a bus to Windsor? 11. Why is Michael displeased?

Exercise 11. Use CAN in the proper form.

1. How ____ I explain that I wanted to get away – far away from London, even from England.
2. How ____ he live in a place like that! An egg-box. You ____ hear the people in the next flat breathing!
3. George was not alone. I ____ hear voices as I approached and waited a while before knocking.
4. Before I ____ even think what action to take, David signified that he was chilled, tired and hungry.
5. Mrs. Smith said I ____ always bring anyone interesting.

6. If you ____ (not) get him, ring up Pete, I'll give you his number.
7. She was sitting with her back to me, so I ____ (not) see her face.
8. I ____ (not) stand your coming here and gossiping about your neighbors.
9. I ____ (not) remember now the exact details of Henry's illness.
10. It puzzled her, I ____ see.
11. I'll be there, sir. You ____ count on me.
12. I felt so shy, that I ____ think of nothing to say.
13. "Then, I fear!" I said gravely, "that there is nothing to be done. One ____ only wait and hope."

Exercise 12. Refer the following to the past or future. Make all the necessary changes.

1. That is about all I can do for the moment
2. We can't allow you to leave without having a meal.
3. One can't call her a beauty, but she has flair – her talent for decorating begins with herself.
4. You can go to the Garden Club while I'm away.
6. Mother is asleep, and I can't wake her.
7. The guests always expect me to say clever things, and I never can think of any till after the party is over.
8. It's raining again and I can't walk the grounds.
9. I can't get in touch with him in such a short time.
10. This naughty child can twist her mother round her little finger.
11. He can't understand what she finds wrong with him.
12. I can't make out what you mean. Your speech is so incoherent.

Exercise 13. Change the sentences using CAN in the correct form.

1. The event has proved that it was impossible to do so without his great gifts.
2. You are a new man, I am unable to recognize you, David.
3. She was able to recognize the voices with a reasonable amount of accuracy.
4. Only in the matter of a car were the Quills unable to keep up an appearance of their former glory.
5. She had not slept since midnight. She had not been able to swallow any breakfast.
6. I was never able to feel that I belonged to the modern theatre.
7. Behind Conway the Captain said, "You understand, Doctor, that Lonvellin is unable to leave the ship."
8. Naturally he has been unable to do it.
9. I have been able to entertain my friends and to help people whom I wanted to help.
10. She will not be able to answer your question.
11. My hands trembled so much that it was only at the third attempt that I was able to dial the number correctly.
12. I don't believe it is really true.
13. "You spoke of wanting a statement from her," he said. "Supposing she is not able to give one?"
14. "I wonder if we'll ever be able to be more open about this?" said Georgie. "I do rather hate the lies."

Exercise 14. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. It's so absurd. I can't even _____ (to be angry) with you.
2. I could never really _____ (to understand) what she saw in John.
3. It always amazed me that he of all people could _____ (to bring) himself to marry a foreigner, but

maybe he was more liberal when he was younger. 4. He could _____ (to see) that she was pulling herself together. Her colour was returning to normal. 5. A girl with a simple, unspoiled nature, like Gwendolen, could hardly _____ (to expect) to reside in the country. 6. They were strangers, they couldn't _____ (to expect) to understand that father was the very last person for such a thing to happen to. 7. Call upon me if there is anything I can _____ (to do). 8. It can't _____ (to do), not at present. The money just isn't here in the business. You know that as well as I do. 9. I don't think anyone can _____ (to accuse) me of not being frank. 10. Is there nothing I can _____ (to say) to make you reconsider your decision? 11. I couldn't _____ (to believe) my eyes. 12. Has Harry broken the news to you that he can't _____ (to come down) to us on Saturday? 13. You know, Robert, in the few minutes we've been talking here you could _____ (to tell) me what drove you to take this decision. 14. He decided that with great care it could _____ (to do). 15. We can only _____ (to be) friends in future. 16. The boots of Albert could _____ (to hear) racing upstairs. 17. Ada was worried, but I couldn't _____ (to bring) myself to treat the matter seriously. 18. It's a pity to waste a fine evening like this when I could _____ (to walk) by the sea. 19. Some method of communication can _____ (to work) out.

Exercise 15. Use CAN, BE ABLE TO (including different Tense forms and negatives).

1. Can you read this for me? I _____ see without my glasses.
 2. I've never _____ speak Spanish as well as my brother.
 3. After 2 years in China, I _____ speak quite fluently now.
 4. I hate _____ understand my French neighbours.
 5. When he was 45, he _____ speak six languages.
 6. After 4 hours climbing, we _____ reach the top of the mountain.
 7. When I was a child I used to _____ stand on my head.
 8. Yesterday I lost my keys and I looked for them everywhere, but I _____ find them.
 9. Sally wasn't at home, but I _____ contact her at her office.
 10. If you tell him your problem he might _____ help you.
- (Source: <https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1>)

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1. Він сильна людина і зможе подолати всі труднощі.
2. Вона не вміє розмовляти ні німецькою, ні французькою.
3. Чи не могли б ви допомогти мені перекласти цей текст?
4. Вона може говорити про театр годинами. Вона дуже любить театр.
5. Вона може співати прекрасно, але сьогодні вона не в змозі, тому що у неї болить горло.

6. Доктор, ви можете виписати мені що-небудь від головного болю?
7. Весь день була відлига, але ввечері підморозило, і ми змогли піти на каток.
8. По дорозі до дому Ендрю не зміг розгледіти міста, в якому він мав працювати, так як вже настали сутінки і до того ж лив сильний дощ.
9. Запитайте його, чи не можна мені поговорити з ним.

Exercise 17. Translate into English.

1. Ви зможете обговорити справи з нашими партнерами англійською мовою, чи не так?
2. Він не вмів плавати, коли йому було 5 років.
3. Коли відчинилися двері, він зміг побачити, що Дженні вже закінчила фарбувати вікно.
4. Чи не могли б Ви передати мені сіль? Я не бачу її на столі.
5. Подивіться уважно на знак! Тут не можна паркуватися.
6. Туристи зможуть насолодитися панорамою міста, якщо піднімуться на самий верхній поверх вежі.
7. Чи зможеш ти надати мені таку делікатну послугу? – Ні, вибач, це не в моїх силах.

Exercise 18. Translate into Ukrainian the following sentences with the modal verb CAN. Apply the rules from paragraphs 4-5.

1. Can he be right?
2. He cannot know about it.
3. Can she be still waiting for him? She cannot be still waiting for him.
4. Can he have emigrated?
5. He cannot have emigrated!
6. You cannot still be angry.
7. Can they have been waiting for us since the very morning?
8. He can't be so young.
9. Could they have told it to you?
10. He can't have told you about it.
11. Kate can't have been reading the book so long.
12. Could it be so?

Exercise 19. Use the correct form of infinitive, explain your choice, translate into Ukrainian.

1. I need not have lived so harshly for an extra twenty pounds a year. I could _____ (to soften) things for myself.
2. "It's so awful that I can't _____ (to give) you anything in return," he said. "Give me the watch you pawned to stand me a supper." It was a little gold watch that could not _____ (to cost) more than 10 pounds.

3. Jack looked at him for a second or two with narrowed eyes. Then it struck him. "Wait a minute," he shot out. "If there's food poisoning on board, it can't _____ (to be) only pilots who've gone down with it?"
4. She saw the smoke of the rescue steamers on the horizon, but what steamer could _____ (to expect) to come to lonely uninhabited Takokota?
5. "I've got the most wonderful news for you," she said. "Jane is going to be married." "Nonsense! Can it _____ (to be) true?"
6. You couldn't _____ (to come) more fortunately: we want you to meet a friend of ours.
7. What can he _____ (to do) all this time? He went out an hour ago.
8. Pete knew where he was because he could _____ (to hear) the steady clocking of an axe from the direction of the woodheap.
9. The blaze could _____ (to see) now far away.
10. I met his wife. She was a woman of twenty-eight, I should think, though of a type whose age is always doubtful; for she cannot _____ (to look) different when she was twenty, and at forty would look no older.
11. "What do you propose to do?" "Stay on here." "I am afraid it's impossible, I'm shutting up the house." "Nonsense! There'll be some servants here. You cannot _____ (to sack) the lot."
12. The old man can _____ (to see) on the porch of his house every evening.
13. Could they still _____ (to play) billiards?
14. He cannot _____ (to think) of this himself. Who suggested it to him?
15. She couldn't _____ (to cook) since lunch time.
16. I tried to lift the window, but it was jammed. It could _____ (not to open) for years.
17. Closing time arrived quickly enough. It could _____ (not to be) more than an hour after I took my position on the mattresses before I noticed the blinds of the windows being drawn, and customers being marched door ward.
18. Could anyone _____ (to get) in without your knowledge? Were you asleep?
19. I could not _____ (to let) this go uncorrected. It's pretty generally known that when at school I won a prize for scripture knowledge.

Exercise 20. Speak about impossible things. Apply the rules from paragraph 5.

1. It is impossible to sleep with the open eyes _____
2. It is impossible to get water out of a stone _____
3. It is impossible to speak with your mouth closed _____
4. It is impossible to walk to the moon _____
5. It is impossible (your ideas) _____

Exercise 21. Rewrite the following sentences so that each sentence contains the modal verb CAN. Apply the rules from paragraphs 4-6.

1. It's hardly possible that he was puzzled by such a simple question.
2. I doubt that she was making notes of what he said.
3. It's hardly possible that he feels more dead than alive.
4. It's impossible that she is keeping to a milk diet.
5. I doubt that he has been cured of pneumonia so quickly.
6. Where is Silvia hiding? I'm looking for her everywhere!

Exercise 22. Translate into English.

1. Не може бути, щоб він забув про ваш день народження.
2. Невже ти не можеш знайти таксі? Не може бути, щоб ти дуже старався.
3. Зараз не можна переходити вулицю. Хіба ви не бачите червоне світло?
4. Невже він дивиться зараз телевизор?
5. Як ти можеш бути таким самовпевненим?
6. Не може бути, щоб вона повісила трубку. Ймовірно, нас хтось роз'єднав.
7. Не може бути, щоб він забув про це.
8. Невже вона вийшла з себе через таку дрібницю?
9. Невже він справді мене не зрозумів?

Exercise 23. Translate the following paying attention to the constructions in bold type. Pay attention to set-phrases with the modal CAN.

1. Well, it was about ten. **I can't say exactly.**
2. "I can see," I said gently, "that you have been very unhappy."
3. My dear, **I can't help being pleased** and flattered.
4. **You can't deny** that he's clever, a good deal cleverer than I am.
5. **I can't bring myself** to take it seriously.
6. **I cannot but think** that he was a better master to follow than the English novelists who at that time influenced the young.
7. **I cannot but state** my belief that the prose drama to which I have given so much of my life will soon be dead.
8. Altogether it was an inspiring and calming sight, but Conway **couldn't stop worrying.**
9. Such was my paralysis of surprise that **I could do nothing except** stare at him.
10. The client went off in the direction from which Althea was coming, so that Mr. Martin really **couldn't help seeing** her.
11. Now he felt that **he could stop being** an organizer and go back to being a doctor.
12. You **can't possibly ask** me to go without having some dinner.
13. **Nothing can possibly go wrong** if we work together.
14. **He couldn't help but** admire her.
15. **I can't afford** to take the care of myself that he does.
16. **I can't tell you** how distressed I was at that terrible scene.

Exercise 24. Use set-phrases with CAN in the following sentences.

1. I _____ possibly stay here another minute.
2. He _____ possibly afford a car on his present salary.
3. I _____ loving you.

4. I'm afraid I _____ possibly accommodate you.
5. They _____ seeing that she was ill.
6. I _____ but put him up for the night.
7. He _____ possibly have done it.
8. I _____ hardly wait to take a shower.
9. I _____ but agree.

Exercise 25. Translate into English.

1. Невже він забув, що обіцяв приїхати до мене на вихідні? 2. Ви зможете завтра скласти план нашої роботи на найближчий місяць? – Навряд чи, роботи по саме горло. 3. Не може бути, що вона не прийшла на зустріч. 4. Я запізнився на зустріч на 2 години. Невже ти чекав мене весь цей час? 5. Він міг би поїхати в Париж, якби працював старанніше. 6. Йому нічого не залишалося, як скасувати замовлення. 7. Невже він міг дозволити собі такий дорогий автомобіль? 8. Не міг би ти дати мені списати домашнє завдання, у мене не було часу його зробити? 9. Він не міг дозволити собі взяти тривалу відпустку, щоб поїхати за кордон. 10. Лора, подивися, як світить сонце! Невже ти все ще спиш?

Exercise 26. Translate into English.

1. Невже це було правдою? Я не вірила в цю історію, хоча багато хто переконували мене у протилежному. 2. Ця книга у нього вже 2 місяці. Невже він ще не прочитав її? 3. Вже опівніч. Невже вона ще читає? 4. Чи не могла би ти допомогти мені перекласти цю статтю, Ніколь? – Та що ти! Ти не змогла не перекласти її сама, ти ж так добре знаєш англійську! – Вона з олідного економічного журналу, тому у мене виникли з нею деякі труднощі. 5. Ні, я не вірю, що культурні непорозуміння змогли привести до розриву їх співпраці. – На жаль, це так, я сам не міг повірити своїм вухам. – В такому разі, Василь, ти б не міг позичити мені свій посібник, я хочу уникнути таких непорозумінь. 6. Невже ти не бачиш, що він зараз впаде? Піди і допоможи йому дійти до кімнати. 7. Ти заплатила 200 доларів? Квитки не можуть бути такими дорогими. 8. Невже вона так вчинила? Я раджу тобі для початку з'ясувати, що ж сталося насправді. 9. Я не розумію, що він говорить. – Ти могла б попросити Джона перекласти його слова. 10. Ти ж стояла в двох метрах від нього. Невже він не помітив тебе?

Exercise 27. Correct seven mistakes in this text.

My friend Dan can not say 'No'. If another student asks her, 'Can I borrow your pen?', she always says, 'Of course, you could.' And she hands it over, even when she only has one pen and it means she isn't being able to do her own work. After I heard her do that one day, I told her that she can have said, 'Sorry, but you cannot, because I only have one pen.' In reply, she said, 'But how do they could do their

work without a pen?’ I knew that I can have tried to answer that question, but somehow I didn’t think I’ll can change how she behaved, no matter what I said.

Exercise 28. Translate the sentences into English using *can*, *could*, *to be able to*.

1. Я не можу прийняти ваше запрошення цього року; ми вже склали свої плани. 2. 20 кілограм можна взяти без доплати, якщо летіти літаком. 3. Чи вміли ви плавати в дитинстві і вмієте плавати зараз? 4. Не можна переходити вулицю на червоне світло. 5. Ти міг дати мені знати, що не прийдеш. 6. Чи не могли б ви надати нам консультацію завтра? 7. Вашому синові зараз набагато краще. Ви можете відвести його в клініку для огляду. 8. Якби моя мама була з нами, вона могла б нам так допомогти. 9. Якби мої батьки не поїхали, мій маленький брат не захворів би і міг би бути таким же веселим і милим хлопчиком. 10. Ви можете піти, якщо хочете, але чи могли б ви залишити хлопчика тут? 11. Хлопчик запитав, чи можна йому ще яблук. 12. Якби не була його хвороба, він міг би потрапити туди вчасно. 13. Чи не могли б ви дати склянку води, будь ласка? 14. Чи справді це ти? 15. Дітям не можна гратися сірниками. 16. О, ти не міг цього зробити! 17. Він не був старим; йому не могло бути більше сорока. 18. Ти теж можеш допомогти мені. 19. Ти міг принаймні прийти раніше. 20. Він не може спати в цей час. 21. Я не міг цього зробити; це було справді важко для мене. 22. Не можна чіпати експонати в музеї. 23. Вона не могла втриматися від болю. 25. Хто вміє плавати? 26. Чи можу я скористатися вашим словником? — Боюся, не можна. Мені самому це потрібно. 27. Ми не можемо не сподіватися, що він правий. 28. Минулого року не змогли перекласти такі тексти. 29. Вона не може бути такою старою. 30. Я б хотів, щоб ти прийшов. 31. Я не можу зрозуміти його; він так вільно говорить. 32. Я б хотів піти з тобою. 33. Цю роботу не можна закінчити за годину. 34. Чи може бути, що ви не знали його раніше? 35. Може ніхто не читав цю книгу?

Exercise 29. Translate the sentences into English, using *can*, *could*, and *mind* the appropriate form of the infinitive.

А: 1. Неможливо, щоб Еліс відмовилася від участі в цьому концерті. 2. Неможливо, щоб Еліс була груба зі своєю матір’ю. 3. Неможливо, щоб Том образив братика. 4. Неможливо, щоб Том кинув спорт. 5. Неможливо, щоб Еліс відмовилася брати участь у конкурсі. 6. Неможливо, щоб Еліс проспала. 7. Неможливо, щоб вона так сильно плакала. 8. Неможливо, щоб він загубив ключ. 9. Неможливо, щоб Еліс порушила свою обіцянку.

В: 1. Неможливо, щоб Еліс не погодила взяти участь у цьому концерті. 2. Неможливо, щоб Том не прийшов вчасно. 3. Неможливо, щоб Еліс не встигла перекласти цей текст. 4. Неможливо, щоб ваша сестра не відвідала свого хворого брата. 5. Неможливо, щоб Том не відремонтував

свій годинник. 6. Неможливо, щоб Том не готувався до семінару. 7. Неможливо, щоб Том не купив такий словник. 8. Неможливо, щоб ваш брат не дивився цей футбольний матч. 9. Неможливо, щоб Еліс не пропустила уроки. 10. Неможливо, щоб ваша мама не відвідала цю виставку.

Exercise 30. Comment on the following proverbs (use the examples given in the table below). Suggest your situations to use the proverbs appropriately.

1. No man can serve two masters.
2. A man can die but once.
3. A golden key can open any door.
4. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
5. A beggar can never be bankrupt.
6. None can play the fool so well as a wise man.
7. A man can do no more than he can.
8. Give a lie twenty-four hours' start and you can never overtake it.
9. Two of a trade can never agree.
10. Blind men can judge no colours.
11. Two can live as cheaply as one.
12. Don't try to walk before you can crawl.
13. You cannot have it both ways.
14. One cannot be in two places at once.
15. You cannot burn the candle at both sides.
16. Never make threats you cannot carry out.
17. You cannot sell the cow and drink the milk.
18. You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.
19. A good horse cannot be of a bad colour.
20. You can lead the horse to the water but you cannot make him drink.
21. Man cannot live by bread alone.
22. If you can't be good, be careful
23. If you can't stand the heat get out of the kitchen
24. If you can't have the best, make the best of what you have.
25. You can't judge a tree by its bark.
26. Money can't buy everything.
27. You can't get blood out of a stone
28. Love cannot be forced.
29. What can't be cured must be endured.
30. Love and cough cannot be hid.
31. What is done cannot be undone.
32. A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan.
33. You can't always get what you want.

(Source: <http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com/2012/09/modal-verb-can-examples.html>)

A leopard can't/ doesn't change its spots.	A person can't change its innate character, especially bad. Example: X: Do you think he'll stop copying after being caught and penalized? Y: I don't think so. A leopard can't change its spots.
If you can't beat them, join them.	If you can't beat your opponent, then work alongside them for mutual benefit. When you try to change someone's behavior and it doesn't work, you might have to change instead. For example, if you're trying to get your classmates to focus on studying but they want to party, maybe you should just party with them. Example: ABC Pvt. Ltd. has struck partnership with its competitor after it failed to gain market share despite aggressive marketing. If you can't beat them, join them.
You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.	It's easier to win people to your side by persuasion and politeness than by confrontation and threats. Example: X: The courier service has taken more time to deliver than they had promised. I want to take the issue up with them and get a refund. Y: I would suggest you deal with them politely. You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.
You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.	If you try to help someone, but they don't take your advice or offers, give up. You can't force someone to accept your help. You can show people the way to do things, but you can't force them to act. Example: X: He has received all the resources one needs to start a business, but even after six months I don't see anything happening. Y: Well, you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink.
Beggars can't be choosers.	If someone gives you free things or offers to help you do something, you can't ask for a different color or choose the perfect time in your schedule. When you receive free help or goods, you should accept what you're offered – you can't be picky (a "chooser") because you're not paying! People who depend on the generosity of others can't pick & choose things as per their liking. They have to accept what is given to them. Example: X: I borrowed this jacket from my friend, but it's not one of his nice ones. Y: Well, but, beggars can't be choosers.
Empty bags cannot stand upright.	A poor or hungry person cannot discharge his duties well. Example: You cannot expect poor people to fight for climate change, because empty bags cannot stand upright. They need to first fulfill their basic needs.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks.	People who have long been used to doing things in a particular way will not abandon their habits. Example: I bet you can't get him to get up at 5 AM and go out for a walk. After all, you can't teach an old dog new tricks.
You can't have your cake and eat it too.	If you eat your cake, you won't have it anymore, will you? So you can't do both. This proverb is about having two opposite desires, and how it's impossible to get both. Its meaning is similar to the proverb, "You can't have the best of both worlds." To have two things that one desires, but they're normally impossible to get simultaneously. Example: If you want more local services, you can't expect to pay less tax. Well, you can't have your cake and eat it.
You can't make an omelet without breaking a few eggs.	Sometimes, to get things done, you have to be pushy or break a few rules. You may even have to insult some people. An omelet is a tasty dish and worth the effort to make. However, you must break some eggs to make it. So if you want to get a worthwhile project done or make changes, you can't please everyone. Someone might be offended or hurt, so you have to decide if the price is worth it. It is hard to achieve something important without causing unpleasant effects. Example: If I don't slash people's salaries, the company is going to go bankrupt. It's unfortunate, but you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.
You can't judge a book by its cover.	Things sometimes look different than they really are. Example: A restaurant that looks old and small might have amazing food.

(Source: <https://lemongrad.com/proverbs-with-meanings-and-examples/>)

The Modal Verb MAY



The modal verb **may** has two tense forms: **may** (the Present Simple) and **might** (the Past Simple). May has the equivalent **to be allowed to** which is used in different tense forms.

Might is used:

1) in past-time contexts, mainly in reported speech in accordance with the rules of the sequence of tenses.

- He told me that it might be true.

2) in present-time contexts as a milder and more polite form of **may**, or as a form implying more uncertainty than **may**.

- Might I come and see you?
- It might be true.

3) to express unreality (unreal conditionals).

- He might have fallen ill if he hadn't taken the pills.

May can express the following meanings:

1. permission, request (more formal than can). In negative sentences it expresses **prohibition**. (it is not common)

- You may take the exam now.
- May I use your telephone, please?
- You may not leave this house.

In this meaning **may** is combined only with the simple infinitive. In interrogative sentences the form **might** is also found when we wish to express a more polite request.

- Might I join you?

In reported speech the form **might** is used.

- He told me that I might smoke in the room.
- He asked me if he might join us.

2. supposition implying uncertainty

In Ukrainian this meaning is generally rendered by means of the modal adverbs *можливо* and *мабуть*. In English this meaning may also be rendered by means of the adverbs *perhaps* and *maybe*. In this meaning **may** can be followed by different forms of the infinitive, depending on the time reference expressed in the sentence.

- They may be at home. It may be true.
- He may be working.

- She may have fallen ill.
- He may have been waiting for us for an hour.

In the meaning of supposition implying uncertainty, the form **might** is also found. It differs from the form **may** in that it emphasizes the idea of uncertainty. It may be followed by the Simple, Continuous or Perfect infinitive.

- He might come soon.
- He might be ill.
- He might be doing his lessons now.
- He might have spoken to her yesterday.

3. possibility due to circumstances

May in this meaning occurs only in affirmative sentences and is followed only by the simple infinitive.

- You may order a taxi by telephone.
- You may take this book from the library.

The form **might** is used in past-time contexts in accordance with the rules of the sequence of tenses. **Might** followed by the Perfect infinitive indicates that the action was not carried out owing to certain circumstances (expressed in the sentence or implied).

- He might have fallen ill if he hadn't taken the medicine.
- Luckily he wasn't driving the car. He might have been hurt.
- You are so careless. You might have broken the cup. (Ти трохи не розбив чашку.)

4. reproach, blame. Might is used only in statements with all forms of the infinitive.

- You might have warned me about it beforehand.

The form **might** which expresses unreality is not always parallel to **may**. **Might** expresses unreality only in combination with the Perfect Infinitive.

- You might have let me know about it last week.
- There was a car accident in front of our house. Luckily Tommy was at school. He might have been killed.

In most cases *might* is used as a milder and more polite form than *may* (a) or as a form implying a greater degree of uncertainty (b):

- a) *permission* – May I speak to him now?
Might I speak to him now? (*very polite*)
- b) *supposition* – He may come a little later.
He might come a little later (*less certain*)

The two forms are not opposed in the meaning of possibility due to circumstances where only *may* is used, nor in the meaning of disapproval or reproach where *might* alone is found.

- You may find the book at the library.
- You might have considered your parents' feelings.

5. May or might are used to talk about possible happenings or possible actions in the future. It doesn't matter whether you use **may** or **might**. The negative is **may not** and **might not**.

- He may not come back soon.
- I'm not sure where to go for my holidays but I may go to Spain.
- The weather forecast is not very good. It might rain this afternoon.

NB: In questions we can use **might, can, could**, or the phrase **be likely not may**.

- I'm looking for Pete everywhere. Where might/can/could I find him?

To say what was possible in the past, we use **may have (done)** and **might have (done)**. You can use **could** instead of **may** or **might**. But with **could** the possibility is smaller.

- He might not have talked with the doctor yet.

There is also a continuous form: **may/might be doing**:

- Don't come at 7 p.m. I may/might be skyping with Sarah.

The form **to be allowed to** (not may or might) is used when we emphasize getting permission on a specific occasion and in all the phrasal modal structures.

- That day was the first time I was allowed to make my own breakfast.
- No one has been allowed to see the test results.

Note the combination: You may (might) be allowed to go. (It's possible you'll get the permission to go).

In most instances, **might** is interchangeable with **may** (accepting that **might** is a little less certain than **may**):

- It might rain. It may rain.
- You might be right. You may be right.
- She might have got lost. She may have got lost.
- Might I use the phone? May I use the phone?

However, in some cases it is not interchangeable:

- *Hypothetical statements*: If I had the time, I might learn Spanish. You might have been killed! World War II might have lasted another two years. (A British newspaper once headlined an article: Chernobyl: What could have happened and what might have happened. Work it out!)

- *Complaints* (which are also hypothetical): You might have phoned and said you were going to be late!
- *may not* (= *no permission*) can't be substituted with *might not*: You may not smoke in here.
- Likewise, *may* in the sense of I wish: May he rest in peace.

Note: Remember the following set-phrases with the verb **may**:

- *May as well* (*might as well*, *might just as well*) + *infinitive* is a very mild and unemphatic way of expressing an intention. It is also used to suggest or recommend an action. e.g. I may as well take the child with me. (Я, мабуть, візьму дитину з собою. Мабуть, буде краще, якщо я візьму дитину з собою.)
- *It might have been worse* means 'Things are not so bad after all.' In Ukrainian it is rendered as: *Могло би бути і гірше* or *Вреши́ти реши́ справи не такі і погані*.
- *He might have been a...* means 'He might have been taken for a...' (Його можна було прийняти за), e.g. Roy Wilson, the new doctor, was twenty-eight, large, heavy mature and blond. He might have been a Scandinavian sailor.

(Source: Семченко, Н.О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна)

Exercise 1. State the meaning of the verb MAY in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. "May I ask you something very personal?" I heard myself say suddenly.
2. I think I may be of some use of you. 3. I had an idea that he might be able to do something. 4. It might be years before all was forgiven and forgotten.
5. They might have left the village altogether. 6. May I speak frankly?
7. I suppose he might have hidden himself somewhere. 8. This may have been the truth, but her blood raced as if it were a lie. 9. He may have gone for a walk as he says he did and have come back again, or may just have waited for Althea Graham to return. 10. There are a dozen other explanations for that. He may have stepped out on the terrace for a moment – or may not have heard me – or he may even have been asleep. 11. I might even suggest that you are laying too much stress on this point merely that your curiosity might be satisfied. 12. Time was short; at any moment Axel might return from Rye. 13. May we come to your house in about an hour's time?

Exercise 2. Use MAY or MIGHT.

1. You'll waste your strength uselessly. It _____ sound harsh, but my advice to you is: cut your losses.

2. I saw the light on and I thought it _____ be my brother.
3. It was me who thought it _____ be possible.
4. I was hoping I _____ run into you.
5. The boy's father asked if he _____ keep the sketch.
6. I was a little puzzled, but at all events I understood that I _____ leave.
7. It was obvious that I _____ have found excuses without affront to refuse Roy's invitation, though he was a determined fellow.
8. It was conceivable that Jane _____ agree now that her mother needed her.
9. They _____ laugh at us a bit – the way we talk and the way we dress; our monocles – they _____ think us cliquy and stand-offish, but, by God, they respect us.
10. But just as the waitress turned away she cried out carelessly, "Oh, you _____ as well bring me a chocolate, too."
11. "Good-bye, young man, and just remember what I've been saying, I _____ look like an old buffer but I know what I'm talking about."
12. I thought we _____ as well do ourselves comfortably, and we don't want other people butting in, do we?
13. I thought Henry _____ have been a bit impatient with this.
14. I don't want to tell you – not now. I _____ be wrong, but I don't think so.
15. After lunch I asked if we _____ have a private conversation. And so we did.
16. He thought he _____ drop in again before closing time.
17. The two events _____ have nothing to do with one another, or there _____ be some connection.
18. It is too much to expect that anyone _____ be found who can speak with equal competence in all the arts.
19. Unless you object, I thought we _____ leave on Monday morning. If the roads are not too disgraceful we'll reach Rye on Wednesday night.
20. By the time the road was clear they had completely disappeared. I thought they _____ have gone into the cafe, so I went in, but I couldn't see them.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences with the modal verb MAY denoting permission or prohibition.

1. "May I ask you a question, Dr Glazer?" – "Please do."
2. "May I use your telephone?" – "No, you may not."
3. You may leave this little matter entirely to me, Mr. Wooster.
4. I felt much more comfortable. I sipped my tea, leaned back, and even asked if I might smoke.
5. "Excuse me," he said. "But may I speak to you for a moment?"
6. "You might cut me a slice of that bread, mother," said Stanley. "I've only twenty and a half minutes before the coach passes."
7. "May I call you George?" said Antonia.
8. Lady Chiltern: "I may come with you, Robert, may I not?" Sir Robert: "Yes, Gertrude."
9. He can stay on a few more days here and then you can talk to him as much as you like, but you may not talk to him today.

Exercise 4. Change the following sentences using the modal verb MAY (asking for permission). Apply the rules from paragraph 1.

Example: Do you mind my closing the window? – May I close the window?

1. Do you mind my using your dictionary for a minute?
2. Do you mind my coming later tomorrow?
3. Do you mind our coming again tomorrow?
4. Do you mind his leaving just now?
5. Do you mind our joining to the cinema with you?
6. Do you mind her leaning us on our trip?
7. Do you mind my asking you a question?
8. Do you mind his helping us?
9. Do you mind my smoking here?
10. Do you mind my speaking to your sister for a minute?

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences with the modal verb MAY denoting supposition. Apply the rules from paragraph 2.

1. There may be some slight unpleasantness.
2. He really is very late. It is absurd to think he may have got drowned.
3. “It is not possible that you may have overlooked it?” – “You can’t overlook a thing like that.”
4. But don’t you think, Mrs. Cream, that it may be just your imagination?
5. I may be very stupid, but I don’t seem to be able to understand what you are saying.
6. “Is he likely to come again?” – “He might. I really don’t know.”
7. “He might have slipped out”, – suggested Julius.
8. Constance: “Of course he may be terribly changed. Men go off so dreadfully, don’t they? They may be bald and fat now.”
9. She might be in my sitting-room.
10. They may have left something behind them that will be a clue.
11. There may be things that you know which I do not.
12. She might have read my mind saying “I’ll cook tonight.”
13. ... but all this time he may be dying, and when we get there it may be too late to do anything.

Exercise 6. Using a dictionary if necessary, complete each sentence with an adjective and a modal.

<i>absurd</i>	<i>feasible</i>	<i>theoretical</i>
<i>disqualified</i>	<i>potential</i>	<i>undecided</i>
<i>may</i>	<i>may be</i>	<i>might</i>
<i>may not (x2)</i>	<i>may have</i>	<i>might not</i>

1. Your unclerun in a marathon when he was younger, but it’s to keep describing him as ‘one of the top runners’.
2. Shebreaking the rules and will possibly be .from the rest of the competition.
3. If someone isabout an action, theyor do it.
4. We knew about theproblems and the workmen had said they finish on time.

5. Your plan be approved because people don't think it's economically.....
6. From a perspective, that..... happen, but nobody thinks it will.

Exercise 7. Insert MAY or MIGHT or TO BE ALLOWED TO.

1. _____ I take my friend to the cinema?
2. _____ I have another helping of porridge?
3. You _____ take Bess to the exhibition.
4. _____ I take this book?
5. It _____ not be true.
6. _____ I come in?
7. She told him that he _____ go home.
8. He _____ be playing tennis.
9. Where is Nick? – He _____ be having lunch.
10. You _____ go to the cinema with Bob.
11. Jane _____ be able to help you.
12. You _____ invite your friends to the party tomorrow.

Exercise 8. Use the required form of the infinitive after MAY (MIGHT) in the following sentences.

1. On the whole there was less said than might (*to expect*).
2. Don't turn on the light. This fellow may (*to lurk*) outside the house door.
3. You've acquired a great deal of experience. You might (*to write*) a book.
4. There was no sign of John in the street. Of course, I said to myself, he might (*to detain*) at his office.
5. "Who said Mr Sorrel had gone to America?" "He might (*to tell*) it himself."
6. Strickland is very ill. He may (*to die*).
7. Jack had the feeling that Maurice might one day (*to break*) down.
8. But what you tell me may not (*to be*) true.
9. I was deeply shocked and worried. "It is no easy matter to find the man," the doctor said to me. He might (*to read*) my thoughts.
10. He may not (*to want*) to become a publisher in the first place, but once he had taken it up the profession had appeared to absorb all his interests.
11. Mr Fox said something about it once, but I might not (*to understand*) him properly.
12. "Then why on earth all this secrecy?" – "One never knows who may (*to listen*)."

Exercise 9. Express uncertainty with the help of the modal verb MAY, translate into Ukrainian.

Example: Perhaps (maybe) he is (not) having dinner.

He may (might) (not) be having dinner.

A.

1. Perhaps Bess is making tea in the kitchen.
2. Maybe Paul sees him very often.
3. Maybe they are still having a holiday.
4. Perhaps his daughter is not studying in a teacher training college.
5. Maybe the doctor is examining the patient now.
6. Perhaps the manager is not busy.
7. Perhaps they are trying to persuade Jim to join the expedition.
8. Perhaps Sam is telling his friends about his adventures in the North.
9. Maybe Nancy is waiting for you in the hall.
10. Perhaps they are not taking part in the amateur theatricals.
11. Maybe Anne likes detective stories.
12. "Perhaps the thing is radio-active. Perhaps it is dangerous." George was breathless.

B.

1. Perhaps the film will have a happy end.
2. Maybe he will not tell you the truth.
3. Maybe Jane will forgive him.
4. Perhaps the test will not be so difficult next time.
5. Maybe the Palmers will stay at home on Sunday.
6. Maybe the weather will not change for the worse.
7. Perhaps we shall get tickets for the play.
8. Maybe his parents will allow him to keep the dog.
9. We have quite a few noteworthy places of interest about the town that perhaps will interest you.

C.

1. Perhaps your neighbours have left the town.
2. Maybe Sam hasn't made an appointment with the dentist.
3. Perhaps everybody has agreed to the plan.
4. Maybe they didn't send him a letter.
5. Maybe the situation has changed.
6. Perhaps they have bought a new coat for the boy.
7. Perhaps the old man has lost his way.
8. Maybe the text was not difficult.
9. Perhaps she was rude to him.
10. Maybe the tape recorder was out of order.
11. Meanwhile he wrote a film-script for an English company; perhaps it was a suitable film for Annabel, but the company put another actress in the part.

D.

1. Maybe the students have not been studying French long.

2. Maybe they have been staying at the hotel more than a week.
3. Perhaps he has not been here long.
4. Perhaps Mr. Parker has been working in the garden since morning.
5. Perhaps Uncle Tom has been having a nap since lunch-time.
6. Perhaps he hasn't seen her since last spring.
7. Perhaps the child has been listening to our talk all the time.
8. Perhaps Jack has been collecting stamps for several years.
9. Maybe the boy has been delivering the papers since five o'clock.
10. Perhaps they have been watching television all evening.

Exercise 10. Express uncertainty with the help of the modal verb MAY or MIGHT, translate into Ukrainian.

Example: They will arrive tomorrow.

They may arrive tomorrow.

1. Monica will study Swedish.
2. They had a dictation yesterday.
3. She will be late.
4. They are eating breakfast.
5. The boy lied to his teacher.
6. The old woman slipped on the ice.
7. They will go swimming tomorrow.
8. Mr. Bennet went to the bank to deposit some money.
9. Philip will tell them about the accident.
10. Sam decided to take the examination again.
11. He will finish writing the paper on time.
12. The playing field will be ready by next week.

Exercise 11. Answer the following questions using modal verb MAY and infinitive given in brackets.

Example: Why does he look so pale? (to be ill)

He may (might) be ill.

1. Why are there so many people on the platform? (to wait for the next train)
2. Why is John so busy? (to read for his examinations)
3. Why is he so tired? (to work in the garden)
4. Why doesn't Oscar want to see the film? (not to like detective stories)
5. Why doesn't Monica want to eat ice-cream? (to slim)
6. Why has the boy raised his hand? (to want to ask a question)
7. Why do you think Anne made so many spelling mistakes in the last dictation? (to be absent-minded).
8. Why is the child crying? (to hurt himself)
9. Why doesn't the girl want to bathe in the river? (to feel unwell)

10. Why haven't the Parkers arrived yet? (not to find a taxi)
11. Why hasn't Charles phoned us? (not to get our telegram)
12. Why has he refused to come to the party? (to be busy that day)
13. Why does Madge want to buy a new watch? (to lose her old one).

Exercise 12. State the meaning of the verb MIGHT in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian. (see paragraphs 3-4)

1. You might have spoken to him.
2. He might have fallen ill if he hadn't been vaccinated.
3. You might have cleaned your room.
4. He was improvising, so he might have made a mistake.
5. You might have told me you would be late.

Exercise 13. Answer the following questions, express irritation using modal verb MIGHT. Apply the rules from paragraph 4

Example: *When did he tell them? He told them just now.*
 He might have told them sooner!

1. "When did he say he was cancelling it?" "He phoned us a few minutes ago."
2. "When did he suggest he was having second thoughts?" "He mentioned it a minute or two ago."
3. "When did you get to hear of it?" "He brought it up at the meeting."
4. "When did it come to light?" "He revealed it the day before yesterday."
5. "When did he eventually agree to it?" "He gave his consent late this afternoon."
6. "When did he say he might have to go back on his decision?" "He informed them a day or two ago."
7. "When did he own up to taking it?" "He admitted it an hour or so ago."

Exercise 14. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb MAY/MIGHT.

1. Under the law you are allowed to make one photocopy for your personal use but you can't make multiple copies.
2. This is possibly the reason why they have refused to join us.
3. Perhaps I will have to take her to hospital; it is possible she has broken her arm in the accident.
4. It is possible he did not have her phone number.
5. When the World Cup was shown on TV, I was allowed to stay up late and watch it.
6. Perhaps your friend will help you, but I don't believe it.
7. Maybe they did not know that the problem was so urgent.
8. Would you mind my smoking here?
9. Why didn't you come? I needed your help badly.
10. Perhaps she has made a mistake, but I am not sure of it. She is a very punctual person.

Exercise 15. Choose the proper variant.

1. I was just wondering whether you *may/might* be able to help me.
2. *May/Might* God have mercy on your soul.
3. You *may/might* well be right.
4. I told them I *may/might* go if I felt like it, but wasn't sure.
5. Students *may/might* only borrow four books at a time.
6. The examiner says we *may/might* leave when we've finished.
7. It *may/might* be very expensive, but it's much better than the others.
8. I just *may/might* accept your offer.
9. You *may/might* try asking her for help.
10. You *may/might* have told me earlier!

Exercise 16. Use MAY or MIGHT to fill in the gaps.

1. Where is Jane? She _____ have missed her train I am afraid.
2. She said she _____ go shopping tomorrow.
3. He _____ have passed his exams, if only he'd studied well.
4. He _____ help you as he's so practical.
5. _____ I use your headset please? Mine is not working properly.
6. He said he had done his work. He _____ have done it on his way home, but I can't be sure.
7. I _____ have guessed you wore the same dress as mine. Is it true?
8. I forgot to bring my wallet. I think you _____ have reminded me.
9. _____ you get more happiness than last year.
10. Could you tell me where the nearest bus stop is, please? – I really don't know. You _____ ask someone else.

Exercise 17. Use MAY or MIGHT in the following sentences containing set-phrases.

1. And we also thought he _____ *have been* a terrorist.
2. I think penguins _____ *as well* speculate about nuclear physics.
3. It _____ *have been worse* if you actually passed.
4. But it's a good thing you were there, or it _____ *have been* much worse.
5. I _____ *as well* talk to a zombie.

Exercise 18. Fill in the blanks with MAY, MIGHT, or BE ALLOWED TO in the correct form.

1. She _____ come to the party, but she's not sure yet. (possibility)
2. You _____ use your phone during the break, but not in class. (permission)
3. This road is closed. You _____ drive here. (prohibition)
4. He is very late. He _____ have missed the bus. (deduction)
5. She _____ have arrived on time if she had planned better. (criticism)
6. Students _____ leave early if they finish the test on time. (permission)

7. We _____ go to the beach tomorrow if the weather is nice. (possibility)
8. You _____ park your car here without a permit. (prohibition)
9. She _____ be at home, but I'm not sure. (possibility)
10. Only employees _____ enter this area. (permission)
11. He looks tired. He _____ not have slept well last night. (deduction)
12. She _____ have been more patient with her little brother. (criticism)

Exercise 19. Translate into English using *may* in all of its possible meanings.

1. Ти був не дуже зайнятий. Ти міг би нам допомогти.
2. Запитай його, чи можна нам оглянути лабораторію.
3. Він міг би це для вас зробити. Це йому не важко.
4. Він майже розбив вікно.
5. Вона, можливо, запізнюється.
6. Вони, можливо, працюють над цією ж проблемою.
7. Надвечір може дощити.
8. Можливо, вони не були в місті вчора.
9. Я згоден, що дозволити Джону поїхати за кордон, можливо, було помилкою. Але я думав, що це, можливо, поверне його до роботи.
10. Можливо, я не згадував цього у своїх листах, але я багато працював над цим питанням.
11. Не побачивши ні батька ні сина, Мери подумала, що вони, можливо, читають у саду.
12. Ви, можливо, чули його ім'я.
13. У нього велика родина. Він, можливо, шукає кращу роботу.
14. Вона не була шведкою, але її можна було прийняти за шведку.
15. Він, можливо, зараз у готелі і чекає на мене.
16. Я майже запізнився на останній автобус.
17. Вони, можливо, думали, що ми не прийдемо у такий дощ.

Exercise 20. Translate the sentences in English, using *may* / *might*.

1. Можливо, він захворів.
2. Ми можемо приєднатися до вас?
3. Ви можете нести цю посилку для мене.
4. Ви могли б не робити цього взагалі.
5. Сідай тут, щоб я міг бачити твоє обличчя.
6. Вона може прийти, а може і ні.
7. Він сказав, що я можу використовувати всі його книги.
8. Сьогодні ввечері може піти дощ.
9. Ви можете бачити, як він щоранку гуляє зі своєю дитиною.
10. У цьому музеї можна побачити багато цікавого.
11. Ви можете бути трохи уважнішими.
12. Вона могла піти раніше ти прибув.
13. Зараз це дуже популярна пісня, її можна почути всюди.
14. Чи можу я потурбувати вас?
15. Ви могли б написати цього листа без мого нагадування.
16. Новини настільки дивні, що ви можете не повірити.
17. Ви не можете входити в цю кімнату, доки я не скажу.
18. Мені цікаво, чи можу я позичити ваш словник.

19. Чи можу я залишити своїх дітей з вами? 20. Чи можу я поговорити з ним зараз? 21. Вони можуть прийти трохи пізніше. 22. Ви можете знайти цю книгу в будь-якій бібліотеці. 23. Він запитав мене, чи може він приєднатися до нас. 24. Я думаю, що він, можливо, зараз робить уроки. 25. Ви могли принаймні запропонувати свою допомогу. 26. Звичайно, за допомогою дешевих розваг можна зробити дуже багато. 27. Можливо, він написав цього листа, але підпис точно не його. 28. Могло бути гірше. 29. Ви могли запитати мене, чи є у мене заперечення. 30. Можна прийти і побачити вас?

Exercise 21. Look at each meme image provided. Write a caption/a short commentary using the modal verb(s) expressing possibility.



(Source: <https://www.memedroid.com/>)

Exercise 22. Note the use of the verb MAY / MIGHT in the following proverbs and sayings. Memorize them. Comment on the following proverbs (use the examples given in the previous section on proverbs with CAN). Suggest your situations to use the proverbs appropriately.

1. A cat may look at a king.
2. Cowards may die many times before their death.
3. A fair face may hide a foul heart.
4. Bitter pills may have blessed effects.
5. Be careful what you wish for, you just might get it.
6. Hares may pull dead lions by the beard.
7. The remedy may be worse than the disease.

8. Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me.
 9. When the oak is before the ash, then you will only get a splash; when the ash is before the oak, then you may expect a soak.
 10. If you don't like it you may lump it.
 11. Between the cup and the lip a morsel may slip.
 12. You may know by a handful the whole sack.
 13. Oaks may fall when reeds stand the storm.
 14. A baited cat may grow as fierce as lion.
 15. A stumble may prevent a fall.
 16. One man may steal a horse while another may not look over a hedge.
 17. A fool's bolt may sometimes hit the mark.
 18. Little bodies may have great souls.
 19. He who peeps through a hole may see what will vex him.
 20. The evil wound may be cured, but not the evil name.
 21. Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today.
 22. What may be done at any time is done at no time.
 23. A bird may be known by its song.
 24. Nothing is so bad but it might have been worse.
 25. Nothing is so good but it might have been better.
- (Source: <http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com>)

The Modal Verb MUST



The modal verb **must** has only one tense form – the Present Simple.

It is used to refer an action to the present or future and in combination with the perfect infinitive it refers an action to the past.

- You must do it tomorrow.
- He must be still working.
- He must have done it ages ago.

Must can express the following meanings:

1. obligation, duty, necessity (affirmative and interrogative sentences) from the speaker's point of view.

- I must go to the bank now.
- He must finish this report by Friday.

2. prohibition (in negative sentences).

- You must not come so late.
- You must not leave the house.

Note: Absence of necessity is expressed by other verbs (need or have to):

- They needn't hurry. There is a lot of time.
- You don't have to finish the work right now. It can wait.

3. emphatic advice (when we want to encourage someone to do something we think is important or to emphasize strong feeling or opinion).

- You mustn't be so touchy. You must stop crying.
- You really must have your hair cut.

4. supposition implying strong probability (when a particular idea or deduction is very likely or certain based on the evidence). All forms of the infinitive are used.

- He must be thirty.
- You are shivering. You must be cold.
- Someone must have taken the key because it is not here.

In Ukrainian this meaning is generally rendered by means of the attitudinal adverbs *вірогідно, напевно*.

In English this meaning may also be expressed by means of the attitudinal adverb *probably*.

Must in combination with the Perfect infinitive refers the action to the past.

- Do you see him smoking over there? He must have finished his work.
- It is six o'clock. She must have come home.

The combination of **must** with the Perfect Continuous infinitive indicates an action begun in the past and continued into the moment of speaking.

- It must have been raining all the night. There are big puddles in the garden.

When **must** expresses supposition implying strong probability, its use is restricted in two ways:

a) It is not used with reference to the future. In this case we find attitudinal adverbs in the sentence.

- He will *probably* come tomorrow.
- He will *evidently* know all about it.

b) It is not used in the interrogative or negative form. It is found only in the affirmative form.

Note: To express supposition implying strong probability with negative meaning, in addition to attitudinal adverbs, **must** + verbs **to fail, to distrust, to dislike, to disapprove, to disbelieve, to misunderstand, to be unaware** or words **nobody, never, nothing** are used.

- He must have failed to get in touch with her.
- He must have misunderstood you.
- He must be unaware of that.
- He must never have guessed the truth.

Note: We use **must** to say we are sure that something is true:

- Tom has been painting the fence all day long. He must be tired.
- Your friend knows a lot about football. He must be a confirmed football supporter.

We use **can't** to say that we think something is impossible:

- You've just eaten the whole pizza. You can't be hungry.

For the past we use **must have (done)** and **can't have (done)**.

Note: Remember the following set-phrases with the verb **must**:

a) *Must needs* denotes obligation.

- He must needs go there. (Він неодмінно має піти туди.)

b) *must be going* and / *must be off* both mean 'it is time for me to go' (Мені час іти).

c) *must tell you that...* and */ must say...* are stereotyped phrases in which the meaning of obligation is considerably weakened in **must**.

d) In the sentences: *You must come and see me some time. You must come and have dinner with me. You must come to our party. You must come and stay with us for the weekend* and the like, the meaning of obligation in *must* is also weakened. *Must* has become part of such sentences which are a common way of expressing invitations.

The Modal Verb TO HAVE TO



The verb **to have to** serves to express: **obligation or necessity imposed by circumstances**. It is found in present, past and future tense contexts and is combined only with the simple infinitive. The interrogative and negative forms of the modal verb **to have to** are built up with the help of the auxiliary verb *to do*.

- Do I have to do this? Did he have to do it?
- You don't have to explain.
- They didn't have to tell me what had happened.
- Have you had to walk all that distance?

В стверджувальних реченнях:

- Present:

I **have to go** there.

Я маю йти туди. (я вимушений)

I **have to get up** the next morning at seven.

Завтра в ранці

я маю прокинутись о сьомій.

- Past:

I **had to sell** most of my things.

Я був

змушений продати більшість своїх речей.

I **had to study** last night.

Мне довелось займатися вчора ввечері.

He **had to do** it.

Він був змушений зробити це.

- Future:

I **shall have to pay** him something.

Мені доведеться щось заплатити йому.

You **will have to read** this book again.

Тобі доведеться прочитати цю книгу знову.

В питальних реченнях:

Питальна та заперечна форми дієслова **have (to)**, що вживається у модальному значенні, завжди утворюються за допомогою допоміжного **do (do/does, did)**. А його розмовний варіант **have got (to)** утворює ці форми без **do**.

Do I have to help them?

Я маю допомагати їм?

Did he have to go there?

Йому довелось поїхати туди?

Yes, he **did**.

Так (довелось).

No, he **did not**.

Ні (не довелось).

Did you have to stay there?

Тобі довелось там залишитись?

Will he **have** to go there?

Yes, he **will**

No, he **will not**.

How many exams **will** you **have to take**?

Йому **доведеться** поїхати туди?

Так (**доведеться**).

Ні (**не доведеться**).

Скільки іспитів тобі **доведеться скласти**?

В заперечних реченнях: Заперечна форма висловлює відсутність зобов'язання або необхідності та на українську мову перекладається словами: *не треба, не обов'язково, нема необхідності* та т.і.

I **don't have to go** there.

Мені **не треба йти** туди.

You **don't have to help** them.

Тобі **не треба допомагати** їм.

They **didn't have to help** him.

Їм **не довелося допомагати** йому.

You **won't (will not) have to wait**.

Тобі **не доведеться чекати**.

Розмовний варіант **to have got (to)** вживається практично завжди у теперішньому часі. В питальній та заперечній формах допоміжне дієслово **do** не потрібне.

I **'ve got to get up** early.

Мені **треба вставати** рано.

Have you **got to get up** early?

Тобі **треба вставати** рано?

I **haven't got to get up** early.

Мені **не треба вставати** рано.

I **'ve got to go** now.

Мені **треба йти**.

(He's) He **has got to go** right now.

Йому **треба йти** прямо зараз.

You **'ve got to be** there by ten.

Ти **маєш бути** там до десятої.

We **'ve got to finish** our work at three.

Ми **маємо закінчити** нашу роботу о третій.

MUST and HAVE TO

A key distinction between **must** and **have to** can be found in the negative forms. Whereas 'You must go' and 'You have to go' can be regarded as broadly the same in terms of meaning, 'You mustn't go' and 'You don't have to go' are quite different, the first indicating that going is prohibited in some way, or even dangerous, while the second implies an absence of obligation or need.

Another difference between **must** and **have to** in the sense of obligation can be found in the nature of the obligation. It is possible to say 'I'm sorry. I can't come to the meeting tomorrow because I have to go to the dentist at 3 o'clock' but not 'I can't come to the meeting tomorrow because I must go the dentist at 3 o'clock'. On the other hand, if you have a raging toothache, you would probably say 'I really must go to the dentist', although **have to** could replace **must** in this sentence. A generalized distinction would be that **must** refers to an internal need or obligation while **have to** is used to refer to an external need or

obligation. It is probably true to say, however, that **must** can generally be replaced by **have to** but **have to** often cannot be replaced by **must**.

Difference between 'must' and 'have to' in the affirmative

A. Both these verbs are used to talk about obligation. Their meaning is not quite the same. **Must** is most often used to talk about an obligation that depends on the person speaking or listening: If I say that you or I **must** do something, I probably mean that **I** feel it is necessary. **Have (got) to** is generally used to talk about obligations that come from 'outside'. If I say that somebody **has to** do something, I probably mean that another person wants it done, or that there is a law, a rule, an agreement, or something of the kind.

Compare:

- I must stop smoking. (I want to.)
 - You must try to get to work on time. (I want you to.)
 - I must make an appointment with the dentist. (I've got toothache.)
 - This is an awful party – we really must go. (I want us to go.)
 - You've got to go and see the boss. (He wants you to.)
 - Catholics have to go to church on Sundays. (Their religion tells them to.)
 - I've (got) to see the dentist tomorrow. (I have an appointment.)
 - This is a lovely party, but we've (got) to go because of the babysitter.
- B. In the second person we use **must** to express the speaker's authority:
- *Mother:* You must put on a sweater. It's cold today.
 - *Employer:* You must use a dictionary. I'm tired of correcting your spelling mistakes.
 - *Doctor:* You must cut down on your smoking.

We use **have to** to express external authority:

- You have to wear uniform on duty.
- You have to train very hard for these big matches.
- You'll have to get up earlier when you start work, won't you?

C. **Must** and **must not** are useful for official notices and instructions, e.g. 'You must carry your passport at all times' and 'You must not smoke in the toilets'.

In the third person **must** is chiefly used in written orders or instructions:

- *Railway company:* Passengers must cross the line by the footbridge.
- *Office Manager:* Staff must be at their desks by 9.00.
- *Regulation:* A trailer must have two rear lamps.

When we are merely stating or commenting on another person's obligations we use **have to**:

- In this office even the senior staff have to be at their desks by 9.00.
- She has to make her children's clothes. She can't afford to buy them.

D. Affirmative obligation in the past: **had to**

Here the distinction between the speaker's authority and external authority cannot be expressed and there is only one form, **had to**:

- I ran out of money and had to borrow from Tom.
- You had to pay duty on that, I suppose?

(Source: Змійова, І. В. (2012). *Practical English Grammar: навчально-методичний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна.; Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна.)

Exercise 1. State the meaning of the verb MUST in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. You must tell me all about yourself. 2. I am afraid I must go now. My carriage must have come back by this time. 3. Well, I must go and see the children and let you rest. 4. I stood up, conscious of feeling uneasy sitting in the chair which he must often have used, my hands on the desk at which he must so often have written. 5. I have written a line to your dear mother, Gerald, to tell her your good news, and to say she really must come to dinner. 6. She must have read some meaning into words which I did not intend. 7. What a relief it must have been for her, I thought, to have found herself a widow. 8. I must have slept for a long time for when I awoke the mist was gone. 9. I must insist that you leave the matter alone. 10. You must be holding something back. Don't be afraid of hurting my feelings. You've said so much now that I must insist on your saying everything. 11. No doubt it must have been very dull for you after the sparkling dinner parties of London. 12. Let me order refreshment for you, Alexander. You must be cold and hungry after your travels.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb MUST.

1. We have been betrayed. Plans must be abandoned. We must save our own skins. 2. I concluded that Antonia must have changed her hairdresser. 3. The boy must have made a mistake. It was King's Cross, not Charing Cross. 4. "I must have been seeing the rats in the night." "Yes, Mr. Raine. I believe you must have been seeing things in the night." 5. I suppose the girl must have been in the habit of calling her by her full name. 6. My darling Cecily, I think there must be some

slight error. 7. “Impossible,” she murmured. “Impossible! I must be going mad even to think of such a thing...” 8. I’m sorry, Eileen, but I really must go. It’s urgent. 9. My feet hurt. I must have walked miles this morning.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences with the modal verb MUST denoting necessity or obligation.

1. You will clearly understand that all communication between yourself and my daughter must cease immediately from this moment. 2. We must do what we can for Fleming, Pearl. 3. She said she was in such a state she must have her hair washed. 4. I must go and so must you. 5. To get one result you must sacrifice another, so that to write a play perfect in all its particulars. 6. If you want to get any benefit from an experience you must have an open mind. 7. I must go, I must. I told them I’d be back in half an hour. 8. Pearl: “It’s such a pity you must go, Minnie.” 9. Come on, Julius. We must find that telegram. 10. “We thought we must come and see you off,” she said. 11. I must walk a bit, I think. I feel so excited.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences with the modal verb MUST denoting emphatic advice or prohibition.

1. It was impossible and I was going to forbid it absolutely. Judith must not do such a thing! 2. Now, my dear, you mustn’t neglect your work the moment my back is turned. 3. We mustn’t be narrow-minded. 4. I suppose you’ve come to tell me that they have told you that you must never see me again. 5. Oh, my dear, you mustn’t feel offended. 6. In your own interest, Sir Robert, to say nothing of mine, you must not do that. 7. I am talking very seriously. You mustn’t laugh. I am quite serious. 8. Now listen. You must trust to our hospitality. You must come and see me, and you shall tell me all the news of home. 9. You mustn’t blame Arnold. It’s my fault. 10. Then you’ll understand. You’ll understand why you mustn’t say, even impulsively, that you’d change places with me or anyone. 11. You mustn’t take things too seriously. 12. “Where did you get that candy?” she asked. “We mustn’t eat candy in the morning.”

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences with the modal verb MUST denoting supposition.

1. It had been a large crew and he must have known them all by their names. Conway didn’t. 2. This seems to be a valuable ring. Since you wear it always, it must be valuable to you. 3. O’Mara must have detected the change of feeling, but allowed him to finish. 4. Whenever people agree with me, I always feel I must be wrong. 5. “You really believe he was guilty?” “He must have been. He had the cause and he was there with your father in the library.” 6. She never mentioned being lonely, but she must have been. 7. You must be exhausted

after all the tennis you played this afternoon, Minnie. 8. I see why he was so excited about last night's party. He must have had some special idea in his head – he must have hoped that by reproducing the conditions, he would gain some additional knowledge – poor George he must have been so muddled about it all.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and use the proper infinitive after the verb MUST.

1. Look! All people in the street are going with their umbrellas up. It must _____ (rain). 2. He has changed his job. He must _____ (follow) your advice. 3. He must _____ (fall) ill. Otherwise he would have come to the party. 4. Where is Michael? He must _____ (be) here by now. – He lives in the country. He must _____ (miss) the train. 5. What a dreadful noise! What is the matter? – Our neighbors must _____ (quarrel) again. 6. Nobody must _____ (notice) that he was not used to speaking in public. 7. The criminal must _____ (be) very careful. He did not leave any fingerprints. 8. We are late, I am afraid. Ann must _____ (wait) for us. 9. He must _____ (forget) that he promised to come. 10. They must _____ (write) a composition for two hours. They must _____ (be) tired. 11. You must _____ (misunderstand) me, I did not want to hurt your feelings. 12. Nobody must _____ (see) him enter. Everybody startled when he came in. 13. I hear someone's steps outside. She must _____ (go). 14. You may find him in the garden. He must _____ (read). 15. It is impossible to change anything. One must _____ (take) things as they are.

Exercise 7. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb MUST.

Example: I am sure they have changed the time. – They must have changed the time.

1. They are in Greece. I am sure they are enjoying themselves. 2. She is an experienced teacher. I am certain she has been working at school for at least twenty years. 3. They have probably finished painting the house. 4. I feel sure she is at home. 5. Probably they have already passed the frontier. 6. She is sure he is playing cards with his friends. 7. She is not very young, as she seems to be. I think she is nearly forty. 8. I think you have visited this place before. 9. He has to do a very urgent task. I feel sure he is working now. 10. He is so absent-minded. I am sure he left the letter unanswered. 11. You know he is a good tennis player. He is no doubt has won this match. 12. I shan't bother you any longer; no doubt you feel tired of my talking after a tiring day. 13. It is clear that they are expecting somebody. 14. She was obviously upset by something; I never saw her so nervous. 15. The youth is probably reading something funny. He is smiling all the time.

Exercise 8. Choose the correct variant.

1. His German is very poor. He must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard.
2. His German is very good, he must (study/be studying/have studied) very hard.

3. His German is considerably improved, he must (study/be studying/have studied) hard during his holiday. 4. He must (study/be studying/have been studying) German these two years, his German is rather rich and fluent. 5. She must (have taken/be taking/have been taking/ a bath at that moment that's why she did not answer your call. 6. She must (be/be being/ have been) at home now, we saw her leaving the office. 7. She must (be/be being/have been) at home, she can't go away because there is no one to look after her sick mother. 8. You must always (think/be thinking/have thought) twice before you say anything. 9. Now he must (think/ be thinking/have thought) of what she has said. 10. He knows they are coming. They must (write/be writing/ have written) to him of their arrival in due time. 11. She must (play/be playing/have been playing) the piano now. 12. The foreigner must (understand/understood/have understood) me, for he nodded his head. 13. Where is Sara? I haven't seen her for a long time. – She must (stay/be staying/have stayed) at her friends'. She wanted to spend July with them. 14. He must (get/be getting/have got) all he needed, otherwise he would have come again. 15. We must (meet/have met/have been meeting) somewhere before.

Exercise 9. Put the sentences in future tense.

1. You know he is a good tennis player. I am certain he will win this match. 2. I am sure he will not speak English. 3. Look! There is a message. They will come tomorrow! 4. We are sure that the proposed new system will require significant resources.

Exercise 10. Put the sentences in past tense.

1. We must tell him the truth. 2. He must give up smoking. 3. Ted must learn this poem by heart. 4. The students must take three examinations. 5. I must fix the typewriter for her. 6. The child must eat this soup. 7. The two projects must be coordinated. 8. We must take the first flight available. 9. You must warn him about it. 10. He must drink weaker tea.

Exercise 11. Fill in the gaps with MUST or HAVE TO.

1. Will you be home for your tea? – Listen Sybil, I can't leave the car like this I _____ try, and get somebody to fix it. – What time will you be home? – I don't know. I _____ wait for this mechanic. 2. "Everybody has plenty to do!" Mannen said sharply, "but someone will _____ come up with something quick". 3. They tell me Jolyon's bought another house, he _____ have a lot of money – he _____ have more money that he knows what to do with! 4. She tried to sit up – then fell back with a groan. "It's my heart," she whispered. "I _____ (not) talk". 5. I am afraid, Aunt Augusta, I shall _____ give up the pleasure of dining with you tonight after all.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs MUST or HAVE TO.

1. You _____ (not tell) him about it. It's a secret. 2. It looks like rain. You _____ (take) your raincoats. 3. You _____ (not talk) so loudly here. 4. In his youth he _____ (work) from morning till night to earn his living. 5. He _____ (wait) at the station till it stopped raining. 6. They _____ (not tell) him anything about it before they get further instructions. 7. _____ I (do) it all by myself? 8. It was too late to change their plans and they _____ (put up) with it. 9. You _____ (not prepare) all this work, I will help you. 10. Stay here till she is free. I think you _____ (not wait) long.

Exercise 13. Make up questions as in the example.

Example: They had to get up very early.

They had to get up very early, didn't they?

1. He had to prevent their meeting. 2. I liked him; I had to confess it myself. 3. The traders of Europe had to find another route. 4. Heavens! Nearly half past nine. I simply have to go. 5. Jimmy, you don't have to try to manage any more. 6. All right. Then I have to go. 7. He has to sign the proposition for the situation. 8. I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is. 9. I don't have to wait to be promoted. 10. I had to promise her not to burn it. 11. I've had to work at the girl every day for months to get her to her present pitch. 12. You will have to do without me.

Exercise 14. Make up questions for the sentences.

1. Mr. Leigh had to stay in the office till five. 2. They had to spend the night in the motel. 3. Bess will have to get up early tomorrow. 4. John had to swim fast to catch up with Peter. 5. He has to work at his graduation paper till late at night. 6. We have to do all the exercises in writing.

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the constructions in bold type.

1. You've made this statement about your movements on Tuesday night, I think. **I must tell you it doesn't agree with another statement that has been made.**
2. **You must remember** that we were boys together.
3. **You mustn't pay any attention** to Pearl.
4. **You must let me know** if anything further comes to light.
5. **You mustn't worry too much** about what I've just told you. **You must be brave** and face up to it for your daughter's sake.
6. **You must admit** that it's rather a wild story.
7. I am not really wicked at all, cousin Cecily. **You mustn't think** that I am wicked.
8. **You mustn't blame yourself**, whatever happens.
9. Come, come, Elizabeth, **you must be sensible.**

- 10. I must be going.** If you have nothing better to do – I mean if you could – do come and see us.
- 11.** Perhaps, thought Lilian lazily, **it must be boring** for her to be with old people like us.
- 12. It must be wonderful** to be able to get away just like that.
- 13.** Well, **I must say**, that I think it is high time that Mr. Bunbury made up his mind whether he was going to live or to die.
- 14.** Well, **I must be off** to the hospital.
- 15.** He **must needs** apologise to her, if he ever wants to regain her trust.
- 16. I must confess** that at the first glance I was a trifle vexed.

Exercise 16. Translate into English. Express the meanings of obligation or necessity imposed by circumstances.

1. Ви маєте приходити на заняття вчасно. Студентам не можна запізнюватись.
2. Ти маєш негайно йти додому, мама чекає на тебе.
3. Вибачте, я маю відповісти на цей дзвінок.
4. Чи маємо ми вивчити вірш напам'ять?
5. Треба бути обережним, коли переходиш вулицю. Тут такий сильний рух транспорту.
6. Якщо це буде тривати, ми будемо змушені вдатися до інших заходів.
7. Вам обов'язково треба змінити колір волосся. Вам пасує інший відтінок!
8. Вам не можна входити сюди. Тут проводиться іспит.
9. Дітям не можна гратися з сірниками.
10. Йому не можна підказувати іншим студентам, а мені нічого не залишається як дати йому окреме завдання.
11. Ми обов'язково маємо виконати це прохання.
12. Нам не треба приходити кожен день, чи не так?
13. Нам доведеться поїхати без вас.

Exercise 17. Translate the sentences into English using MUST.

1. «Я дуже не хочу, щоб ти йшов». – Вибачте, але я мушу йти.
2. Ти не повинен дозволити своєму другові зробити такий крок.
3. Ви повинні запобігти цьому.
4. «Я боюся, що мені потрібно йти зараз», - сказав він.
5. Її обличчя здається мені знайомим; ми, мабуть, десь зустрілися.
6. Він, мабуть, дуже втомився після подорожі.
7. Твоя англійська дуже погана; ти повинен дуже старанно вчитися.
8. Твоя англійська досить хороша; ти напевно старанно вчишся.
9. Твоя англійська покращилася; ти напевно старанно вчився під час канікул.

10. Це питання необхідно вирішити негайно.
11. Ви не повинні припиняти приходити сюди.
12. Рано чи пізно доводиться вибирати.
13. Мабуть, їй не вдалося з ним зв'язатися.
14. Він, мабуть, ніколи не здогадувався про це.
15. Ви повинні робити те, що вам кажуть.
16. Він, мабуть, не знає про це.
17. Вони, мабуть, були тут весь час.
18. Вона, мабуть, думає про те, що я сказав.
19. Напевно, ніхто не бачив, як він заходив у зал.
20. Мері, мабуть, захворіла, інакше вона б приїхала.

Exercise 18. Translate the sentences into English using TO HAVE TO.

A: 1. Мені потрібно передати вам деяку інформацію.

2. Нам довелося зробити це знову.
3. Нам доведеться вирушати о шостій годині.
4. Це все, що ти маєш мені сказати?
6. Їй довелося писати багато листів.
7. Йому довелося продати свою машину.
8. Їй не потрібно платити за квитки.
9. Мені доведеться купити пару рукавичок.
10. Вона має подзвонити матері.
11. Я маю підстригтися.

B: 1. Йому не довелося сидіти допізна на роботі.

2. Завтра нам не доведеться вставати дуже рано.
3. Вам не доведеться поговорити з ним про це.
4. Він не має йти туди прямо зараз.
5. Мені не довелося все пояснювати.
6. Їм не довелося повертатися разом.
7. Вона не повинна приходити щотижня.
8. Їм не доведеться робити абсолютно все.
9. Їй не довелося самостійно прибирати в будинку.
10. Ми не маємо починати працювати прямо зараз.
11. Мені не доведеться купувати нову сукню.
12. Йому не довелося багато працювати.

Exercise 19. Translate into English.

1. Вони, напевно, не бачили її з літа.
2. Їй необов'язково бути присутній при нашій розмові.
3. “Чи можу я поговорити з тобою завтра вранці?” – “Я, напевно, буду зайнята вранці”.
4. Він був змушений зробити вам зауваження, чи не так?

5. Він, напевно, не захоче розмовляти англійською.
6. Вдома, вірогідно, зараз нікого нема.
7. “Хто цей старий?” – “Новий президент компанії”. – “Ти жартуєш”. – “Ні, я не жартую. Ти, напевно, не читав газет”.
8. Вони, напевно, не зустріли його на станції.
9. Вона, напевно, не знає, що ви тут.
10. Викладач, напевно, помилково не згадав твоє прізвище.
11. Роботу не доведеться виконувати сьогодні, її можна здати наступного тижня.
12. Він, напевно, не зміг умовити її поїхати з нами.
13. Вчора їй довелось залишитись вдома, тому що дитина захворіла.
14. Не треба турбувати Марію у такий складний для неї час.
15. Він, вірогідно, не зрозумів вас.
16. Чому вона не прийшла? – Не знаю. Вірогідно, захворіла.
17. А де студенти? – Вірогідно у бібліотеці, готуються до іспиту.
18. Йому не треба прокидатись рано. У нього канікули.
19. Молоді мають допомагати старим.
20. Ви маєте відвідати нас у найближчий час!

Exercise 20. Match the proverbs with their meanings. Suggest your situations to use the proverbs.

1	All good things must come to an end.	A	No two persons can have exactly the same abilities or privileges OR If two people are doing something together, only one of them can be the leader.
2	As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.	B	One cannot have pleasure either without working hard for it or without paying a lot afterwards.
3	Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies.	C	There is no use in regretting or resisting what one cannot control.
4	What must be must be.	D	Everything ends; good times don't last forever.
5	If you dance you must pay the fiddler.	E	You must accept the consequences of your actions.
6	If two men ride on one horse, one must ride behind the other.	F	Everyone must endure a number of unpleasant things in his or her lifetime.

(Source: <https://lemongrad.com/proverbs-with-meanings-and-examples/>)

The Modal Verb TO BE TO



It is used in the present and past, never in the future (to *have to* is used in this case).

To be to is used to express:

1. pre-arranged necessity or mutual arrangement.

- He is to come at exactly five.
- She was to phone after dinner.
- They'll have to meet in court.

Note: A perfect infinitive after the verb **to be to** shows that **the action had been planned but wasn't carried out**.

- He was to have come at seven and now it's already nine. (*He didn't come*).

Compare:

- She was to do it. (*Maybe she did it.*)
- She was to have done it. (*But she didn't do it.*)

2. order, command.

- You are to report to the Captain.
- You are to say nothing about it.

In negative sentences it expresses **prohibition**.

- You are not to mix with these people under any circumstances.

In questions **to be to** means asking for instructions.

- What are we to do? Am I to follow you?

To be + infinitive used to give orders and instructions is chiefly used with the third person.

- No one is to leave this building without the permission of the police.
- He is to stay here until we return.

3. something that is destined to happen. It is rendered in Ukrainian by *судилося*. It is mainly found in the past tense and its application is limited to narration. It occurs in affirmative and negative sentences and is followed by the simple infinitive.

- It was to happen.
- She was to become his wife.

4. possibility. In this meaning **to be to** is equivalent to *can* or *may*. It is used in all kinds of sentences in the present and past tenses and is followed by the passive infinitive.

- Her father was often to be seen in the bar of the Hotel Metropolis.
- Where is he to be found?
- Nothing was to be done under the circumstances.

To be to + Passive Infinitive is often found in notices and instructions (sometimes only the passive infinitive is used in this case).

- This cover is not to be removed.
- To be taken three times a day after meals (on a medicine bottle).

Note the following set phrases with the modal verb **to be to**:

- What am I to do? – Що мені робити? Як мені бути?
- What is to become of me? – Що зі мною станеться? Що буде зі мною?
- Where am I to go? – Куди ж мені йти? Куди ж мені подітися?
- Who is to blame? – Кого винити?
- What is to be done? – Що тепер робити?
- Who is to begin? – Кому починати?

(Source: Семченко, Н.О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків: ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна.)

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences with the modal verb TO BE TO denoting necessity as a result of a previously arranged plan, general agreement, timetable.

1. He remembered then that she had promised to come that afternoon to hear the final arrangements for their marriage, which was to take place at a registry office. 2. Rosemary was to meet me at Oxford and drive me to Rembers. 3. They are to lunch here, it seems. 4. It is arranged, my friend. We are to call on her at End House at half past six. 5. The film was to be dubbed later, he told me. 6. Finally a deputation waited on him to propose that he should stand for the Country Council election that was shortly to be held. 7. At four they were to dine, and at six to set off on their return.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences with the modal verb TO BE TO denoting necessity as a result of orders or instructions.

1. The servants want to know if they are to put the carpets on the terrace for tonight. 2. A note enclosed said if I ever ran into their son, I was to write and tell them all about it. 3. Did I not make it clear that you were to eat nothing that

came from outside. **4.** Mrs. Townsend greeted them in her casual fashion and looking at a list told Walter whom he was to take in to dinner. **5.** Emily had always given out quite openly that at her death her money was to be divided between her nieces and her nephew. **6.** After ten days he told me I was to go back to London.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences with the modal verb TO BE TO denoting something which is destined to happen.

1. But where will we ourselves go? What is to happen to us? **2.** “Grandma,” she said in a startled voice. “What, my pet!” “You’re not to die,” Kezia was very decided. **3.** These things are to be accepted, and with these rules, careless of what may befall when the game is finished. **4.** Gather the wits, the best is yet to come. **5.** “The trainer’s an old friend of mine,” – I was to find out that Fabian had old friends all over the globe and in all professions. **6.** We must find the motive if we are to understand this crime!

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences with the modal verb TO BE TO denoting possibility.

1. For weeks and even months Market Basing was to talk of nothing else! **2.** He dropped the subject. And yet, without detectives what was he to do? **3.** But where was he to go by himself? He could not go abroad alone. **4.** But how was I to guess the wretched thing would blow up this way? **5.** She was to be seen at every race-meeting surrounded by admirers.

Exercise 5. Use the proper form of the infinitive in brackets after the modal verb TO BE TO.

1. Charlie was still at large and he – Raina – was _____ (to take) back to hospital in a police car. **2.** “Oh, come on, you girls,” said the boy. “And mind – you’re not _____ (to look) at your cards. You’ve got to keep your hands under the table till I say ‘Go’.” **3.** Once Althea was his wife she would have to give in. And they were _____ (to marry) tomorrow. Well, if she could fight, he could fight too. **4.** My dear Catherine, I tell you I’ve looked there. Am I _____ (to believe) my own eyes or not? **5.** He was also _____ (to see) seated on a throne-like gilt chair in a stone hall lit by candelabra. **6.** Mrs. Gerhardt was _____ (to hear) immediately what happened. **7.** Dr. Donaldson was _____ (to dine) with them that night. **8.** “I am _____ (to have) the privilege of sitting next to you,” he said. **9.** “I don’t know exactly where Charles is _____ (to find),” he said. **10.** This entirely agreed with Reggie’s ideas, and since he was not _____ (to pay) the bill, he took care to order, the champagne he liked best. **11.** Raina: “You want one to save you, don’t you?” The Man: “But how is it _____ (to do)?” **12.** Am I _____ (to understand) that my proposal was not worthy of

your consideration? **13.** But how was I _____ (to guess) the wretched thing would blow up this way? **14.** I want to know on what terms this girl is _____ (to be) here. Is she _____ (to have) any wages? And what is _____ (to become) of her when you've finished your teaching? You must look ahead a little.

Exercise 6. Change the following sentences by using perfect infinitive. Show that the action was not carried out.

Example: *I was to ring him up at 6 o'clock. – I was to have rung him up at 6 o'clock but it entirely slipped my memory.*

1. I was not to stay long at her house. **2.** I was not to tell him this news. **3.** The conference was to take place in May. **4.** I was to write to him about the conference. **5.** He was to go to Kyiv on business. **6.** He was to come to our place yesterday. **7.** The family was to leave for the railway station early in the morning. **8.** He was to buy tickets for the "Swan Lake" beforehand. **9.** I was to send the letter at once. **10.** Mark Twain was to change trains in Dijon. **11.** Mrs. Page was to pay Manson his salary every fortnight. **12.** The students are to hand in the compositions on Friday. **13.** They are to take up history next year. **14.** We were to wait for their call. **15.** He was to phone Henry at eight.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the constructions in bold type. Make up your own sentences with these constructions.

1. This **I was only to learn later.** **2.** The child **was nowhere to be found.** **3.** Happiness **is to be found** in hard work. **4.** **I am to go** to Switzerland for a weekend, mountain skiing. **5.** I concentrated on my task of recognizing the person **I was to meet.** **6.** Walter in the courtyard **gave directions where this** or that **was to be placed.** **7.** My lady, what **is to become** of me? **8.** Fabian shrugged, rubbed lovingly at the ends of his moustache, a gesture **I was to come to recognize** as a tic, useful to gain time when he didn't have a ready answer to a question. **9.** When a bank closes because of mismanagement, **who is to blame?** **10.** In these circumstances, a no less important question arises: **what is to be done?**

Exercise 8. Choose the right variant.

1. He wants us to obey him. We _____ exactly what he says.

- a) have to do
- b) must to do
- c) are to do

2. Mrs. Sparred _____ very beautiful when she was young. She has a fine face.

- a) was to be
- b) must have been
- c) must be

3. You ____ so late. You should leave after dinner.
 - a) are not to stay
 - b) must not have stayed
 - c) must not stay
4. Something _____. He _____ at seven,
 - a) must happen, must come
 - b) must have happened, had to come
 - c) must have happened, was to have come
5. Yesterday's rain spoiled my shoes completely and I ____ new ones.
 - a) had to buy
 - b) must have bought
 - c) was to buy
6. Which of them _____ the documents?
 - a) must have brought
 - b) have to bring
 - c) was to bring
7. The only thing he knew for certain was that he _____ them.
 - a) must not meet
 - b) hasn't to meet
 - c) is not to meet
8. You can't come in. You ____ a catching disease like that.
 - a) must not have
 - b) don't have to have
 - c) aren't to have
9. There ____ a garden once.
 - a) was to be
 - b) must have been
 - c) must be
10. We ____ in. The weather is changing.
 - a) must go
 - b) must have gone
 - c) are to go

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with MUST, HAVE TO or BE TO to suit the motives expressed in the following sentences.

1. "It is eight o'clock. The children _____ go to bed." Mr Hudson said to the nurse.
2. She _____ go to bed at eight o'clock to be up in time for the first train.
3. At this boarding school the children _____ go to bed at eight o'clock.
4. "I've told my husband he _____ (not) smoke in the drawing-room." "And I _____ (not) tell my husband such things; he's a born gentleman."

5. He _____ stay the night with us. I won't let him drive to the country in this rain.
6. He _____ stay the night with us because he has missed the last bus.
7. He _____ stay the night with us and tomorrow he sets off on his tour to Europe.
8. We _____ begin as early as possible or we shan't finish it today.
9. I _____ start on my new job on Monday.
10. You _____ take the dog away. I won't have it here any longer.
11. They _____ take the dog along with them because there is no one who could look after it.
12. She _____ learn to do things for herself. I refuse to help her in the future.
13. What a pity you _____ go. I know it's time for you to catch your train.
14. I _____ be off. I want to go to bed.
15. You _____ do your chores now, and she _____ do hers when she comes in.
16. My mother says that I _____ (not) be out after eleven o'clock, but I _____ (not) hurry home because she herself is out playing bridge.
17. My bike is under repair and I _____ walk here this morning.
18. My bike was under repair and I _____ collect it that afternoon.
19. My bike is under repair and I _____ have collected it yesterday.
20. He told me that I _____ (not) repeat what I had heard.
21. He told me that I _____ (not) use words which I didn't know.
22. He told me that I _____ learn by heart some twenty lines every day to know English well.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences into English using TO BE TO.

1. Тієї ночі вона мала виїхати до Лондона.
2. Ви повинні жити тут наступні два місяці.
3. Що з нею буде?
4. Чому ти спізнюєшся? Ти мав прийти сюди годину тому.
5. За держпланом цього року має бути збудовано багато нових житлових будинків.
6. Тоді я не знав, що вона стане моєю дружиною.
7. Ми приречені бути сусідами.
8. Вона мала бути моєю подругою протягом багатьох років.
9. Вони сподівалися провести літо разом, але цього не судилося.
10. На вокзалі мене ніхто не зустрів, оскільки я мав приїхати напередодні.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English using HAVE TO or BE TO.

1. Джон мав зустрітися з братом за обідом наступного дня, але не вважав за потрібне розказувати це жінці.

2. Їй довелося пити чай без цукру.
3. Я знав, що Джейн мала прийти до клубу.
4. Вже пів на восьму, а він мав прийти о сьомій! Що мені робити?
5. Самотній, у незнайомому місті все, про що я думав: “І куди мені подітися?”
6. Я була здивована побачити у залі, де я мала виступати, так багато людей.
7. Мені не треба бути там раніше третьої години.
8. Вам доведеться запросити багато людей на вечірку, чи не так?
9. Кеті запросили на обід до Мері додому. Потім вони мали піти у кіно.
10. Один з гостей сів біля мене. Мені не треба було говорити, хто він.
11. “Я ж ніколи не говорив тобі, що навчався у приватній школі”. – “В цьому не було потреби. Я це знала”.
12. Наступного дня Френк запросив мене на прогулянку. А о сьомій ми мали обідати з Грінами.
13. По радіо оголосили, що ввечері мав виступати президент.
14. Йому довелось сісти ближче, щоб почути її.
15. О цій порі Джона ніколи не було видно.
16. Це мало статися. Всі знають його забудькуватість. На пігулках написано “Приймати двічі на день”.
17. Вона мала б прийти вчора, щоб з’ясувати все до того, як починати роботу. Тепер прийдеться багато чого переробляти.
18. Бідна дитина! І що тепер з нею станеться?

Exercise 12. Comment on the following proverbs (use the examples given in the section on proverbs with CAN). Suggest your situations to use the proverbs appropriately.

1. Men are not to be measured by inches.
2. Friendship is not to be bought at a fair.

(Source: <https://proverbhunter.com/>; Mieder W. *Proverbs: A Handbook*. Westport, Connecticut-London: Greenwood Press, 1992. – 328 p.)

The Modal Verb NEED



The modal verb **need** is used to express **necessity or lack of necessity**. As a modal verb it is used in interrogative and negative sentences. It's used with different forms of the infinitive (without to) and has only one form.

- Need I repeat it?
- She needn't worry. The child is safe.
- We needn't have hurried. The train was late.

We can use **need** like **have to** to say that something is necessary or not necessary.

- Jim needs to leave soon.
- Because it rained, I won't need to water the garden.

We can also use **needn't** or **need not** (without to) to say that something is not necessary on a particular occasion. We usually use **don't need to** for things that are not necessary in general.

- It's still early so we needn't rush (~~NOT We needn't to rush~~)
- Students don't need to pay to use the library. (~~NOT Students needn't pay to use the library~~)

We use **didn't need to** when we mean it was not necessary to do something. We use **needn't have** plus a past participle when we mean something unnecessary was done.

- I knew there wouldn't be a test, so I didn't need to study. I watched TV instead.
- I studied all night, then found out the test was cancelled. I needn't have studied at all.

We use the modal **need**:

- to express lack of necessity

You **needn't do** it.

You **needn't hurry**.

You **needn't tell** me about it.

She **needn't go** there.

Тобі нема потреби робити це.

Тобі не варто поспішати.

Тобі нема потреби говорити мені про це.

Їй нема чого йти туди.

Note :

You **must not come** here.

You **needn't come** here.

Тобі не

можна (заборонено) приходити сюди.

Тобі не треба (нема потреби) приходити сюди.

- in questions if a negative answer is implied

Need I repeat it?	<i>Чи треба мені повторювати це?</i>
Need I write to him?	<i>Чи треба мені написати йому?</i>
Need we go there?	<i>Чи треба / Чи варто нам йти туди?</i>
Need I buy any bread and sugar?	<i>Треба мені купити хліб та цукор?</i>
No, you needn't .	<i>Ні, не треба.</i>
Yes, you must .	<i>Так, ти маєш.</i>

Compare:

Shall I help him?	<i>Йому допомогти? (просто питаю розпорядження без смислового підтексту)</i>
Must I help him?	<i>Маю я допомогти йому? (Це обов'язково? Чи є це моїм моральним обов'язком?)</i>
Should I help him?	<i>Слід мені йому допомогти? (мені цікава ваша думка)</i>
Need I help him?	<i>Чи треба мені йому допомогти? (У мене є сумніви варто чи ні це робити?)</i>

We use **Need (not) + Perfect Infinitive** to talk about events in the past

Need he have come here?	<i>Чи треба було йому сюди приходити?</i>
Need you have paid so much?	<i>Невже тобі обов'язково було платити так багато?</i>

You **needn't have come**. *Тобі не треба було приходити (дарма ти це зробив).*

You **needn't have hurried**. *Не варто було вам поспішати (дарма ви поспішали).*

You **needn't have worried**. *Не варто було турбуватися.*

Note: don't confuse the modal **need** with the notional **need** which can be followed by a noun or pronoun or infinitive as an object and can be used in different tenses with the help of auxiliary verbs:

Compare:

Need I read it? (modal)	<i>Чи варто (є потреба) мені читати це? (сумнів)</i>
Do I need to read it?(notional)	<i>Треба мені читати це? (просто питання)</i>
I need your help.	<i>Мені потрібна твоя допомога.</i>
Do you need my help?	<i>Тобі потрібна моя допомога?</i>
Did you need my help?	<i>Тобі потрібна була моя допомога?</i>

He needs a pen.	<i>Йому потрібна ручка.</i>
Does he need a pen?	<i>Йому потрібна ручка?</i>
Father will need your car tomorrow.	<i>Батьку знадобиться твоя машина завтра.</i>
Do you need any money?	<i>Тобі потрібні гроші?</i>
What do you need ?	<i>Що вам потрібно?</i>
Need you go there so soon?	<i>Чи треба вам (чи маєте ви) їхати туди так негайно?</i>
You need hardly remind me of it	<i>Вам навряд чи треба нагадувати мені про це.</i>
I need not tell you how important that is.	<i>Мені не варто говорити вам, як це важливо.</i>

(Source: Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна.)

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences with the modal verb need denoting absence of necessity or that something, that has been done, was unnecessary.

1. "Oh, I needn't go down!" explained Hammond. "I'll just ring and give the order... you don't want to send me away, do you?" 2. "But you'd better ask your uncle if you can come". "I needn't do that." 3. We needn't talk. 4. "Don't you feel well, dear?" "You needn't make any effort. What is Charles for?" 5. I am sure I need not remind you that anything in the least abnormal should be investigated. 6. You needn't speak if you do not want to, but you will be very foolish indeed if you refuse. 7. I was very young at the time, so I didn't believe him, I needn't tell you. 8. I have my reasons, but we needn't go into them.

Exercise 2. Use the proper form of the infinitive in brackets after the modal verb NEED.

1. "Oh, well," said Frankie, turning it over in her hand. "I don't see that you need _____ (to worry). It wasn't important." 2. It's the only thing to do, my dear, and as far as I'm concerned you need not _____ (to worry). 3. "Darling, I'm quite intelligent enough to know you're no fool!" – "You needn't _____ (to call) me darling." 4. You needn't _____ (to take) his advice. 5. Tell the typist she needn't _____ (to come). 6. "You needn't _____ (to worry) about that," said Flora. 7. Shocked? Well, I suppose one needn't _____ (to be shocked) by what one wouldn't do oneself.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the constructions in bold type.

1. I'm sure **you need not be nervous**. And you know I'll stand by you. I won't let you down. 2. I'm all right, thanks. **You need not trouble about me**. 3. Badger never gets up till lunch time – **you needn't worry about him**. 4. I suppose **I needn't take** more than a few summer things, need I? 5. **We need not go into that**. I think I love you enough to understand and to forgive. 6. In that case **we need not discuss the matter** further. 7. **You needn't have anything to do with me**, my good boy. 8. Do you think it could be? That would be dreadful! Of course, she did seem very depressed. **But she needn't have been**. 9. You can go now, Evans, and **you needn't come till tomorrow morning**. 10. You thought I was absolutely mad. Oh, **you needn't deny it!** I could see well enough what your thoughts were.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

leave, keep, know, come, go (2), help, read, phone, ask

1. You needn't _____ here by yourself. You may send someone else. 2. I needn't _____ him. He will tell me everything himself. 3. You needn't _____ me again, I never forget my promise. 4. They needn't _____ for the airport so early; I will give them a lift. 5. I can do it by myself. You needn't _____ me. 6. You need not _____ to the shop. I've got everything I need. 7. No one need _____ this. 8. Need we _____ so early? 9. Nobody need _____ the name of the person who made the complaint. 10. Cans of soup needn't _____ in the fridge.

Exercise 5. Choose the right variant.

1. He says I (mustn't/needn't) do it. He has already done it. 2. You (needn't/mustn't) carry your driving license with you. 3. I can show my student's card, and I (mustn't/needn't) pay to get in. 4. I've hurt my knee and the doctor says I (mustn't/needn't) play football for two weeks. 5. Copies (needn't/mustn't) be done without permission. 6. He is a very discreet person, you (needn't/mustn't) be afraid of telling him anything. 7. He (needn't/mustn't) be said twice. 8. You (needn't/mustn't) answer the question if you don't want to. 9. It's a non-smoking carriage. You (needn't/mustn't) smoke here. 10. She (needn't/mustn't) go to bed so late. Has she forgotten the doctor's instructions?

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with either DIDN'T NEED (TO) or NEEDN'T HAVE (DONE).

1. You _____ (go) into so many details. The report was too long. 2. She got up late because she was alone and she _____ (cook) breakfast for the whole family. 3. We _____ (hurry): she wasn't ready yet. 4. He _____ (return) to the

office so he took a taxi and went home. 5. I _____ (take) a bus because Martin gave me a lift. 6. We _____ (come) so early. Now we must wait. 7. She _____ (go) shopping so she went straight home. 8. You _____ (make) this remark, I am sure he felt hurt. 9. She was on holiday and she _____ (wake up) early. 10. He _____ (spend) so much money. Does he remember that he's got children?

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions. Remember that in answer to questions with NEED (MUST), NEEDN'T is used with NO, but MUST is used with YES.

Examples:

1) Need I drink all the milk?

*Yes, you **must**. Milk is very nourishing. No, you **needn't**, if you don't want to.*

*2) Must we answer all these questions? Yes, of course, you **must**! No, you **needn't**. You can do the second part of the exercise tomorrow.*

1. Must we translate the whole article into English? **2.** Need we have the window open in this cold weather? **3.** Need we come early? **4.** Must we book the tickets beforehand? **5.** Need I comment on this article at all? **6.** Must they work so late every evening? **7.** Must we do all the exercises to this text? **8.** Need we have a telephone in the hall? **9.** Need I act upon your advice? **10.** Must we send them a telegramme? **11.** Need we worry about it now? **12.** Must we give the answer at once? **13.** Must we ring him up?

Exercise 8. Choose the right variant.

1. Don't argue with her, you ___ her age.
 - a) need respect
 - b) have to respect
 - c) ought to respect
 - d) are to respect
2. You ___ it long ago.
 - a) must do
 - b) should have done
 - c) needn't have done
 - d) are to do
3. This is serious; you ___ at it.
 - a) haven't to laugh
 - b) should not laugh
 - c) don't have to laugh
 - d) must not have laughed
4. There ___ an interesting concert last night, but I didn't feel well and ___ home.
 - a) had to be, had to stay
 - b) should be, was to stay

- c) must be, ought to stay
 - d) was to be, had to stay
5. According to the rules a football player ___ the ball with his hands.
- a) must not touch
 - b) need not touch
 - c) don't have to touch
 - d) must not have touched
6. The situation was dangerous. You ___ frightened.
- a) should have got
 - b) must have got
 - c) have to get
 - d) need have got
7. We ___ to write and thank them for their hospitality.
- a) must not forget
 - b) must not have forgotten
 - c) shouldn't forget
 - d) don't have to forget
8. Why ___ I know where he is?
- a) should
 - b) must
 - c) need
 - d) ought
9. They ___ more polite.
- a) need have been
 - b) should have been
 - c) must have been
 - d) are to have been
10. You ___ so much noise or you'll wake up the baby!
- a) must not make
 - b) must not have made
 - c) needn't have made
 - d) don't have to make

Exercise 9. Translate into English using the verb NEED.

1. Даремно ти сказав Майку про це. 2. Його не треба про це запитувати. 3. Мені потрібна ваша допомога. 4. Даремно ти вчив текст напам'ять; вчитель його не питав. 5. Увечері температура впала, і він вирішив, що йому не треба йти до лікаря. 6. Хіба ти не бачиш, що йому треба зробити зачіску? 7. Даремно він відмовився від запрошення. 8. Ви придбали машину лише рік тому. Невже її треба фарбувати? 9. Мені потрібно

налагодити комп'ютер. 10. Джону не треба було їхати до Лондона, і він вирішив провести вихідні у Брайтоні.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Вона поводитись так безглуздо, що нам нема чого обговорювати це.
2. Нам не варто варити всю картоплю.
3. Нам потрібно переодягнутися до обіду?
4. У нас ще багато часу. Ми дарма поспішали.
5. А нам обов'язково йти туди?
6. Тобі нема чого витрачати на ці розваги усі гроші.
7. Він поклав конверт на стіл. "Гроші всі там, – сказав він. – Можеш не перераховувати їх."
8. Ти знаєш дітей. Вони все ламають. Мені немає потреби говорити тобі про це.
9. Він знав, що йому не треба нічого пояснити нікому.
10. Я думаю, що нам нема чого приділяти їй стільки уваги.
11. Тобі нема чого боятися мене.
12. Нам необов'язково слухати всіх промовців.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English using *NEED*.

1. Чи потрібно мені приходити?
2. Вам не потрібно його боятися.
3. Вона не повинна була робити це.
4. Нам не потрібно було говорити йому неправду.
5. Вам не потрібно було вдаватися в стільки деталей.
6. Нам не потрібно сперечатися.
7. Вам не потрібно турбуватися про неї; вона здатна подбати про себе.
8. Вам не потрібно було виконувати роботу замість нього.
9. Мені потрібно йому допомогти?
10. Вам не потрібно приходити.
11. Вам не потрібно було приходити.
12. Вам не потрібно витрачати весь день на приготування їжі.
13. Вам не потрібно було згадувати її ім'я, всі її знають.
14. Чи потрібно мені виконати цю вправу?
15. Їй не потрібно було йти на пошту, щоб зателефонувати йому.
16. Нам не обов'язково брати з собою купальні костюми.

Exercise 12. Find some quotes containing the modal verb *NEED* to discuss in class.

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/neednt-dont-need-to-didnt-need-to-neednt-have/>

The Modal Verb SHOULD



It may be either auxiliary or modal. When **should** is used as tense or mood auxiliary it is not translated since it has no lexical meaning of its own.

- She said we should go there next year. (tense auxiliary)
- It's necessary you should control yourself. (mood auxiliary)
- If I had such a chance I should take it. (mood auxiliary)

As a modal verb **should** expresses:

1. duty, obligation often weakened to the meaning of **advice, reproach, rebuke**.

- You should cross the road here. (duty)
- You should help him. (advice, recommendation)
- You should do your best. (obligation, duty)
- You should have given up this idea long ago. (reproach, rebuke)

Should + Perfect Infinitive show that the action has not been fulfilled though it was desirable, a negative sentence means that an undesirable action was carried out.

- You should have helped him. (but you didn't do that)
- They shouldn't have concealed it from us.

Should + Continuous Infinitive express the idea that the subject is not fulfilling his obligations or that he is acting rashly or foolishly.

- He shouldn't be playing for hours.
- He should be studying for the exams.

2. assumption about present or past actions

- The plane should be landing now. (I expect it is landing)
- The letter should have arrived by now. (I expect it has arrived)

3. in emotional speech indignation, astonishment, regret after the words **why, what, how, who(m), I'm sorry**:

- Why should I go there? – І чому я маю іти туди?
- How should I know? – З якою дива я маю це знати?

Different infinitives can follow.

- You should be friendly to people. (the reference is made to the present, future or to no particular time)
- You should be working now, not polishing your nails! (the reference is made to the present moment)
- You should have done it. (but you didn't do it in the past)

Note some set phrases with should:

- How should I know? – З якого дива я маю це знати?
- Why should I do it? – Нащо (з якого дива) мені робити це?
- “His illness caused me a lot of worry.” “So I should think.” – Ще б пак!
- I am sorry that you should think so badly of me! – Шкода, що ви дійсно так погано про мене думаєте.
- That it should come to this! – І до чого дійшла справа!
- To think that it should come to this! – Лише подумати, до чого дійшла справа!
- To think that it should have happened to me! – Лише подумати, що це сталося зі мною!

The Modal Verb OUGHT TO



It comes originally from the verb *owe*, and still carries the idea that we owe some moral obligation to other people and to ourselves.

- I really ought to go and have my eyes tested. (*I owe it to myself, I haven't done my duty*)
- Ben really ought to see his parents more often. (*He rarely sees them*)
- They ought to ban smoking in public places. (*The obligation comes from outside*)

It has only one form for the present tense and unlike all other modals is always followed by the infinitive with the particle **to**. Time reference is expressed through the form of the infinitive.

- You ought to do it. (*present tense*)
- You ought to have done it. (*past action which was desirable but wasn't carried out*)

Like the modal verb **ought to** expresses:

1. advice, social and moral responsibility, obligation, criticism

- You ought to see a doctor.
- You ought not to smoke so much.
- She ought to look after her children better.
- You ought to ask for your money back.

2. probability (strong supposition) The use of *ought to* in this case is not very common as this meaning is normally rendered by *must*.

- They ought to be in office by now (90% certain; they will probably be in office) = They must be in office now.

Remember:

- He ought to know. – Вже він то знає...
- You ought to be ashamed of yourself. – Тобі має бути соромно.

Should and **ought to** are basically the same, although **should** is much more widely used than **ought to**. The negative and interrogative forms of **ought to** are becoming increasingly rare. Both **should** and **ought to** are used to talk about obligation and duty and to give advice. One way of getting the meaning of **should** is to contrast its meaning with that of **must** and **have to** as the degree of obligation is considerably less, e.g. 'I have to go to the doctor' as compared to 'I should go to the doctor'.

Unlike **must** and **have to**, which express obligation where you have no choice, **should** and **ought to** describe a sort of obligation where you have a choice:

- You shouldn't carry a lot of money with you.
- You oughtn't to leave your bag unattended.
- You should help old people.
- You ought to take up a sport.

In the above illustrations, we are free to do or not to do what we are advised. Still there is some very slight difference between them. **Should** suggests an obligation more moral and binding than **ought to** and therefore offers stronger advice and conveys greater certainty in prediction.

Ought to often suggests that the action is unlikely to be fulfilled.

Compare:

- You should go. (*this is absolutely necessary*)
- You ought to go. (*but I know you don't want to*)

(Source: Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна.)

Exercise 1. State the meaning of the verb SHOULD in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. I don't want to hurt you. You mustn't be hurt, you shouldn't be. 2. I should never have met you. I should never have seen you again. 3. People like to do all their business in one place. Why should we let our customers take their cleaning and dying work to that Nonpareil? 4. You shouldn't have come here, Gracy, I'm busy. 5. "You should have another candle" said Axel, "lest you strain your eyes in such a dim light." 6. If papers are private and not meant to be looked at, they shouldn't be laid out on a table. 7. Of course I'm all right. Why shouldn't I be? 8. "You should never have told him about it!" said Miss Wayne. "Nonsense, what else could we do?" Bridget said. 9. You shouldn't have come out by yourself. It as absolute madness. 10. He asked impulsively, "Should not I have said?" 11. She told me exactly what I should say. 12. Dear Gertrude is always telling me that I should have some serious purpose in life. 13. I suppose he did read the letter and then went straight to tell Alice and to ask what he should do. 14. As we went out, I noticed a key in the door. "Should we lock it, perhaps?" I asked.

Exercise 2. State the meaning of the verb OUGHT TO in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.

1. He ought to have known; he ought to have given them warning. 2. "I think dear," she said, "we ought to find the little path that escaped us last night." 3. I ought never to have left the house. I shall return there at once. 4. She ought to

know the truth because it's the truth. **5.** Oh, then, I suppose I oughtn't to have told you! **7.** I want to tell Constance something she ought to know. **6.** There was another lad with you, in and out last night. He ought to be here. **7.** All the same I think you ought to apologise to the lady. **8.** Nicky, we ought to go back. **9.** He went over again every word of the scene. Now something occurred to him that he had not told me before; now he discussed what he ought to have said instead of what he did say. **10.** The Harrisons had invited him to stay, and he accepted. He told himself afterwards that Emmy's letter ought to have warned him. **11.** I think you ought to write to his mother, Bessie. It would be a graceful attention.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb SHOULD.

1. I suppose I should have been grateful for his consideration but I was not. **2.** It was time he should be getting ready. Yet he remained sitting on the bed. **3.** You shouldn't be lingering here. Hurry to your room and change into something warm before you catch a chill. **4.** We have another long day ahead of us tomorrow and you should get plenty of rest to avoid becoming too tired. **5.** I am so unhappy. I should never have married John. I never loved him. **6.** "I should not discuss patients with patients." – "I'm sorry, I shouldn't have asked you." **7.** I think you should have told her years ago about it. **8.** "We shouldn't have come," he said after a moment. **9.** He said coldly, "Somebody should think about these things, Doctor." **10.** Mrs. Vandemeyer gazed round her fearfully. "If there should be someone listening?" – "Nonsense. Who could there be?" **11.** In my opinion that licence should never have been issued without a few more searching questions.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verb OUGHT TO.

1. As she was wondering what she ought to do, she saw Mr. Quill turn towards her. **2.** She had taken the trouble to arrive early, and surely ought to be rewarded for this. **3.** The hot tea had done her good. Things are always worse on an empty stomach. She ought to have eaten some breakfast. **4.** You're an architect; you ought to know all about statues and things. **5.** She wanted to see John every bit as much as he wanted to see her, but they oughtn't to risk it. **6.** He felt that her friends ought to be chosen for her. **7.** Not even Fleur loves Soames as he feels he ought to be loved. **8.** Antonia ought to have been waiting for me to come back. **9.** But I'll tell you, I oughtn't to be talking. **10.** Don't think I'm interfering, but I think you ought to speak to that girl of yours. **11.** I had a little chat with Mr. Martin this morning. I ought to have told you, but it slipped my memory. **12.** I'd have stood by without a word and let he marry you, because you could have given her the sort of time she ought to have had.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences with the modal verb SHOULD denoting obligation or advisability.

1. I use the American word “director” rather than the English one “producer”, because I think it better describes what should be the function of the person in question. 2. It was a mistake to have come; she knew all along it was a mistake. Should she go back even now? 3. From what you tell me you’re going to have a busy day tomorrow. You should get all the sleep you can. In fact, I think you should go to your room right away. 4. Never mind what I say, Robert! I am always saying what I shouldn’t say. 5. “Maybe I should talk to Richard,” she offered, “and get his reaction.” 6. Such a door should open and close by mechanical means. 7. “What should we have to do?” she breathed. 8. I still remember the rather absurd arguments that were held about the calling I should adopt. A suggestion was made that I should become a civil servant. 9. He was never at home when he should be. 10. Don’t tire your eyes. Dr Albony says you shouldn’t read in bed at all. 11. You shouldn’t stay here.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences with the modal verb OUGHT TO denoting obligation or advisability.

1. There is something else which I think you ought to know. It may, or may not have a serious connection with what I have been telling you. 2. “She ought to see a doctor,” said Mrs. Field in her most decided voice. 3. He looked at his watch. “Yes,” said Bridget, “we ought to be getting home.” 4. Charles is a real Jack of all trades. You ought to hear him play a musical instrument. 5. I think you are right. I think we ought to try and do something together. 6. I bought a machine that wakes you up with music and pours out hot coffee. You ought to get one. 7. This is for your own good, Smithy, and you ought to know. 8. “There is something in your mind,” said Ira. “Is it something I ought to know?” 9. There is in writers a feeling that the public ought to like what they write.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences choosing between OUGHT TO and SHOULD.

Note: Remember that although *ought to* and *should* are very close in the meaning of obligation and are often interchangeable, the former tends to express moral obligation and is not frequent in negative sentences whereas the latter is common in instructions and corrections.

1. He looked more than ever out of place; he _____ have stayed at home.
2. I don’t think people _____ gossip like that about other people.
3. She said, “You know, I think I _____ get across to the station and see what goes on.”
4. I want him to do what’s right. It _____ (not) be necessary to persuade a man to do that.

5. My mother frowned at him and shook her head in a way that meant that he _____ (not) say things like that in front of me.
6. "Strange," said the boy, "how, when people are either very old or very young, they are always wanting to do something they _____ (not) do."
7. "It is very wicked of you," she said. "You _____ be ashamed of yourself."
8. After she had gone I found myself wondering whether I _____ do anything for her.
9. I'll see and speak to Maurice. He _____ (not) behave like that.
10. I expect you to tell me the way to do it. You _____ know.
11. She is a clever girl and her French _____ be perfect.
12. The children were out dancing when they _____ have been learning their lessons.
13. I realize now I _____ (not) have said anything.
14. "I'm not very fit. I'm having trouble with my leg." "I see. Well, I think you _____ go and see a doctor I know."
15. Anne was quite capable of coming down to make herself a cup of cocoa when she _____ be asleep.
16. He felt very low and I thought I _____ do all I could to cheer him up.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences with the modal verb SHOULD denoting a desirable action, which was not carried out, or criticism of the past action.

1. And although I don't know who this chap was that you say now you should have married, I don't believe he was your big thing. 2. I've been guilty. Shouted when I should have shut up. Shut up when I should have shouted. 3. You're mad at me. I shouldn't have come. 4. That was a bit of a blow, I should never have taken my wife to his party. 5. The frightened eyes shifted, looked away. "I shouldn't have said anything. He doesn't like me to talk about his business." 6. Didn't he say anything to you about it? You should have asked him. 7. When you put yourself into their shoes it is generally easy to see what has caused them to do things they should not have done and excuses can be found for them.

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences with the modal verb OUGHT TO denoting a desirable action, which was not carried out, or criticism of a past action.

1. I am afraid it's my fault. I oughtn't to have got that blue dress, but it was so becoming and just right for the evening. 2. It was at this juncture that Tommy lost his head. What he ought to have done, what any sane man would have done, was to remain patiently where he was and wait for his man to come out again. 3. Marlene, you ought to have warned me. 4. I ought to have left you at home and that's the fact. I ought to have known it wasn't any good expecting you to play up. 5. I had already fulfilled my function, and I ought to have stayed away. 6. I am a selfish ass. I ought to have come over first and got the place

decently ready for you. 7. Pearl: "You really oughtn't to have made a scene before Harry Bleane." 8. I shall be glad to go back. Perhaps I ought never to have come. 9. You ought to have told me that before.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences with the emotional SHOULD.

1. Why should I indulge in complaints and regrets? 2. "I'm so sorry, Alex." – "Why should you be sorry?" he said. "You've done nothing wrong." 3. I don't see why you should be rude to him. 4. There was no reason why Irene should not be happy. 5. "I thought you'd be pleased." – "Why should I be pleased?" 6. How should I know? I haven't had one word from him. 7. There is no reason why you should trouble yourself with. 8. "You didn't tell the coroner at the inquest?" – "No, why should I have done?" 9. He could see no reason why she should have lied. 10. Why should he be worried like this? It was very likely all nonsense; women were funny things. 11. You must put away your diary. Cecily, I really don't see why you should keep a diary at all.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian trying to convey the emotional colouring expressed by SHOULD.

1. There was no reason why I *should* not get away promptly in the afternoon.
2. Kate was frowning. "I can't understand why you *should* do this.
3. It was singular that Horn *should* ask him that question.
4. "It's very disappointing," he said, "that Hugh *should* go off like this just when I counted on him to help me."
5. Why *should* he think that?
6. I am very shocked indeed that you *should* have felt it necessary to lie to me.
7. That he *should* hear of the exposure of his favourite author with approval showed that something radical had changed his point of view.
8. He was very sorry that Philip *should* be disturbed.
9. He was one of themselves now and they didn't see why he *should* put on airs.
10. There is no reason why he *shouldn't* win two or three matches.
11. I'm sorry that you *should* have had a row with Pat about it.
12. It was much better that he *should* learn the business thoroughly, and if they had been able to wait for a year there seemed no reason why they *should* not wait another.
13. He seemed to see nothing exceptional in the idea that *he should* get up and speak at the meeting.
14. "Where is Meg?" "Where *should* she be if not in school?"
15. Why *should* you tell people the disagreeable things that are said about them?
16. He didn't know why he *should* have expected them to look different.
17. This is too terrible! To think that you *should* talk to me in this way.
18. It outraged him that the man *should* have been so foolish.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences with the verb OUGHT TO denoting supposition implying strong probability.

1. Half past ten was too early – her mother might not be asleep. Half past ten ought to be all right. 2. If you can't get the Buick started, call the substation. But this fellow ought to be able to fix it, whatever it is. 3. We ought to have a grand time this evening. Hampton's a good chap. 4. Quite a lot of people come to congratulate her. She ought to be very happy. 5. "Land ought to be very dear about there," he said. 6. Funny, isn't it? The sort of thing that ought to give you a hearty laugh. 7. A year from now you ought to start making a little money.

Exercise 13. Use the proper form of the infinitive in brackets after the modal verb SHOULD.

1. He felt the need to talk to his friend about his problem – he should _____ (to do) so weeks before. 2. I must leave it up to you whether this information should or should not _____ (to make) public. 3. "I'll show you," said Axel. "Your sister's had a long, exhausting day and should _____ (to be) in bed an hour ago." 4. Never, never I should _____ (to do) it. The whole situation couldn't be worse. 5. Edwina settled on the bank with her little girl and opened a huge pink parasol; Monet should _____ (to paint) them in its glow. 6. I don't feel at all well. See me home, Gerald. I shouldn't _____ (to come). 7. Despite these complications we should _____ (to have) the patients aboard in three hours. 8. The entry is closed with a curtain, which should _____ (to paint) to resemble tapestry. 9. I am afraid I should _____ (to be) the last person to know about it. 10. They have a wonderful language. It should _____ (to know) widely. 11. There were so many reasons why she should _____ (to be) sometimes unhappy. They could not meet often. 12. "We should never _____ (to come) here," she burst out. "No, we should _____ (not to come) here. I know that." 13. "You should _____ (not to write) to me like that." – "It was the only way I had to get in touch with you." 14. When a man is old enough to do wrong he should _____ (to be) old enough to do right also. 15. I don't believe they are right who say that the defects of famous men should _____ (to ignore); I think it is better that we should _____ (to know) them. 16. It has been said that good prose should _____ (to resemble) the conversation of a well-bred man. 17. She was awake at an hour when she should _____ (to be) safely asleep.

Exercise 14. Use the proper form of the infinitive in brackets after the modal verb OUGHT TO.

1. His face had misled me into thinking him a family servant. I ought _____ (to look) only at the clothes, which were blue and blazing, and which he clutched with a blue-veined hand. 2. I never liked him. Of course he was my brother-in-law, and I made the best of it. Did you think him a gentleman? She

ought never _____ (to marry) him. **3.** I spoke firmly, but I was very upset by what she had said, and confused, and unaware whether I ought _____ (not to offend). **4.** He said abruptly: "You were right. It was enteric. I ought _____ (to shoot) for not recognizing it." **5.** It (the house) ought most probably _____ (to surround) by a thick forest of twining roses, like the castle of the sleeping beauty. **6.** Ruth ought _____ (to sit) where she was, next to her host. **7.** Andrew felt he ought _____ (to convince). **8.** I am going to do what we ought _____ (to do) a week ago. **9.** Don't you think we ought _____ (to start)? **10.** Ann is getting very shaky, she ought _____ (to have) a doctor. **11.** People ought _____ (to know) things. I consider it my duty to tell them. **12.** I think, Miss Larson, that there is something you ought _____ (to tell). **13.** Mr. Garfied ought never _____ (to let) him go off alone the way he did. He should have gone with him. **14.** She looked up at him. "Anything more? I ought _____ (to go) now." **15.** Someone ought _____ (to be) on the lookout at the corner to be sure someone isn't coming round it in the opposite direction. **16.** It beats me now how I could have been such a hesitating fool! I ought _____ (to realize) that there was no time to lose. I ought _____ (to go) to Amyas straight away and warned him. **17.** I suppose a doctor ought _____ (to see) her tomorrow just to see she's getting on all right.

Exercise 15. Match the parts of the sentences.

1) My room is in a mess and my friends are coming to visit me tonight.	a) He should always turn them on in the dark otherwise he may have an accident.
2) You haven't paid your monthly rent yet Friday is the last day you can do it.	b) You ought to go on a diet.
3) Tom drives the car without headlights.	c) You should ring her up and apologise.
4) Anna's library book is due today.	d) She ought to give up smoking.
5) I've put on weight recently.	e) He should go to the dentist's.
6) I am afraid, I was rude to Kate yesterday.	f) You ought to put it in order.
7) I've got urgent work and my computer does not work.	g) You ought to go to the bank till Friday and pay it
8) He has a bad toothache.	h) You should phone Nick. He's got clever fingers.
9) She has a bad cough but she goes on smoking.	i) She ought to return her books today if she doesn't want to pay a fine.

Exercise 16. Choose the right variant.

1. She looks bad. She should (be/have been) more careful about her health.
 2. You shouldn't (miss/have missed) the chance. It was a brilliant opportunity for you.
 3. I think the policeman was right. She shouldn't (exceed/have exceeded) the speed.
 4. I ought to (bring/ have taken) the opera glasses. Now I see nothing.
 5. It seems to me that he is a hot-temper person and often flies into a rage because of mere trifles. He should (control/ have controlled) his temper.
 6. They should (clear/have cleared) up the problem long time ago.
 7. I ought not (to stay/have stayed) there long. The party was a failure.
 8. You should (shave/have shaved) this beard of yours!
 9. She should (be/have been) more attentive. Didn't she see a car on the right?
 10. It's a secret. You ought not to (reveal/have revealed) it to anybody.

Exercise 17. Use the required form of the infinitive after OUGHT TO and SHOULD.

1. But we ought _____ (to have) your brother here, to tell us exactly how far we can go.
2. Tea is between half past five and six, and it should _____ (to be) ready now.
3. He couldn't see anything. He thought that he ought _____ (to bring) a torch.
4. Should the baby _____ (to play) with a box of matches?
5. If you're in love it ought _____ (to make) you happy. You ought _____ (to laugh).
6. The doctor said it was appendicitis and she ought _____ (to operate) on.
7. You should _____ (to see) him yesterday on horseback.
8. One day the headmaster came on Jack, who should _____ (to sweat) on the sports ground, sitting comfortably in a gardener's shed reading a book and eating a large piece of cocoa-nut ice.
9. "Your father and I should _____ (to arrange) everything before I came here," he said.
10. Oughtn't you _____ (to answer) that letter now?
11. Where is his car? He shouldn't _____ (to leave) it unattended.
12. He drove at great speed. He knew that about this hour the guests should _____ (to arrive) at his house.
13. "Well, I'm very glad to know at last what it was all about." "You ought _____ (to tell) before."
14. Then he should _____ (to laugh), but instead he heard himself saying: "Everything you say is quite true."
15. Anything we can do to clear up this miserable affair ought _____ (to do).
16. "I don't think he had the least idea of what I meant." "You should _____ (to be) more explicit, my dear."

Exercise 18. Read the situations and write sentences with SHOULD (SHOULDN'T) HAVE or OUGHT TO (OUGHT NOT TO) HAVE.

Example: He had a test this morning. – He didn't do it well. He should have studied more last night.

1. She didn't take a taxi. She was late for the wedding. 2. I didn't eat at home. Now I'm hungry. 3. She bought a TV set last month. Now she regrets doing that. Her children watch it day and night. 4. He signed a contract without reading it thoroughly. Now he has discovered that he has no right to make any amendments there. 5. Mary sold her house. That was a mistake because now she spends a lot of money to rent an apartment. 6. I enjoyed the party last night a lot. Why didn't you come? 7. The driver in front of me stopped suddenly and I smashed into the back of his car. It was not my fault. 8. The boy went out without the doctor's permission. Now he is much worse. 9. When we arrived at the hotel there were no free rooms. We hadn't reserved one. 10. It was not a good idea for Tom and Mary to get married. Now they quarrel all days long.

Exercise 19. Open the brackets and fill in the blanks with MUST, HAVE TO, BE TO, SHOULD, NEED, OUGHT TO (in some cases you may have several variants).

1. He _____ (not go) to court because the case was dismissed. 2. If I'm late, I'll _____ (take) a taxi. 3. The young _____ (respect) the old age. 4. The conversation grew awkward. She felt that something _____ (do), or else the party would break up. 5. They _____ (meet) tomorrow, so you _____ (not make) an appointment to see him. 6. You _____ (have) a visa to enter a foreign country. 7. You _____ (try) and be more punctual. 8. Why are you so late? – I _____ (change) a tyre. 9. You _____ (not shout), I am not deaf. 10. They _____ (cross) the English Channel now.

Exercise 20. Translate the following sentences into English using OUGHT TO and SHOULD wherever possible.

1. Я прошу вибачення. Мені не слід було цього говорити.
2. Гадаю, вам слід проявляти більше поваги до старших.
3. Я подумав, хто як не ти мав би це знати.
4. Зараз я засмутив її. Мені не слід було цього казати.
5. “Чи сказав я щось, чого не слід було казати?” – спитав він у матері.
6. Не варто ставити такі питання.
7. Ви мали рацію. Мені варто було б зробити це іншим чином.
8. Як ти гадаєш, чим мені варто було б зайнятися?
9. Я був з тобою більш відвертим, ніж треба було.
10. Я сказав, що їй не варто було приходити з ним.
11. Не слід бути таким критичним у твоєму віці, Джон.
12. “Енн – моя сестра”. – “Я мав би здогадатися. Ви схожі на неї”.
13. Вона мала б раніше про це згадати.

Exercise 21. Translate the following sentences into English using the emotional SHOULD.

1. Ось я і подумав, що це абсурд, що ми живемо поруч і не розмовляємо.
2. Як дивно, що він нічого про це не сказав.
3. Було неймовірно, що Джон виявився такий зайнятий, що у нього цілий тиждень не було часу побачити її.
4. Я не бачу підстав, чому їм сердитися.
5. “Як його звати?” – “А чому я буду це тобі казати?”
6. Шкода, що ти такої поганої думки про мене.
7. Не знаю, чому він хоче побачитись з Джорджем.
8. Було дивно, що у її віці вона не цікавилась вечірками.
9. Шкода, що мій брат у цьому винен.
10. І чого це він захотів сюди прийти?
11. Що могло з ним трапитись? Не можу уявити, чому він так запізнюється.
12. Дивно, що вона виявилась права.
13. Дивно, що вона обрала цю людину собі у чоловіки.
14. Йому лестило, що хтось захотів прочитати щось з написаного ним.
15. Все ж Розмарі не розуміла, чому вона має піти.

Exercise 22.1. For each situation write a sentence with SHOULD or SHOULDN'T + one of the following.

go away for a few days go to bed so late look for another job put some pictures on the walls take a photograph use her car so much
--

1. (*Liz needs a change.*) - *She should go away for a few days.*
2. (*My salary is very low.*) You ____.
3. (*Jack always has difficulty getting up.*) He ____.
4. (*What a beautiful view!*) You ____.
5. (*Sue drives everywhere. She never walks.*) She ____.
6. (*Bill's room isn't very interesting.*) ____.

Exercise 22.2. Read the situations and write sentences with *I think* / *I don't think* ____ *should* ____

1. *Peter and Judy are planning to get married. You think it's a bad idea. (get married) - I don't think they should get married.*
2. You don't like smoking, especially in restaurants. (be banned) I think ____.
3. I have a very bad cold but I plan to go out this evening. You don't think this is a good idea. You say to me: (go out) ____.
4. You are fed up with the government. You think they have made too many mistakes. (resign) ____.

Exercise 22.3. Complete the sentences with *should (have) + the verb in brackets*.

1. Margaret *should pass the exam*. She's been studying very hard. (pass)
2. You *missed a great party last night*. You *should have come*. (come)
3. We don't see you enough. You ____ and see us more often. (come)
4. I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I ____? (do)
5. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I ____ what you said. (do)
6. I'm playing tennis with Jill tomorrow. She ____ she's much better than me. (win)
7. We lost the match but we _____. We were the better team. (win)
8. 'Is John here yet?' 'Not yet, but he ____ here soon.' (be)
9. I posted the letter three days ago, so it ____ by now. (arrive)

Exercise 22.4. Read the situations and write sentences with *should/shouldn't*. Some of the sentences are past and some are present.

1. *I'm feeling sick. I ate too much. – I shouldn't have eaten so much.*
2. *That man on the motorbike isn't wearing a helmet. That's dangerous. – He should be wearing a helmet.*
3. When we got to the restaurant, there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one. We _____.
4. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It is 9 o'clock now but the shop isn't open yet. It _____.
5. The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Catherine is doing 50. She _____.
6. I went to Paris. A friend of mine lives in Paris but I didn't go to see him while I was there. When I saw him later, he said: You _____.
7. I was driving behind another car. Suddenly, the driver in front stopped without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault _____.
8. I walked into a wall. I wasn't looking where I was going. _____.

Exercise 23.1. Write a sentence (beginning in the way shown) that means the same as the first sentence.

1. *'I think it would be a good idea to see a specialist,' the doctor said to me. The doctor recommended that I should see a specialist.*
2. *'You really must stay a little longer,' she said to me. She insisted that _____.*
3. *'Why don't you visit the museum after lunch?' I said to them. I suggested that _____.*
4. *'You must pay the rent by Friday,' the landlord said to us. The landlord demanded that _____.*
5. *'Why don't you go away for a few days?' Jack said to me. Jack suggested that _____.*

Exercise 23.2. Are these sentences right or wrong?

1. a Tom suggested that I should look for another job. RIGHT
- b Tom suggested that I look for another job.
- c Tom suggested that I looked for another job.
- d Tom suggested me to look for another job.
2. a Where do you suggest I go for my holiday?
- b Where do you suggest me to go for my holiday?
- c Where do you suggest I should go for my holiday?

Exercise 23.3. Complete the sentences using should + one of these verbs.

ask be leave listen say worry

1. *It's strange that she _should be_ late. She's usually on time.*
2. It's funny that you ____ that. I was going to say the same thing.
3. It's only natural that parents ____ about their children.
4. Isn't it typical of Ron that he ____ without saying goodbye to anybody?
5. I was surprised that he ____ me for advice. What advice could I give him?
6. It's very important that everybody ____ very carefully.

Exercise 23.4. Complete these sentences using IF _____ SHOULD _____ .

1. (It's possible that you'll see Tom this evening.)
If you should see Tom this evening, can you ask him to phone me?

2. (It's possible that Ann will arrive before I get home.)

If ____, can you look after her until I come?

3. (Perhaps there will be some letters for me while I'm away.)

____, can you send them on to this address?

4. (I don't suppose you'll need help but you might.)

____, let me know.

Write sentences 3 and 4 again, this time beginning with *should*.

5. (3) ____, can you send them on to this address?

6. (4) ____.

Exercise 23.5. Complete the sentences using I SHOULD + one of these verbs: buy, keep, phone, wait

1. 'Shall I leave now?' 'No, _I should wait_ a bit longer.'
2. 'Shall I throw these things away?' 'No ____ them. You may need them.'
3. 'Shall I go and see Paul?' 'Yes, but ____ him first.'
4. 'Do you think it's worth repairing this TV set?' 'No ____ a new one.'

Exercise 24. Translate the following sentences into English using can, may, must, have to, be to, ought to or should.

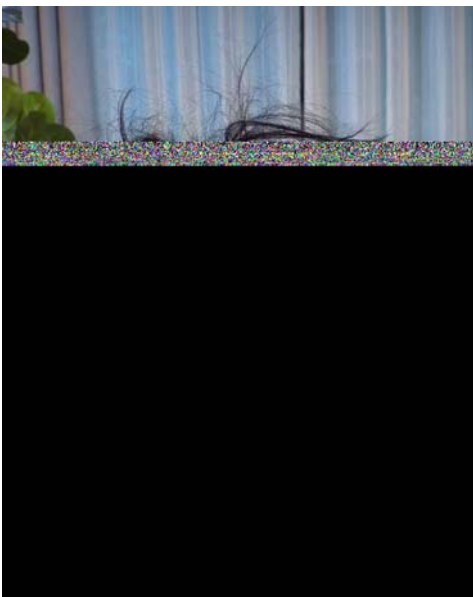
1. Ти мав би ще раз прочитати свій твір. Там, напевно, є помилки.
2. Невже зараз лише шоста година?

3. Дарма ти так розмовляв з ним. Він міг образитись.
4. Він то це має знати.
5. У нього, напевно, є почуття гумору. Інакше він не міг би так висловитись.
6. Напевно, йде сильний дощ. На вулиці нікого нема.
7. Не може бути, щоб він забув про свою обіцянку.
8. Дарма ти не послав їм телеграму. Зараз вони, можливо, вже були б тут.
9. Вибачте, що я запізнився. Чи довго Вам довелося чекати на мене?
10. Я нікуди не виходив того вечора, тому що після роботи Джордж мав зайти до мене.
11. Йому довелось повернутися до готелю, бо виліт його літака затримали.
12. Він знав, що наступного тижня йому доведеться бути на двох нарадах.
13. Вона не повинна нічого знати про твої справи.
14. Вона, напевно, нічого не знає про його справи.
15. Цей іспит я маю скласти за тиждень.
16. Ти маєш іще раз їм зателефонувати?
17. Тобі не треба сьогодні йти до магазину, бо ми обідаємо не вдома.
18. Про що вони розмовляють? – Можливо, сперечаються через сценарій.
19. Новина може її налякати.
20. Вона знала, що має все пояснити.
21. Ти маєш сам заробляти на життя.
22. Їхній будинок мали знести, і йому довелось переїхати в новий житловий район.
23. Сподіваюсь, що твоїй жінці не доводиться самій мити автомобіль.
24. Погода гарна, і ми могли б проїхатись за місто.
25. На жаль я маю йти. Я повинен зустріти Кетті біля кінотеатру. Вже за чверть сьома. Вона, напевно, вже чекає на мене. Мені доведеться взяти таксі.
26. Міг би ти зробити це сьогодні?
27. Можна мені йти?
28. Нащо мені йти туди пішки?
29. “Вже пізно. Де може бути Джон?” – “Мені до цього нема діла.”
30. Ти маєш провідати брата у лікарні.
31. Його можна було прийняти за стару людину.
32. Тобі не треба звинувачувати його в цьому. Тут є і твоя провина.
33. Ти міг би сказати нам, що відбувається?
34. Можливо, вони вже зробили свій вибір.
35. Я не знаю, чого вона не хоче поговорити з ним сама.
36. Дивно, що вони прийняли його до команди.
37. Ви маєте знайти спеціаліста, який би взявся за цю справу.
38. Він, вірогідно, нічого їм не сказав.
39. Можливо, вони зараз пакують речі. До відходу потягу залишилась година.

Exercise 25. Translate the sentences. Express criticism or disapproval. Use *could*, *should*, *ought to* or *might*.

1. Якщо не допомагаєш, то могла б принаймні не коментувати і не палити в кімнаті.
2. Ти міг би час від часу мити своє авто.
3. Не слід було обманювати її. Ви втратили її довіру назавжди.
4. Не слід їй бути такою набридливою і ставити стільки запитань.
5. Він мав можливість вибачитися перед усією родиною!
6. Ти могла запобігти цьому! Ти могла б сказати йому все у вічі. Але ти мовчала!
7. Тобі слід було уважніше поводитися за кермом.
2. Як бос посмів так на неї кричати? Хоч вона і підлегла.
3. Не смій палити!
4. Він міг би і здогадатися, що я забуду про обіцянку.

Exercise 26. Look at each meme image provided. Write a caption/a short commentary using the modal verb structure '*should have + past participle*' to describe what the person in the meme should/shouldn't have done.



(Source: <https://www.memedroid.com/>)

Exercise 27. Read the proverbs below. Suggest your situations to use them.

One shouldn't miss forest for the trees.	Sometimes you get so focused on small details that you may miss the larger context. Example: The marketers got so bogged down on creating the perfect ad campaign that they didn't realize that the medium – Facebook – they wanted to use was no longer a viable option because of its recent algorithm updates.
People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones at others.	“People in glass houses” means anyone who is sensitive about their failures. People like this should not insult others (should not “throw stones”) because most likely the other person will turn around and insult you back. And like glass, which is easy to break, your self-esteem (what you think of yourself) will easily break into pieces. People who have faults should not criticize other people for having the same faults. Example: The main political party in the opposition has blamed the ruling party for giving tickets to people with dubious background in the upcoming elections. But the big question is: are they themselves clean on this count? People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones at others.

(Source: <https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english/useful-english-proverbs/>)

The Modal Verb WILL (WOULD)



Will and **would** are considered to be the forms of the same verb. Its original meaning is *volition*. However, in some of their meanings the use of **will** is equal only to **would** which denotes an actual fact in the past; in other meanings **will** is found alongside **would** which expresses unreality in the present or serves as a more polite form of **will**.

The modal verb **would** has a short form **'d**. Negatives, questions and short answers are formed in the usual way.

- This color wouldn't suit me, would it?
- Would you buy it? – No, I wouldn't.

Compare these two replies.

- We're going to have a barbecue. – Oh, that'll be nice ('ll=will)
- We're thinking of having a barbecue. – Oh, that'd be nice ('d=would)

Here **will** refers to a future situation, a barbecue which will definitely take place, while **would** refers to a possible situation, a barbecue may or may not take place.

With **would**, there is often a phrase or clause explaining the situation that the speaker is imagining.

- You wouldn't be much use in a crisis.
- No one would pay taxes if they didn't have to.

Will is used to express:

- **future**

- The post will be here soon.

- **supposition about present or future situations.**

- The letter will be somewhere in a file.

Will + Perfect Infinitive expresses certainty about the past.

- We can't go and see them now. They will have gone to bed.

- to show **intentions** and **make promises** (with *I* and *we*).

- Don't worry. I won't be late and Helen won't be late either.
- We will be in touch.
- I will try to ensure that you get a good room.

- to give **reassurances** (*you, he, she, it, they*).

- He will be well treated.
- You will have your money next week.

- to **insist on something**. Full forms are normally used, and are stressed in speech.

- You will do what I tell you!
- Jane will go to Mary's even if I have to carry her there.

- to make **polite requests** and **give invitations**.
 - Will you help me look for my purse?
 - Will you come to lunch on Friday?
- to **give orders**.
 - You will finish your work before you watch TV, won't you?
 - Louisa, will you please be quiet!
- to **show** that someone persists in doing something (full form with stress).
 - Oh! Tony will keep jogging me when I'm trying to write!
 - No wonder you feel sick. You will eat chocolate all day long.
- to **show prediction**.
 - The match will be finished by now. I think it will probably rain tomorrow.

Would is used to express:

- **a possible situation**
 - A holiday would be great.
- **looking forward from the past**
 - No one knew what would happen next.
- **something that was to be expected**. In Ukrainian it is rendered as *цього і слід чекати*.
 - Paula is very brave. – Yes, she would be brave.

Both **will** and **would** are used to express:

1. habitual or recurrent action. In addition to indicating a habitual action, **will (would)** in this case implies willingness, personal interest on the part of the doer of the action. **Will (would)** in this meaning is found in affirmative sentences and is followed by the simple infinitive.

- She will (would) sit for hours under the old oak tree looking at the beautiful country around her (любить/любила сидіти, зазвичай сидить/сиділа).

Moreover, **would** is used with the same meaning as **used to**. It refers to repeated actions and events in the past.

- When we were children we would go skating every winter = When we were children we used to go skating every winter.

2. natural tendency.

- Water will boil at 100C.
- I planted a yucca last year but it wouldn't grow, it didn't get enough sun.

3. a refusal to perform an action.

- The car wouldn't start this morning.
- Drink your milk, James – I won't!

4. requests, offers, orders.

- Will you send me the bill please?
- Would you be quiet please?

5. will, intention, determination.

- I say I will do anything for him.
- I think I wouldn't interfere.

Note: Would is often used in combinations such as **would rather, would like** and **would mind**

- Fiona would like to work in television (= wants)
- I wouldn't mind watching this film (=want)
- I'd rather walk than hang around for a bus (=prefer)
- Would you mind getting me a cup of tea?

Note some set phrases:

- Boys will be boys – Хлопчики залишаються хлопчиками.
- Accidents will happen – Без нещасних випадків справа не обходиться.

(Source: Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна.)

(Source: <https://grammar.collinsdictionary.com/easy-learning/when-do-you-use-shall-and-will-in-english>)

Exercise 1. Explain the meanings of WILL and WOULD in the following sentences and say in which cases they may be used in a parallel way.

1. Old Lady Bland argued with him, but he would not listen to reason.
2. Each time we went out together he would show me something new, something interesting.
3. I will say it again and again.
4. He had a wound that wouldn't heal.
5. Bring him back, if he'll come.
6. All that I would tell them was that Uncle Nick was ill.
7. She was the sort of girl any man might be glad to bring to a dance if she would come.
8. I know there is a theory that a book, if it is any good, will always find a publisher.
9. Will you come round tomorrow?
10. The toilet in this room won't stop running.
11. When he returned I repeated my offer of food, but he would take nothing.
12. "What time is it?" "Half past twelve." "Well, the last bus will have left."
13. Often, after dinner, he will settle down in an armchair to read the paper.

14. Would you really do it for me?
15. He would smoke a pipe before going to bed.
16. Shut the door, would you?
17. "He talked of his new car the whole evening." "He would."

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the constructions in bold type. Make up your own sentences with these constructions.

1. Well, I have done so now. A little moment and I **will show you** what I, imbecile that I am, ought to have seen at once.
2. "**Won't you** sit down?" he said, taking her arm and leading her to a chair.
3. He remained silent. Sometimes **she would have liked** to shake him.
4. "A very good idea," I said. "**I will remember** it in the future."
5. **I won't let** you assume airs of superiority over me.
6. **Often she would get up** and wander noiselessly round the house, picking up a book, fingering an ornament, rearranging a vase of flowers, writing a letter or two.
7. Oh, Bertha, let me in. You're tormenting yourself so much because **you won't see anybody**.
8. **I won't say** that I was bitter but I certainly was discontented.
9. **Would you like to** come to the play with me?
10. Caroline Crale **wouldn't agree**.
11. I told him **I wouldn't have any more to do with** him.
12. I did see his point of view, but **he wouldn't see mine**.

Exercise 3. Change the following sentences using the polite forms *Would you mind* or *Will you please*.

1. Give me that box of matches.
2. Don't talk while I'm watching TV.
3. Take these letters to the post-office.
4. Turn the TV off.
5. Don't smoke in the dining-room.
6. Wait a few minutes.
7. Don't make so much noise.
8. Try to come early this evening.
9. Help me to lift this box.
10. Come another day.
11. Type this letter.

Exercise 4. Use WILL or WOULD.

1. In half an hour the Dutchman, looking at his watch, announced that he must go. He asked whether I _____ come too.

2. She asked him if he liked a cup of tea and some biscuits. He said he _____ if she brought them herself.
3. But what nonsense! I like these verses very much. I _____ read as I walk along the side path, where I shall hear the bees, and catch the flutter of a butterfly among the words.
4. I don't think either of us _____ like the idea of that.
5. "I _____ have no mercy on those shadows the next time they come between us," said Helena to herself. "They may go back to hell."
6. Such a beautiful evening. I think I _____ come a little farther.
7. He declined breakfast, but said he _____ like to have a bath.
8. Is there something you _____ like to be? What _____ you like to be?
9. I'm very sorry. In future I _____ try to be gentler to you all. I thought I only did my duty.
10. I _____ give the matter every consideration.
11. "I think I _____ rest a while," she said.
12. Now _____ you mind helping me stack these boxes on top of each other?
13. I have nowhere else to go. Why did I come back? But I am sleepy I _____ not bother tonight.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences into English using WILL or WOULD.

1. Я ні за що не робитиму це ще раз.
2. Я обов'язково постараюся стримувати себе в розмові з ним.
3. Чи не принесете ви склянку води.
4. Я обов'язково зайду до вас завтра.
5. Я піду туди із задоволенням.
6. Він спробував пояснити, але я не став слухати його.
7. Хоча робота складна і важка, я охоче зроблю її.
8. Допоможіть мені відкрити шафу. Вона не відкривається.
9. Чи не хочете піти на прогулянку і помилуватися морем?
10. Дайте мені, будь ласка, вашу ручку, моя не пише.
11. Він погасив світло, сон до нього не йшов.
12. Двері ніяк не відкриваються.
13. Ми нікому не скажемо, що ми дізналися. Не хвилюйтесь.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences using the modal verb WILL (WOULD).

1. As regards this dreadful business, I _____. 2. Whenever I locked the door, it _____. 3. The terrible thing is that if I go to him and tell him about it he _____. 4. I need hardly say, I _____. 5. May I ask you then what you _____?

6. If it wasn't for her bad health, I _____. 7. You are my enemy, and you are at my mercy. What _____. 8. I hope you don't mind my troubling you, but _____. 9. He went past her, and she stood there waiting for what he _____. 10. Whenever I tell them _____. 11. If it's a matter of opinion, I _____. 12. If he's ill and must stay in bed, I _____.

Exercise 7. Make up short dialogues with the following statements.

1. No, I will never do that again.
2. I'm sorry that I was rude, but I couldn't help it, and I will try to keep my temper.
3. I will go at once.
4. I won't let you assume any airs of superiority over me.
5. No, the knife wouldn't cut.
6. Yes, I will always come here on fine sunny days.
7. Would you like me to translate these stories for you?
8. Would you mind explaining, please?
9. Would you get me a glass of water?
10. I will never allow him to go there.
11. Would you like to come with me to the country for a few days?
12. Would you have any objection to telling us exactly what passed between you?
13. I will not do what you ask me. I will not.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Будь ласка, розкажи мені, що сталося.
2. Джон спробував відкрити кришку бака, але вона ніяк не піддавалася.
3. Я б все зробив, щоб допомогти йому.
4. Він сказав, що був би радий, якби я погодився приїхати і погостювати у нього декілька днів.
5. Він спробував пояснитися, але я не став його слухати.
6. "Він не погодився зі мною". – "Він такий"!
7. Сьогодні неділя, і усі магазини, звичайно, зачинені.
8. Він кілька разів чиркнув запальничкою, але вона не спрацювала.
9. Я запитав його дружину, що з ним, але вона не побажала відповідати.
10. Вечори він здебільшого проводив за грою в шахи.
11. Я заплатив гроші, і я залишуся тут.
12. Я, мабуть, піду і подивлюся телевізор, якщо ви не заперечуєте.
13. "Дядько Едвін, – покликав хлопчик. – "Ти обіцяв мені допомогти з моїм іграшковим поїздом. Він не працює".

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Ви пообідаєте з нами? – Ні, дякую. Мені треба йти.
2. Я обов'язково прийду до вас завтра.

3. Я піду туди із задоволенням.
4. Ваша дитина зазвичай годинами сидить перед телевізором. Не дозволяй те йому робити це.
5. Я ніколи не нагадаю тобі про той нещасний випадок.
6. Взимку вони зазвичай ходять на каток кожен вечір.
7. Я сам вибачуся за тебе перед Ганною.
8. Кожен раз, як я розповідаю йому цю забавну історію, він зазвичай весело сміється.
9. Я хочу поїхати на море і добре відпочити.
10. Я повідомлю вас, як тільки приїду на місце.
11. Я запропонував їй сходити до доктора, але вона і чути не хотіла про це.
12. Він часто засинав з книжкою в руках і з окулярами на носі.
13. Після роботи він зазвичай чекав нас біля мосту.
14. Я поїду з вами, у мене немає вибору.
15. Я зроблю цю роботу до вказаного терміну, хоч би мені і довелося не спати всю ніч.
16. Магазин, мабуть, ще відкритий. Якщо ви поквапитеся, то встигнете купити хліб.
17. Він сказав, що йому доведеться їхати в Київ, але ми і слухати не хотіли.

Exercise 10. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Якби ти захотів почекати на мене, я б забрав тебе з роботи.
2. Якщо захочеш балотуватися знову, я тебе підтримаю.
3. Вона ніяк не хоче відповісти на ці запитання.
4. Він завжди відмовлявся, коли я пропонував свою підтримку.
5. Я б по-іншому зробила реновацію цієї будівлі.
6. Завтра я почну бігати вранці.
7. Коли ти переїжджатимеш, я допоможу тобі з речами.
8. Він завжди їсть із задоволенням, коли я готую.
9. Я б не продавала своє авто, воно раритетне.
10. Мій брат завжди був не проти піти зі мною на прогулянку.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вона розповідає анекдоти щоразу, коли ми зустрічаємося.
2. Як ти смієш звертатися до мене після того, що ти накоїв!
3. Він ніколи не передає повідомлень.
4. Мені ніколи не подобалося вставати на роботу рано, і зараз теж не подобається.
5. Ти любив морозиво в дитинстві?
6. Колись я часто ходив з ними на прогулянку до парку.
7. Вона постійно запізнюється і починає коментувати те, що пропустила.

8. Ми, бувало, купалися в річці, коли жили в селі.
9. Не смій мені робити зауваження!
10. Ми не наважилися перебивати лектора.
11. Я усе розповім! – Тільки посмій! І побачиш!
12. Раніше мені подобалися нічні клуби, але тепер не подобаються.
13. Ану візьми того павука!
14. Він ніколи не наважується говорити про свої проблеми мені.

Exercise 12. Match the proverbs and sayings in column A with their meanings in column B. Comment on the following proverbs and sayings.

	A		B
1	Hawks will not pick out hawks' eyes.	A	To attain more power or success, one must gradually work up to it from a position of comparative insignificance.
2	If you chase two rabbits, you will not catch either one.	B	Someone who is in a very difficult situation will take any available opportunity to improve it
3	An old dog will learn no tricks.	C	One belonging to a group having common interests is not likely to act against or find fault with another.
4	Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride it to death.	D	Make a small concession and they'll take advantage of you.
5	Time will tell.	E	You will always have money if you are attentive to your finances, especially the smallest amounts or transactions.
6	Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves.	F	You believe in treating others as you would like them to treat you.
7	Give (someone) an inch and they will take a mile.	G	Sometime you just can't know.
8	He who would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom.	H	If you try to do two things at the same time, you won't succeed in doing either of them.
9	Do as you would be done by.	I	It is impossible to change people's habits or traits.
10	A drowning man will clutch at a straw.	J	If you get rich suddenly you will spend a lot of money.

(Source: <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>;

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>;

http://sherwoodschool/en/lessons1/english/english_proverbs_and_sayings/)

The Modal Verb SHALL



The modal verb **shall** has the only form which is used for all persons in singular and plural forms. It may be either auxiliary or modal. **Shall** is found to express obligation, warning, promise, threat. It is also used to ask for instructions.

1. Shall is used in interrogative sentences with the **1st** and **3rd** persons meaning **obligation** or **asking for instructions**.

- Shall I get you some coffee? – Принести Вам ще кави?
- Who shall answer the phone? – Кому відповідати на телефон?

2. Shall is used to express obligation but it is always combined with the function of an **auxiliary** verb of the future tense. **Shall** occurs in affirmative and negative sentences.

- We shall be landing in Paris in 10 minutes.
- I shall miss him terribly.

However, when the verb is found with the **2nd** and **3rd** person it expresses **warning, promise, threat**.

- You shall have my answer tomorrow.
- You shall have a fine dress, Cinderella, you shall go to the ball.
- You shall stay just where you are.

3. Shall is used with the **3rd** person to refer to duties.

- The officer shall be responsible for the fleet of lorries.

The modal verb **shall** is not used very much in modern English, except in suggestions or offers of help involving *I* and *we*.

- Shall I help you?
- Shall I cook supper?
- Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

As any distinction between **shall** and **will** is difficult to make in spoken English because of the contracted form, **'ll**, both are used with *I* and *we* to show **intentions** and to **make promises**.

- Don't worry. I shan't/won't be late and Helen won't be late either.
- We shall/will be in touch.
- I shall/will try to ensure that you get a good room.

(Source: Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна;
<https://grammar.collinsdictionary.com/easy-learning/when-do-you-use-shall-and-will-in-english>)

Exercise 1. Explain the meanings of SHALL in the following sentences.

1. I want this medal and I shall win it.
2. Everything shall be done as I wish.
3. You shall pay for it!
4. The child shall be punished!
5. Shall I fetch you a chair?
6. Shall we begin now?
7. You shall never know any sad moments!

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences with the modal verb SHALL denoting promise.

1. I have promised Mr. Hardman that the jewels shall be returned to him today.
2. If you ever want me, come to me for my assistance, and you shall have it.
3. Justice may be slow, mother, but it comes in the end. In a few days you shall be Lord Illingworth's lawful wife. 4. You shall see it in due course, if you choose to agree. 5. It is very true, however; you shall read his letter yourself. 6. I give you a chance of escape. Sign this paper, and you shall have twenty-four hours' start – twenty-four hours before I place it in the hands of police.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences with the modal verb SHALL denoting determination, warning or threat.

1. You'd better hold your tongue, my dear, and if you don't, every letter you've written to me shall be sent to your mother-in-law. 2. When my mother removes into another house, my services shall be readily given to accommodate her as far as I can. 3. I am determined that something shall be done about it. 4. Lord Windermere: "I'll search your rooms." Lord Darlington: "You shall not search my rooms. You have no right to do so. I forbid you!" 5. He had better prepare himself. She shall have a scandal. He shall have the worst scandal there has been in London for years. He shall see his name in every vile paper. 6. I've made up my mind. Henry shall go to the grange and nowhere else.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences where the modal verb SHALL is used to ask for instructions.

1. Roy got up from a leather sofa and warmly greeted me. "Shall we go straight up?" he said. 2. "Here, shall I show you what I found yesterday?" said Pip mysteriously, and he stuck his spade into the sand. 3. "Shall we go and have our

coffee in the next room?” he said. “If you like.” 4. I must be off now. Shall I come and see you again tomorrow? 5. Shall I call you from Washington? Tomorrow morning? 6. “Shall we go, George? Shall I call down for a car?” – “I’ll take you by a horse cab.” 7. “Shall I read to you?” she asked bitterly. 8. “Shall we sit by firelight?” he asked tentatively.

Exercise 5. State the meaning of the verb SHALL. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Well, my dear, I’m determined that there’s at least one thing you shan’t do and that is to tell Constance. 2. If you leave this house without an umbrella, you shall not come into it again. You shall never cross this threshold so long as I am alive. 3. Well, shall we have tea? 4. “He shall not come here. He shall not cross the threshold of my house.” 5. Nicola: “We shall have our evening to ourselves; and I shall be master in my own house, I promise you.” Louka: “You shall never be master in mine.” 6. Shall I wait downstairs? You can ring if you want me. 7. “If anything happens to her...” – “Nothing shall happen to her!” 8. He realizes the disadvantages under which he himself suffered as a boy and is determined that the youth of today shall be better equipped. 9. I consent. The report shall be withdrawn. 10. Upon the signal the camera operators shall proceed to record the scene.... We take this opportunity of reminding you that it shall be to our music.

Exercise 6. Change the sentences using the model.

Model: – Let’s have a rest, shall we? – Shall we have a rest?

1. Let’s go to the cinema this evening, shall we?
2. Let’s go to the country instead, shall we?
3. Let’s walk across the fields and look for wild flowers, shall we?
4. Let’s buy some of these flowers, shall we?
5. Let’s give her a pair of gloves, shall we?
6. Let’s buy two ice creams, shall we?
7. Let’s stop spending so much money on cigarettes, shall we?
8. Let’s have tea, shall we?

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English using SHALL wherever possible.

1. Скільки мені заплатити водієві?
2. Коли ми дізнаємось, ви неодмінно почуєте про це.
3. «Ви відпустите мене додому?» – «Ні. У вівторок ти відправишся пароплавом в Сан-Франциско».
4. Це можна зробити і це буде зроблено, якщо ти лише допоможеш мені.
5. «Тобі пограти?» – запитала вона. – «Так, будь ласка».
6. Коли він говорить «Зроби», я відповідаю «Буде зроблено».

Exercise 8. Use the given idioms in the situations below.

Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.

As a man sows, so shall he reap.

We shall see what we shall see.

1. “_____ We have the start now; the developments will follow in time.” (Wilhelm Röntgen)

2. I promised myself I wouldn’t get my hopes up, so when I found out that my first-choice school had rejected me, I was actually OK with it. _____

3.

He spent years trying to avoid paying taxes, and now he’s facing nearly 10 years in prison for it. _____

(Source: <https://quotepark.com/quotes/>; <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>)

The Modal Verb DARE



The modal verb **dare** is used to express **imprudence, effrontery, doubt** (in negative sentences) or **having the courage**.

- I never dare ask him about that.
- I dare not go yet.
- How dare you speak to me like that?
- Dare we go in?

As a modal it is often used to reprimand and express outrage or disapproval. It is especially common after *how*. If you are issuing this statement as a **warning** or **confrontation** then the *only* acceptable formulation is **How dare you**:

- “How dare you go behind my back and talk to my boss without telling me.”
- How **dare** you!
- **Don’t** you **dare** speak to me like that again!

Dare as a modal verb can be replaced by *(not) be afraid to* or *(not) have the courage to*. It occurs in questions and negatives and is rare in the affirmative, unless a negative is expressed or implied:

- **Dare** you do it?
- I **didn’t dare** do it.
- I hardly **dare** tell him what happened.

But questions and negatives are more common with *do/does/did*:

- **Do** you **dare** tell him?

How do you dare is asking a question – essentially **How is it possible that you dare to ...**

- “How do you dare do that? Aren’t you afraid you’ll burn your hand?”

How dare you/he/she? is only used in a disapproving way:

- How dare you come here and accuse me?
- How dare she speak to me like that?

How do you dare? could be used conversationally to ask how someone has the courage to do something; however, it would be much more usual to ask in the past tense:

- How did you dare to walk out on that ledge?

Note: When **dare** is used as a full/notional verb it is followed by *to + infinitive*

- I never dared to ask him.

To can be used after **dare** when we use *do/don't* and *did/didn't*, making it a full verb, but not changing its meaning.

The verbs **dare** and **say** can combine into a single verb, **daresay**, which can be used in the 1st person singular and plural (present tense only) to mean I suppose or it is possible, or in the sense of accept what you say (наважитись сказати, гадати):

- I **daresay** he'll be back by midnight!

(Source: Семченко, Н. О. (2011). *Модальні дієслова: Навчальний посібник*. Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна; <https://dictionary.cambridge.org>; <https://english.stackexchange.com>)

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the verb DARE.

1. "You, impudent boy, how dare you speak to me like that!" cried Lady Visard, turning on him with flashing eyes. 2. How dare you address my friend and I in such a fashion? How dare you! 3. She laughed, shocked. How dare he tease her, right in the teeth of disaster! 4. For a full ten minutes he dared not look at Christine. 5. How dare you? How dare you interfere? I won't stand it. 6. "Don't you dare touch him?" said Conchita. 7. How dare you say that of me! Get out! Get out now! 8. He did not look at her, but gazed straight, out to sea. I daren't run the risk, Bella. 9. I dare say you can guess the reason of all these questions. 10. She was crying, tears welled her eyes and she pressed her hands against her cheeks. "How dare you upset me like this!" 11. I dare say we were a couple of young fools to take on such a job. 12. Dora stared ahead of her. She could see that Paul's expression had changed, but she dared not look at him.

Exercise 2. Explain the meaning of DARE in the following sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. He felt he *dared* not reply.
2. Her face bore an expression of such ferocity that no one *dared* come near to speak with her.
3. I *dare* say you're a little tired after your walk, dear.
4. He *dared* not look into her face.
5. I *did not dare* to ask him to call off his trip.
6. She was aware that they were too intent upon their business to think that anyone was watching them, but she *dared* not move.
7. Who *dares* to jump over the stream?
8. She *did not dare* to leave the house in case he telephoned.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the constructions in bold type.

1. Bertha walked to her husband's room, and for a while **dared not enter**.
 2. You've cared for me less of late, and I've been so unhappy, Basil, but **I didn't dare show it**.
 3. She had found that learning poems was a soothing way to take her mind off the disappointment of her marriage, a disappointment that had crept in before the honeymoon was over, and whose extent **she did not dare to admit even to herself**.
 4. She took the photograph and, **without daring to look** again, withdrew it from its frame and quickly tore it in bits.
 5. ... he honestly believed – though he **would not have dared to admit** it in New York – that the Flatiron Building was inferior in design to the great cathedral in Milan.
 6. **How dare you talk** about David like that!
 7. "Open the door for me. Oh, I'm sorry for you. Please let me in." Bertha looked wildly at the door; **she dared not let** Miss Glover in.
 8. She **dared not look up** for fear of catching the sniggers of Mrs. Branderton and the Hancocks.
 9. I've spoken about you; I go there two or three times a week just now to see if there's anything I can do; and **I dare say** your husband has told them about you.

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb DARE.

1. How can you be so impudent as to speak to your mother in such a tone?
 2. He felt that he was wrong but had no courage to admit it.
 3. The little girl had no courage to stroke the dog.
 4. How can you be so impertinent as to interfere in their conversation?
 5. I suppose you are right.
 6. Look at your little sister, she is crying. Were you impudent enough to tease her?
 7. It was impudent of you to insult that woman.
 8. He had no courage to speak and he kept silent.
 9. He had no courage to tell them the truth. He knew it would upset them.
 10. The boy had no courage to climb the tree.
 11. It's impudent of you to try to deceive me!
 12. How can you venture to reproach her for it? It was all your fault.
 13. I suppose you can help me a bit.
 14. I suppose this task is too difficult.
 15. He had no courage to open that letter.

Exercise 5. Use DARE.

1. How ... you speak to me like that?
 2. He ... write anything in case it isn't good.
 3. How ... you go out after the order to stay at home?
 4. ... he to go to school without doing his homework?
 5. You ... speak to me in that tone!
 6. How ... you lose this book?
 7. ... you to go to the cinema instead of going to school?

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences.

1. I dare say...
 2. How dare you upset your mother...
 3. He dared not admit...
 4. Don't you see that she dare not meet your eyes because....
 5. How dare you say that to me...
 6. How dare you tease the child...
 7. I dare not interfere but...

8. How dare you attempt... 9. How dare you speak to her like that... 10. He dared not argue... 11. How dare you blame me... 12. How dare you contradict your mother... 13. How dared you open that letter... 14. The child didn't dare...

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Як ти смієш розмовляти зі мною таким тоном? 2. “Не смійте бити цього дитяти”, – закричав Ніколі Николбі і кинувся до містера Сквірсу. 3. Дівчинка розбила улюблену чашку матері і не насмілювалася сказати їй про це. 4. Бекі знала, що вчитель страшно розгніваний, і не насмілювалася підняти на нього очі. 5. Як ти смієш читати мій щоденник! 6. Том знав, що тітка Поллі була не права, але не зважився сказати їй про це. 7. Я не наважуюся втручатися в нашу суперечку, але мені здається, ви обидва не маєте рацію. 8. Вона не зважилася признатися в своїй помилці навіть самій собі. 9. Я наважусь сказати, що британці не дуже від них відрізняються. 10. Місіс Пейдж була у нестямі від люті, коли Менсон зважився нагадати їй, що вона не заплатила йому платню.

Exercise 8. Explain the meanings of the following sayings and quotes.

1. Never write what you dare not sign. (<https://www.inspirationalstories.com>.)
2. “He that cannot reason is a fool. He that will not is a bigot. He that dare not is a slave.” (Andrew Carnegie) (www.wisesayings.com/dare-quotes)
3. Who dares wins. Anxiety is not a monster out to get you. I know it feels like that most of the time, but it isn't. (Barry McDonagh)
(<https://www.wow4u.com/darequotes/>)

TABLE OF MODAL VERB FUNCTIONS

Function	Present/Future	Past
Ability	He can play the guitar. She is able to solve difficult puzzles.	He could swim when he was three. Although it was dark, she was able to find her way through the woods (specific).
Possibility	It can rain in winter here (general). People can be rude (it is possible). She may call later (a higher chance). She might/could call later (a lower chance). It could snow in the desert (specific/theoretical).	They could have been injured (not happened). He might have missed the train (perhaps he missed).
Probability	He will definitely be at the meeting (100%). He must be at work (highly likely/I'm sure). She should/ought to pass the exam (believe it to be true).	He must have been at the meeting (I'm sure he was). She should/ought to have finished her project by now.
Improbability	She can't be serious. He couldn't be telling lies (less categorical).	She can't have eaten the whole cake. He couldn't have done it alone.
Permission	You can go now. Could I speak to you? (more polite) You may use dictionaries (formal). May/might I come in? (formal)	He could/was allowed to leave early.
Necessity	I must study tonight (I think so). He has to wear a uniform (a rule). You needn't do this task, it's optional. You don't have to do this task, it's optional.	I had to study last night. He had to wear a uniform when he worked in a bank. You needn't have done this task (but you did it). You didn't have to do this task.
Advice	You should take a break. You ought to see your parents more often.	You should/ought to have spoken to her (but you didn't).
Criticism	You could/might at least say thank you.	You could/might have helped with the dishes (but you didn't).
Obligation	I must renew my passport. She has to attend the seminar. You ought to respect the elderly.	I had to leave early. We had to sign the contract.
Offers	Shall I/we carry that for you? Can I/we help you with that?	—
Suggestions	Shall we watch a movie? We can/could take a walk if you want.	He could have asked for help.
Prohibition	You mustn't/can't park here (informal). You may not park here (formal).	They couldn't enter without a pass.
Duty	Citizens must pay taxes. People ought to be kind to animals (it's the right thing but they don't always do it).	They had to follow the law. She ought to have been more honest (but she didn't do).

MODAL VERBS EXERCISES WITH PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY

MODULE "INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS"

Exercise 1. Choose the correct modal expressing possibility, probability or improbability.

1. The company (*must / may / can't*) have invested in market research – the product fits consumer needs exactly.
2. That ring-pull can design (*must / can't / might*) reduce pilfering in stores, although it is not guaranteed.
3. Their bottom line (*might not / must / can't*) improve unless they reduce lead time, but they are short-staffed at the moment.
4. This high-street store sells budget clothing – the shoes there (*should / can't / could*) have cost as much as you say.
5. I think, this new approach (*could / must / can't*) have been approved by the task force. It is well developed.
6. The store's conversion rate is excellent this month – their new ad campaign (*can't / might / must*) be working.
7. The monthly fee was only \$10 – you (*must / should / can't*) have paid over \$50 unless there was a billing error.
8. This bricks-and-mortar store (*could / can't / must*) be struggling, considering the rise of online retailers in the area.
9. He (*can't / should / might*) have set foot in the building yesterday – his access card was used at the entrance.
10. That brand (*must / may / couldn't*) have become a household name so quickly without a huge marketing push.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the correct modal verbs expressing possibility, probability or improbability (*might / may / should / must / can't / could*).

1. This packaging design looks strange. It _____ be a mockup for consumer testing.
2. There's a lot of buzz around this logo; it _____ be part of their branding strategy.
3. The product is very difficult to open. That _____ be the cause of wrap rage in some customers.

4. You _____ have received the credit to your account by now – the transfer was processed yesterday.
5. It _____ be a good idea to run a survey before launching the product.
6. This cheap design _____ have been consumer-validated – there are too many complaints.
7. If the goal was to improve productivity, this strategy _____ have enhanced overall team performance.
8. This phone _____ be shockproof – it survived a 2-meter drop!
9. The packaging _____ be child-resistant; the cap is hard to open.
10. That product design _____ have passed the beta test – there are still too many bugs.
11. This feature _____ save time for users, but it's too complex to understand.
12. You _____ have considered making it foolproof before launching it on the market. It is dead easy!
13. That thing looks huge and awkward. It _____ be some kind of monstrosity, not a consumer item.
14. This bank statement looks unusual. There _____ be a mistake with one of the transactions.
15. This shop is located in a quiet alley – the foot traffic here _____ have been high last weekend.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct modal verb expressing probability or improbability based on the context (*must have, might have, may have, could have, can't have*). Use each option once.

1. She ____ acknowledged her team's help – the success was clearly a group effort.
2. They ____ jumped in at the deep end when launching that project – they had no experience!
3. He ____ been aware of the risks – he studied the market carefully before acting.
4. You ____ picked her brains for that brilliant solution – it doesn't sound like your style!
5. She ____ built a rapport with the team so fast – they were still arguing all week!

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using past modals expressing possibility, probability or improbability (*must have, might have, could have, can't have*) to complete the sentences in context.

1. That insight was brilliant! She _____ thought it through for hours.
2. They _____ known how dicey the plan was, or they wouldn't have gone for it.

3. He _____ felt tension during the interview – his voice was shaking.

4. We _____ missed the core idea of her presentation – it seemed very deep.

5. You _____ faced many challenges during your pursuit of this goal like staying focused, dealing with stress, and figuring out what to do when things didn't go as planned. You look exhausted!

Exercise 5. Rewrite the sentences using modals to express probability or possibility.

Example:

Original: It is possible that this packaging was made for safety.

Rewritten: *This packaging may have been made for safety.*

1. It is certain that the retailer received complaints about the packaging.

2. Perhaps the focus group didn't understand the product's value.

3. It's unlikely that the blister pack was meant for daily use.

4. There's a chance that the mockup will be presented tomorrow.

5. Surely, the team ignored the ease of disposal during development.

Exercise 6. Choose the best modal verb from the options provided.

1. This watch (*might / must / can't*) be waterproof – it's advertised for divers.

2. The team (*must / might / should*) have received positive feedback based on the high rating out of 5 – every client gave them five stars and praised their professionalism in the comments.

3. He (*must / can't / could*) be supremely confident to present such a bold prototype.

4. The bar code (*might / must / can't*) have been scanned incorrectly – try again.

5. These specs (*must / may / can't*) be unfeasible if even engineers don't understand them.

6. Their cash flow is always strong. They (*must / could / can't*) be managing their sales strategy really well.

7. He's wearing a suit with chequered trousers and bright yellow shoes. He (*can't / might / must*) be going to a very traditional business meeting.

8. This takeout place is open 24/7. You (*could / must / might*) grab a bite there even at 3 a.m.

9. The customer might not have understood the promotion. “Buy one, get one free” (BOGOF) (*could / must / can't*) be confusing without clear explanation.

10. That suite of software tools looks incredibly hands-on and user-friendly. It (*might / must / can't*) be great for small business owners.

11. The product's background is vague. It (*must / might / can't*) have gone through many changes before this version was released.

12. Look at those head-turning colors on the packaging! This product (*can't / must / might*) stand out on the shelf.

13. The return on investment from this campaign is really low. You (*must / can't / could*) say it was a success.

14. There's a strong sale forecast, but the launch date isn't confirmed. The product (*must / may / can't*) be ready in time.

15. They've just given us the green light. We (*must / might / could*) start the trial next week.

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences using modals of probability/possibility.

1. It is very likely that the prototype is fire-resistant.

2. It's impossible that this phone is shockproof – it cracked immediately.

3. Perhaps the product will be launched next quarter.

4. Maybe the idea was screened out during the brainstorming session.

5. It is certain they drew many sketches before building the replica.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with a suitable modal (*may, might, can, could, should, must, can't*). Pay attention to the context.

1. This accomplishment ___ be the result of years of hard work – it's too impressive to be random.

2. Above all, students ___ need to attune to new learning environments if they want to succeed.

3. She ___ be aware of the tension in the group, but she pretends not to notice.

4. He ___ be knowledgeable in earth-shattering technologies by now – he's been researching them for years.

5. You ___ think this challenge is simple, but it's actually quite dicey.

6. That insight ___ not have come from her alone – someone else probably helped.

7. If we think it through, we ___ find a solution that removes the obstacle.

8. They ____ put down roots in another country if they get the scholarship.
9. After completing his MBA, he ____ be offered a fast-track promotion to management level.
10. You ____ feel a bit insecure during your first appraisal interview, but that's completely normal.
11. She ____ not have passed her A levels with top marks unless she studied consistently.
12. He ____ have withdrawn from the degree course, but I'm not sure why.
13. They ____ have established a good rapport with the team – their cooperation looks seamless.
14. You ____ be attending a consultancy briefing next week on behalf of the parent company.
15. They ____ have sorted out the payment issue by now, since customer support confirmed it.
16. They ____ offer an internship as part of the sandwich course. Check the course brochure.
17. She ____ be a small cog in a big machine, but her work still has a tangible impact.
18. He ____ have taken a gap year to broaden his horizons before enrolling on the crash course – he went straight into university after finishing his A levels.
19. This orientation course ____ have been helpful if you had been struggling to find your feet at university.
20. She ____ have turned the tables during the negotiation – the client ended up agreeing to all her terms.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with modals expressing possibility, probability or improbability (*must, should, could, can't*).

1. She ____ be applying for the managerial position – I saw her updating her CV and asking about the application deadline. (Strong probability based on visible evidence)
2. That employee ____ have been fired for no reason – the company usually requires solid justification before dismissal. (Strong improbability)
3. This controversial appointment ____ cause debate among the board members. (Possibility, but not certainty)
4. He ____ be on the short list; his negotiating skills are exceptional. (Logical expectation based on his abilities)
5. They ____ be greedy for profits – their profit-sharing scheme is one of the most generous in the industry. (Improbability)
6. You ____ have taken a sabbatical last year; I remember you working continuously. (Improbability)

7. The new intern _____ be an asset to our department – she's already increased efficiency by 20%. (Strong probability based on performance)
8. The panel _____ have flagged him as a potential high-flier given his performance in the leadership assessment. (Strong assumption based on facts)
9. This expansion strategy _____ be conventional, but it's surprisingly effective. (Possibility)
10. He's had three successful projects this year, so his appraisal interview _____ go well. (Logical conclusion)

Exercise 10. Rewrite the sentences with a modal verb expressing probability/improbability in the past tense context.

1. It's impossible that they misunderstood the task.
They _____.
2. I think she understood the message clearly.
She _____.
3. Maybe he got inspired by someone in his posse.
He _____.
4. Possibly, they put down roots after the third move.
They _____.
5. I doubt she confused vocation with just a job.
She _____.

Exercise 11. Choose the best modal to complete the sentence.

1. The customer _____ use their loyalty card again next time – they seemed really impressed by the discount system.
- a) will evidently
 - b) probably won't
 - c) might
2. The negotiators _____ broken off the discussion because the other party refused to consider their counter-offer.
- a) must have
 - b) can't have
 - c) should have
3. This proposal is too vague. The board _____ reject it at the next meeting.
- a) will probably
 - b) might
 - c) probably won't
4. We _____ negotiated a better lead time, but we didn't push back strongly during the meeting.
- a) must have
 - b) could have
 - c) can't have

5. The server crash _____ caused the unexpected down time, but no official report was made.

- a) might have
- b) should have
- c) can't have

6. If we offer a special deal, they _____ place a regular order with us next month.

- a) probably won't
- b) could have
- c) will probably

Exercise 12. Fill in the blanks with: *might have* / *must have* / *can't have* / *will probably* / *will evidently*. You may use negatives if necessary.

1. She _____ received a refund – the product was faulty and still under guarantee.

2. This new marketing strategy _____ boost our conversion rate by the next quarter.

3. He _____ been able to afford the annual fee without a serious increase in income.

4. Considering the price, they _____ offer some kind of special deal during checkout.

5. The company's bricks-and-mortar store _____ face challenges as more customers prefer online shopping.

6. Their bank statement shows a large deposit – they _____ closed another big deal.

7. The client _____ missed the deadline — their project folder is still empty.

8. We _____ need to place a regular order if the product becomes a household name.

9. He _____ been subject to extra costs if he read the fine print more carefully.

10. Given the large deposit made into the account, the company _____ be expanding soon.

Exercise 13. Paraphrase the sentences using modals expressing certainty, probability, improbability.

1. The supplier didn't fully understand the pricing details of the firm offer since their response included different rates.

2. The client probably wasn't informed about the downtime clause; otherwise, their demand for a full refund wouldn't make sense.

3. The platform's instability suggests the application service provider isn't managing server problems effectively.

4. Their clear commitment to quality is likely to strengthen their reputation in e-business.

5. Server usage is growing fast, so an upgrade is almost certainly required within the next few months.

6. If they delay fixing that broken component, they're likely to fall behind the competition.

7. Automating operations will clearly lower their overhead expenses over time.

8. If you had seen the updated market outlook, you probably wouldn't have gone ahead with that investment.

9. He probably didn't realize the product was unavailable when he guaranteed fast delivery.

10. It's almost impossible that the customer was given the wrong refund amount – it was counted carefully twice.

11. We wouldn't have been able to strike a deal if the other side hadn't been so hesitant about the deadline.

12. The board probably didn't examine the fine clause closely, because they could have prevented the charge.

13. I doubt the company will give us a refund.

Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks with: *can't*, *must*, *might*, *will evidently*.

1. The accommodation _____ have been overbooked – several guests were sent to a different hotel.

2. They _____ have charged an administration fee – it wasn't listed on the invoice.

3. The after-sales service _____ not be as reliable as they advertised; many complaints have been posted online.

4. The CFO _____ be allocating funds carefully, judging by the improved cash flow.

5. The trip _____ be all-expenses paid, based on the wording in the memo.
6. They _____ have anticipated the risk – their contingency plan was ready to go.
7. You _____ have attached the wrong file to the application form – please double-check.
8. The auditor _____ be reviewing the breakdown of last quarter's expenses.
9. That kind of cash flow inconsistency _____ have gone unnoticed by the CFO. He is very diligent.
10. They _____ have confirmed the invoice incorrectly – the figures don't match the quotation.
11. Your team _____ have generated a lot of interest, considering how fast responses came in.
12. He _____ have justified such a large set-up fee without board approval. It's highly unlikely.
13. She _____ have filled out the application form in a rush – several sections are blank.
14. The merchant account _____ have been set up incorrectly, causing failed transactions.
15. The package solution _____ include premium after-sales service.
16. They _____ have encountered that obstacle unexpectedly – it was listed in the contingency plan.
17. They _____ not have received the reminder; otherwise, they would have paid the invoice.
18. The promotion _____ be generating significant revenue – turnover has spiked.
19. He _____ be unaware of the updated upgrade options – he's still using the basic package.
20. It _____ have been an interactive session, the audience left early and seemed confused.

Exercise 15. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verb (several variants are possible). Use: *must, should, ought to, could, may, might, would, can't, mustn't, need*.

1. All new recruits _____ attend the induction and orientation programme before starting their roles.
2. You _____ not enforce company rules selectively — consistency is a key principle.
3. Managers _____ evaluate the performance of interns fairly and constructively.
4. Employees _____ embrace the core corporate culture to fit into the team.

5. Senior staff members _____ be on first name terms with new interns to build a good rapport.
6. We _____ reinforce the company's values during every team meeting.
7. The organization _____ offer more company-sponsored training to develop professional skills.
8. You _____ not overlook the value of a well-structured work placement.
9. Candidates _____ pick up professional communication skills quickly during internships.
10. The HR department _____ address issues of commitment during performance reviews.
11. Every employee _____ work long hours only when necessary — balance matters.
12. A leader _____ achieve results without micromanaging the team.
13. We _____ not ignore the challenges interns may encounter in their first weeks.
14. Teams _____ be encouraged to value collaboration over competition.
15. Supervisors _____ provide feedback to help interns obtain better results.
16. You _____ consider civil service if you prefer stability over risk.
17. Management _____ be clear when explaining the purpose of the orientation programme.
18. One _____ show commitment to stand out during a trial period.

Exercise 16. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs.

1. It is necessary to attend the full induction and orientation programme.
2. We recommend evaluating employees regularly and fairly.
3. It is not allowed to enforce only the rules that benefit the senior management.
4. All employees are advised to work long hours only when absolutely needed.
5. It is expected that managers pick up on signals of disengagement.
6. Interns are encouraged to embrace company values from the start.
7. It is not acceptable to show indifference to performance improvement.
8. The company strongly suggests using company-sponsored training opportunities.
9. It is recommended to build professional but informal connections — be on first name terms with co-workers.
10. The HR department must ensure that work placement processes are transparent.

11. You are not supposed to ignore civil service regulations in public-sector work.
12. It's your duty to reinforce ethical behavior among your team.
13. You're advised to encounter challenges with a proactive mindset.
14. It's encouraged that new hires attend orientation activities enthusiastically.

Exercise 17. Find a mistake in the use of a modal verb or a vocabulary word and correct it. Some sentences are correct.

1. You must to attend the company's induction orientation.
2. She should have embraced the company's values earlier.
3. Interns can't to work long hours without supervision.
4. Managers might have evaluating the performance incorrectly.
5. You ought not reinforcing rules that aren't relevant anymore.
6. He may not has picked up enough experience in that placement.
7. They mustn't be on first name term with the board.
8. Employees should shown more commitment during training.
9. The civil service might require to work weekends sometimes.
10. Supervisors could not value the intern's ideas properly.
11. You needn't to enforce every minor policy in the manual.
12. The intern can achieve better results if given support.
13. The team should have evaluating before promotion.
14. The orientation and induction programme ought include hands-on practice.
15. You shouldn't ignore the corporate culture in our overseas branches.
16. Some new software skills might be pick up during the company-sponsored training.

Exercise 18. Match each sentence beginning with the correct ending that contains a modal verb and vocabulary.

Column A

Column B

1. The interns	A. ought to liaise with her co-workers as to improving the product package.
2. One of the unwritten rules of our company says that the executives of all levels	B. must report to the executive team on a day-to-day basis.
3. You	C. should keep life-work balance if you want to avoid burnout.
4. The heads of the departments	D. should accept their subordinates' criticism in a constructive manner.
5. He	E. could show their commitment by prioritizing team needs.

Column A**Column B**

6. Jane Smith, our new H&D manager,	F. must not take over responsibilities they're not trained for.
7. Our managers	G. will have to sort out a number of serious problems, e.g. a high level of staff turnover.
8. Your successor, an HR manager,	H. has to meet deadlines to maintain the team's reputation.

Exercise 19. Use an appropriate modal verb and vocabulary item from the list below to complete each sentence. Some words may be used more than once.

accept criticism, appreciate, authoritarian, co-worker, demotion, executive team, get promotion, have a quick word, junior staff, keep life-work balance, liaise with, meet deadlines, mind one's own business, parent company, predecessor, prioritize, report to, show one's commitment, successor, take over

1. All employees _____ respect their _____ and be willing to collaborate.
2. You _____ not avoid meetings with your _____ — they are essential for coordination.
3. Managers _____ ensure that all team members _____ key tasks based on deadlines.
4. Employees _____ the effort of others and give credit when due.
5. One _____ never adopt an _____ approach to leadership if they want long-term loyalty.
6. If you're overwhelmed, you _____ talk to HR or _____ to someone from the executive team.
7. Junior employees _____ be encouraged to _____ and offer fresh ideas.
8. To avoid stress, you _____ aim to _____ consistently.
9. If an employee continuously fails to _____, they may risk _____.
10. A _____ must be well-prepared to continue the work of their _____.

Exercise 20. Rewrite each sentence using a suitable modal verb and incorporating the vocabulary provided.

1. It is required for junior staff to follow their team leader's instructions. (junior staff, report to)

2. It is a good idea to speak briefly to your colleague before the meeting. (have a quick word)
3. It is not advisable to manage employees with too much control. (authoritarian)
4. Employees are expected to finish their work on time. (meet deadlines)
5. The new department head is expected to continue the legacy of the previous one. (successor, predecessor)

Exercise 21. Read the sentences and sort them under the correct function: Advice, Criticism, Obligation, Offers, Suggestions, Prohibition, Duty.

1. You must show your commitment if you want to earn the trust of the executive team.
2. You shouldn't ignore your co-workers' contributions during project discussions.
3. Would you like to have a quick word after the presentation?
4. She might get a promotion if she continues to deliver excellent results.
5. You ought to keep a better life-work balance for your health.
6. You can't take over the role without informing the parent company.
7. You should appreciate feedback, even when it's critical.
8. You must report to your supervisor at the end of each week.

Exercise 22. Use English equivalents of the Ukrainian word combinations. Translate the sentences paying attention to the functions of modal verbs.

1. Employees must always *визнавати* their own mistakes before blaming others.
2. You should not ignore what your *конкуруючий* companies are doing — learn from them.
3. Managers ought *справлятися* every *скарга* with patience and clarity.
4. Team leaders must consistently *зосереджуватися* customer satisfaction.
5. You should follow every internal *інструкція* during onboarding.
6. Everyone must learn how to *справлятися* difficult conversations at work.
7. Candidates should develop every *ключовий навик* listed in the job description.
8. Sometimes, employees need to *випустити пар* after a tough meeting — it's healthy.
9. You must always *підтримувати зоровий контакт* during an interview.
10. A small gesture of empathy *істотно змінювати справу* in a customer's day.
11. Supervisors should enforce each *стандарт продуктивності* equally.
12. If you don't know how to respond, you may *звертатися до* the HR handbook.
13. Good service must result in more *повторні операції*.

14. Customers must be informed of the terms for *повернення* before purchase.
15. You must not ignore an *спонукання* to act when something feels wrong — speak up!

Exercise 23. Read each professional scenario. Choose the most appropriate modal verb (must, should, ought to, could, may, might, would, can't, mustn't, need to) and complete the sentence.

1. You're mentoring a new employee who lacks confidence.

You tell them:

"You _____ maintain self-esteem even during professional setbacks."

2. During a leadership seminar, you're discussing ethical responsibility.

You say:

"Leaders _____ not deviate from the organization's code of ethics."

3. In a performance review, a manager discusses a teammate's growth.

"She _____ be regarded as a valuable asset to the team after that project."

4. At a motivational session for young professionals, you advise:

"You _____ persist even when facing self-doubt."

5. You're in a team meeting addressing workflow bottlenecks.

"We _____ address these issues if we want to avoid collapse."

6. A company policy states:

"Managers _____ not betray confidence when handling sensitive data."

7. You're assigning interns to departments. You say:

"Interns _____ be assigned to projects that allow them to grow."

8. Financial advisor speaking to employees:

"Everyone _____ live within one's means to reduce stress during uncertain times."

9. During a tech team meeting on innovation:

"We _____ keep abreast of the time by updating our technological tools."

10. Ethical dilemma discussion in training:

"He _____ not go with the flow when it contradicts his values."

11. At a job fair, you tell attendees:

"Candidates _____ augment their skills through ongoing education."

12. Career counseling tip:

"They _____ explore new horizons if they want to remain competitive."

13. Leadership expectations for Team Leads:

"A leader _____ have a keen respect for individual differences."

14. HR policy guideline:

"Staff _____ be dismissed from the job only after a fair hearing."

15. Advice in a conflict resolution workshop:

"We _____ not let minor slip-ups damage someone's self-confidence."

16. Productivity coaching tip:

"You _____ focus on attainable goals instead of unreachable ideals."

17. Career development advice:

“Young professionals _____ cherish each stepping stone in their career.”

18. Workplace independence expectation:

“They _____ carry out their responsibilities without supervision.”

19. Onboarding checklist:

“New hires _____ be brought up to speed with clear instructions.”

20. Government agency duties:

“The Bureau of Labor Statistics _____ publish employment data quarterly.”

Exercise 24. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs and vocabulary.

Manager: You _____ attend the induction for junior staff next week.

Employee: I understand. I'd also like to _____ with my mentor today.

Manager: That's great. And remember, we really _____ see your commitment on this project.

Employee: Absolutely. I'll make sure we _____ all deadlines.

Manager: Excellent. And please, avoid _____ your colleague's responsibilities without discussion.

Employee: Of course. I _____ speak with the executive team if I need clarification?

Exercise 25. Use modal verbs in your responses.

1. What should a manager do to maintain a healthy relationship with junior staff?
2. What might happen if an employee fails to meet deadlines regularly?
3. Should a successor always follow the example of their predecessor?
4. What must a company do to support employees in keeping life-work balance?
5. Do you think co-workers ought to accept criticism openly? Why? Why not?

MODULE "INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS"



Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct modal verbs expressing possibility, probability or improbability (should / ought to / might / may / must / can't / could).

1. That student's poor academic performance _____ be related to personal circumstances.
2. These findings _____ indicate a serious flaw in the current curriculum.
3. The new policy _____ permit entry only to students meeting the admission standards.
4. She _____ have received a scholarship, considering her high test score.
5. This topic _____ be a turning point in how we evaluate educational quality.
6. Given the complexity of gene manipulation, the ethical implications _____ be carefully considered before proceeding with any major experiment.
7. The new catalytic converter technology _____ significantly reduce emissions from vehicles, improving air quality.
8. In an alien environment, it _____ be difficult to determine the long-term effects of exposure to its unique atmospheric conditions.
9. Due to the increasing reliance on fossil fuels, the world _____ make a shift towards renewable energy sources to prevent further environmental damage.
10. With the rapid advancements in artificial intelligence, there _____ be concerns about its impact on individual privacy and the potential for misuse.
11. Given the inherited traits of the species, they _____ be more resistant to certain diseases than previously thought.
12. If the proponents of nuclear fusion are correct, it _____ become a viable energy source within the next few decades.
13. The broadcasting media _____ have contributed to the spread of misinformation during the recent political campaign, but its full impact has yet to be determined.
14. These cultural traits _____ be inherited from earlier generations.
15. He _____ make a living in that environment without adapting traditional methods.
16. The ritual _____ help the community maintain identity over time.
17. The speaker _____ strike a chord with the audience as he articulates his beliefs clearly.
18. People from various regions _____ respond to the same universal value in different ways.
19. He _____ distance himself from others because he rarely interacts with anyone at the gatherings.

20. The negotiator _____ have adopted a resolution that reconciled the conflicting sides, since both parties are now cooperating peacefully.

21. As students of this department, they _____ know that traditions vary in scale depending on geographic and historical context.

22. The group _____ be composed of several tribal units with shared customs and language.

23. The leaders _____ be at odds due to the way each group reaffirmed its values.

Exercise 2. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1	If she keeps practicing public speaking, she	A	will probably fail to strike a chord with the audience.
2	The one who recites without understanding	B	will evidently struggle to put across their thoughts.
3	Her speech laced with jokes	C	will evidently contribute to more comprehensible communication.
4	His use of visual aids and facial expressions	D	will probably become a person of high standing.
5	Without cultivating knowledge on the subject, the speaker	E	will probably entertain the audience, but may weaken the message.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentence based on the context.

1. The sudden rise in sea levels ____ (*must / might / can't*) be caused by altered climate patterns.

2. That region is now completely uninhabitable. There ____ (*can't / must / may*) have been a major volcanic eruption or landslide.

3. This amount of chemical waste near the river ____ (*might / must / can't*) have been dumped illegally; it's far too much to be regulated disposal.

4. The greenhouse gas emissions from that factory are so high. It ____ (*must / may / can't*) be following the strictest standards.

5. In the coming decades, the capacity of the environment to support life ____ (*may / must / can't*) be dramatically diminished without serious intervention.

6. That area is rich in biotic and abiotic factors. There ____ (*could / must / can't*) be a delicate interaction between species and their surroundings.

7. The contamination of the soil ____ (*can't / must / might*) be due to long-term industrial pollutant buildup.

8. The recognition of the limitations of current policy ____ (*must / might / can't*) lead to the creation of more sustainable conservation methods.

9. That massive spill of oil ____ (*must / could / can't*) have been contained properly – it's still visible from satellite images.

10. If we don't act soon, the degradation of natural ecosystems ____ (*may / must / could*) reach a point of irreversible damage.

11. He ____ (*must / might / can't*) have cultivated strong bonds with colleagues to get promoted so quickly.

12. This plan ____ (*must / may / can't*) stem from their recent research in employee motivation.

13. The company ____ (*must / might / can't*) be following its code of ethics – the recent scandal proves otherwise.

14. He ____ (*must / might / can't*) have taken a keen interest in human rights to write that report. The report is full of details.

15. These underemployment numbers ____ (*must / might / can't*) be accurate – they don't match the Bureau of Labor Statistics report.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct modal verb (*must, might, may, can't, could, should*) to show possibility, probability, or improbability.

1. That speech _____ have been more effective if it had included visual aids and fewer drab content sections.

2. She _____ be the right person for public office; her civic engagement and candor speak volumes.

3. This reaction _____ be a result of the limbic system interpreting nonverbal signals.

4. You _____ have forgotten the importance of exact wording – a word, once spoken, can never be taken back.

5. He _____ be a believable candidate if he keeps using abusive language and ignoring audience feedback.

6. This form of public speaking _____ be impromptu; he had no notes and spoke off the cuff.

7. Her empowerment campaign is backed by influential community leaders and addresses universal issues of equality – it _____ strike a chord with people from all walks of life.

8. Job applicants with strong dedication and skills ____ receive a favourable opportunity even in an economic downturn.

9. He ____ have ignored the code of ethics – his actions reflect a complete contemptuous disregard for professional conduct.

10. This career-related website ____ help you find targeted openings, especially if you're seeking specialized roles.

11. They ____ be prioritizing profits at the expense of employee wellbeing if they're ignoring feedback.

12. She ____ have missed the help-wanted ad – she's always checking the help-wanted section of newspapers.

13. His ability to adapt during the crisis ____ be linked to his training in cognitive retooling.

14. Your application _____ stand out since you have clearly shown your capability in managing teams.

15. That rumor _____ be true; the company would never act contrary to their public values.

16. The sudden layoff of 200 workers _____ be due to the recent economic downturn.

17. He _____ have betrayed your confidence if the information became public so quickly.

18. This career-related website _____ be useful for recent graduates looking for jobs.

19. She _____ have been laid off, but I'm not certain – that's just a rumor.

20. Self-doubt _____ come in the way of achieving one's definite purpose.

21. Employers _____ be looking for highly-trained workers in the current job market.

Exercise 5. Use the correct modal expressing possibility, probability or improbability. Pay attention to the context.

1. The university _____ allocate funds for interdisciplinary programs soon.

Explanation: There is a possibility that the university will allocate funds, but it's not certain.

2. The counselor _____ encourage students to use the counseling service more frequently.

Explanation: It's highly probable the counselor will encourage students.

3. That new application form _____ be confusing — several students filled it out incorrectly.

Explanation: It is highly likely that the form is confusing, as indicated by the incorrect submissions.

4. The administration fee _____ include hidden charges; please check the invoice.

Explanation: There's a possibility the fee includes hidden charges, but it's not certain.

5. They _____ have submitted their course proposal already – the deadline was yesterday.

Explanation: It's highly probable that the proposal was submitted, given the missed deadline.

6. The breakdown of expenses in the global budget _____ be accurate; the numbers don't match.

Explanation: It is highly unlikely that the expense breakdown is accurate, given the discrepancies.

7. The seminar on academic writing _____ generate interest among graduate students.

Explanation: There's a possibility the seminar could generate interest, but it's not certain.

8. The low turnout for orientation _____ be due to scheduling conflicts.

Explanation: It's highly probable that the low turnout is because of scheduling conflicts, based on the available evidence (such as the timing of the event).

9. These programs _____ have been subsidized – the fees are incredibly low.

Explanation: It's highly likely that these programs have been subsidized because the fees are so low.

10. These extracurricular activities _____ enhance student engagement if properly funded.

Explanation: It's possible that these activities could enhance student engagement if they are well-funded.

Exercise 6. Use modal verbs of possibility, probability, and improbability (*must, might, may, can't, ought to, should*).

1. That community has preserved a system of kinship that dates back thousands of years.

It _____ be a modern construct; it's clearly rooted in ancient traditions. (*improbability*)

2. The tribe's means of subsistence is mainly fishing and gathering. They _____ be dependent on large-scale agriculture. (*improbability – the methods are incompatible*)

3. These crude stone tools suggest early humans _____ have used them for hunting or cutting vegetation. (*possibility*)

4. Considering the evidence of cross-border festivals and cuisine, this region _____ be a site of ongoing cultural exchange. (*strong probability based on evidence*)

5. The document presented by the delegate _____ be an authentic resolution adopted by the World Heritage Committee – it bears the official seal. (*strong evidence – the seal*)

6. He wears only brand-name clothing and avoids any traditional garments. He _____ be trying to distance himself from others in his community. (*possibility – speculation about intention*)

7. The structure and rituals surrounding domestic life in this culture are so detailed and symbolic. They _____ represent a complex social ritual rather than just routine activities. (*reasonable expectation based on complexity*)

8. That isolated tribe _____ have been exposed to global media; their language and customs are entirely intact. (*improbability based on observable evidence*)

9. These shared traits across different tribes _____ point to a common ancestry that predates national boundaries. (*probability – clear evidence from shared traits*)

10. Students learning about universal values _____ understand that ideas about freedom and justice vary wildly across cultures. (*expectation*)

Exercise 7. Use modal verbs of possibility, probability, and improbability (*must, might, may, can't, ought to, should*).

1. The findings in the latest curriculum review _____ help identify flaws in current teaching methods. (*possibility*)

2. The information in that file _____ have been erased by mistake – it's no longer in the system. (*logical certainty based on current evidence*)

3. That unusual genetic pattern _____ have been encoded in genes inherited from both parents. (*possibility without certainty*)

4. The team _____ have retrieved news from a secure source – it appears to be classified.

(*strong probability based on the nature of the information*)

5. This image _____ have been duplicated from an original satellite scan. (*possibility*)

6. The early warnings _____ forestall the crisis. The officials will act on time. (*expectation*)

7. He _____ have perceived the underlying meaning of the experiment incorrectly. (*possibility*)

8. That early radio signal _____ have been a transatlantic message, based on its wavelength. (*possible but unconfirmed*)

9. An alumnus with a doctor's degree _____ be able to mentor current students in academe. (*expectation*)

10. The device _____ have endangered life if it malfunctioned near the power plant. (*possibility*)

11. This probe _____ have set foot on Mars weeks before the announcement – NASA just made it public now. (*probability based on the information*)

12. She _____ have infringed on privacy laws by using that data without consent. (*possibility*)

13. Access to affordable counseling services _____ have played a role in improving student well-being. (*probability*)

Exercise 8. Paraphrase the sentence using modal verbs or other means to express possibility, certainty, probability or improbability (*should, must, might, may, can't, couldn't, will evidently, will probably*).

1. It's very likely the college will offer a range of liberal arts courses.

The college _____

2. It's not possible that they conducted the survey on time.

They _____

3. There is a chance that the new curriculum will improve student concerns.

The new curriculum _____

4. It is highly likely that upper-division students will have to complete a senior thesis.

Upper-division students _____

5. Perhaps the university will start to broaden access to occupational training.

The university _____

6. I'm sure she's an experienced public speaker.

She _____

7. It's unlikely that he prepared for the speech – it was full of vague ideas.

He _____

8. It's very likely he will get hired because of his business acumen.

He _____

9. Perhaps he used kinesics intentionally to gain audience trust.

He _____

10. I'm sure that wasn't a convincing oratory – it lacked structure and enthusiasm.

It _____

11. He has a background in neuroscience, so it's likely he can explain how nonverbal cues affect brain responses.

He _____

12. It's clear that his campaign for public office will fail without public trust.

His campaign _____

13. It is very likely that the workers were dismissed unfairly.

The workers _____

14. It is impossible that she has the capability of doing all those tasks alone.

She _____

15. Perhaps he deviated from the original plan.

He _____

16. It's certain they sacrificed their free time to help others.

They _____

17. There is a chance the tax burden will be reduced this year.

The tax burden _____

Exercise 9. Choose a suitable modal verb: *must, should, ought to, could, may, might, would, can't, mustn't, need*.

1. You _____ not trample on others in your pursuit of success.

2. New employees _____ take a keen interest in learning workplace values.

3. Leaders _____ weigh their words carefully during public statements.

4. Businesses _____ render services more ethically, even when under pressure.

5. You _____ not squander limited resources when unemployment rates are rising.
6. Candidates _____ be adaptive to thrive in dominant societies.
7. Managers _____ not stray off course from their responsibilities during economic downturns.
8. Cultural norms _____ be understood to participate in effective cultural exchange.
9. We _____ play it safe when handling sensitive economic transactions.
10. Every team member _____ relate to shared goals for true belonging.
11. Scholars _____ consider the complexity of ancestry when discussing identity.
12. Jobseekers _____ avoid becoming part of the underground economy.
13. One _____ take pride in blending tradition with innovation.
14. We _____ not ignore wage differentials across ethnic groups.
15. Educators _____ promote values steeped in mutual respect and cultural guidelines.
16. You _____ surmount obstacles to achieve lasting goals.
17. Students _____ be encouraged to voluntarily explore cross-cultural dimensions.
18. Cultural researchers _____ not confuse distinction with superiority.
19. Governments _____ address the challenges of underemployment more proactively.
20. Families _____ preserve beliefs and virtues passed on by ancestors.

Exercise 10. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs.

1. It is necessary to maintain distinctively respectful behavior in diverse workplaces.
2. It is strongly advised to pursue success without sacrificing personal values.
3. It is prohibited to trample on others for financial gain.
4. It's suggested to settle into a routine that supports lifelong learning.
5. Individuals are expected to relate to cultural guidelines when working abroad.
6. It is advisable to play it safe during uncertain economic transactions.
7. People must not squander the bountiful resources available to them.
8. It is recommended to participate voluntarily in cultural exchange programs.
9. Researchers are advised to consider commonalities when studying different societies.
10. You're required to be adaptive to the norms of a dominant society.
11. It's our duty to explore the dimension of domestic life in anthropology.
12. It is forbidden to ignore the complexity of cultural rituals in fieldwork.
13. Policy-makers are obliged to address the root causes that stem from inequality.
14. Leaders are expected to take a keen interest in social issues.

15. It is recommended not to stray off course when executing a team project.
16. It is discouraged to scheme or plot unethical solutions to social dilemmas.
17. Anthropologists are expected not to disregard distinguishing characteristics of minority groups.
18. It is advised to weigh one's words before public communication.
19. Employers are advised to encourage cultural blending to enrich workplace diversity.
20. It's our duty to vindicate the value of virtue in education.

Exercise 11. Some sentences contain a modal or vocabulary mistake. Correct them.

1. One must to surmount every underemployment with ease.
2. You should not squandering such a bountiful opportunity.
3. Leaders ought weighing their words with greater care.
4. The scientist must not confuse a dimension with distinctiveness theory.
5. You may voluntarily to explore a cultural core during fieldwork.
6. The intern must be rendered services without training.
7. We can not relate to those complexity rituals.
8. They might be trample on others if they crave status.
9. She should has focused on domestic life in her report.
10. One mustn't deviate from cultural guideline if working abroad.
11. They might plot different strategies for wage differential.
12. You ought not go off the course without permission.
13. The organization must address cultural distinctions fast.
14. We should of stemmed from a misunderstanding.
15. You must preserve beliefs that essentially are passed down.
16. They could be dismiss from their jobs if they continue moonlighting.
17. Analysts may don't understand the complexity of underground economy.
18. Employees should take pride in belong to a multicultural team.
19. You might need to sacrifice your own convenience for virtue.

Exercise 12. Rewrite each formal sentence below using a more dynamic or conversational tone. Use at least one modal verb (*must, should, might, can, ought to, mustn't, etc.*) and include one vocabulary item from the sentence or related topic.

Example: *Employees are required to follow all professional standards in every circumstance.*

– All staff **must** follow professional standards – it's a non-negotiable part of workplace **integrity**.

1. It is recommended that individuals take time to boost their self-affirmation before interviews.
2. Strict policies forbid managers from betraying employee confidence.

3. There is a strong expectation to keep abreast of the time with regular industry updates.

4. Professionals are advised not to go with the flow if it compromises their values.

5. Young jobseekers are encouraged to perceive every rejection as a stepping stone.

6. There is a recommendation to live within one's means in times of economic uncertainty.

7. Mentors suggest cultivating a bond of friendship to improve team cohesion.

8. It is important to execute projects according to plan in high-stakes situations.

9. Experts recommend augmenting your résumé with volunteer work.

10. Companies insist on assigning interns to valuable real-world tasks.

11. There is a clear guideline that prohibits moonlighting while on full-time contracts.

12. Employees are reminded to address each challenge with persistence.

13. It is necessary to contribute to community growth through small deeds.

14. People are discouraged from allowing self-doubt to come in the way of their goals.

15. Every professional is recommended to cherish the rare occasions when feedback is honest and helpful.

16. During stressful periods, one is obliged to focus on long-term gains, not just short-term sacrifice.

17. Training programs suggest exploring new horizons beyond your original specialization.

18. Supervisors advise staff not to deviate from company protocols.

19. Advisors recommend setting aside time to reflect on personal setbacks and growth.

Exercise 13. Choose a suitable modal verb: *must, should, ought to, could, may, might, would, can't, mustn't, need to*.

1. The company _____ avoid layoffs during an economic downturn by exploring alternative solutions.

2. All employees _____ demonstrate integrity in their professional conduct.

3. You _____ not ignore the needs of an ethnic minority in the hiring process.

4. We _____ use this favorable opportunity to expand into international markets.

5. Jobseekers _____ consult a reliable career-related website for up-to-date listings.

6. The income tax regulations _____ be reviewed annually by the finance department.

7. Candidates _____ have the capability in doing complex problem-solving.
8. You _____ never show contemptuous disregard for workplace safety rules.
9. In the long run, companies _____ benefit from investing in life-long learners.
10. This matter _____ not become public until an official statement is released.
11. Applicants _____ possess persistence to succeed in highly competitive fields.
12. We _____ consider cognitive retooling for employees whose roles have been automated.
13. You _____ submit your portfolio to an employment agency if you're looking for a new position.
14. Managers _____ act according to the company's dictum during negotiations.
15. The labor force _____ be adaptable in response to technological change.
16. He _____ not treat this as an onerous task; it's part of the core responsibilities.
17. She _____ apply again; there is still a precious chance of being hired.
18. We _____ identify the obstacles that prevent better communication.
19. They _____ not pursue growth at the expense of employee well-being.
20. The client _____ be informed if there's any alteration to the contract terms.

Exercise 14. Choose the best option to complete each sentence. Only ONE answer is correct.

1. Professionals should never use _____ when giving feedback, even under pressure.
A. abusive language
B. applause
C. acumen
2. Scientists must _____ data several times before publishing any research.
A. set foot on
B. verify
C. empower

3. Candidates might need strong _____ if they want to advance in leadership roles.
A. accountant
B. communication skills
C. unmanned probes
4. You must not forget that _____ — always think before you speak.
A. a word, once spoken, can never be taken back
B. the cerebral cortex develops over time
C. the transatlantic message was historic
5. During interviews, applicants ought to speak with confidence and a bit of _____.
A. drab content
B. dash of playfulness
C. underlying verification
6. Voters should expect greater transparency and _____ from public officials.
A. candor
B. applause
C. traffic congestion
7. Engineers must work with precision in fields like _____.
A. community life
B. abusive speech
C. civil and mechanical engineering
8. A good leader has to act quickly and be _____ in a crisis.
A. convincing
B. decisive
C. across the board
9. The success of democracy may depend on active _____ and civic responsibility.
A. empowerment
B. applause
C. retrieval
10. Journalists must always strive for clarity and _____ in their reports.
A. comprehensibility
B. employer
C. varying interplay
11. You should not trust every post online unless there's clear _____.
A. acumen
B. verification
C. emergence
12. Messages sent across space must be carefully programmed, especially for _____.

A. unmanned space probes

B. accountant reports

C. community life

13. A skilled entrepreneur ought to have sharp business _____.

A. acumen

B. applause

C. civic engagement

14. We might _____ the origins of human language to early symbolic sounds.

A. trace back

B. empower

C. retrieve news

15. Traffic authorities must take action to reduce _____ in major cities.

A. applause

B. traffic congestion

C. democracy champions

Exercise 15. You are a part of an international team working on a strategy to improve environmental and human well-being. Below are pieces of advice or policy proposals. Rank the actions from 1 (most urgent/important) to 7 (least urgent/important). Be ready to justify your top 3 choices: Why do they matter more right now?

Statements to Rank:

1. Governments must *pass laws* that restrict companies' ability to *dump* harmful waste into rivers and oceans.

2. We ought to *dispose of* chemical materials *safely* to avoid long-term soil and water contamination.

3. Countries should *take immediate corrective action* to *reverse the threat of* climate change before it *reaches critical proportions*.

4. Industries must not *emit* toxic gases that *disrupt nature's delicate balance*.

5. Scientists could *devise new strategies* to *enable* communities to *meet their basic needs* without exhausting resources.

6. We might have to *sacrifice comfort* if we want to *curtail* consumption and *safeguard* the environment.

7. Citizens should *exert pressure on* politicians to *call for* urgent policy reforms.

Exercise 16. Imagine you're revising official HR policy for an internal handbook or employee onboarding guide. Your goal is to keep the message clear, professional, and friendly, using: an appropriate modal verb (*must*, *should*, *ought to*, *can*, *may*, *mustn't*, etc.) and at least one professional

vocabulary word from the sentence. Make the message more conversational, as if giving helpful workplace advice – not quoting legal rules.

Formal policy: "The agency strictly forbids any form of contemptuous disregard for client instructions."

Your tone: "We *must not* show *contemptuous disregard* for what our clients ask – it's key to our relationships."

1. It is necessary for every employee to follow the company's policy on ethical behavior.

2. The organization prohibits the release of confidential financial data to the public.

3. We recommend updating your professional profile on a career-related website.

4. It is essential to consider the integrity of highly-trained workers during layoffs.

5. Ignoring the code of ethics is likely to damage the company's reputation in the long run.

6. It is advisable to respond to help-wanted ads as soon as they are published.

7. The agency strictly forbids any form of contemptuous disregard for client instructions.

8. You are encouraged to pursue your definite purpose with persistence and planning.

9. They require all jobseekers to register through the employment agency's system.

10. It is a good idea to learn from fits and starts rather than fear failure.

11. The management prohibits moonlighting for full-time staff members.

12. You are expected to treat this realm of study with dedication and critical thinking.

13. It is recommended that students consult the help-wanted section of newspapers weekly.

14. There is a strong suggestion to avoid acting contrary to ethical standards.

15. Volunteers are encouraged to perform deeds of helpfulness within the local community.

16. The HR department recommends cognitive retooling for workers changing careers.

17. You are not allowed to work during a layoff period without formal notification.

18. Applicants are advised to recognize their own fallible judgment when evaluating offers.

19. Employers insist on a favorable opportunity to assess every candidate equally.

20. It's important to pursue goals without sacrificing values at all costs.

REVISION EXERCISES



I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by using appropriate modals.

1. _____ you please tell me the direction to the hotel?
2. You _____ pay in cash. They do not accept credit cards.
3. I _____ come home from the office today.
4. _____ I help you?
5. You _____ clean your room.
6. We _____ keep the lights and fans switched off when they are not in use.
7. We _____ improve the existing education system.
8. _____ you have a wonderful day!
9. _____ go to see the movie. The reviews are good.
10. _____ definitely be at the airport to receive you.
11. She _____ take her meals regularly.
12. "You _____ reach home before eleven," she said.
13. _____ we go for a walk?
14. The soldiers in the Army _____ wear a uniform.
15. There is one more point I _____ refer to.
16. You have worked hard. You _____ pass.
17. It is very cloudy. It _____ rain.
18. You _____ be properly dressed when you come to office.
19. _____ you like to come to the party tomorrow?
20. People _____ not tell lies.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct modals given in the brackets.

God is great and we (a) _____ (should/would) be grateful to him. We (b) _____ (might/should) do our duty and leave the reward in the hands of God. Ultimately, God (c) _____ (might/will) help us. We (d) _____ (might/should/may) leave everything to God.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

III. There is a missing word in each line of the following passage. Mark the place of the missing word with a '/' and write the correct word. Write the word before and after the word in your answer sheet.

People /not ask a writer why he writes
his biography. They know that every life be
interesting if properly presented. Moreover,
we learn many things if

- a) People need not.
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

we want to from a great life. It not be
necessarily the life of a great leader that inspire
us.

e) _____
f) _____

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

IV. There is an error in each line of the passage that follows. Write the incorrect and correct word in your answer sheet.

1	Plastic bags are not be used because they	a) are should
2	should cause much pollution. They need	b)
3	never disintegrate with time. They should	c)
4	block the sewerage. It need to melted and	d)
5	reprocessed but that might make it even	e)
6	more harmful. Even if buried they can	f)
7	never be destroyed. They should be useful	g)
8	today but they would be	h)
9	very harmful for the coming generations.	i)

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

V. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correct word in the answer sheet.

1	The label can be removed before cooking. Then the	f)	
2	cookware could be rinsed in warm soapy	b)	
3	water. It is advisable to keep to low heat. The	c)	
4	cookware would never be used on high heat.	d)	
5	Very high temperatures would cause	e)	
6	sticking. The handles used to also loosen.	f)	
7	However,	g)	
8	one should not worry about the	h)	
9	maintenance as it is quite easy. The vessel might	i)	
10	be cleaned with liquid detergent.	j)	
11	One can not use sharp detergent for cleaning.	k)	

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals from the ones given in the box below.

should, might, must, can, could, have to
--

a) Ritu's flight from Morocco took more than 11 hours. She _____ be exhausted after such a long flight. She _____ prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

- b) If you want to get a better feeling for how Raniganj is laid out, you _____ walk down town and explore the riverside.
- c) You _____ research the route a little more before you set sail.
- d) When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around.
- e) Anvesha: _____ you hold your breath for more than a minute? Bunty: No, I can't.
- f) Jasprit's engagement ring is enormous! It _____ have cost a fortune.
- g) Please make sure to feed the fish while I am gone. If they don't get enough food, they _____ die.
- h) I _____ speak Assamese fluently when I was a child.
- i) The teacher said we _____ read the book if we needed extra credit.
- j) The spatula _____ be in this cupboard but it's not here.
- (Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

VII. Complete the sentences with a modal verb from the box below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

can – can't – could – don't need – may – might – might not – must – must have – mustn't – needn't – needn't have – should – will

1. We _____ be able to win, but I don't think we have a good chance.
2. That _____ be John. He said he was going to travel to Australia.
3. When I was younger, I _____ sing very well.
4. I think you _____ relax more. You have been working too much lately.
5. I _____ ask you to help me later.
6. She _____ left the house quietly. I didn't hear her.
7. You _____ to go shopping this weekend. We've got everything at home.
8. You _____ go in without a ticket. All seats are reserved.
9. All passengers _____ put on their seatbelts during take-off and landing.
10. At what age _____ you get a driving licence in your country?
11. You _____ watered the plants. Dad has already done it.
12. In the US, young men _____ join the army. It's voluntary.
13. I promise I _____ stop smoking.

14. Mom, _____ you pass me the sugar please?
15. If you want to be a teacher, you _____ attend a teacher's training college.
16. They _____ taken the wrong train. Otherwise, they would be here by now.
17. He's not picking up the phone. He _____ be home yet.
18. You _____ have taken my advice and gone to the doctor. Your cold is not going to get better if you wait.
19. You _____ park in a no-parking area. It's forbidden.
20. I _____ go to the cinema to watch a movie, but I'm not sure.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

VIII. Complete the sentences with a modal verb from the box below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

can't – could – might – must – mustn't – need – needn't – should – will – would

1. You _____ touch that dog. It looks dangerous!
2. You _____ to feed the cat at least twice a day.
3. The bus _____ be here by now. That's what the schedule says.
4. When I was six, I _____ play violin but I haven't practiced since then so I _____ anymore.
5. Judith _____ go to school on Saturdays. She has a five-day week.
6. I _____ rather stay at home than go out and have dinner in a restaurant.
7. My fingernails _____ cutting. They're so long.
8. She _____ study harder if she wants to pass the exam.
9. I'm tired. I _____ go to bed early tonight.
10. You've just had a huge breakfast. You _____ be hungry anymore.
11. Do you _____ to pay taxes as a resident of a foreign country?
12. You _____ wear a uniform to the ceremony. It's not necessary.
13. Passengers _____ speak to the driver when he's on duty.
14. Ask Henry. He _____ know the answer but I'm not sure.
15. When I was younger I _____ climb to the top of the mountain without being out of breath.
16. I _____ have gone to the doctor, but it got better after a few days.
17. If you speak to her, she _____ probably tell you the truth.

18. The company boss _____ be extremely rich if he owns several sports cars.

19. I _____ have got up so early, but it was a sunny day and I was planning a lot.

20. Jack didn't _____ to explain the situation. Everyone know what was happening.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

IX. Complete the sentences with a modal verb from the box below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

**can't – can't have – could – don't need to – might –
might not – must – must have – mustn't – should / shouldn't**

1. That pizza was gigantic. I'm sure Mary _____ eaten it all.

2. Nobody was able to tell the police who that man was, so he _____ be someone from here.

3. Be careful when you walk across that old wooden bridge. It _____ be very safe.

4. I see you haven't finished your homework yet. It _____ be very difficult, then.

5. You _____ touch the oven. It's very hot and you _____ hurt yourself.

6. They are putting the suspect into the police car. The police _____ arrested him.

7. I don't know where he is. Take a look in the garage. He _____ be there.

8. You _____ do any more training today. You look so tired. Take a break!

9. I can't see very well but that _____ be Claire over there. It least, she looks like Claire.

10. Everyone scored over 95% in the first test, so it _____ been so difficult.

11. You _____ drive me to the airport. I can take the bus.

12. You _____ always wear suitable clothes when you go skiing.

13. Pupils _____ go out between the various parts of the exam. It's against the school rules.

14. Danny _____ swim when he was four. Now he's part of the town's swimming team.

15. You _____ buy any food. The fridge is full.

16. John _____ taken a wrong turn somewhere. Otherwise, he'd be here by now.

17. There are signs all over the area, so you _____ have any trouble getting there.

18. This _____ be the house they advertised in the newspaper. It's much too big.

19. Mike _____ left the house. His cell phone is still here, and he never leaves without it.

20. Leaving the house today without an umbrella _____ be such a good idea. It looks like it's going to rain in the afternoon.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

X. Complete the sentences with a modal verb from the box below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

can – can't – can't have – could – could have – don't have – had better – might – must – must have – mustn't – need – ought – shouldn't

1. You _____ be exhausted after your long trip. Come in and have a drink.

2. John _____ taken your car keys. He hasn't even left the house.

3. I won't go out this afternoon because the weather forecast is not very good, and I _____ get wet.

4. You _____ to apply for the job yet. You can do it later this week.

5. I _____ left my wallet in the car. I can't find it anywhere.

6. That _____ be Jake. It's impossible. He said he was going to Spain.

7. You _____ step into the headmaster's office without permission.

8. Tell your sister she _____ stay the night here if she wants to.

9. You have already drunken a glass of wine. You _____ not drive. Let me.

10. You _____ see the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre when you go to Paris.

11. I _____ to take orders from you. You're not my boss!

12. When I was younger, I _____ run very fast.

13. Your cold is getting worse and you have a runny nose. You _____ to see the doctor.

14. My husband is preparing dinner. He's not a good cook so you _____ expect anything special.

15. Don't leave your window open at night. Someone _____ climb in.

16. Brenda _____ be over thirty. She graduated a year after me and I'm only 26.
17. You _____ to come with me. I can manage on my own.
18. She _____ got lost. Otherwise she'd be here by now.
19. You must be more careful. You _____ been killed crossing the street without looking.
20. I didn't _____ to buy more groceries. We already had enough.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

XI. Complete the sentences with CAN, CAN'T, COULD, COULDN'T, MUST or MUSTN'T.

1. She is a small baby. She _____ eat meat, but she _____ drink milk.
2. He is so ill that he _____ see the doctor.
3. It's raining heavily. You _____ take your own umbrella.
4. We _____ pick the flowers in the park. It's forbidden.
5. I _____ sing now but I _____ sing very well when I was a child.
6. Mike is only nine months old. He _____ eat nuts yet.
7. He has a lot of weight so he _____ run so fast.
8. I'm very tall, so I _____ play basketball.
9. You _____ park that car there. It's a no-parking zone.
10. Many students in Great Britain _____ wear a uniform when they go to school.
11. George has travelled a lot. He _____ speak 4 languages.
12. I _____ come with you now because I'm studying for my test.
13. Footballers _____ touch the ball with their hands.
14. _____ I use your phone ?
15. I'm sorry I _____ come yesterday. I had to work late.
16. You _____ speed through the city. It's dangerous!
17. You have been coughing a lot recently. You _____ smoke so much.
18. I'm very tired today. I _____ clean my room now, but I'll do it tomorrow.
19. I _____ eat lasagne when I was a child, but I like it today.
20. We _____ go to the bank today. We haven't got any money left.
21. You _____ sleep in that room. It's full of boxes and other stuff.
22. I _____ swim very far these days, but ten years ago, I _____ swim over to the other side of the lake.
23. You have a bad headache, so you _____ go to bed earlier.

24. I _____ feed the baby now, so can you do it for me ?
25. Tourists _____ take their passports with them when they go abroad.
(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

XII. Complete the sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T or NEEDN'T.

1. It's very warm outside. You _____ take a coat with you.
2. You _____ speak with a full mouth.
that's very impolite.
3. The doctor said I _____ smoke so much.
4. In England you _____ drive on the left side of the road
but in other European countries you _____.
5. Students _____ be late for school.
6. Small children _____ play with matches.
7. You _____ drive so fast. We have plenty of time left.
8. Do you want me to wait for you? – No, it's OK. You _____ wait.
9. You _____ take a taxi. You can go by bus.
10. All candidates _____ send in their application forms by Friday.
11. You _____ be very hungry. I'll get you something to eat.
12. Jackie gave me an important letter. I _____ forget to post it.
13. They _____ go to school today. It's Thanksgiving.
14. The book I gave you is very valuable. You _____ be careful
and take good care of it.
15. We have enough food in the fridge, so we _____ go shopping
every day.
16. You _____ make a mess in the house, or else mom will be
very angry.
17. You _____ come if you don't want to, but I hope you do.
18. You _____ shout in a library.
19. I _____ take my medicine three times a day.
20. You _____ help me. I can prepare the meal on my own.
(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

**XIII. Complete the sentences with a modal verb from the box below.
Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

**may – might – can – can't – should – shouldn't – must – have to –
has to – needn't – mustn't – don't have to – doesn't have to**

1. _____ I use your pen, please?
2. You really _____ see that new documentary. It's fantastic.
3. You _____ write 30 sentences for homework because
you have misbehaved.

4. You _____ to write 300 lines. 30 will be enough.
 5. Please, excuse me but I really _____ go now.
 6. John, you _____ speak so quickly. Nobody can understand you!
 7. We _____ watch TV tonight. We haven't decided yet.
 8. If you've got such a bad cough, you _____ smoke.
 9. I am happy to inform you that I _____ come to work next week.
 10. You _____ make so much noise. The baby is sleeping in the next room.
 11. She _____ work hard because she's a single parent and has little money.
 12. You _____ go now. The train leaves in an hour, so you've still got some time left.
 13. According to the weather report it _____ rain this afternoon.
 14. He _____ speak Italian fluently because he spent 5 years there.
 15. That _____ be John over there. He said he would be in America this week.
 16. You _____ take the test seriously, even if you already have enough good grades to pass.
 17. I _____ go out tonight, but I don't think so. I feel too tired.
 18. _____ Mary come with us?
 19. You _____ speak French. I can speak English quite well.
 20. You _____ take an ID card with you if you enter the stadium. Otherwise you won't get in.
- (Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

XIV. Complete the sentences with a modal verb from the box below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

can – can't – couldn't – could have – had to – might – must – mustn't – needn't – should have – would

1. It's quite warm outside, so you _____ put on a coat.
2. You _____ go home now. You _____ finish writing those emails. They can wait until tomorrow.
3. He _____ gone to the doctor when he started feeling ill. Now it's going to take longer for him to recover.
4. According to the weather report it _____ rain today, but I'm not so sure about it.
5. My mother gave me an important letter to post, so I _____ forget to post it.
6. You _____ come if you don't want to.

7. Children _____ play with matches.
8. That _____ be Harry. He said he was going to Paris. What's he doing here?
9. We will have to take a taxi to the airport, otherwise we _____ miss our plane.
10. I _____ like to go to the cinema with you this weekend. How about it?
11. When I went to Spain for the first time, I _____ speak a word of Spanish.
12. This jewellery is very valuable. My grandmother gave it to me. You _____ look after it carefully and _____ lose it.
13. She felt ill and _____ leave the office earlier.
14. You _____ be very thirsty. I'll bring you something to drink right away.
15. You should buy a lottery ticket this weekend. You _____ win up to 3 million dollars.
16. You _____ informed me about the flight delay.
17. _____ you pass me the sugar, please?
18. You _____ smoke in public places or restaurants. It's against the law.

(Source: <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

TESTS

TEST 1. Choose the correct option

1. How _____ she embarrass him this way?
A may B must C should D dare
2. I _____ bring a certain sum a week ago to the owner, and whatever was over that I might keep for myself.
A ought to B may C was to D have to
3. The chemist's was open, so luckily I _____ buy some aspirin.
A can B was able to C can't D didn't can
4. Drink-driving _____ result in a heavy fine or imprisonment.
A should B may C had to D is able to
5. 'To begin with, _____ we tell your family where you are?' Or you think we shouldn't?
A had to B dare C may D should
6. A sick person _____ as fresh and dainty as a rose.
A must not be B is able to be C can't be D dare be
7. We had a party last night and _____ spend all morning clearing up the mess.
A must have B had to C I have been to D I have must
8. She _____ not disobey him. She is so obedient.
A may B might C must D dare
9. I had promised them and it _____ by the plantation as a rent charge.
A was to be paid B should be paid C need to be paid D dare be paid
10. You _____ have hurt him, and this professor would be really mad.
A can't B need C should D may/might
11. I have lost the key. I ought _____ it in a safe place.
A that I put B to have put C to be putting D to put
12. 'You _____ done that,' he said angrily. You offended everybody!
A should not have B may not have C mustn't have D need not have
13. My fear obviously was that I _____ to land again.
A may be unable B will be unable C would be unable D need to be unable
14. They _____ only remember the many kind things she had done for them since they were little children.
A dare B could C mustn't D has to
15. A friend of mine _____ get married and is having a party before the wedding.
A was to B is to C can D may

TEST 2. Choose the correct option

1. Everyone is asleep. We _____ make a noise.
A mustn't B needn't C couldn't D wouldn't
2. 'You never _____ into this mess in the first place,' he growled.
A need have got B should have got C must have got D may have got
3. _____ I show you the way? – Oh, thank you.
A Do B Will C Shall D Would
4. He _____ hear footsteps running through the corridor.
A has to B dare C needn't D could
5. The food _____ have been great or terrible, it made no difference.
A dare B needn't C need D could
6. He _____ have some medicine just like Philly, mustn't he?
A need B dare C must D can
7. He _____ let her go and he knew it.
A dare B had to C have to D need
8. You _____ have had the best of all. You deserve it.
A ought to B are able to C dare D need
9. The car _____ start. Would you mind pushing it?
A shan't B can't C mustn't D won't
11. The support they _____ by the men according to the instructions was total.
A are to receive B may receive C were to receive D should receive
12. Do you know where she _____ gone this morning?
A might have B had to C need have D dare have
13. It _____ have been a terrible experience for you.
A shall B must C can D needn't
14. I _____ say he could have paid more.
A need B could have C dare D have
15. Which bus do you think you _____ your bag in?
A can leave B may leave C should D might have left
16. ' _____ we talk?' Catherine asked.
A Can B Need have C Dare D Ought to

TEST 3. Choose the correct option

1. He knew _____ not put the question, but he _____ hold it back no longer.
A need, must B is to, might C should, could D may, dare
2. The girl that I spoke of _____ have married me twenty years ago.
A was to B are to C is to D am to
3. Diana has a sweet tooth and _____ never say 'no' to cakes or biscuits.
A must B has to C can D could

4. 'I _____ say you'd like me to go,' I said to the Colonel, getting up.
A am to B need C has to D dare
5. Bill _____ his e-mail address – the e-mail I sent him bounced.
A must have changed B will have to change C can't have changed D must change
6. I _____ swim really well when I was six years old.
A may B can C could D was able to
7. You _____ announce a meeting of the senior class.
A should B need C has to D dare
8. They _____ agree that no way would they injure, fight with, or attack the person they would find on the island.
A needn't B were to C might have D dare
9. Peter _____ be here now, he is late as usual.
A dare B may C ought to D can
10. Do you know what reason your wife _____ had for asking you to go to the beach house?
A should have B need have C dare have D may
11. He _____ for the damage. His brother did it.
A needn't pay B needn't have paid C didn't need to pay D didn't have to pay
12. We are looking for a hat and Paul says it _____ be upstairs.
A can B dare C mustn't D may
13. In spite of the sunk ship my crew and I _____ to get on the shore.
A was able to B were able to C had to D need have to
14. It runs like a mill-race, and I _____ feel no bottom.
A may B can C need D dare

TEST 4. Choose the correct option

1. You see, she _____ speak first, _____ open her heart to him.
A have to, have to B need, need C must, must D am to, am to
2. Ann _____ have said this. She offended Bob so much.
A couldn't B ought not to C needn't D dare not
3. Frightened by the rising cloud of dust and by the steam from the struggling creatures, she _____ abandoned her efforts in despair.
A might have B need have C dare have D may
4. Peter _____ be working. He never works on Sunday.
A should B can C must D can't
5. You _____ go to the greengrocery. We have enough vegetables in the fridge.
A mustn't B have not C needn't D dare not
6. I _____ say that's not true.

A needn't have B may as well C need D dare

7. We just went there out of curiosity but really we _____ have gone.

A needn't B must C can't D might not

8. In spite of the damaged engine the captain _____ to bring the ship to the port.

A could B was able C had to D may have

9. Nick _____ meet his brother near the restaurant but as usual he was late.

A needn't to B ought to C was to D could

10. Bob _____ finished this work yesterday morning.

A may B ought to have C could D must

11. They _____ meet near the gate of the palace but the weather had spoilt.

A should B might C could D were to

12. You _____ asked your mum first and only then you _____ gone with us.

A should have, should have B must have, can have C need have, need have D may have, should

13. Yesterday Mary _____ do all the household chores herself.

A shall B can C dare D was able to

14. Andrew, you _____ behave like that! It's a shame!

A should B mustn't C may not D needn't

15. How _____ you speak like that with your parents?

A dare B ought to C need D must

TEST 5. Choose the correct option

1. The man I _____ to like best, whoever he is, _____ show his love in little ways.

A can, should B may, dare C must, may D am, must

2. We _____ used that money for our honeymoon but we didn't do that.

A may have B must have C could have D need have

3. You _____ talk at the lessons and make a noise.

A needn't B couldn't C may not D mustn't

4. She was very unhappy, but to excite my sympathy she _____ to make a show of her unhappiness.

A was able B dare C could D can

5. You _____ have left the car unlocked.

A can B should C may D mustn't

6. 'How _____ come to me like that?' she said, with a trembling note in her voice.

A may B dare C need D must

7. She _____ married anybody she chose and she knew it for sure.

A has to B ought have C need have D could have

8. You _____ thought of that in time. Her nod ___ meant either, he thought, as unhinged as a boy.

A should have, could have B dare, need have C must have, dare D need have, ought to have

9. Every day I see things which _____ be done.

A was to B need C must D dare

10. And Peter realized that there was only one man who _____ to save him.

A could B must C dare D was able to

11. 'I _____ be very careful,' he continued turning to me with a smile.

A need B must C has to D mustn't

12. At that time there _____ been two hundred restaurants in New York decorated in exactly the same manner.

A dare have B mustn't C must have D need have

13. Sue _____ repaired these pipes long ago. I had advised her to do it.

A should have B could C dare have D need have

14. I _____ have a glass of sparkling mineral water.

A am able B am allowed C need D might as well

15. You _____ go to the grocery. We have enough flour and oil.

A mustn't B needn't C dare not D shouldn't

TEST 6. Choose the correct option

1. Instead of saying these rude words which insulted his parents George _____ have been tolerant and gentle.

A need B must C ought to D could

2. Bob _____ master English if he studies in fits and starts.

A won't be able to B shouldn't C can D may not

3. You _____ answer my question if you don't know what to say.

A will have to B can't C may D needn't

4. My watch has stopped. I _____ have forgotten to wind it.

A should B must C can't D needn't

5. You _____ neglect your duties.

A dare not B were to C needn't D can't

6. The book _____ have been sold out. It appeared in the bookshops only last week.

A mustn't B oughtn't to C needn't D can't

7. John _____ have been delayed in traffic. It's high time he were in the office.

A may B would C should D can't

8. It wasn't necessary for John to buy a present. He _____ have done it.

A mustn't B can't C shouldn't D needn't

9. I'm sure Nicolas didn't mean what he said. He _____ have intended to insult his friend.

A must B can C can't D had to

10. _____ we go to Central Park? I've heard it is a venue for national celebrations and spectacles.

A Should B Need C Can D Shall

11. _____ you tell me where Burlington Arcade, a forerunner of the modern shopping mall is?

A Could B Need C Should D Shall

12. Nick _____ have finished an article. An hour ago he was at the point of giving up the idea of writing it today.

A can B must C shouldn't D can't

13. Kate _____ have let us know they were coming!

A might B had to C can D must

14. Mary _____ finally _____ to pass her driving test last week.

A will ... have to B was ... to C was ... able D will be ... able

15. There're a lot of broken windows. There _____ have been a riot.

A should B can C must D would

16. Lucy _____ drive a car yet, she is too young.

A didn't need B needn't C must D can't

17. Sonia _____ taken a coat. It wasn't cold.

A needn't have B mustn't have C didn't need have D ought to have

18. It _____ be weeks before Valera returned.

A could B dare C need D should

19. Sarah _____ sit for hours watching the birds.

A should B will C would D had to

20. Mary _____ play the piano when she was seven.

A must B might C could D may

TEST 7. Choose the correct option

1. Dolly _____ as well be a good actress, but she can't sing.

A might B is to C need D had to

2. Candidates _____ leave the room during the exam.

A needn't B dare not C must D may not

3. I wonder if I _____ have a word with you?

A might/may B shall C should D am able to

4. Jack _____ have gone to university, but he decided against it.

A would B could C must D can

5. Peter _____ have become a minister, but he didn't. He wishes he had.

A can B would C could D must

6. All students _____ register with the faculty before the first of October.

A would B must C has to D may/might

7. Food _____ be consumed in the museum.

A mustn't B needn't C shouldn't D didn't have to

8. It was kind of Kate to clean the room for me, but she _____ done it because I have a cleaning lady.

A shouldn't B couldn't C needn't have D didn't have

9. The temperature _____ reach 42 degrees in the afternoon.

A must B should C could D would

10. Liz has been trying to phone John all the morning, but she _____ get hold of him.

A wasn't able to B can't C shouldn't D hasn't been able to

11. _____ you let me know when the Smiths arrive?

A Should B Need C Would D Must

12. The burglars _____ have broken into the Browns' house while they were out.

A should B will C can D must

13. This _____ be the house we are looking for. It looks ugly.

A can't B shouldn't C mustn't D should

14. Kate was ill all last week, so it _____ have been her that you saw.

A can B couldn't C must D mustn't

15. Mary _____ attempt to explain the differences between two systems.

A mustn't B shall C will D needn't have

16. _____ help me to do this sum?

A Can you to B Should you C Could you D Do you can

17. Nobody knows for sure, he _____ be in Kyiv or Kharkiv.

A must B to had to C need D may/might

18. I think Adam _____ have consulted the doctor earlier. He would be well now.

A should B could C must D can

19. Jerry _____ got a better job if he spoke English and German.

A was able B had to C could have D will have to

20. It _____ be Frank's father. He looks so young.

A must B can C can't D may/might

TEST 8. Choose the correct option

1. You _____ walk there, it will take you more than half an hour. You can take a taxi.

A shouldn't B mustn't C needn't D can't

2. Martha refused to go to the theatre with me. She _____ have already seen this play.

A can B must C should D didn't need to

3. Nick can't change anything. He _____ put up with it.
A ought to B can C will D may
4. My niece is coming today. I _____ see to everything myself.
A had to B don't need C will have to D must
5. _____ you be so kind as to tell the policeman what you saw and heard yesterday?
A Should B Dare C Might D Would
6. Ian _____ have gone to the country on such a nasty day. He is a sensible man.
A may/might B need C can D can't
7. _____ we borrow this book for a couple of days? We need it badly.
A May B Shall C Dare D Must
8. _____ wash the dishes?
A Have you B Need you C Do you have D May/Might you
9. Sue _____ wear a school uniform to school.
A is to B must C need to D has to
10. The kitten _____ to climb up the tree.
A was able B had to C could D may
11. I called Ann but she wasn't in the office. She _____.
A can't be having lunch B may/might be having lunch C might/may have had lunch D must have had lunch
12. This suitcase isn't mine. It _____ belong to Bill.
A mustn't B may C can't D should
13. Alex speaks French well. He _____ have spent a couple of years in France.
A can B need C couldn't D must
14. You are not guilty and _____ feel responsible for this accident.
A mustn't B needn't C shouldn't D won't
15. Why did they whitewash the ceiling? It was whitewashed a few weeks ago. It _____ have been painted again.
A needn't B must C can't D should
16. The students _____ cheat during the exams.
A are not able B mustn't C don't have to D needn't
17. Jack _____ have been in time for the meeting. He was late again!
A must B needn't C can't D should
18. All members of the Browns' family _____ play musical instruments.
A can B should C must D will
19. _____ it be Peter? I can't recognize him.
A Shall B Can C May/Might D Will
20. I saw your daughter playing in the yard. – It _____ have been my daughter because she was at home.
A can't B may/might C must D should

TEST 9. Choose the correct option

1. You _____ exactly as Jill tells you and carry out her instructions properly.
A need B may C can D must
2. Terry _____ drive safely because the roads were icy.
A didn't have to B needn't C couldn't D may/might not
3. _____ you look after my baby while I do the shopping?
A Must B Might C Could D Should
4. _____ you mind if I turn on the TV?
A Should B Would C Can D Could
5. I _____ tell the difference between these two paintings.
A shan't B shouldn't C can't D wouldn't
6. Mark _____ clean up the house before he can leave.
A may B could C has to D have to
7. George _____ do the second grammar exercise but he managed to do the first one.
A was to B might C had to D wasn't able to
8. Emily _____ to have revised more if she wanted to pass the exams.
A ought B might C should D could
9. Irene _____ have travelled a lot. She knows all the details about historical landmarks in different countries.
A can B must C may D should
10. Bob _____ have been revising for the exam three days running. She passed it with a poor mark.
A might B can C can't D must
11. I wanted to get to the airport and hailed a taxi, but it didn't stop. It _____ have been full.
A may/might B can C should D had to
12. I don't know for sure, but Helen _____ have been a dancer in her youth.
A can B should C must D might
13. My boss says I _____ consider my opinions carefully before making a decision.
A should B ought C may D dare
14. Jonny _____ say he would want all his money before he signed that paper.
A was able B dare C shall D ought to
15. Linda _____ be working at the hospital. She doesn't have the right qualification to become a doctor.
A may not B may C can't D can
16. For your safety, you _____ wear a seat belt at all times.
A can B may C should D need

17. There _____ have been some minor differences between the latest model and the old one.

A can B will C should D must

18. Andrew _____ to do that work. His secretary had done it before he intended to do it himself.

A hadn't have B shouldn't have C didn't have D won't have

19. There is a possibility that Mark will be studying abroad next year. His parents _____ send him to Oxford.

A may B should C must D have to

20. This is a no-parking zone. You _____ leave your car there.

A needn't B shouldn't C mustn't D don't have to

TEST 10. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word in brackets using the modal verbs

1. I saw Mary walking along the street yesterday but she didn't stop to speak to me. She _____ (be) in a hurry.

2. _____ (be) it be Helen? I _____ hardly recognize her and don't believe my eyes.

3. The kid asked if he _____ (be) given another candy.

4. On hearing the news Kate began crying. You _____ (not, tell) her the truth.

5. It was a high, shabby house surrounded by the buildings that looked neat and clean. It _____ have been painted.

6. Nick _____ (send) for a doctor, as his child had a high temperature.

7. The weather _____ (be) fine tomorrow. Let's go to the lake. I'd like to spend a nice restful day there.

8. You _____ to start moving things yourselves! You _____ (be) experienced to do a job like this.

9. What's happened? – You _____ have actually heard the thieves had stolen my jewellery.

10. First I heard somebody move about my house. Then I heard the back door bang. I thought it was Bill. But it _____ (be) him because he had left for Glasgow.

11. I'm sorry. I'm trying to find the way to Hyde Park. _____ you direct me?

12. I _____ (get) home by ten o'clock, so I'd better leave now.

13. Ann realized that she had forgotten to bring my book, so she _____ (return) home to get it back.

14. You _____ (let) me know if you want any help with your project.

15. My aunt asked me if I _____ (mind) waiting for her a little longer.

16. There was no need for you to pay the registration fee. You _____ (pay) it.
17. Colin _____ have been driving too fast and lost control.
18. My dog was in the house. It _____ (be) my dog chasing the cat.
19. Mark _____ to do military service in that country.
20. Phil _____ to escape from the robbers because he ran so fast.

**TEST 11. Fill in the gaps with the correct form
of the word in brackets using the modal verbs**

1. How did you know about her arrival? Someone _____ (tell) you!
2. The teacher asked Peter if he _____ (be) just a little more attentive.
3. The Browns _____ (not, know) about our plans for moving into another flat – it's not possible.
4. Why aren't Alice and Nick speaking to each other? – They _____ (have) an argument.
5. I saw Mary coming into the office. She _____ (work) there since that time.
6. I was convinced that George hadn't done this. You _____ (be) mistaken.
7. I can see Jane reading a textbook. She _____ (revise) for the exam.
8. Alan just never lifts a finger to help me, so I _____ (do) everything myself.
9. There _____ (be) trouble if you release that information.
10. Dan _____ (hit) his head and lost his memory.
11. Andrew _____ (get on) with the project during the next holidays.
12. Harry _____ (go) to work last Friday, so he went to the beach.
13. We _____ (give) that trip because the service was awful.
14. The young man was struggling in the deep water but fortunately his friend _____ (rescue) him just in time.
15. You _____ (inform) the boss. The secretary had already done so. Why didn't you ask her about it?
16. I _____ (pay) for the meal at the restaurant because it was on the house.
17. Paul _____ (finish) the job on time. He has some problems now.
18. Sally bought a cake for a party. She _____ (do) that because her colleague had already bought one.
19. You _____ (take) animals without vet certificates through the customs.
20. Eric was told that he _____ (worry) about booking in advance.

TEST 12. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word in brackets using the modal verbs

1. Olha is so tired and she is really happy that she will have a day off tomorrow and _____ (go) to work.
2. _____ (you, help) me to find this book?
3. I can't find my socks anywhere. I wore them on Tuesday. – Your mum probably thought they were dirty. They _____ (be) in the laundry hamper.
4. I feel as if I _____ (eat) a whole cake by myself.
5. You _____ (send) your application right now, or else you _____ (lose) your chance for that well-paid job.
6. You _____ (buy) such an expensive bag. Why have you done it? You have plenty of others in your wardrobe.
7. The other days I saw a man who looked like Tom. – It _____ (be) him. He is on holiday in Dublin.
8. If Peter _____ (write) and _____ (speak) English fluently, he _____ (not, take) that course next summer.
9. I wonder if it was Lora. – No, it _____ (be) Lora. I saw her working in the garden and I think she is still outside.
10. I saw John working on the last item of his report a couple of hours ago. I think _____ (finish) working by now.
11. If Tom doesn't pay his rent, he will have no place to live. I think he _____ (do) it as soon as possible.
12. Vera _____ (travel) on business now because she is a top sales manager for one of the divisions of her company.
13. The weather forecast predicts little drizzles in the morning, but it _____ (rain) heavily by the evening.
14. Sam _____ (do) it long before, he just didn't try.
15. Bill _____ (be) more polite. The old man was insulted by his jokes.
16. You _____ (tell) about the customers' complaints yesterday.
17. Most people are reluctant to go to the dentist but they _____ (do) it regularly.
18. Emily, why _____ (you, be) different from other students?
19. Eva doesn't have a penny to bless herself with. She _____ (spend) so much money.
20. This knife _____ (cut). You _____ (sharpen) it if you want to cut the carrots into thin strips.

(Source: Гужва, Е. М., & Гусак, Т. М. (2009). *Тести з англійської мови. The Paths to University*. Київ: Фірма ІНКОС, ЦУЛ. 416 с.)

TEST 13. Choose the correct option

1. He can't find his key. His wife must _____ it with her when she left the house.

- A) to have taken
- B) has taken
- C) take
- D) have taken
- E) to take

2. If one has a pet, he _____ give enough space to it.

- A) must not
- B) have got to
- C) must
- D) don't have to
- E) have to

3. It was rude of you yesterday. I _____ me alone with those people.

- A) should not have left
- B) ought not to leave
- C) had better not leave
- D) must not have left
- E) could not have left

4. I got my hair dyed, but it looks lighter now. I _____ a different hair dye.

- A) should have chosen
- B) had better choose
- C) must have chosen
- D) had to choose
- E) didn't need to choose

5. Since the concert is delayed, they _____ hurry.

- A) shouldn't
- B) can't
- C) needn't
- D) mustn't
- E) shan't

6. Ann _____ keep to the statute if she wants to work here.

- A) used to
- B) should
- C) is to be
- D) would
- E) have to

7. You want to ask a zookeeper about animals. You say:

- A) May you answer this question please?
- B) Could I ask a question to you, please?
- C) Shall you answer my question?
- D) Can you assist me?
- E) I hope you can help me, can't you?

8. "Faster traffic keep left" means:

- A) You are to drive on the left if you are fast.
- B) You should drive fast on the left.
- C) You must drive on the left side very fast.
- D) You are supposed to drive on the left.
- E) You had better drive faster.

9. Your wardrobe is a chaos, but you _____ tidy it up if you want to have a walk with your boyfriend provided that you cope with it when return.

- A) do not have
- B) have got to
- C) have to
- D) to must
- E) must not

10. You are at a meeting. You want to go out. You say:

- A) Might I go out?
- B) Is it possible if I go out?
- C) Can I go out?
- D) Could I go out, please?
- E) Will you let me go out?

11. I _____ at work the whole day round because my clients usually came in the morning.

- A) can't have been
- B) shouldn't have been
- C) mustn't have been
- D) didn't have to be
- E) needn't be

12. We don't know where he is. He _____ be either at home or training in the gym.

- A) shall
- B) could
- C) can
- D) may
- E) must

13. I _____ be in the restaurant at 9 pm for the supper. Could you please call me a taxi?

- A) might
- B) should
- C) will
- D) was supposed to
- E) have got to

14. Tom looks terrible, he _____ to a doctor when I told him to do it.

- A) must have gone
- B) had better go
- C) could have gone
- D) should have gone
- E) might have gone

15. "Alice, you _____ the cream into the fridge." "Right, I have absolutely forgotten about the cream."

- A) had to put
- B) can put
- C) could put
- D) had better put
- E) must have put

16. You _____ eat so much or you won't be able to lose weight.

- A) ought not to
- B) should not
- C) must not
- D) had better not
- E) need not

17. You are at a corporate event. You meet a girl you have never seen before and you ask for her phone number. You say:

- A) Shall I use your phone number?
- B) Can I use your phone number?
- C) Why don't you give me your phone number?
- D) Would you lend me your phone number?
- E) Can you give me your phone number?

18. I have certain facts about it, he _____ be wrong.

- A) should
- B) ought to
- C) must
- D) has to
- E) might

19. Since my husband is very rich, I _____ work at all.

- A) not need to
- B) do not have to
- C) had better not
- D) mustn't
- E) should not

20. "He had his bag stolen yesterday." "You know, he _____ have left it unseen in the restaurant!"

- A) must not
- B) should not
- C) could not
- D) need not
- E) had not

21. "We could not believe our eyes. He drank the whole jug of lemon juice himself." "But he _____ thirsty. He had drunk 1 liter of mineral water before!"

- A) could not have been
- B) was not
- C) must not have been
- D) should not have been
- E) may not have been

22. I _____ carry out closer and more precise research if I want to obtain correct results.

- A) could
- B) had better
- C) had to
- D) may
- E) should

TEST 14. Choose the correct option

1. "How old do you think I am?" "I've just seen your 20 years old daughter. You _____ 45."

- A) could be
- B) must be
- C) are
- D) may be
- E) can be

2. Whenever I go abroad, my husband _____ take care of our pets.

- A) should

- B) has to
- C) might
- D) had better
- E) must

3. You _____ be at the airport at 9 p.m. because you are to meet my parents there.

- A) may
- B) have to
- C) can
- D) should
- E) dare

4. When we went to Bali, we _____ meditate in the morning every day.

- A) might have
- B) were to
- C) did not get to
- D) could
- E) used to

5. My boyfriend is abroad now, he _____ these sweets.

- A) mustn't have brought
- B) shouldn't have brought
- C) can't have brought
- D) needn't have brought
- E) needn't bring

6. Until we fully realize this law, we will not know why we _____ value our independence, or how we _____ protect it.

- A) must / may have to
- B) ought to / can
- C) cannot / have to
- D) could / are to
- E) may / would

7. The plane that my soulmate is on _____ at midday.

- A) would rather have landed
- B) ought to land
- C) has to land
- D) must be landing
- E) is supposed to land

8. "I think this brooch belongs to Alice." It _____ to her because she doesn't wear a brooch.

- A) might not belong
- B) must not belong
- C) may not belong
- D) does not belong
- E) could not belong

9. He _____ for them but he disliked the way they spoke to the clients.

- A) will be able to work
- B) had better work
- C) could have worked
- D) might work
- E) should have worked

10. My daughter _____ cooking herself. I think, she cannot live alone.

- A) will get used to
- B) is used to
- C) is not used to
- D) gets used to
- E) is

11. In my second marathon I _____ complete the 15 kilometers distance.

- A) didn't have to
- B) ought to not
- C) couldn't
- D) wasn't able to
- E) mustn't

12. The test _____ very light, because the students were about to smile when they left the classroom.

- A) may have been
- B) should have been
- C) could have been
- D) must have been
- E) was

13. The plane takes off at 7 o'clock sharp so you _____ late.

- A) might not be
- B) mustn't be
- C) can't be
- D) had better not
- E) should

14. In her thirties, she _____ practice in the gym for hours. Since the illness in her forties, she cannot do it anymore.

- A) has got to
- B) could
- C) should
- D) has got to
- E) was used to

15. I _____ used to living in a small country house but it took much time.

- A) am
- B) can't
- C) have been
- D) am getting
- E) don't

16. Even an artist _____ create masterpieces by his own inspiration alone, therefore, some basic artistic skills are needed.

- A) may
- B) ought to
- C) must
- D) cannot
- E) has to

17. I _____ live in the savannah and I _____ afraid of wild animals.

- A) would / used to
- B) could / got used to be
- C) used to / used to be
- D) used to / would be
- E) would / would

18. If they had been careful and cautious, they _____ into an accident.

- A) might never get
- B) must never have got
- C) could never have got
- D) would never get
- E) should never have got

19. He _____ heavier weights when he was younger.

- A) would have lifted
- B) could lift
- C) lifted
- D) was able to lift
- E) managed to lift

20. _____ we go to the theatre tonight. There is a marvelous play on.

- A) Will
- B) Shall
- C) Would
- D) May
- E) Can

21. She _____ a successful scientist since she has been provided with such expensive equipment.

- A) must be
- B) is
- C) should be
- D) may be
- E) could be

22. You _____ turn off the air conditioner until the room is cool, otherwise we won't be able to carry out the meeting here.

- A) dare not
- B) couldn't
- C) wouldn't
- D) mustn't
- E) won't

SPEAKING CORNER



Exercise 1. Speak on the following situation using the modal verbs expressing possibility/probability.

You are a group of highly trained astronauts. The 10 people listed below were chosen to be passengers on your interplanetary voyage scheduled for tomorrow, when the Earth will be entirely destroyed. As the result of the reduced amount of fuel and the cramped quarters aboard your spaceship, the number of passengers must now be reduced to 7, plus you. The 10 people listed here all qualify for the trip.

The destination is the planet Beta where atmospheric conditions are similar to those found on the Earth. The trip will take 2 years to complete.

Passenger list

1. An accountant
2. The accountant's pregnant wife
3. A teacher
4. A professional hockey player
5. A very intelligent actress
6. A medical student
7. A world famous novelist
8. A biochemist
9. An elderly spiritual leader
10. An armed policeman

Choose 7 passengers who will accompany you and explain your choice.

Exercise 2. Talk to a partner. Make sentences with phrases 1-5 and the ideas in the boxes and your own ideas.

- 1) I think everybody should be able to ...
- 2) I hate not being able to ...
- 3) I have never been able to ...
- 4) I'd love to be able to ...
- 5) I hope I'll be able to ... in a few years' time.

Abilities	Possibilities/Permission
Cook a two-course meal	Spend more time with your family
Change a wheel on a car	Travel more
Deal with computer problems	Use your phone in class
Drive	Work less
Do DIY	Become a president at the age of 21
Dance well	

(Source: <https://eslflow.com/modalslessonplans.html>)

Exercise 3. What would you suggest in these situations? Compare your ideas with a partner.

What could you do?

- You've split red wine on your white shirt;
- One of the screws in your glasses keeps coming out;
- You have a pen mark on your jeans;
- The heel breaks on one of your shoes;
- There's a power cut and you have a freezer full of food;
- You dropped your phone in the toilet;
- The zip on your suitcase breaks at the airport;
- Your car is nearly out of petrol and the nearest petrol station is 20km away;
- One of your shoelaces breaks while you're out.

Use these phrases when responding to your partner's suggestions.

That's a good/brilliant idea!

Are you sure that would work?

I suppose that could work.

I think/reckon/don't think that would work.

Choose the best solution you discussed and write a short paragraph about it for a blog. Describe a problem and give instructions for solving it.

Exercise 4. Work in pairs. Tell each other about things:

- You haven't been able to do recently;
- You're glad you won't have to do in the future;
- You used to be able to do, but can't anymore;
- Everyone should have to do;
- You'd like not to have to do;
- You'd love to be able to do;
- A little more money would enable you to do;
- A lot more money would allow you to do;
- Getting a particular qualification would enable you to do;
- Which you have to force yourself to do.

Exercise 5. Make comments on these sentences using *must* and *can't*.

- 1) I'm the sales manager for Europe. I'm in charge of thirty reps.
- 2) I travel a lot round Europe and the Middle East.
- 3) His wife's a tax lawyer for a top accountancy company.
- 4) I really see my students develop and improve.
- 5) Basically, I just sit in front of a screen all day.

Exercise 6. Work in pairs. Make up two-three sentences for each situation using *had to*, *was/were able to*, *could/couldn't* that might explain what happened and/or how you resolved the situation.

- 1) Your cat got stuck in a tree.
- 2) You were driving in the countryside and hit a sheep.
- 3) You fell and hurt yourself when walking in the mountains.
- 4) Your bag was stolen just before you travelled home from holiday.
- 5) You locked yourself out of your second-floor flat.

Exercise 7. Look at the frequently-asked questions (FAQs) by new employees in a company. Choose the correct options to complete the answers.

What kind of clothes do I have to wear to work?

Clothing *must/mustn't* be appropriate. For example, you *mustn't/don't need to* wear jeans or shorts. You *mustn't/don't have to* wear formal clothes, like a suit, unless you are a customer.

Can I use a computer for my own personal emails?

If there is some emergency, for example, if you *can/have to* arrange a doctor's appointment, then you *can/have to* use the company computers for this purpose. But you *mustn't/don't have to* do personal business in company time. This includes things like chatting to friends or doing online shopping.

Do I have to stay late if I haven't finished my work?

You *must/can* take responsibility for your own work. You *mustn't/don't have to* stay late after your regular hours to finish your work, but you always *need to/can* tell your manager if you have not finished.

What happens if I am late?

You *need to/can* be on time for work each day. If you are going to be late, you *have to/don't have to* call and check that your manager is informed.

Work in pairs. Compare your answers. Then answer the questions.

- 1) Are the rules fair or not?
- 2) How do these rules compare to rules in the workplace(s) that you know?

Look at three more FAQs by new employees. Discuss possible answers, use at least two modal verbs in each answer.

- 1) Can I use the company car park free of charge?
- 2) Can I take a part-time job with another company?
- 3) Do I get paid if I am sick?

(Source: Dellar, H., & Walkley, A. (2015). *Outcomes. Upper Intermediate. Students book*. Boston: National Geographic Society and Heinle Cengage Learning. 214 p.)

Exercise 8. Choose one of the conspiracy theories below and change the sentence with words and expressions in the USEFUL LANGUAGE box below to make it have the amount of likelihood that you think is really so. Does your partner agree with you?

USEFUL LANGUAGE:

“... must have...”, “...could have...”, “...possibly...”, “... can’t have...”, “...might have...”, “...probably...”, “... almost certainly...”, “...may have...”

1. President Kennedy (=JFK) was assassinated by the CIA in conjunction with the Mafia.
2. An alien was dissected at the Roswell American air force base.
3. Jack the Ripper was never caught because he was someone important and the police protected him.
4. The Americans never would’ve used the atom bomb on a European country.
5. The Americans dropped the atom bomb more to scare the Soviet Union than to stop the war, because they knew it was going to finish soon anyway.
6. Princess Diana was murdered by the British Royal Family because she was going to marry a Muslim.
7. The Apollo moon landing was a hoax filmed in a studio by Stanley Kubrick.
8. Jesus married Mary Magdalene and had a child or children.
9. The main reason British sailors went exploring in the age of Elizabeth I was to impress her and so marry her and become King.

(Source: <https://www.usingenglish.com/>)

Exercise 9. Read the conversation below. Use modals: *can, could, may, might, have, should, ought, will, shall*.

Supervisor: Morning Boss, regarding to the new policy, ____ we work on Saturday?

Boss: Of course, we ____ increase our production through this new policy.

Supervisor: But, some of the workers ____ not agree with the new policy because some of them ____ have plan on Saturday.

Boss: I am the boss. You ____ to agree with me!

Supervisor: Yes, I know that you are the boss. But, you ____ consider our opinion.

Boss: Hmm.. I ____ increase the salary on that day.

Supervisor: If that is the case. I ____ to agree with you. Hehehe.

Boss: So, I _____ announce this matter on the meeting tomorrow. _____ we go for breakfast now?

Supervisor: Yes, we _____ go to that new restaurant that you mentioned before.

Boss: That is a good idea. I _____ not agree more.

(Source: <http://pureenglish.blogspot.com/2013/05/modals-conversation.html>)

Exercise 10. Read the conversation below. Use modals: *can, must, may, might, have, should, ought, shall, need, would*.

Ros: _____ we start the meeting now?

Zue: Yes, it's getting late, we _____ start the meeting now.

Ros: Well, today we _____ to discuss the problem occurred at the production lines. _____ you tell me the major problem that affected the production?

Zue: The major problem is the increasing amount of scraps. This number of scraps _____ be reduced in order to lessen the amount of waste materials.

Ros: I think we _____ increase the worker's skills by giving them more training to handle the machines.

Zue: In line with your suggestion, I think I _____ to give maximum supervision during their training and actual working operations. _____ you give extra allowance for the workers who will attend the training?

Ros: I _____ to discuss about this matter with the manager, Ms. Emiliza first. If there is no problem, we _____ proceed with your idea.

(Source: <http://pureenglish.blogspot.com/2013/05/modals-conversation.html>)

Exercise 11. Read the conversation below. Use modals: *can, could, may, must, shall, should, ought*.

Vicky (BOSS): _____ we start the meeting?

Yuva (Supervisor): Yes. We _____ start the meeting.

Boss: I received a lot of complaints about Mr. Muaz from your department. _____ you evaluate his performance?

Supervisor: Yes I _____. I think he is not committed to his work even after receiving numerous warning letters.

Boss: So what you think we _____ do?

Supervisor: I think we _____ sack him out of the company. He always sings in almost all the languages and produces funny sounds during his work. We need more serious workers here, sir.

Boss: Is there any other solution you _____ suggest?

Supervisor: I think we _____ give him another chance or send him for some counselling classes.

Boss: In that case, maybe we _____ use his talents to perform in annual dinner this year. hahahaha. We _____ to send him for disciplinary training. We are not ready to lose such a talented worker.

Supervisor: That's a great idea. We _____ send him to the training at SHRDC.
(Source: <http://pureenglish.blogspot.com/2013/05/modals-conversation.html>)

Exercise 12. Brainstorm things you take or do not take when you get on a plane.

Must / have to	Need to	Don't need to Don't have to	Are not allowed to Are not permitted to
			<i>A gun</i>

knives
first aid kit
travel pillow
liquids
lots of clothes
be on time
a lock
hair dryer
passport
international adaptor
too much money

After completing the exercises above, interview a groupmate and get some travel advice.

1. I'm traveling for the first time. Can you give me some advice?
.....
2. Do I need to take an international adaptor? Why/why not?
.....
3. What am I not allowed to take out of this country?
.....
4. What can I take on the plane?
.....
5. Do I need to take a first aid kit? Why/why not
.....
6. Is there anything else I need to know?
.....

(Source: <https://eslflow.com/modalslessonplans.html>)

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