

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ  
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## MODAL VERBS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

*Навчально-методичний посібник  
з практичної граматики англійської мови  
для студентів 1-3 курсів англійського відділення  
денної та заочної форм навчання*

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Modal Verbs: Theory and Practice: навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови для студентів 1-3 курсів англійського відділення денної та заочної форм навчання. Івано-Франківськ, 2019, 42 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики укладено згідно вимог навчальної програми.

Посібник створено з метою допомогти студентам оволодіти граматичним матеріалом з теми MODAL VERBS, сформувати навички застосування модальних дієслів у мовленнєвих ситуаціях.

Матеріали навчального посібника розраховано на 10 занять. Структура методичної розробки передбачає опрацювання теоретичного матеріалу, виконання вправ до кожного уроку і завдання для самостійної роботи.

Посібник призначено для студентів англійського відділення, для студентів німецького і французького відділення, котрі вивчають англійську як другу мову, для аудиторної та самостійної роботи.

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*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої ради факультету іноземних мов  
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## LESSON 1. OVERVIEW OF MODAL VERBS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS. ABILITY. CAPABILITY

### General Characteristics of Modal Verbs

Modal verbs (*can, could, must, should, ought to, had better, may, might, will, would, shall*) are auxiliary verbs that express ability, necessity, request, permission, advice, desire, probability, etc. Modal verbs express the speaker's attitude to the action indicated by the main verb. Modal verbs are also called *modal auxiliaries* or *modals*. They are defective verbs, because they *do not have all the functions of main verbs or auxiliary verbs*. They can't be used without a main verb, can't form gerunds or participles, and do not have any endings to show person, number, or tense. Modal verbs form questions without the help of the other auxiliary verbs. Modal verbs also have quite a few peculiarities in the formation of tenses. They do not have the future tense form. The future is expressed by the present tense forms of modal verbs with the help of the context and adverbs of time referring to the future.

*Can I go there tomorrow? – Yes, you can*

*Can they go there now? – No, they can't*

*He shouldn't call her today*

*They should call her tomorrow*

Only two modal verbs can form the past by changing their forms directly. They are **can – could** and **will – would** (only in some of their meanings).

*She **can** sing very well. – She **could** sing very well when she was younger.*

*He **will** go there tomorrow. – I said that he **would** go there tomorrow*

The pair **shall – should** with the future meaning can still work like that in British English. In American English, **will** is used for all persons in the future (**would** for the Future in the Past), and **shall, should** are used mostly as separate modal verbs.

***Shall** we wait for you here? (polite suggestion of some action and asking for consent or directive)*

***Shall** I bring you more coffee? (polite suggestion of some action and asking for consent or directive)*

***Should** we call her? (asking for advice; present or future)*

*You **should** have called her yesterday. (giving advice; past tense)*

The verbs **may** and **might** are used mostly as separate modal verbs, though **might** is generally used instead of **may** where the sequence of tenses require

*She **may** be at the hospital now. – I said that she **might** be at the hospital now.*

All modal verbs take *the infinitive without the particle `to`*. Modal verbs use all infinitive forms (without the particle `to`) to form certain tenses and create meanings. Modals form the *present* and the *past* with the help of the infinitive forms, and the *future* is expressed by the present tense.

*He **must** come tomorrow (future obligation)*

*He **must** lose weight (present necessity)*

*He **must** have forgotten his promise (deduction about the past)*

There are some modal words and phrases that can substitute modal verbs:

**Phrases:** *be able to, have to, have got to, be to, be supposed to, be going to, use to, be allowed to;*

**Adverbs:** *probably, maybe, etc;*

**Verbs:** *manage, fail.*

Some substitutes are also very common and widely used, for example, **have to** instead of **must** in the meaning “strong necessity”; **probably** instead of **must** in the meaning “strong probability”; **maybe** instead of **may**, **might**, **could** in the meaning “possibility”. The most important use of substitute phrases is in those cases where modal verbs can't be used. For example, the modal verb **must** in the meaning “strong necessity” doesn't have the past form, so the substitute phrase **have to** (“necessity”) is typically used instead of the modal verb **must** in the past tense, with a little change in meaning.

*Maria **must** go to the bank today. (strong necessity)*

*She **has to** go to the bank today. (necessity)*

*She **had to** go to the bank yesterday. (past necessity; realized action)*

### Primary functions of modal verbs

|                    |                     |   |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Can / could</b> | Ability, Capability | <i>I can swim<br/>They could drive at 16<br/>She cannot lie</i> |
| <b>May / might</b> | Permission          | <i>You may leave now<br/>Might I come later?</i>                |

|                          |                                     |                                      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Will / would</b>      | Prediction                          | <i>It will rain soon</i>             |
| <b>Shall</b>             | Prediction (1 <sup>st</sup> person) | <i>Shall we find the way out?</i>    |
| <b>Should / ought to</b> | Obligation, Duty                    | <i>You should do as you are told</i> |
| <b>Must</b>              | Total obligation                    | <i>You must be quiet</i>             |
| <b>Need / needn't</b>    | Necessity / Absence of necessity    | <i>You needn't wait</i>              |

## ABILITY. CAPABILITY

To express general (natural) ability to do something; physical and mental ability or skill to do something; learned ability ('know how'); freedom, right, or opportunity to do something we use the following modal verbs and phrases:

|  |               |  |
|--|---------------|--|
| <b>can</b>   | Present       | <i>Can you hear the music?</i>   |
| <b>could</b>   | Past          | <i>Could you drive when you were 18?</i>   |
| <b>will be able to</b>   | Future        | <i>You will not be able to swim unless you learn how to</i>  |
| <b>have / had been able to</b>   | Perfect tense | <i>I have been able to swim since I was 4</i>  |
| <p><i>Verbs and verb phrases:</i><br/> <b>be (un)able to</b><br/> <b>be (in)capable of</b><br/> <b>manage to</b><br/> <b>succeed in</b></p> <p><b>*Note</b><br/> <b>am/is/are able to</b> would be unusual when we are commenting on something that is happening <u>at the time of speaking</u></p> <p><b>**Note</b><br/> <b>Could, couldn't or was/were (not) able to</b> can describe natural and learned ability in the past, <u>not related to any specific event.</u></p> <p>But <b>Could</b> cannot be used when we are describing the <u>successful completion of a specific action.</u> Here we use<br/> <b>was/were able to /</b><br/> <b>managed to</b><br/> <b>succeeded in + V-ing</b></p> |               | <p><i>She is unable to speak loudly</i><br/> <i>He is incapable of lying</i><br/> <i>They managed to persuade him</i><br/> <i>You will succeed in driving</i></p> <p><b>*Look! I can stand on my hands</b></p> <p><b>**Jim could/couldn't run very fast when he was a boy</b><br/> <i>Barbara could/couldn't sing very well when she was younger</i><br/> <i>Jim was able to/was unable to run fast when he was a boy</i></p> <p><i>In the end they were able to rescue / managed to rescue / succeeded in rescuing the cat on the roof.</i></p> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>If an action was <u>not successfully completed</u>, we may use <b>couldn't</b>.</p> <p><b>***Note</b><br/> <b>Could</b> can be used when we are <u>asking</u> about a specific action (as opposed to describing it).<br/> However, an <u>affirmative</u> response requires an <u>alternative</u> to <b>could</b></p>  | <p><i>They tried for hours but they <b>couldn't rescue</b> the cat (also <u>weren't able to / didn't manage to</u> rescue the cat)</i></p> <p><b>***Could they rescue the cat on the roof?</b> (= did they manage to?)<br/> - No, they <b>couldn't</b> It was too difficult<br/> - Yes, they <b>managed to</b> (Not 'could')</p>   |
| <p><b>Can/could + Verbs of Perception</b><br/> Verbs of perception (<i>see, hear, smell, etc</i>) are combined with <b>can</b> (or <b>could</b> with past reference) to indicate that we <u>can see, hear, etc. something happening at the moment of speaking</u>.</p> <p><b>Can/could + Verbs of mental ability</b><br/> (<i>understand, imagine</i>)</p> <p><b>Can't/couldn't</b> <u>cannot</u> be replaced by the simple present or simple past when conveying the idea '<u>beyond (my) control</u>' (impossible)</p> | <p><i>I can smell something burning (= I smell something burning.)<br/> I can't see anyone (= I don't see anyone.)<br/> I listened carefully, but <b>couldn't hear</b> anything (= I listened carefully, but didn't hear anything)</i></p> <p><i>I can/can't understand why he decided to retire at 50</i></p> <p><i>I could/couldn't understand why he had decided to retire at 50.<br/> I can't (couldn't) imagine what it would be like to live in a hot climate. (Not */ don't/I didn't imagine)</i></p> |
| <p><b>could have + V3 / would have been able to</b> in conditional sentences and implied conditionals may be used to refer to <u>ability or capacity that was not used because of personal failure or lack of opportunity</u></p> <p><b>*Note</b><br/> The construction <b>couldn't have done better</b> means that the action <u>was fulfilled in the best possible way</u></p>   | <p><i>If it hadn't been for the freezing wind and blinding snow, the rescue party <b>could have reached</b> the injured man before nightfall<br/> I wish I <b>could have helped</b> you</i></p> <p><b>* They couldn't have tried harder to persuade him</b></p>  |

**Can / could** are used to express ability in the Passive Voice

*This car **can only be driven** by a midget*  
*The lecture **couldn't be understood** by anyone present*  
*The injured men **could have been reached** if heavy equipment had been available during the rescue operation*

## EXERCISES:

### 1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Paraphrase the sentences using *can have + V3 / could have + V3*:

1. You knew how to do the task and didn't help me \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You worked in the office all day yesterday without a break \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Last year he offered me to buy his car, but I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I regret not being able to ask him about his background \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. If you had given me your number, I would have been able to call \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



### 3. Rewrite the sentences using *can / cannot / could / couldn't*

1. Do you see that girl over there? \_\_\_\_\_

2. I didn't understand this joke \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you smell something burning? \_\_\_\_\_

4. I don't hear you from here \_\_\_\_\_

5. I didn't imagine him as an artist \_\_\_\_\_

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Портрет ідеальний. Ти не зміг би намалювати краще
2. Ти б зміг набрати більше балів, якби краще підготувався
3. З цього місця не видно пляж
4. Думаю, що вона зможе дістати квитки
5. Тобі вдалося її переконати? – Ні, я не зміг.
6. Коли ми жили в селі ми могли ночувати під відкритим небом
7. Бібліотеку можна знайти на першому поверсі
8. Постарайся говорити чіткіше. Я не розумію тебе
9. Вона так гарно розповідала, що я змогла уявити всі деталі інтер'єру
10. Нам так і не вдалося знайти кращий маршрут.
11. Він зміг знайти правильний ключ? – Так, але це зайняло півдня.
12. Ти чудово все спланував. Я б не справився краще.
13. Якби я знав про твій приїзд, я б зміг тебе зустріти.
14. Дитина така маленька, а вже вмів говорити
15. Коли я була молодша, то не вмів говорити італійською так, як зараз.
16. Чому б тобі не взяти відпустку? Ти вже давно міг це зробити.
17. Як ви змогли розгадати цю загадку? Я не зрозумів її суті.
18. Чому ти йшла пішки всю дорогу? Ти ж могла викликати таксі.
19. Я кілька днів не міг знайти свій записник.
20. Ми могли взяти їжу з собою, але ми вирішили спробувати місцеву кухню.

## LESSON 2. POSSIBILITY. IMPOSSIBILITY

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>To say that things are <u>generally possible</u> we use the modal verbs <b>can</b> and <b>may</b>.</p> <p><b>May</b> refers to <u>formal</u> contexts</p> <p><b>Can</b> has the meaning of ‘is sometimes’ or ‘is often’ and refers to capability or possibility.</p> <p><b>Could</b> often refers to the <u>past</u> in this meaning</p> <p><b>Could</b> (or <b>can</b>) can also have a <u>future</u> reference in this kind of context:</p> <p><i>* Note</i><br/>If <b>can</b> is used for people, the effect is often negative, even when the adjective is positive.</p> | <p><i>He <b>can</b> be very naughty</i><br/><i>Drinks in restaurants <b>can</b> be very expensive</i><br/><i>Antibiotics <b>may</b> lead to stomach disorders</i></p> <p><i>It <b>can be</b> quite cold in Cairo in January (= It is sometimes - or often - quite cold.)</i></p> <p><i>It <b>could be</b> quite cold in Cairo in January when I lived there (= It was sometimes - or often - quite cold)</i></p> <p><i>It <b>can / could be</b> quite cold when you get to Cairo</i></p> <p><i>* She <b>can</b> look quite attractive when she wants to (= she doesn't usually look attractive)</i></p> |
| <p><b>Can / can't</b> is used in sentences to denote <u>possibility / impossibility which depends on circumstances</u></p>   | <p><i>You <b>can</b> take the book when I finish reading</i><br/><i>You <b>can't</b> wait outside. It's raining.</i><br/><i>He <b>can't</b> talk with you now. He's busy</i></p>  |
| <p><b>Can / can't</b> is used to denote <u>possibility / impossibility according to the law or the rule</u></p>  | <p><i>You <b>cannot</b> smoke in the café</i><br/><i>You <b>cannot</b> drive on the right side of the road in this country</i></p>  |
| <p><b>Can / could</b> is used in <u>Wh-questions</u> and in <u>indirect questions</u> to ask about possibility</p> <p><u>Present</u> → <b>Can / could</b> + V1<br/><u>Past</u> → <b>Can / Could have</b> + V3</p>  | <p><i>Who <b>can</b> that <b>be</b> at this time of night?</i><br/><i>What <b>can be</b> done?</i><br/><i>Where <b>could</b> she <b>be</b> <b>hurrying</b> now?</i><br/><i>I wonder where he <b>can have</b> <b>left</b> the key.</i><br/><i>Who <b>could have</b> <b>broken</b> the vase?</i><br/><i>Why <b>can</b> she <b>have been</b> so sad?</i><br/><i>What else <b>could have been</b> done?</i></p>   |
| <p>We use <b>cannot / couldn't</b> to speak about impossible things</p>  | <p><i>You <b>cannot</b> get blood out of a stone</i></p>  |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Rewrite the sentences with *can be* / *could be*:

1. She is bad tempered at times \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He was often rude when he was a boy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Thinking is often helpful \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It is often rainy here in summer \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It was often cold when we were in London \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Complete the sentences to express (im)possibility according to the circumstances or rules

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ take the book, I'm not reading it.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ take the book, I'm still reading it.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ go with you now, I'm busy.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ speak to you, he's free.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ come when I leave.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in this room.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ wait here. It's too cold.
8. Visitors \_\_\_\_\_ leave their things here.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak to you at the moment, I'm on a bus.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ answer your questions right now, he is out.

### 3. Make questions to match the situations

1. Someone is knocking at the door \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Someone has just taken it from here \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I failed to find my keys \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Someone has broken the window \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He looks so angry \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Speak about impossible things

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Я не чую, що ти говориш. Ти надто далеко.
2. Не можна курити в приміщенні.
3. Ця квартира ідеальна, я не зміг би обрати кращу.
4. Якби ти раніше прийшла, то змогла б зустрітися з ними.
5. Хто б це міг там грати так пізно?
6. Напої можна купити внизу.
7. Ми могли взяти таксі, але ми вирішили пройтися пішки і оглянути місцеві краєвиди.
8. Як тобі вдалося її знайти серед цього мотлоху?
9. Чому це він такий засмучений?
10. Де ж можуть бути мої рукавиці? Я не можу їх ніде знайти.
11. Неможливо одночасно їсти і говорити.
12. Бігати буває дуже корисно і весело.
13. Тут буває дуже жарко влітку.
14. Він міг часто губити ключі від квартири в дитинстві.
15. Тут не можна розмовляти. Триває екзамен.
16. Ти зможеш користуватися комп'ютером, коли я закінчу писати листа.
17. Зараз не можна телефонувати їй, уже пізно.
18. Ти б змогла вивчити англійську мову, якби захотіла.
19. Він може бути дуже переконливий, якщо захоче.
20. Підійди ближче, бо я не бачу твого обличчя.
21. Я шкодую, що не змогла дістати квитки на її концерт.
22. Де ж він міг покласти свої окуляри?
23. Тобі вдалося з'ясувати всі подробиці справи? – Ні, не вдалося.
24. Хто це міг забрати мої речі?

## LESSON 3. PROBABILITY. CERTAINTY. DEDUCTION (SURPRISE, ASTONISHMENT, DOUBT, DISBELIEF)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>To express (im)possibility / (im)probability / (un)certainity based on <u>guessing and speculation</u> we use the following modal verbs:</p> <p>↓<br/> <b>Could</b> (doubtful)<br/> <b>May</b> (possible, but uncertain)<br/> ↓<br/> <b>Might</b> (less certain than <b>may</b>)</p> <p>↓<br/> <b>Can't</b> (nearly certain)<br/> <b>Couldn't</b> (more tentative than <b>can</b>)<br/> ↓<br/> <b>May not</b> (possible but uncertain)<br/> ↓<br/> <b>Might not</b> (less certain than <b>may</b>)</p> <p>To <u>ask</u> about possibility we use<br/> <b>Might / Could...?</b><br/> <b>Can...?</b> (if it doesn't sound ambiguous)<br/> <b>May...?</b> (very rarely)</p> | <p><i>Take your coat it <b>could / may / might</b> rain</i><br/> <i>You'd better phone them.</i><br/> <i>They <b>could / may / might</b> not have heard the news</i><br/> <i>John <b>could / may / might</b> have sent the message, I'm not sure</i><br/> <i>Don't phone me at 11. I <b>could / may / might</b> be sleeping</i></p> <p><i>He <b>can't / couldn't / may not / mightn't</b> be at home</i></p> <p><i><b>Might / Could / Can</b> this be true?(<b>Can</b> usually denotes <u>disbelief</u>)</i><br/> <i><b>Might / Could</b> he leave tomorrow? (*<b>Can</b> he leave tomorrow? is less common, because <b>can=possibility</b> is confused with <b>can=ability</b>)</i></p>                           |
| <p>To express <u>deduction based on evidence</u> we use:</p> <p><u>Present</u> → <b>must + V1</b> (in affirmative statements)<br/> <b>can't + V1</b> (in negative statements).</p> <p><u>Past</u> → <b>must have + V3</b> (in affirmative statements)<br/> <b>can't have + V3</b> (in negative statements)</p> <p>Deduction suggests near-certainty.</p> <p>* <i>Note</i><br/> <u>Deduction about the present / future (strong probability)</u> is sometimes expressed by <b>should/shouldn't + V1</b></p>  | <p><i>They <b>can't be</b> English. They don't know the language</i><br/> <i>You <b>must be</b> joking. It <b>can't be</b> the truth.</i><br/> <i>She <b>must be</b> French, she speaks French so well</i><br/> <i>She <b>can't have fixed</b> the phone. It's not working</i><br/> <i>He <b>must have heard</b> it before. He knows all the details</i><br/> <i>You <b>must be</b> hungry, you haven't eaten all day</i></p> <p>* <i>He's been running, he <b>should be</b> very tired now (present reference)</i><br/> <i>She's been studying very hard, she <b>should pass</b> the exam (future reference)</i><br/> <i>Will you come in time? – No, I think, I <b>should be</b> late (future reference)</i></p> |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>** Note</b><br/>To express <u>certainty</u> about the future (<u>prediction</u>) we use <b>will / won't</b></p> <p><b>*** Note</b><br/>In AmE <b>have to / have got to + V1</b> are sometimes used to express <u>deduction</u> in affirmative statements</p>   | <p><b>**</b><br/><i>It will rain tomorrow</i><br/><i>He won't come so soon</i></p> <p><b>***</b> <i>It has (got) to be the most stupid film I've ever seen</i><br/><i>She's (got) to be very rich to buy this house.</i></p>   |
| <p>To express <u>doubt, disbelief, astonishment</u> as to the things that we consider impossible we use:<br/><u>Present</u> → <b>Can't / couldn't + V1</b><br/><u>Past</u> → <b>Can't / Couldn't have + V3</b></p> <p><b>****Note</b><br/>The constructions <b>Can it be that...? / It cannot be that...</b> can be used in this type of sentences. <b>Note</b>, that they should be used in sentences with <u>negative</u> meaning.</p> | <p><i>She can't be the winner. It's impossible!</i><br/><i>He can't have done it. He is too polite</i><br/><i>She couldn't have done it! I thought she's too weak.</i></p> <p><b>****</b><br/><i>Can it be that she has forgotten about my BD? / It can't be that she has forgotten about my BD</i><br/><i>Can it be that she hasn't read this book? / It can't be that she hasn't read this book.</i></p> |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Make up statements that are not certain:

1. She is at home now \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He will be at home at 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. She leaves at midnight \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She left yesterday \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He is working today \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. He has been working all day \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. They will have finished the project by then \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Express deduction based on evidence. Use *can't* / *must* / *should***

1. I think it has been raining \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It looks like she has missed the train \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't think she is the child's mother \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Evidently, he is not on the train \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I don't think she has phoned her parents \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The exam is easy, I'm sure you will pass it \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Obviously, she is not his wife \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I think he got lost and now is looking for us \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I think she has forgotten about our meeting, it's too late \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Call me tonight, I think I will be at home \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Не може бути, щоб вона була німкеня. Вона не розмовляє німецькою.
2. Напевно, вони загубили щось по дорозі.
3. Людина не може так довго не спати. Це неправда!
4. Очевидно, вона впала і тепер не може йти.
5. Я точно прийду на виставу.
6. Напевно, вони поїдуть завтра ввечері.
7. Хіба можливо, щоб ви не зустрічалися раніше?
8. Не може бути, щоб ти не бачила цей фільм. Його уже всі бачили.
9. Швидше за все, вікно розбили злодії.
10. Можливо, він уже надіслав роботу, я не впевнена.
11. Вони могли вже це перевірити, я думаю.
12. Не вмикай радіо. Може, вона спить.

## LESSON 4. ADVICE. ADVISABILITY. DUTY. OBLIGATION. NECESSITY. ABSENCE OF NECESSITY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>To express <u>advisability</u> on a scale which depends on the degree of choice (<u>from advisability to necessity</u>) according to the subjective point of view of the speaker we use the following modal verbs and phrases:</p> <p><b>should</b> (= ‘it is advisable in my opinion, it is your duty’)</p> <p><b>ought to</b> (outside duties and regulations)</p> <p><b>had better</b> (stronger than <b>should</b>, particular recommendations about the future; has the elements of threat, warning or urgency)</p> <p><b>am/is/are to</b> (instructions)</p> <p><b>need (to)</b> (= it is necessary to)</p> <p><b>have to</b> (alternative to <b>must</b> in past, future and perfect tenses)</p> <p><b>must</b> (inescapable obligation and necessity, esp. in the speaker’s opinion)</p> <p>The negative forms:<br/> <b>shouldn’t, oughtn’t, had better not</b> express <u>inadvisability</u><br/> <b>don’t have to / don’t need to / needn’t</b> express <u>lack of necessity</u><br/> <b>mustn’t</b> expresses <u>strong prohibition</u></p> | <p><i><b>Should</b> I go there alone? (=asking for advice)</i></p> <p><i>You <b>should</b> be more attentive</i><br/> <i>We <b>should</b> always help each other</i><br/> <i>You <b>ought to</b> vote</i><br/> <i>You <b>ought to</b> clean after yourself</i><br/> <i>He’d <b>better</b> see a doctor</i><br/> <i>You’d <b>better</b> not argue now</i><br/> <i>I’d <b>better not</b> find you in my room again</i><br/> <i>You’d <b>better not</b> ignore these symptoms</i><br/> <i>She’d <b>better</b> stop smoking</i><br/> <i>You <b>are to</b> report for duty at 7</i><br/> <i>He <b>needs to</b> type it again</i><br/> <i>I <b>will have to</b> read it again</i><br/> <i>She <b>must</b> lose weight</i></p> <p><i>You <b>shouldn’t</b> behave like that</i><br/> <i>You <b>oughtn’t to</b> park there</i><br/> <i>You’d <b>better not</b> lift heavy things</i><br/> <i>I <b>needn’t</b> be there so early (no necessity)</i><br/> <i>He <b>doesn’t have to</b> come until tomorrow</i><br/> <i>You <b>mustn’t</b> be late</i><br/> <i>Life belts <b>must not</b> be removed (public notice)</i></p> |
| <p>Speaking about the present situation we use <b>must</b> to render:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- personal opinion</li> <li>- obligation on oneself (speaker’s authority)</li> <li>- instructions</li> </ul> <p>We use <b>have to</b> to express:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- necessity due to external conditions</li> <li>- something required by external authority</li> </ul> <p><b>must</b> expresses stronger obligation than <b>have to</b></p>  | <p><i>You <b>must</b> do your best!</i><br/> <i>I <b>must</b> give up smoking</i><br/> <i>We really <b>must</b> do something about it!</i><br/> <i>The electricity <b>must</b> be switched off.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>have to</b> work on Sundays</i><br/> <i>You <b>have to</b> leave at six not to be late</i><br/> <i>They <b>have to</b> spend the whole week at home, since it’s too cold.</i></p>   |



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>* <b>Note</b><br/> <b>Must</b> can be used to express <u>emphatic advice</u></p> <p>** <b>Note</b><br/> In conversation we often use <b>Must you...?</b><br/> <b>Do you have to...?</b> to express a <u>reproach</u> meaning ‘Can’t you stop?’</p>  | <p>*</p> <p><i>You really <b>must</b> take a holiday this year</i><br/> <i>You <b>must</b> see this film</i></p> <p>**</p> <p><i><b>Must</b> you always be late?</i><br/> <i><b>Do</b> you always <b>have to</b> interrupt me?</i></p>  |
| <p>The degree of <u>necessity</u> rises from <b>need (to)</b> to <b>must</b>:</p> <p>↑ <b>must</b> (absolutely necessary)<br/>   <b>have to</b> (necessary)<br/>   <b>need to</b> (necessary, but not inescapable)</p>   | <p><i>We <b>must</b> breathe to live</i><br/> <i>Children <b>have to</b> clean their teeth</i><br/> <i>We <b>need to</b> have three meals a day</i></p>   |
| <p>*** <b>Note</b><br/> <b>need</b> has some characteristics of a <i>modal verb</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It doesn’t take auxiliary verbs in questions</li> <li>- It is followed by the bare infinitive (<b>need+V1</b> to refer to the <u>present</u>; <b>need+have+V3</b> to refer to the <u>past</u>)</li> <li>- It is used in the negative form <b>needn’t</b> to express lack of necessity</li> <li>- It combines with adverbs <b>hardly, never, seldom, rarely, scarcely</b> to make negative statements</li> </ul> <p>and can be used as a <i>regular verb</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it takes auxiliaries</li> <li>- it is followed by the to-Infinitive</li> <li>- it is used in all tenses</li> </ul> | <p>***</p> <p><i><b>Need</b> you leave now?</i><br/> <i><b>Need</b> I send this message again?</i><br/> <i>He <b>need know</b> what to do</i><br/> <i>I <b>needn’t</b> go there</i><br/> <i>You <b>needn’t</b> have come so early</i><br/> <i>-<b>Need</b> you <b>have told</b> him about that?</i><br/> (the possible answers: -<i>Yes, I <b>had to</b></i> (=I had no choice), -<i>No, I <b>needn’t</b> have</i> (=I had a choice))<br/> <i>She <b>need never</b> be told this</i><br/> <i>I <b>need hardly</b> tell you about my feelings</i></p> <p><i>I <b>don’t</b> need to take a taxi</i><br/> <i>Why <b>did</b> you <b>need to</b> go to the doctor?</i><br/> <i><b>Will</b> you <b>need to</b> be instructed?</i><br/> <i>They <b>needed</b> to leave earlier</i></p> |
| <p>To express <u>past (in)advisability</u> we use <b>should(n’t) have + V3 / ought(n’t) to have + V3</b>.<br/> The advisable action <u>wasn’t</u> carried out.</p> <p>To express <u>past necessity</u> we use <b>had to / needed to</b>. The necessary action <u>was</u> carried out.</p>  | <p><i>You <b>should have</b> come to the office at 9 (but you didn’t)</i><br/> <i>He <b>shouldn’t</b> have said so (but he did)</i><br/> <i>He <b>ought to</b> have helped us (but he didn’t)</i></p> <p><i>I <b>had to</b> leave at 9 (and I did, because it was necessary)</i><br/> <i>I’ve <b>had to</b> call her several times already</i><br/> <i>We <b>had had to</b> wait for an hour before they checked the information</i></p>  |

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| <p>To express the <u>absence of necessity with past reference</u> we use the following modals:</p> <p><b>didn't have to</b> (the action was unnecessary, so it <u>wasn't</u> carried out)</p> <p><b>didn't need to</b> (the action was unnecessary, so it <u>wasn't</u> carried out)</p> <p><b>needn't have + V3</b> (the unnecessary action <u>was</u> carried out)</p> | <p><i>I <b>didn't have to go</b> / <b>didn't need to go</b> to the office yesterday (=it was unnecessary, so I didn't go)</i></p> <p><i>I <b>needn't have gone</b> to the office yesterday (=I went there, but it was unnecessary)</i></p> |
|--|--|

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Insert *should / ought to / had better / need to / have to / must to* express advisability – necessity:

1. It's advisable that you wear a hat outside \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It is absolutely important that you attend this course \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It will be necessary to follow the instructions \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It's your duty to help your relatives \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I warn you not to ignore the symptoms \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It is necessary that you make enquiries \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I strongly advise you to tell everything to your parents \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Complete the sentences to express necessity or deduction:

1. He knows a lot about our history. He \_\_\_\_\_ history in the past.
2. You hadn't eaten for hours. You \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ at work till 5, so she \_\_\_\_\_ at home now, it's only 4 p.m.
4. He felt bad and \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor.
5. She is very qualified. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry.
6. The road is closed off. Something \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The alarm went off and we \_\_\_\_\_ out of the building.
8. It was a day off, so I \_\_\_\_\_ to work.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work today, but nobody warned me, so I came.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ waiting long, I'm only 5 minutes late.

**3. Complete the sentences to express past advisability or necessity:**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) him that you were not coming.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (print out) the text, everyone had it already.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (print out) the text. No one had it.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) so early. The train left only at 5 p.m., so I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait). Next time I won't.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (say) hello, when you saw him. Why didn't you?

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Не потрібно було так голосно кричати, я все добре почула.
2. Тобі обов'язково слід почитати книги цього автора.
3. Навряд чи мені треба тобі це пояснювати.
4. Тобі обов'язково треба було це їй казати?
5. Йому довелося нести речі самому.
6. Вона мусила зробити вибір сама. Тобі не слід було втручатися.
7. Нам довелося прийти раніше, щоб допомогти їй з коробками.
8. Тобі слід бути уважнішим, коли переходиш дорогу.
9. Ніколи не треба нав'язувати свою думку комусь.
10. Ми мали прийти раніше, вибач.
11. Напевно вони вже чули цю загадку, тому знали відповідь.
12. Не раджу тобі приймати рішення, не подумавши двічі.
13. Їй варто частіше зустрічатися з друзями.
14. Не може бути, щоб він їй про це не сказав!
15. Ти не мусиш так часто приходити.
16. Вона змушена була пояснити правила ще раз.
17. Не було потреби пересилати ті фото, він уже їх має.
18. Краще б він не питав про це. Вона може засмутитися.
19. Вона може бути доволі різкою часом. Краще не говори зайвого.
20. Не було потреби йти туди так рано, тому він проспав довше.

## LESSON 5. PERMISSION. PROHIBITION

Permission can be rendered by the following modal verbs: **can / could / may / might + Infinitive**. Prohibition can be rendered by **cannot / may not / mustn't + Infinitive**.

There are some verbs and verb phrases expressing permission / prohibition:

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>(not) be allowed to</i>   | <i>You're (not) allowed to stay out late</i>   |
| <i>(not) be permitted to</i> | <i>You're (not) permitted to stay out late</i> |
| <i>be forbidden to</i>       | <i>You're forbidden to stay out late</i>       |
| <i>be prohibited</i>         | <i>Smoking is (strictly) prohibited</i>        |
| <i>be not to:</i>            | <i>You're not to smoke</i>                     |
| <b>negative imperative:</b>  | <i>Don't smoke</i>                             |

### PERMISSION

Requests for permission can be graded on a 'hesitancy scale', ranging from a blunt request (**can**) to an extremely hesitant one (**might**). Requests for permission can refer to the present or future:

**Can** (the most informal)

**Could** (more 'hesitant' and polite than **can**.)

We often use it when we are not sure if the permission will be given)

**May** (more formal, polite and 'respectful' than **can** and **could**)

**Might** (the most hesitant, polite and 'respectful' and is less common than the other three)

In practice, **can**, **could** and **may** are often interchangeable in 'neutral' requests.

\***Be allowed to** means that the permission does not depend on the speaker or the person spoken to.

#### Very polite requests

**Can/Could I** (possibly)...?

**Do you think I could/might ...?**

**I wonder if I could/might...?**

***Can / could / may / might I borrow your umbrella (please)?***

*\* **May we leave early, please?** (=Will you allow it?)  
**Are we allowed to leave early?** (=Is it allowed? / What is the rule?)*

***Could I possibly use your phone?***

***I wonder if I might bother you for a moment***

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Common <u>responses</u> with <u>modals</u> are: <b>You can/may</b> or <b>You can't / may not</b></p> <p>Numerous <u>non-modal responses</u> are</p> <p><b>Of course</b> (polite affirmative),</p> <p><b>I'm afraid not, I'd rather you didn't</b> (polite, negative),</p> <p><b>Certainly not</b> (blunt refusal).</p> <p>A polite refusal is usually accompanied by some kind of explanation (<i>I'm afraid you can't because...</i>)</p> <p><b>** We use can (not may) / be allowed to to <u>speak</u> about <u>permissions</u></b></p> <p>Past permission can be expressed by <b>could</b> in <u>general</u> situations or by <b>was / were allowed to</b> in <u>general and particular situations</u></p> | <p>- affirmative: <i>Of course you can / may</i> (*Not "could / might")</p> <p>- negative: <i>No, you can't / may not.</i></p> <p>(Not "could not"/"might not")</p> <p><i>I'm afraid you can't take my car. I need it for the whole day.</i></p> <p><b>** I can stay up as late as I like. My parents don't mind. These yellow lines mean that you can't park here.</b></p> <p><i>Last night the kids were allowed to stay up longer. I could / couldn't walk alone when I was small. (or: I was(n't) allowed to walk alone when I was small).</i></p> |
| <p><b>PROHIBITION</b></p> <p><b>Should not</b> (inadvisable = you'd better not; less strict)</p> <p><b>Cannot</b> (generally, according to the circumstances; you are not allowed)</p> <p><b>May not</b> (speaker's personal prohibition; or formal contexts)</p> <p><b>Am/is/are not to</b> (giving instructions in formal contexts)</p> <p><b>Must not</b> (speaker's absolute prohibition; often subjective, implies that there is no other choice)</p>   | <p><i>You shouldn't talk to me like that</i></p> <p>- <i>Can I stay out late</i></p> <p>- <i>No, you may not / can't / mustn't stay out late.</i></p> <p><i>You are not to open this door.</i></p>   |
| <p>* In formal contexts permission can be given with <b>shall</b> and denied with <b>shan't</b> (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> persons)</p>  | <p><i>You shall do as you please (=I allow you to)</i></p> <p><i>If he doesn't finish, he shan't go out (=I don't allow him to)</i></p>  |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Make requests for permission and supply the answers:

1. You are visiting a close friend and you want to borrow his car\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You are at a party given by people you hardly know. You want to see their garden\_\_\_\_\_

3. You are visiting your distant relatives and want to use their library\_\_\_\_

4. You are in an office and need to make a phone call\_\_\_\_\_

5. You are in a hotel and need to talk to the administrator\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Write sentences to express prohibition:**

1. It is not advisable that you stay up so late\_\_\_\_\_

2. It is not allowed to smoke inside\_\_\_\_\_

3. I do not allow the strangers to use my phone\_\_\_\_\_

4. According to the instructions he is not allowed to move these things\_\_\_\_\_

5. I forbid you to speak to your parents like that!\_\_\_\_\_

***Self-study task:***

**Translate the sentences:**

1. Хай робить, як знає.
2. Вибачте, скажіть, будь ласка, котра година?
3. Чи міг би я скористатися Вашим телефоном?
4. Ти не отримаєш морозиво, доки не вивчиш вірш.
5. Не можна залишати дім незамкненим.
6. Нам не дозволяли повертатися додому пізно, коли були малими.
7. Можна, я візьму твій записник?
8. Не слід пропускати заняття.
9. Вам не можна туди заходити, поки триває екзамен.
10. Не можна нікому брати мої речі!
11. Туди не можна їхати – там закрита дорога.
12. Не слід запізнюватися.
13. Чи міг би я попросити Вас про послугу?
14. Чи можна скористатися Вашою ручкою?

## LESSON 6. CRITICISM. REPROACH. OUTRAGE. STRONG DISAPPROVAL

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>To express <u>criticism / disapproval / reproach</u> referring to the present or future we use:</p> <p><b>Can</b> (criticism about repetitive things)</p> <p><b>Could</b> (sounds less direct than <b>can</b> in expressing disapproval)</p> <p><b>Should</b> (criticism on what is the wrong thing to do according to the speaker)</p> <p><b>Ought to</b> (criticism based on moral duties)</p> <p><b>Might</b> (sounds less strong than <b>should</b>; a nagging complaint)</p> | <p><i>You <b>can be</b> very annoying, you know?</i></p> <p><i>You <b>could</b> help me now.</i></p> <p><i>You <b>could</b> be less arrogant</i></p> <p><i>You <b>should not</b> talk to your mom like that</i></p> <p><i>He <b>should</b> dress warmer</i></p> <p><i>You <b>oughtn't</b> to throw litter here</i></p> <p><i>You <b>might</b> be more polite</i></p> <p><i>You <b>might</b> clean after yourself</i></p> |
| <p>To express <u>criticism / disapproval / reproach</u> referring to the past we use:</p> <p><b>Could + have + V3</b></p> <p><b>Should + have + V3</b></p> <p><b>Ought to + have + V3</b></p> <p><b>Might + have + V3</b> (less strong than <b>should</b>)</p> <p>The use of these forms indicates that the past action <u>wasn't</u> carried out the way the speaker thinks it was right to be done.</p>  | <p><i>You <b>could have written</b> your essay better</i></p> <p><i>He <b>could have helped</b> you</i></p> <p><i>You <b>should have booked</b> the tickets in advance</i></p> <p><i>Of course, you feel sick. You <b>shouldn't have eaten</b> so much chocolate.</i></p> <p><i>You <b>might have told</b> me you weren't coming!</i></p>  |
| <p>* <i>Note</i></p> <p><b>Might/could (at least) + V1</b> is used to express <u>reproach</u></p> <p>**<i>Note</i></p> <p><b>Might have + V3</b> with the verbs <i>guess, know, suspect</i> reinforce <u>complaint</u></p>   | <p>*</p> <p><i>You <b>might at least</b> clean after yourself</i></p> <p><i>He <b>might at least</b> be less annoying</i></p> <p>**</p> <p><i>I <b>might have guessed</b> it was a lie</i></p> <p><i>I <b>might have suspected</b> he would fail to follow the instructions</i></p>  |
| <p>To express <u>reprimand / outrage / strong disapproval</u> we use <b>dare /dared</b></p>  | <p><i>How <b>dare</b> you suggest such a thing!</i></p> <p><i>How <b>dare</b> you raise your voice!</i></p> <p><i><b>Don't</b> you <b>dare</b> speak to me like that!</i></p> <p><i>How <b>dared</b> he tell it to everyone!</i></p>   |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Rewrite the sentences to express criticism / reproach / disapproval:

1. Don't be so rude \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I think you are too absent-minded \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't think you are right when you forget about the details \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It was your duty to answer the calls. Why didn't you? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Is it possible that you be more attentive? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It would be better if you closed the door every time you leave \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Why didn't you warn everyone about her arrival? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. It was wrong of you to speak like that with the boss \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I think you were able to change the situation, but you didn't \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. You ate too much, that's why you are sick \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. It would have been much better if you hadn't quit \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. He is boastful sometimes. It's annoying \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Тобі слід було уважніше переходити дорогу.
2. Як він посмів так на неї кричати?
3. Не смій забувати добро, зроблене тобі!
4. Я міг би і здогадатися, що ти забудеш про обіцянку.
5. Якщо не допомагаєш, то могла б принаймні не критикувати.
6. Ти міг би час від часу прибирати свою кімнату.
7. Не слід було так хвилюватися через дрібниці.
8. Вона часом дуже набридлива, коли надто багато запитує.
9. Він мав можливість все виправити!
10. Ти могла запобігти цьому!



## LESSON 7. PROMISE. WILLINGNESS. REFUSAL

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>To express <u>willingness</u> to do something we use <b>will / would</b> (=be willing to).<br/> <b>Will</b> → <u>Present</u><br/> <b>Would</b> → <u>Past</u></p> <p>To express <u>unwillingness</u> / <u>refusal</u> we use:<br/> <b>Won't</b> → <u>Present</u><br/> <b>Wouldn't</b> → <u>Past</u><br/>         It can refer to inanimate objects</p> <p><b>*Note</b><br/> <b>Would</b> can be used to express <u>willingness</u> in the past (but only to refer to <u>general willingness</u> = habit and not to refer to a single occasion in the past)<br/> <b>Wouldn't</b> can be used for <u>refusal on a single occasion in the past</u></p> <p><b>** Note</b><br/>         In the meaning of <u>willingness</u> <b>will/won't</b> can be used after <b>if</b> in the First conditional.<br/>         With the future reference we can also use other modals in this sense: <b>If smb will / would / could...</b></p> | <p><i>I <b>will</b> act as a witness to your story</i><br/> <i>He <b>will</b> help you</i></p> <p><i>He <b>won't</b> drink his milk</i><br/> <i>The car <b>won't</b> start</i></p> <p>*</p> <p><i>Dad <b>would</b> always help us with our maths. (= was always willing to)</i></p> <p><i>I offered him some milk but he <b>wouldn't</b> drink it</i><br/> <i>The car <b>wouldn't</b> start this morning</i></p> <p>**</p> <p><i>If you <b>will</b> take a seat for a moment, the doctor will see you soon (=if you are willing to)</i><br/> <i>If you <b>will / would / could</b> wait a moment I'll join you.</i><br/> <i>If he <b>will / would / could</b> only try harder, I'm sure he'll succeed.</i><br/> <i>Shall I wait? – Yes, <b>if you will / would</b></i></p> |
| <p>To express <u>promise</u> we use <b>will</b></p>  | <p><i>I <b>will</b> help you with your baggage, when you arrive.</i></p>   |
| <p>To express <u>polite disagreement</u> we use <b>would / wouldn't</b></p>  | <p><i>I <b>wouldn't</b> say that</i><br/> <i>I <b>would</b> do it otherwise</i></p>  |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Rewrite the sentences with *will / won't / would / wouldn't* to express willingness / refusal:

1. My son refused to do the shopping \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Don't you mind waiting for a few minutes, please? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My mom always insisted on telling the truth \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She is always unwilling to speak about herself \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Every time I was in a hurry my car refused to start \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. He disagreed to carry those heavy boxes \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. She never asks for help when she is in trouble \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. I hope you don't mind being asked a few questions \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I offered her some coffee, but she refused to drink it \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I will be happy to book the tickets for you \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Коли ти переїжджатимеш, я допоможу тобі з речами.
2. Він завжди відмовляється їсти, коли я готую.
3. Я б не продавала цей дім, він затишний.
4. Мій брат завжди був не проти подивитися зі мною мультфільми.
5. Якби ти захотів почекати хвилику, я б знайшов це місце на карті.
6. Якщо захочеш спробувати ще раз, я тебе підтримаю.
7. Вона ніяк не хоче збирати з нами ягоди.
8. Він завжди відмовлявся, коли я пропонував свою допомогу.
9. Я б по-іншому умеблювала цю кімнату.
10. Завтра я кину палити.

## LESSON 8. OFFER. SUGGESTION. REQUEST. INSTRUCTIONS. ORDER. THREAT

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Typical <u>offers</u> can be formed with the help of the following modals:</p> <p><b>Can</b> (neutral)<br/> <b>Could</b> (more tentative than <b>can</b>)<br/> <b>Shall</b> (very common)<br/> <b>May</b> (formal)<br/> <b>Might</b> (the most formal one)</p> <p>or the following modal phrases:<br/> <b>Will / Won't you have?</b><br/> <b>Would / Wouldn't you like?</b></p> <p>Typical <u>responses</u> are:<br/> <b>Yes, please / No, thank you.</b><br/> <b>Yes, I'd like / love some / one, please.</b></p>  | <p>[ <i>Can I help you?</i><br/> <i>We could do that for you</i><br/> <i>May I help you?</i><br/> <i>Might I be of some assistance?</i><br/> <i>Shall I open the window (for you)?</i></p> <p><i>Yes, please / No, thank you.</i></p> <p>[ <i>Will you have some sandwich?</i><br/> <i>Would you like some coffee?</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I'd love one, please.</i></p>   |
| <p>*Typical <u>requests</u> are formed with the help of the following modal verbs:<br/> <b>Can</b> (informal)<br/> <b>Could</b> (more polite than <b>can</b>)<br/> <b>May</b> (formal)<br/> <b>Might</b> (very formal, polite)</p> <p>Typical <u>responses</u><br/> <b>Of course you can/may</b><br/> <b>No, you can't / may not, I'm afraid</b></p> <p>**To <u>ask someone to do something</u> we use:<br/> <b>Can / Could you (please)...?</b> (ability)<br/> <b>Will you (please)...?</b> (willingness, informal)<br/> <b>Would you (please)...?</b> (willingness, more polite than <b>will</b>)<br/> <b>Would you mind + V-ing?</b></p> <p>To sound <u>more polite</u> we may use:<br/> <b>Will / Would you kindly...?</b><br/> <b>Can / Could you possibly...?</b></p> <p>Typical <u>responses</u>:</p> | <p>*<br/> <i>Can / could / may / might I have some coffee (please)?</i></p> <p><i>Of course you can/may</i><br/> <i>No, you can't / may not, I'm afraid</i></p> <p>**<br/> <i>Can you close the window?</i><br/> <i>Could you pass the salt?</i><br/> <i>Will you bring me some milk from the fridge?</i><br/> <i>Would you fill in this form, please?</i><br/> <i>Would you mind opening the window (for me)?</i></p> <p><i>Can you possibly open that window?</i><br/> <i>Will you kindly remove this chair?</i></p> <p><i>Yes, of course I will</i><br/> <i>No, I'm afraid I can't (at the moment)</i></p> |

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| <p>***We can make a <u>request</u> by using <b>will you</b> as a question tag (when we expect the positive answer)</p>   | <p>***<br/> <i>Come with us, <b>will you?</b></i><br/> <i>Bring those books next time, <b>will you?</b></i></p>  |
| <p>To make (or to ask for) a <u>suggestion</u> which includes the speaker we use <b>shall</b><br/> We can also use <b>can / could / might</b> to <u>suggest</u> actions</p> <p>To make a <u>polite suggestion</u> we use <b>would</b></p> <p>* <i>Note</i><br/> In US English <b>should</b> is often used for <u>suggestions</u></p> <p>**<i>Note</i><br/> In question tags after <b>Let's</b> we use <b>shall</b>.</p> <p>Typical <u>responses</u>:<br/> <b>Yes, let's, (shall we)?</b><br/> <b>No, I'd rather not</b><br/> <b>No, I'd rather we didn't</b></p> | <p><i><b>Shall</b> we go out for a pizza tonight?</i><br/> <i>What <b>shall</b> we do about this dog?</i><br/> <i><b>Shall</b> we go for a swim?</i><br/> <i>You <b>can / could / might</b> go for a swim.</i></p> <p><i><b>Would</b> you like to join us?</i><br/> <i>It <b>would</b> be great to come together.</i></p> <p>*</p> <p><i>Let's decide about tonight. <b>Should</b> we go bowling?</i></p> <p>**</p> <p><i>Let's visit her tomorrow, <b>shall</b> we?</i></p> <p><i>Yes, let's, (shall we)?</i><br/> <i>No, I'd rather not</i><br/> <i>No, I'd rather we didn't</i></p> |
| <p>To express an <u>order</u> or <u>formal instruction</u> we use the following modals:</p> <p><b>shall</b><br/> <b>be to</b></p> <p>***<i>Note</i><br/> <b>Shall</b> can also express <u>threat, promise, determination</u></p>   | <p><i>You <b>shall</b> all stay and clean the room!</i><br/> <i>When he comes, nobody <b>shall</b> say a word!</i><br/> <i>Everyone <b>is to</b> write a 5-page essay.</i><br/> <i>You <b>are to</b> test your blood pressure every day.</i></p> <p>***</p> <p><i>You <b>shall</b> pay for your words (threat)</i><br/> <i>You <b>shall</b> have this watch for your birthday (promise)</i><br/> <i>They <b>shall</b> not pass! (determination)</i></p>  |
| <p>**** <i>Note</i><br/> <b>Must</b> is used in <u>pressing invitations</u></p>  | <p><i>You really <b>must</b> come and see us some time</i></p>   |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Complete the sentences to express offer / suggestion / request and give possible answers:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you like some coffee? \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you shut the window for me? I'm cold \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ get some tea for you? \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your pen? \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ bring a newspaper for you, dad? \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ order some pizza for us? \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ we go for a walk together? \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ like to watch this film with me? \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you turn the radio off? \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ ask you for a favour? \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Make up offers / suggestions / requests to match the situations

1. You want your friends to join you for a meal \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You want to spend your holidays with your parents \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You want your friend to translate the sign for you \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. You want the stranger in the shop to hold the door open for you \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You offer your help to a lady with a heavy suitcase \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### *Self-study task:*

#### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Заповніть цю анкету, будь ласка.
2. Можна я закрию двері?
3. Мені зробити нам дві кави?
4. Ти не проти почитати мені трохи?
5. Ти міг би принести мені яблуко з кухні?
6. Будь добра, вимкни телевізор.
7. Давай підемо поплаваємо
8. Всім залишатися на своїх місцях!
9. Кожен має пройти медогляд перед забігом.
10. Ти точно мушиш з нами повечеряти сьогодні!

## LESSON 9. CHARACTERISTICS. PAST HABITS. COURAGE. LACK OF COURAGE. CHALLENGING

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>To express <u>habits</u> we use:</p> <p><b>Will</b> (characteristic habits or behavior)<br/> <b>would</b> (past habits / characteristic habits)<br/> <b>used to</b> (past habits or states)</p> <p>* <b>used to</b> refers only to the past habits or states. We speak about the habits someone no longer has.</p> <p>** <b>would</b> can be used to talk about regular activities, particularly in telling stories or some memories. <b>Would</b> is never used at the beginning of a story: it should start with <b>used to</b> or simple past.</p> <p>***<br/> <b>will</b> can refer to someone's characteristic habits or behavior <u>in the present</u>.<br/> <b>would</b> can refer to someone's characteristic habits or behavior <u>in the past</u>.</p> <p>We can use <b>will / won't</b> to talk about <u>routines</u> or <u>predictable actions</u></p> <p>We can use <b>will / won't</b> to talk about the <u>characteristics of capacity</u> or <u>ability</u> / describe <u>natural tendency</u> (<b>can</b> is also possible here)</p> | <p><u>Past habits:</u><br/> <i>When I was young, I <b>always got up</b> at 6</i><br/> <i>When I was young, I <b>used to</b> get up at 6</i><br/> <i>When I was young, I <b>would</b> (always) get up at 6</i></p> <p>* <i>I <b>used to</b> smoke, but I don't now</i><br/> <i>He <b>never used to</b> smoke, but he does now</i></p> <p>[ <i>He <b>used to</b> live in Lviv</i><br/> <i>Did he <b>use to</b> live in Lviv?</i><br/> <i>He <b>didn't use to</b> live in Lviv</i><br/> <i>He <b>never used to</b> live in Lviv</i></p> <p>**<br/> <i>"When I was a boy we <b>always spent</b> / we <b>used to spend</b> our holidays in the village. We <b>would</b> get up at 6 and we'd help our grandma..."</i></p> <p>***<br/> <i>In summer he <b>will</b> often sit in the sun for hours (present)</i><br/> <i>In summer he <b>would</b> often sit in the sun for hours (past).</i></p> <p><i>Every class is the same: he'll come in, he <b>won't</b> greet us, but he'll start giving us instructions.</i></p> <p><i>The hall <b>will</b> hold 500 people (can hold)</i><br/> <i>Water <b>won't</b> boil at under 100°C</i></p> |
| <p>To speak about <u>annoying habits</u> or to criticize someone's behavior we use:</p> <p><b>Will / won't</b> (present reference)<br/> <b>Would / wouldn't</b> (past reference)</p>   | <p><i>She <b>will</b> leave her things everywhere</i><br/> <i>He <b>won't</b> switch off the lights when he's last out of the office!</i><br/> <i>Dad <b>would</b> always tell me how I should live.</i></p>  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>To express <u>courage / lack of courage</u> we use <b>dare</b>.</p> <p><i>* Note</i><br/> <b>dare</b> can be used as a <i>modal</i> verb:<br/> - <b>dare / daren't / don't dare + V1</b> (present reference)<br/> - <b>dared / dared not / didn't dare + V1</b> (past reference)<br/> <b>dare</b> can be used as a <i>regular</i> verb:<br/> - <b>dare to / don't dare to + V1</b> (present reference)<br/> - <b>dared to / didn't dare to + V1</b> (past reference)</p> <p><b>daren't / don't dare (to)</b> is used in the present (to refer to present or future) in the meaning '<u>be afraid to</u>'</p> | <p><i>*</i><br/> <u>Modal:</u><br/> <i>Dare you do it? – I daren't do it.</i><br/> <i>Dared you do it? – I dared not.</i><br/> <i>I hardly dare(d) tell him about it</i><br/> <u>Anomalous forms:</u><br/> <i>Do you dare tell him? – I don't dare tell him.</i><br/> <i>Did you dare tell him? – I didn't dare tell him.</i><br/> <u>Regular verb:</u><br/> <i>Do you dare to tell him?</i><br/> <i>Did you dare to tell him?</i></p> <p><i>I'd like to ask for the day off but I daren't / but I don't dare (to) (= I'm afraid to).</i><br/> <i>I wanted to ask for the day off but I didn't dare (to).</i><br/> <i>She is the only one who dares (to) enter that dark room.</i></p> |
| <p>To express <u>challenging</u> we use <b>dare</b> as a full verb</p>  | <p><i>I dare you to jump off that wall</i><br/> <i>I didn't want to do it, but he dared me (to).</i></p>   |
| <p><i>** Note</i><br/> <b>Daresay</b> (or <b>dare say</b>) is used in the 1<sup>st</sup> person in the present tense in the meaning '<u>I suppose / I believe</u>'</p>  | <p><i>I daresay, this won't be easy</i><br/> <i>I dare say, this restaurant is expensive.</i></p>  |

## EXERCISES:

### 1. Complete the sentences with the suitable form of *use to / do*:

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to have grey hair, did she?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_
3. We never used to enjoy parties, \_\_\_\_\_ we?
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work here and so \_\_\_\_\_ I.
5. We often \_\_\_\_\_ to have long walks with my dad.
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ to live?

## 2. Describe people's behavior:

1. He usually lies when I ask about his family \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She always told us stories before we went to bed \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When he needed money he worked overtime \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She always leaves the door open \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He never cleans after himself \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Supply the suitable form of *dare*:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her I've just broken her favourite mug.
2. I hardly \_\_\_\_\_ (mention) this, but you still haven't paid the rent.
3. I will tell this to your mom! – Just you \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I never eat meat but I \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse).
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her for money since I was 15.

## *Self-study task:*

### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Вона розповідає смішні історії щоразу, коли ми зустрічаємося.
2. Ми не наважилися перебивати директора.
3. Я усе про тебе розповім! – Тільки посмій!
4. Раніше мені не подобалися вихідні за містом, але тепер подобаються.
5. Ану візьми того павука в руки!
6. Він ніколи не наважується говорити про свої потреби.
7. Як ти смієш просити про це знову!
8. Він ніколи не передає повідомлень.
9. Мені ніколи не подобалося вставати рано, і зараз теж не подобається.
10. Ти не любив овочі в дитинстві?
11. Колись я часто підвозив їх додому.
12. Вона постійно запізнюється, сідає спереду і починає коментувати.
13. Ми, бувало, гралися допізна, коли жили в селі.
14. Не смій мене перебивати!



## LESSON 10. REVIEW

|   |         |  |  |
|---|---------|--|--|
| <b>Ability.<br/>Capability</b>  | Present | <b>can<br/>am/is/ are able to</b>  | <i>I <b>can</b> speak English, but I <b>cannot</b> speak French<br/>Despite her poor eyesight she <b>is able to</b> read a lot.</i>  |
|   | Past    | <b>could<br/>was/were able to</b>  | <i>Barbara <b>could/couldn't</b> sing very well when she was younger<br/>Jim <b>was able to/was unable to</b> run fast when he was a boy</i>   |
| <b>Possibility<br/>Impossibility</b>  | Present | <b>can<br/>could<br/>may</b>   | <b>Generally possible things:</b><br><i>Drinks in restaurants <b>can</b> be very expensive<br/>Antibiotics <b>may</b> lead to stomach disorders<br/>It <b>can (could)</b> be quite cold in Cairo in January</i><br><b>Possibilities according to the circumstances:</b><br><i>He <b>can't</b> talk with you now. He's busy</i><br><b>Impossible things:</b><br><i>You <b>cannot</b> get blood out of a stone</i> |
|   | Past    | <b>could</b>   | <b>Generally possible things:</b><br><i>It <b>could be</b> quite cold in Cairo in January when I lived there</i>   |
|   | Future  | <b>can<br/>could</b>   | <i>It <b>can / could be</b> quite cold when you get to Cairo</i>   |
| <b>Probability<br/>Improbability</b><br>(based on guessing and speculation) | Present | <b>could<br/>may<br/>might<br/><br/>can't<br/>couldn't<br/>may not<br/>might not</b> | <i>Take your coat it <b>could / may / might</b> rain<br/>Don't phone me at 11. I <b>could / may / might</b> be sleeping<br/><br/>He <b>can't / couldn't / may not / mightn't</b> be at home</i>  |
|   | Past    | <b>could have + V3<br/>may have + V3<br/>might have + V3</b>                         | <i>John <b>could / may / might</b> have sent the message, I'm not sure<br/>They <b>could / may / might</b> not have heard the news yet.</i>  |

|  |                |   |   |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| <b>Strong Probability Certainty</b>                            | Present        | <b>must</b><br><b>should</b>  | <i>The shoes <b>must be</b> very expensive</i><br><i>He's been running, he <b>should be</b> very tired now.</i>   |
|  | Past           | <b>must have + V3</b>   | <i>He <b>must have paid</b> a lot for the shoes</i>   |
|  | Future         | <b>should/shouldn't</b><br><b>will / won't</b>                                  | <i>She's been studying very hard, she <b>should pass</b> the exam</i><br><i>Will you come in time? – No, I think, I <b>should be</b> late</i><br><i>It <b>will rain</b> tomorrow</i><br><i>He <b>won't come</b> so soon</i>         |
| <b>Logical Deduction</b><br>(based on evidence)                | Present        | <b>must + V1</b><br><b>can't + V1</b>   | <i>She <b>must be</b> French, she speaks French so well</i><br><i>They <b>can't be</b> English. They don't know the language</i><br><i>You <b>must be</b> joking. It <b>can't be</b> the truth.</i>                                 |
|  | Past           | <b>must have + V3</b><br><b>can't have + V3</b>                                 | <i>He <b>must have heard</b> it before. He knows all the details</i><br><i>She <b>can't have fixed</b> the phone. It's not working</i>  |
| <b>Deduction</b><br>(Surprise, Astonishment, Doubt, Disbelief) | Present        | <b>can't + v1</b><br><b>couldn't + v1</b>                                       | <i>She <b>can't be</b> the winner. It's impossible!</i><br><i>He <b>couldn't be</b> a famous sportsman!</i>   |
|  | Past           | <b>can't have +V3</b><br><b>couldn't have + V3</b>                              | <i>He <b>can't have done</b> it. He is too polite</i><br><i>She <b>couldn't have done</b> it! I thought she's too weak.</i>   |
|  | Present / Past | <b>Can it be that...?</b><br><b>It cannot be that...</b>                        | <i><b>Can it be that</b> she has forgotten about my BD? / <b>It can't be that</b> she has forgotten about my BD</i><br><i><b>Can it be that</b> she hasn't read this book? / <b>It can't be that</b> she hasn't read this book.</i> |
| <b>Advice. Advisability Recommendation</b>                     | Present        | <b>should</b><br><b>ought to</b><br><b>had better</b><br><b>must</b> (emphatic) | <i>You <b>should be</b> more attentive</i><br><i>You <b>ought to</b> vote</i><br><i>He'd <b>better</b> see a doctor</i><br><i>You really <b>must</b> watch this film</i>  |

|                                 |         |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|--|
|                                 | Past    | <b>shouldn't,<br/>oughtn't,<br/>had better not</b>                 | <i>You <b>shouldn't</b> behave like that</i><br><i>You <b>oughtn't to</b> park there</i><br><i>You'd <b>better not</b> lift heavy things</i>   |
|                                 | Past    | <b>should(n't) have +<br/>V3<br/>ought(n't) to have<br/>+ V3.</b>  | <i>You <b>should have come</b> to the office<br/>at 9 (but you didn't)</i><br><i>He <b>shouldn't have said</b> so (but he<br/>did)</i><br><i>He <b>ought to have helped</b> us (but he<br/>didn't)</i>                                   |
| <b>Obligation<br/>Duty</b>      | Present | <b>should<br/>have to<br/>must</b>                                 | <i>You <b>should</b> wear a uniform</i><br><i>He <b>has to</b> report twice a week</i><br><i>You <b>must</b> be always ready</i>   |
|                                 | Past    | <b>had to</b>  | <i>I <b>had to</b> report about my trip</i>  |
| <b>Necessity</b>                | Present | <b>must<br/>have to<br/>need to</b>                                | <i>She <b>must</b> lose weight</i><br><i>I <b>will have to</b> read it again</i><br><i>He <b>needs to</b> type it again</i>  |
|                                 | Past    | <b>had to<br/>needed to</b>  | <i>I <b>had to</b> leave at 9</i><br><i>I've <b>had to</b> call her several times<br/>already</i>  |
|                                 | Future  | <b>will have to<br/>will need to</b>                               | <i>You <b>will have to</b> work much harder</i>  |
| <b>Absence of<br/>Necessity</b> | Present | <b>don't have to<br/>don't need to<br/>needn't</b>                 | <i>I <b>needn't</b> be there so early</i><br><i>He <b>doesn't have to</b> come until<br/>tomorrow</i>  |
|                                 | Past    | <b>didn't have to<br/>didn't need to<br/>needn't have + V3</b>     | <i>I <b>didn't have to go / didn't need to<br/>go</b> to the office yesterday (=it was<br/>unnecessary, so I didn't go)</i><br><i>I <b>needn't have gone</b> to the office<br/>yesterday (=I went there, but it was<br/>unnecessary)</i> |
|                                 | Future  | <b>will not have to<br/>will not need to</b>                       | <i>You <b>won't need to</b> come here again</i>  |
| <b>Permission</b>               | Present | <b>can / could<br/>may / might</b>                                 | <i><b>Can / could / may / might</b> I borrow<br/>your umbrella (please)?</i>   |
|                                 |         | <b>Could I (possibly)?<br/>Do you think I<br/>could/might ...?</b> | <i><b>Could I possibly</b> use your phone?<br/><b>I wonder if I might</b> bother you for a<br/>moment</i>  |



|   |                     |   |   |
|---|---------------------|---|---|
| <b>Offer</b>                            | Present             | <b>can<br/>could<br/>shall<br/>may<br/>might</b>  | <i>Can I help you?<br/>We <b>could</b> do that for you<br/><b>Shall I</b> open the window (for you)?<br/><b>May I</b> help you?<br/><b>Might I</b> be of some assistance?</i>   |
| <b>Suggestion</b>                       | Present             | <b>shall<br/>can/could /might<br/>would</b>   | <i><b>Shall</b> we go out for a pizza tonight?<br/>What <b>shall</b> we do about this dog?<br/>You <b>can / could / might</b> go for a swim.<br/><b>Would</b> you like to join us?</i>  |
| <b>Request</b>                          | Present             | <b>can<br/>could<br/>may<br/>might<br/><br/>(...), will you?<br/>Would you mind?<br/>Will / Would you kindly...?<br/>Can / Could you possibly...?</b> | <i><b>Can / could / may / might I</b> have some coffee (<b>please</b>)?<br/><b>Can</b> you close the window?<br/><b>Could</b> you pass the salt?<br/>Bring those books next time, <b>will you?</b><br/><b>Would you mind opening</b> the window (for me)?<br/><b>Will</b> you kindly remove this chair?<br/><b>Would</b> you fill in this form, please?<br/><b>Can</b> you possibly open that window?</i> |
| <b>Instructions</b>                     | Present<br><br>Past | <b>am/is/are to<br/><br/>was / were to</b>  | <i>Everyone <b>is to</b> write a 5-page essay.<br/>You <b>are to</b> test your blood pressure every day<br/>They <b>were to</b> report every week.</i>  |
| <b>Order</b>                            | Present/<br>Future  | <b>shall</b>  | <i>You <b>shall</b> stay and clean the room!<br/>Nobody <b>shall</b> say a word!</i>  |
| <b>Threat</b>                           | Present             | <b>shall</b>  | <i>You <b>shall</b> pay for your words</i>  |
| <b>Characteristic habits</b>            | Present<br><br>Past | <b>will<br/><br/>would</b>  | <i>She <b>will</b> leave her things everywhere<br/><br/>In summer he <b>would</b> often sit in the sun for hours</i>  |
| <b>Past habits</b>                      | Present<br><br>Past | <b>used to<br/><br/>would</b>   | <i>When I was young, I <b>used to</b> get up at 6<br/><br/>When I was young, I <b>would</b> (always) get up at 6</i>  |
| <b>Courage.<br/>Lack of<br/>Courage</b> | Present<br><br>Past | <b>dare (not)<br/>don't dare (to)<br/><br/>dared (not)<br/>didn't dare (to)</b>   | <i>I'd like to ask for the day off but I <b>daren't / but I don't dare (to)</b><br/><br/>I wanted to ask for the day off but I <b>didn't dare (to)</b></i>  |
| <b>Challenging</b>                      | Present             | <b>Dare</b>   | <i>I <b>dare</b> you to jump off that wall</i>  |

## *Self-study task:*

### **Translate the sentences:**

1. Я вмiла плавати у вiцi восьми рокiв.
2. Вiн змiг вибратися з кiмнати через вiкно, коли зламався дверний замок.
3. Вона могла заплатити кредиткою, але не захотiла.
4. Щоб органiзувати весiлля вони старалися якнайкраще (не могли старатися краще)!
5. Напої в великих ресторанах можуть бути доволi дорогими.
6. Хто б це мiг стукати в дверi о третiй ночi?
7. Ти зможеш взяти цю книгу, коли я закiнчу читати.
8. Тут не можна палити.
9. Неможливо вийти сухим iз води.
10. Вiн точно не вiдремонував комп'ютер. Вiн не працює.
11. Краще вiзьми парасоль. Може падати дощ.
12. Можливо, вони знайомi, я не знаю.
13. Мабуть, вона вже купила квитки. Треба запитати в неї.
14. Не дзвони так пiзно. Я, можливо, спатиму.
15. Не може бути, щоб вона була англiйкою. Вона не розмовляє англiйською.
16. Хiба можливо, щоб вiн так швидко прочитав це?
17. Не може бути, щоб вони так повелися. Я не вiрю.
18. Не може бути, щоб вона ще не приїхала. Автобус давно поїхав.
19. Вибачте, чи могла б я тут залишити свої речi?
20. Не можна приносити телефони на екзамен.
21. Оскiльки нам ще не було 16-ти, нам не дозволили пiти на той фiльм.
22. Оскiльки нам не було 16-ти, ми не могли вiдвiдувати дискотеки
23. Не можна торкатися розетки, вона зламана!
24. Не варто питати в неї зараз, вона зайнята.
25. Не можна виходити за межi примiщення.
26. Ти мусиш приїхати вчасно.
27. Йому довелося вiдмовитися вiд iдеї їхати за кордон.
28. Я мушу скинути вагу.
29. Я думаю, всi повиннi голосувати.
30. Вона не повинна працювати в суботу.
31. – Не було потреби це все приносити! – Мене не попередили.
32. Я не мусила брати парасоль. Погода була сонячна.

33. Не було потреби так кричати. Там усе одно ніхто б не почув.
34. Не варто було розповідати їй усе.
35. Тобі слід було краще підготуватися.
36. Вона могла б і не поводитися так грубо.
37. Краще б він поїв суп замість цукерок.
38. Напевно, вона спить, інакше була б онлайн.
39. То, напевно, був великий скандал!
40. Передзвони мені увечері, я, напевно, буду вдома.
41. Завтра буде тепло.
42. Я тобі допоможу!
43. Не може бути, щоб це була правда (це не може бути правдою).
44. Ти точно мусиш спробувати це морозиво!
45. Напевно, заняття відмінили, бо нікого нема.
46. Пожежники змогли вчасно приїхати.
47. Мама постійно вчила мене, як жити.
48. Машина не заводиться.
49. Ніхто щоб не озивався!
50. Давай припинимо сваритися, добре?
51. Він ніяк не хотів їсти рибу.
52. Ви маєте бути тут о сьомій.
53. Можливо, він заплатив рахунок, але я точно не знаю
54. Ви не можете зустрітися з лікарем зараз, бо він ще зайнятий.
55. Ти мав попередити мене про те, що сталося.
56. Краще б ти не рилася в моїх речах!
57. Не смій зі мною так розмовляти!
58. Він міг відремонтувати будь-яку річ!
59. Ти змогла знайти потрібний готель?
60. – Я, мабуть, почекаю в коридорі. – Ти не можеш там чекати, там малюють підлогу.
61. Навряд чи треба щоразу йти туди пішки.
62. Мені не вдалося знайти потрібний файл.
63. Ти обов'язково мусиш до нас приїхати.
64. Ми могли б завтра прогулятися.
65. Не можна писати на партах.
66. Я зможу відповісти, коли знайду інформацію.
67. Не було потреби приносити ту книгу, у мене вона є.
68. Можливо, хтось уже про це писав, але я не можу знайти.
69. Ти б міг зробити нам усім кави, будь ласка?
70. У горах часто бувало дуже холодно ночами.

## TEST

### Match the sentences with their meanings

1. **You should have been more attentive**
  - a) Past ability
  - b) Reproach
  - c) Necessity
  - d) Deduction
2. **The computer won't accept my disc, I don't understand why**
  - a) Impossibility
  - b) Deduction
  - c) Certainty
  - d) Unwillingness
3. **I have to do this task by myself**
  - a) Personal obligation
  - b) Necessity
  - c) Deduction
  - d) Possibility
4. **I must do this task by myself**
  - a) Personal obligation
  - b) Necessity
  - c) Deduction
  - d) Possibility
5. **We should be at home tomorrow**
  - a) Obligation
  - b) Strong probability
  - c) Necessity
  - d) Possibility
6. **He can't be a teacher, he's too young**
  - a) Deduction
  - b) Possibility
  - c) Habit
  - d) Advice
7. **She must have bought it long ago**
  - a) Reproach
  - b) Strong probability
  - c) Past necessity
  - d) Obligation
8. **We had to invite everyone**
  - a) Strong probability
  - b) Past necessity
  - c) Capability
  - d) Advice
9. **You might have invited everyone**
  - a) Past necessity
  - b) Obligation
  - c) Advice
  - d) Reproach
10. **She can't have read this book**
  - a) Impossibility
  - b) Necessity
  - c) Ability
  - d) Habit
11. **She might have read this book**
  - a) Deduction
  - b) Certainty
  - c) Possibility
  - d) Advice



- 12. We couldn't go to the disco because we were too young**  
 a) Ability c) Habit  
 b) Prohibition d) Necessity
- 13. He dared not ask**  
 a) Absence of necessity c) Outrage  
 b) Lack of courage d) Challenging
- 14. You had better not interrupt me next time**  
 a) Advice c) Order  
 b) Threat d) Necessity
- 15. You had better not tell her, she might get upset**  
 a) Advice c) Order  
 b) Threat d) Instruction
- 16. He should wear a hat**  
 a) Advice c) Necessity  
 b) Order d) Obligation
- 17. He should be here tomorrow**  
 a) Advice c) Strong probability  
 b) Order d) Necessity
- 18. You are not to ask questions**  
 a) Advice c) Necessity  
 b) Instruction d) Possibility
- 19. She may have forgotten about her promise**  
 a) Reproach c) Certainty  
 b) Possibility d) Deduction
- 20. She may come with her friends**  
 a) Deduction c) Permission  
 b) Obligation d) Ability

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