

Федеральное агентство по образованию
Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Братский государственный университет»

И.П. Жарникова, О.П. Кириченко, И.А. Ткаченко

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано Сибирским региональным учебно-методическим
центром высшего профессионального образования
для межвузовского использования в качестве учебного пособия
для студентов неязыковых специальностей вузов

Братск 2006

Жарникова, И.П. Модальные глаголы: учебно-методическое пособие / И.П. Жарникова, О.П. Кириченко, И.А. Ткаченко. – Братск: ГОУ ВПО «БрГУ», – 2006. – 105 с.

Пособие содержит теоретические сведения по употреблению модальных глаголов, комплекс разнообразных упражнений – от тренировочных до условно-речевых, способствующих совершенствованию грамматических навыков в употреблении модальных глаголов.

Предназначено для студентов 1 и 2 курсов неязыковых вузов.

Рецензенты: *Попова М.И.*, кандидат филологических наук,
 доцент, зав. кафедрой иностранных
 языков ИрГТУ

 Махоткина Е.В., кандидат филологических наук,
 доцент ИГЛУ

Печатается по решению издательско-библиотечного совета

© Жарникова И.П., Ткаченко И.А., Кириченко О.П.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов 1 – 2-х курсов всех специальностей неязыковых вузов и посвящено одному из сложных разделов грамматики английского языка – модальным глаголам, занимающим особое место в системе английских глаголов.

Цель работы – совершенствование навыков в употреблении модальных глаголов в устной и письменной речи.

Теоретические сведения об изучаемом явлении приведены в обобщенном виде с использованием грамматических таблиц и схем. Помимо заданий на употребление отдельных модальных глаголов имеются упражнения на сопоставление близких по значению модальных глаголов: *can* и *may*; *must*, *have*, *be*, *ought*, *should*.

Большое место отводится заданиям, которые включают упражнения творческого характера, направленные на выработку у студентов навыков в употреблении модальных глаголов.

Содержащиеся в пособии диалоги представляют собой иллюстративный материал по употреблению модальных глаголов в разговорной речи.

Комплекс упражнений по каждому блоку подобран из грамматических справочников и пособий отечественных и зарубежных авторов.

Упражнения, входящие в раздел *Recapitulation Unit* (Повторение), носят контролирующий характер и могут быть использованы на разных этапах обучения в качестве тестовых заданий, заданий для самостоятельной работы, а также на практических занятиях, и при выполнении контрольных работ.

Лексической базой упражнений является нейтрально-бытовая лексика, характерная для устной разговорной речи.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (MODAL VERBS)

Модальные глаголы являются одним из средств выражения модальности в английском языке. Эти глаголы обозначают не конкретные действия, а выражают лишь отношение говорящего к действию. С их помощью говорящий показывает, что он считает то или иное действие возможным, невозможным, вероятным, необходимым, желательным и т.д. Поэтому модальные глаголы употребляются не самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола.

Сравните:

He is swimming in the lake – Он сейчас плавает в озере.

(Форма Present Continuous выражает конкретное действие).

He can swim – Он умеет плавать.

(Здесь говорящий сообщает об умении, способности кого-то плавать).

К модальным глаголам относятся **can, could, may, might, must, should, would, ought**. Модальные значения могут быть выражены глаголами **be to, have to, и shall / will**.

Модальные глаголы отличаются от других глаголов не только своим значением, но и системой грамматических форм и являются недостаточными, дефектными глаголами (Defective Verbs). У них отсутствует ряд грамматических форм, которые имеют другие глаголы:

1. Модальные глаголы не имеют неличных форм (инфинитива, причастия и герундия).

2. Модальные глаголы, кроме can и may, имеют форму только настоящего времени, которая может относить действие к настоящему или будущему времени.

- Dan can give you the book now. – Дэн может дать тебе книгу сейчас.

- Dan can give you the book tomorrow. – Дэн может дать тебе книгу завтра.

Глаголы can и may имеют форму прошедшего времени could и might.

- He could run well when he was young. – Он хорошо бегал, когда был молодым.

3. Модальные глаголы не принимают окончания -s в 3-м лице единственного числа при образовании настоящего времени.

I	}	<u>may go</u>	We	}	<u>may go</u>
He			You		
She			They		
It					

4. а) Инфинитив смыслового глагола, следующий за модальными глаголами, употребляется без частицы **to**.

I can do it. – Я могу сделать это.

You needn't worry about that. – Вам не надо волноваться об этом.

He may come tonight. – Он может прийти сегодня вечером.

б) Инфинитив употребляется с частицей **to** после **be, have, ought**.

The train is to arrive at 5 o'clock. – Поезд должен прибыть в 5 часов.

He had to help us. – Он должен был помочь нам.

We ought to stay with him. – Мы должны остаться с ним.

5. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы предложений с модальными глаголами образуются без вспомогательного глагола.

You oughtn't to tell lies. – Вам не следует говорить неправду.

We can't listen to her singing. – Мы не можем слушать ее пение.

May I watch TV show? – Можно мне посмотреть передачу?

Can you help me? – Можете вы мне помочь?

6. Модальные глаголы могут употребляться с любой формой инфинитива в действительном и страдательном залоге.

People may be watched. – За людьми могут наблюдать.

You must have heard of him. – Должно быть, Вы слышали о нем.

В страдательном залоге за модальным глаголом следует глагол **be** или **have been** и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

They ought to be treated fairly. – С ними следует обращаться верно.
He can't have been sent away. – Его нельзя было отправить.

ГЛАГОЛ CAN

CAN	
Возможность что-нибудь сделать (могу, умею)	
I <u>can</u> play the piano. (умею) He <u>can</u> answer the question. (может)	I <u>cannot</u> swim. (не умею) He <u>cannot</u> understand. (не может)
<p><u>Can you sing?</u> (умеете?) <u>Can you help me?</u> (можете?)</p> <p>I <u>could</u> not ski when I was little. (не умел) She <u>could</u> not jump so high. (не могла)</p> <p>Обратите внимание, что в вопросительных предложениях глагол can может выражать недоумение (неужели...?) Can she have spent all the money? – Неужели она истратила все деньги?</p>	

Случаи употребления глагола CAN, COULD

1. Модальный глагол **can** употребляется для выражения: а) возможности, умения, способности что-либо делать:

Can you type? – Ты умеешь печатать?

б) разрешения совершить действие:

You can have a smoke. – Вы можете покурить.

в) запроса на разрешение:

Can I use your dictionary? – Можно взять ваш словарь?

г) просьбы:

Can you do it for me? – Вы можете это сделать для меня?

е) отказа или запрещения:

You can't use my bike. – Нельзя брать мой велосипед.

2. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи **not**:

can – cannot (can't),

could – could not (couldn't).

Отрицательная форма **can't** употребляется также для того, чтобы выразить мнение говорящего о невозможности какого-либо действия или состояния в настоящем (т.е. говорящий не верит, что это может быть):

He can't be working at this time. – Не может быть, чтобы он работал в это время.

3. Форма прошедшего времени **could** часто употребляется вместо **can**:

а) как менее категоричная (более вежливая):

You could go now if you like. – Теперь вы можете идти, если хотите.

б) для выражения вежливой просьбы (с оттенком неуверенности):

Could you tell me her phone number? – Вы не могли бы сказать мне ее номер телефона?

с) для выражения предположения о возможности каких-либо событий в будущем:

Could he be busy tonight? – А он не может быть сегодня занят?

4. Для образования вопросительной формы модальный глагол **can** (**could**) ставится перед подлежащим:

Could you read English books last year? – Вы могли читать английские книги в прошлом году?

Can you do it now? – Можете вы это сделать сейчас?

5. Синонимичным оборотом глагола **can** является **to be able to** «быть в состоянии» и восполняет его недостающие формы:

I am very glad you were able to come. – Я очень рад, что вы смогли прийти.

They will be able to dispatch the goods next month. – Они смогут отправить товар в следующем месяце.

He is able to do it. (может, в состоянии)

He was able to do it yesterday. (мог)

He will be able to do it tomorrow. (сможет)

He has been able to swim since childhood. (умеет с детства)

Упражнения

I. Переведите предложения с английского языка на русский.

1. You know I can never refuse you.
2. No one could tell me where he lived.
3. The teacher said they could all go home.
4. That's a question nobody can answer.
5. At present they could promise nothing.
6. Can the theatre seat ten thousand people?
7. Timothy can't be so unfair.
8. I could help them, but I am not sure they want me to.
9. When can I leave?
10. Her grandmother can knit very well.
11. I can answer the questions. They are very easy.
12. This trip is too expensive for me. I can't afford it.
13. She can type. She can speak well on the telephone. She hopes she can find the job she's looking for.
14. Can you go to have lunch with me? – I'm sorry. I can't.

II. Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы *can (could), be able to* в нужной форме.

1. Leonardo da Vinci was a student in Florence. He ... draw, design buildings and write music.
2. I ... (not) go out because I have a lot of homework.
3. She ... speak English when she was ten.
4. You ... use a computer.
5. ... you help me?
6. I don't think I ... go on holidays this year, I ... afford it.
7. My last job was near my home, so I ... walk to work.
8. I ... not phone you last night because phone was out of order.

III. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. But they can't be as bad as he!
2. Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office?

3. A little bit of boiled fish can't hurt you, you know.
4. He shut himself up in the study for the whole day, and I could see through the window that he was writing busily.
5. Can she have been waiting for us all this time?
6. She can't come tomorrow because they will be working the whole day.
7. I simply could not refuse: they would have been hurt.
8. He was not old. He couldn't have been more than forty.
9. 'Oh! - she cried in surprise. - It's impossible! You can't have done it!'
10. The island can be reached by boat or even on foot when the tide is low.

IV. Сделайте просьбу еще более вежливой.

A. Example: Can you tell me Ben's phone number?
 Could you tell me Ben's phone number?

1. Can you get me a copy, too?
2. Can you come and see me at my place tonight?
3. Can I have a look at his new book, please?
4. Can I keep catalogue five till Tuesday?
5. Can you get me some cold juice, please?
6. Can I have it a moment, please?
7. Can you put it on my table, please?
8. Can you hold on a moment, please?
9. Can I see Ms Davis, please?
10. Can you spell his name, please.

B. Example: Give me some water.
 Could you give me some water (please)?

1. Help me with that tire.
2. Type this letter for me.
3. Speak louder.

4. Pass me the salt.
5. Switch off the light.
6. Repeat what you just said.
7. Tell me the truth.
8. Call me tonight.
9. Get me some food.
10. Do it for me.

V. Используя подсказки, выполните следующее: а) запросите дополнительную информацию, б) приведите контраргумент:

Example: а) My sister can play the piano (sing). – Can she sing?
 б) My sister can play the piano (sing). – Yes, but she can't sing!

1. Fred can play football (tennis).
2. My wife can dance and sing and she can speak six languages (cook).
3. Rachel can play chess perfectly (poker).
4. Ben can beat anybody (John).
5. Kate can type very well (work on a computer).
6. Betty can ski (skate).
7. Mary can do this exercise herself (Exercise 12).
8. Ann can stand up for her mother (herself).
9. We can get there by bus (on time).
10. Jack can fix practically anything (my car).

VI. Задайте вопросы:

Example:she (he) can drive a car.
 Can she (he) drive a car?

A.

1. can drive a car.
2. read English books without a dictionary.
3. buy ready-made clothes.
4. wear high heels.
5. knit herself.

6. stand the heat (frost) well.
7. make salads.
8. cook dishes of meat (vegetables).
9. tame wild animals
10. name a few English writers.

B.

1. what she (he) can do at home.
2. what kind of work the students can do in a language laboratory.
3. where she (he) can have a bite.
4.what books and newspapers she (he) can get (read) in our library.
5. what games she (he) can play.
6. what vegetables we can grow in our kitchen-garden.
7.what fruits we can grow in our orchard.
8.what animals we can find at the Zoo.
9.where we can rest in summer.
10.what she (he) can do at a post office.
11. how she (he) can get from to

VII. Составьте предложения по образцу, используя модальные глаголы *can, could*.

Example: I *couldn't* skate last winter, but now I *can* skate well.

1. repeat sentences after the recorded voice.
2. read and speak two foreign languages.
3. play the guitar (the piano).
4. read foreign literature in the original.
5. cook dishes of fish.
6. go to the library with you.
7. sew and knit myself.
8. play chess.
9. drive a car.
10. ... buy a dictionary for you.

VIII. Измените предложения, употребив *be able (to)* в соответствующей видо-временной форме.

Example: I *can* see you later ... (when you *return*).

I'll *be able to* see you when you *return*.

1. Ann can cook well ... (when she has had more practice).
2. She can't believe you ... (unless you tell her the truth).
3. Lena can speak fluent English ... (after she has had some lessons).
4. The people from the village can't reach the house ... (until it stops raining).
5. You can study medicine ... (if you enter that college).
6. We can go swimming ... (when it is warmer).
7. Jane can play the violin ... (when her arm is better).
8. She can ring them up ... (if she finds their telephone number).
9. They can work at school ... (when they graduate from the Institute).
10. We can go on an excursion ... (if we have spare time on Sunday).

IX. Используя *can, can't, could, couldn't*, измените предложения.

Example: Do you hear the music?

Can you *hear* the music?

1. Close the door, please. I don't hear anything.
2. Do you see that girl over there?
3. Did you get tickets yesterday?
4. I don't understand what you said.
5. I looked up but I didn't see anything.
6. We smell something burning.
7. I heard a noise outside the door.
8. He didn't do it all by himself. He was practically unprepared.
9. She didn't do it last week. She had no time.
10. I did not buy that book yesterday.

X. Дополните предложения *can, be able to* в правильной форме.

1. I ... get my degree next year.
2. She ... visit us yesterday, because she was busy.

3. I ... finish this work today, I'm tired.
4. We have no class on Tuesday, that's why we ... get ready for the next seminar.
5. I'm afraid I ... translate this article tonight.
6. Did you buy any fresh meat? – No, I ... get any.
7. I think you ... play tennis better after a bit of practice.
8. She ... dance quite nicely when she was a girl.

XI. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине.
2. Он мог бы сделать это на прошлой неделе. Он был не занят.
3. Не может быть, чтобы она ошиблась.
4. Можно мне чашку чая?
5. Я умел плавать, когда мне было 5 лет.
6. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки.
7. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках.
8. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку?
9. Я не могу выпить это молоко.
10. Она не может вас понять.
11. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?
12. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею.
13. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала?
14. Не могли бы вы мне помочь?
15. Я не могу перевести это предложение.
16. Где тут можно купить хлеб?

XII. Перепишите следующие предложения, добавляя слова, данные в скобках. Замените модальный глагол *can (could)* выражением *to be able to* в нужном времени, где это необходимо.

1. They can (never) appreciate your kindness.
2. I was sure you could translate that article (after you had translated so many texts on physics).
3. You can go to the country (when you have passed your last examination).
4. We can pass to the next exercise (when we have done this one).
5. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).

6. He can ski (for ten years).
7. We knew that she could swim (since a child).
8. You cannot take part in this serious sport competition (until you have mastered good skills).
9. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).

XIII. Выберите правильный вариант, сделав изменения в случае необходимости.

a) could; b) can; c) be able to.

A.

1. I ... see you tomorrow.
2. It was too expensive. I ... not buy it.
3. ...I have a word with you, please?
4. I generally leave work at six, but I ... leave earlier on Fridays.
5. ...you...help me carry this upstairs?
6. ...he...come to the office tomorrow?
7. I tried to meet her, I ...
8. It was so heavy that I ... not lift it.
9. He ... not come tomorrow, I'm afraid. He's too busy.
10. ...you... meet your parents yesterday?
11. She ... not work since her illness.

B.

1. After he had tried for a few hours, he ... open the door and get out.
2. I ... see you next Monday at ten.
3. They didn't come to the restaurant, they ... not afford it.
4. When they come back from London they ... show us the new pictures.
5. He's very fit for his age. He ... run really fast.
6. I'd like ... work with you one day.
7. He ... not climb up to the top: he was too scared.
8. If you hadn't phoned for an ambulance, he ... die.
9. She loves ... spend all morning in bed at the weekend.
10. We ... go to that concert tomorrow if the tickets haven't sold out.

C.

1. I think you should go in spring: it ... be very crowded there in summer.
2. I ... not understand what he says: he speaks too quickly.
3. Do you know where my glasses are? I ... not see very much without them.
4. To ... speak another language fluently is a great advantage when you're looking for a job.
5. Our son ... not say anything until he was three years old.
6. We ... not phone her up because her phone had broken, but fortunately we ... get a message to her.
7. Andrew's exam results weren't very good. He ... do better.
8. I ... not sleep very well for the last nights. It's been too hot.
9. She tried to think of other things but she ... not put that awful memory out of her mind.
10. We should ... go out when we want to.
11. ...you come to the party on Saturday?

May

ГЛАГОЛ MAY

Разрешение (можно)
You <i>may</i> take my pen. (можете)
You <i>may</i> not touch it. (нельзя)
May I come in? (можно?)
В косвенной речи: Mother said that I <i>might</i> play. (сказала, что можно)
Предположение (может быть)
It <i>may</i> rain soon. (может быть, пойдет дождь)
Be careful: you <i>may</i> fall. (можешь упасть)

Глагол **MAY** в сочетании с Indefinite Infinitive употребляется для выражения разрешения и переводится на русский язык посредством *можешь, может* и т.д.):

You may take my dictionary. – Вы можете (вам разрешается) взять мой словарь.

May I come in? – Можно войти?

Случаи употребления глагола MAY

1. Для выражения разрешения **may** употребляется только в настоящем времени. В прошедшем времени для выражения разрешения в прямой речи употребляется не глагол **might**, а синонимичное выражение **to be allowed to** «разрешать»:

He was allowed to go there. – Ему разрешили пойти туда.

To be allowed to употребляется также вместо недостающих форм глагола **may**.

We are allowed to stay at home. (нам разрешают)
We were allowed to stay at home. (нам разрешили)
We shall be allowed to stay at home. (нам разрешат)

2. **May** употребляется для выражения предположения, относящегося к настоящему или будущему (с Indefinite Infinitive), в правдоподобии которого говорящий не уверен:

It may rain today. - Сегодня, возможно, будет дождь.

3. **May** в придаточных предложениях цели (с Indefinite Infinitive):

I shall give him my exercises so that he may correct them.

Я дам ему свои упражнения, чтобы он их проверил.

4. **May** в утвердительных предложениях, выражающих разрешение, и в вопросительных предложениях, выражающих просьбу:

You may take the money. – Можешь взять деньги.

May I take the money? – Можно взять деньги?

5. **May** для выражения пожеланий:

May you be always happy! – Будь всегда счастлив!

May all your dreams come true! – Пусть сбудутся все твои мечты!

Случайное употребление глагола **might**

1. Глагол **might** употребляется в косвенной речи, зависящей от глагола в прошедшем времени:

а) для выражения разрешения (с Indefinite Infinitive):

She said that he might take her dictionary. – Она сказала, что он может взять ее словарь.

б) для выражения предположения (с Indefinite Infinitive):

He said that she might know their address. – Он сказал, что она, возможно, знает их адрес.

2. **Might** в придаточных предложениях цели, когда глагол в главном предложении имеет форму прошедшего времени (с Indefinite Infinitive):

I gave him my exercises so that he might correct them. – Я дал ему свои упражнения, чтобы он их проверил.

3. **Might** в главной части условных предложений второго типа (с Indefinite Infinitive):

If you tried, you might get the book. – Если бы вы постарались, вы могли бы достать эту книгу.

Упражнения

I. Переведите предложения с английского языка на русский.

A.

1. She said that he might take her dictionary.
2. He may come in a minute.
3. She may not come at all.
4. You are allowed to help him.
5. Let's hurry, it may rain tonight.
6. We might pick up a couple of tickets at the entrance.
7. We thought we might meet you here.

8. He may come or he may not.
9. You will be allowed to smoke in the corridor.
10. May I invite Nick to our house?
11. You may go now.
12. If you have done your homework, you may go for a walk.

B.

1. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way.
2. May I go to the post office with Mike?
3. May I take Peter's bag?
4. Don't give the vase to the child: he may break it.
5. May we take notes with a pencil?
6. You may not cross the street when the light is red.
7. May I shut the door?
8. It stopped raining and mother told us that we might go out.
9. May children play with scissors?
10. They may travel by sea. It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time.
11. It may be true.
12. May I come and see you?

II. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами *may* или *might*.

1. The restaurant is full. ... I sit here at your table?
2. He ... even pass with dictation if he tries very hard. His Maths is not so good.
3. He ... even fail though I don't think that is very likely.
4. His French is getting better, he ... get a distinction, but should at last pass.
5. You ... see Jack at the party last night.
6. They warned me that I ... not get the job.
7. ... I borrow your ruler?
8. His house repairs ... cost more than the house is worth.
9. ... the New Year bring everybody their heart desires.
10. It was so quiet that one ... hear a leaf drop.

III. Переделайте предложение, используя модальный глагол *may* и внося сделав необходимые изменения.

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 going to the cinema with you?
6. Do you mind her joining us on our trip?
7. Do you mind 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?

IV. Задайте вопрос.

1. You *may take* this pencil for a moment.
2. You *may clean* the blackboard.
3. You *may change* seats with Kate.
4. You *may take* these books.
5. You *may speak* now.
6. You *may turn* on the light.
7. You *may open* the window.
8. You *may have* a glass of lemonade.
9. You *may go* home now.
10. You *may sit* here.

V. Попросите разрешение:

1. ... come a bit late for next class.
2. ... fetch a piece of chalk.
3. ... go to the lab and fetch some tapes.
4. ... take tapes back to the lab.
5. ... miss the lecture.
6. ... open the window and air the room.
7. ... leave the class before the bell goes.
8. ... read a mystery for your home reading.
9. ... shut the window if you are cold.
10. ... change places with somebody.

VI. Произнесите предложения в прошедшем времени, используя *to be allowed to + Infinitive*.

Example: You may go for a walk now.

You were allowed to go for a walk yesterday.

1. You *may take* any book you like.
2. I *may smoke* in the room.
3. May she have another cup of coffee?
4. Readers *may not borrow* more than books at a time.
5. You *may keep* it till Monday.
6. *May I see* what Nick has written?
7. I *may let* you sit for a few minutes in the armchair in my sitting-room, but no football.
8. You *may put out* the light if it disturbs you.
9. Children, *you may do* this exercise orally.

VII. Составьте краткие диалоги, используя подсказки.

Example:

Ann: Mother, may I *watch TV show* (1)?

Mother: No, you can't.

Ann: Why?

Mother: Because *Father is sleeping* (2).

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | 2. |
| 1. listen to the radio | your little sister is sleeping |
| 2. go for a walk | we have so much work |
| 3. invite my friends to our house | I'm ill |
| 4. read a book | you haven't finished your work |
| 5. stay up as late as 11 o'clock | it's too late for you |
| 6. switch off the light it's dark in the room | |
| 7. stay indoors it's rather cold to walk | |
| 8. buy an ice-cream you have a sore throat | |
| 9. play chess with my father | it's time to go to bed |

VIII. Используя *may not* / *can't* и ключевые слова, попросите разрешения.

Example: have an ice-cream – have a sore throat – a glass of lemonade

- *May I have an ice-cream, Mother?*
I'm very thirsty.
- No, you may not / can't. You had a sore throat a week ago.
I think you may have a glass of lemonade. It won't do you any harm.

Cue words:

1. have a cup of coffee – be too strong – a glass of tea
2. a mutton chop – be too heavy – a beefsteak
3. have another helping of the pie – have enough – a glass of juice
4. write in pencil – be an official letter – write in ink
5. go to the beach – be too cold – go to the cinema
6. buy a car – be too expensive – buy a cycle
7. invite my friends to our house – too noisy – meet them in the Club
8. borrow (take) your blue dress – my favorite the blue blouse

IX. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Возможно, он знает обо всем, но не хочет нам сказать.
2. Уже 5 часов. – Подождите немного, он может скоро прийти.
3. Где Павел? – Не знаю, он, возможно, пошел в кино.
4. Скажи ему, что он мог бы быть более внимательным к своим старшим друзьям.
5. Вы можете встретить это выражение в любой книге.
6. – Я звонил ему несколько раз, но никто не подходил к телефону.
– Возможно, он еще не вернулся.
7. Может быть, он разделит мое мнение.
8. Ваши друзья, возможно, приступили к этой работе.
9. Возможно, она сейчас упражняется на рояле.
10. Возможно, вам придется платить пошлину за этот товар.

X. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя выражение *to be allowed to* в нужном времени.

1. Курить воспрещается.
2. Ему не позволили курить у них в доме.
3. В Англии вам разрешат водить машину, если вам 17 лет.
4. В США вам разрешают продолжать ездить на машине даже в возрасте 90 лет.
5. Мне разрешают пользоваться папиным магнитофоном.
6. Дети уже большие. Им разрешают ходить в школу одним.
7. Ему не разрешают купаться в этой реке.
8. Вчера ей позволили прийти домой в десять часов.
9. Нам не позволяют разговаривать на уроках.
10. Тебе позволили взять эту книгу?
11. Я думаю, мне не разрешат поехать с тобой за город.
12. Тебе разрешат пойти гулять, когда ты сделаешь уроки.
13. Тебе разрешали ходить на озеро, когда ты был маленький?
14. Когда мне разрешат есть мороженое?

ГЛАГОЛ MUST

MUST
Долженствование
You <i>must</i> respect your parents. (должны) You <i>must not</i> go there. (нельзя) <i>Must</i> I learn it by heart?
Предположение (должно быть)
It <i>must</i> be cold outside. (должно быть)

Для выражения долженствования, необходимости, обязательности, рекомендаций употребляется глагол **must** и его эквиваленты **ought to**, **should**, **have to** (**have got to**), **be to**.

Глаголы могут переводиться на русский язык:

1. **Must** – должно, необходимо:

He must do it everyday. – Он должен (ему необходимо) делать это ежедневно.

2. **ought to** }
should } должно, следует, следовало бы

a) He ought to help his friend.

Он должен }
Ему следует } помочь своему другу.
Ему следовало бы }

б) You should tell him the truth.

Вы должны }
Вам следует } сказать ему правду.
Вам следовало бы }

3. **have to** }
has to } приходится, должно,
had to } необходимо в силу
will have to } определенных обстоятельств

We have to do it – Мы < должны > сделать это.
вынуждены

We had to test the unit < Мы должны были
 Нам пришлось. > провести
 испытания
 этого агрегата

We'll have to help them. < Мы должны будем
 Нам придется > помочь
 им.

Вспомогательные глаголы **do /does / did** в отрицательных и вопро-
 сительных предложениях употребляются только с конструкцией **have to**.

Например:

I have to translate the text. – Я должен перевести текст.

I don't have to translate the text. – Я не должен переводить текст.

Do you have to translate the text? – Вы должны перевести этот текст?

С другими модальными глаголами вспомогательные глаголы не
 употребляются.

Например:

You should not go there – Вам не следует ходить туда.

We ought not to take a bus. < Мы не должны
 Нам не следует > садиться в
 автобус.

Should you go there? – Вам следует пойти туда?

Ought we to take a bus? < Нам следует
 Мы должны > сесть в автобус?

Примечание:

Конструкция have got to, также как must и have to, выражает необходимость выполнения какого-либо действия, но менее формально и чаще используется в разговорном английском (spoken English, informal variant).

Например:

Sorry, I have got to go now. I have a class in ten minutes. – Сожалею, я должен уйти сейчас. У меня через 10 минут занятие (урок).

4. Be to →	am to	} должно, необходимо в силу предварительной договоренности или заранее намеченного плана
	is to	
	are to	
	was to	
	were to	
	will be to	

They are to meet tonight. – Они должны встретиться сегодня вечером.

They were to call him. – Они должны были позвонить ему.

They will be to come back. – Они должны будут вернуться.

To have to – вынужденная необходимость	
To be to ¹ – необходимость по договоренности, плану или приказу	
I have to go there. – должен (вынужден)	I had to go there. – пришлось
I am to go there. – должен, предстоит, (договорились, или такое расписание)	I was to go there. – предстояло

¹ **TO BE** может употребляться как модальный глагол только в двух временах: **Present Simple** и **Past Simple**.

Примечания:

а) Глагол **must** в отрицательной форме выражает запрет.

May I do it? – No, you must not.

Могу я
Можно мне } сделать это? – Нет, (вам) нельзя.

б) Для выражения значения, противоположного глаголу **must**, т.е. для выражения отсутствия необходимости, употребляется **needn't** – не надо, нет необходимости.

Must I help them? – No, you needn't.

Должен я помочь им? – Нет, (вам) нет необходимости.

Конструкции

а) **must, ought to, should** < **+ Simple Infinitive : V₁**
+ Continuous Infinitive: be + V_{ing}

относятся к настоящему или будущему времени.

They must be working in the garden now. – Должно быть, они сейчас работают в саду.

They should speak to him – Им следует поговорить с ним.

б) конструкция **How should I (he, you, etc.) + V₁** соответствует русскому «Откуда мне (ему, тебе, т.д.)...»:

How should I know? – Откуда мне знать?

Упражнения

I. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. 'No, Basil, you must tell me,' insisted Dorian Gray. 'I have a right to know'.
2. Dorian shook his head. 'You must not ask me about that, Basil'.

3. I must part with you for my whole life and I must begin a new existence among strange faces and strange scenes.
4. Some of us two must go away to prevent a disaster. We can't work together.
5. You must complete the test as soon as possible.
6. I always have a warm corner for Roberta. I must try and find her before I go abroad.
7. 'When does Mr. Johnson come back?'
'Next month'
'You must tell him everything now'.
8. You must follow your parents' advice.
9. They must pass all examinations as soon as possible.
10. The passengers must be in a hurry not to miss the train.

II. Откройте скобки, употребив *must* или *mustn't*.

1. We haven't got much time. We (...) hurry.
2. Tom gave me a letter to mail. I (...) forget to do it.
3. This book is very valuable. You (...) handle it very carefully and you (...) damage it in any way.
4. Don't tell anybody. We (...) keep it to ourselves.
5. Your aunt is badly ill. You (...) go and visit her.
6. She is still too weak and (...) stay in bed.
7. Tom is very tired. He (...) work so hard.
8. This is a serious problem. You (...) make a balanced decision.
9. The news is shocking. You (...) tell George if you want to spare (пожалеть) him.
10. You've been late again. You (...) try and get to work on time if you want to keep the job.

III. Дополните следующие предложения, используя *must*.

1. If you want to know English well, you ...
2. If he wants to skate well, you ...
3. If I want to cross the street and there is a red light, I ...
4. If you are unwell, you...
5. If she wants to get to the Institute in time, she ...
6. If Jane wants to make salad, she...

7. If the students want to know grammar, they ...
8. If the boys want to win the game, they ...
9. If you want to come in time, you ...
10. If the boys want to be healthy, they ...

IV. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык, прокомментируйте употребление глаголов *should* и *ought to*.

1. I think you ought to let your parents know that you are here; otherwise they'll be angry.
2. George did not see why he should not discuss the matter with his chief.
3. He remembered that he should not smoke unless invited to do so.
4. Your father ought to know about your financial failure: he is always ready to help you, don't forget about it.
5. Anything we can do to clear up this miserable affair ought to be done.
6. Tea is between half past five and six and it should be ready now.
7. I am working late today but I ought to be able to do my shopping: the stores are open until eight.
8. You should do it regularly, and you'll be all right.
9. How should I know when he is coming? I am not his personal secretary.
10. Jack, you ought to consult your tutor.

V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на модальный глагол *ought*.

A.

1. As it is I'm taking a great risk in telling you, and you may never speak to me again, but right is right, and if you have a true friend you ought to tell him the truth.
2. 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.
3. 'She ought to see a doctor,' said Mrs. Field in her most decided voice.
4. He looked at his watch. 'Yes,' said Bridget, 'we ought to be getting home.'

5. 'I do have an idea,' he said to O'Mara. 'It isn't a good idea, and I think we ought to go to your office to talk about it, because you'll probably object to it loudly and that might disturb the patients.'
6. Charles is a real Jack of all-trades. You ought to hear him play a musical instrument.
7. I think you are right. I think we ought to try and do something together.
8. I bought a machine that wakes you up with music and pours out hot coffee. You ought to get one.
9. This is for your own good, Smithy, and you ought to know.
10. 'There is something in your mind,' said Ira. 'Is it something I ought to know?'

B.

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. He ought to have sent her back to her own country.
4. Marlene, you ought to have warned me.
5. 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.
6. I had already fulfilled my function, and I ought to have stayed away.
7. I ought, I suppose, to have started bringing those roses back right away.
8. I am a selfish ass. I ought to have come over first and got the place decently ready for you.
9. She ought to have known her own mind; no dependable woman makes these mistakes.
10. Pearl: 'You really oughtn't to have made a scene before Harry Bleane.'

VI. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык, прокомментируйте употребление глаголов *to be* и *to have to*.

1. The picture had to be concealed: there was no help to it.
2. The very first thing we have to do is to reduce the overheads in this business.
3. Now will you please show me the office where I am to work?

4. He was to have had a board meeting on Tuesday but was suddenly summoned* to the summit in New York.
5. He looked around for his car but it was nowhere to be seen.
6. Now I've had to listen to a lot of lying. And I never watch faces.
7. I had to feel my way down the stairs as there was no light.
8. 'What are the arrangements for the conference?'
'We are to be there to be present at the plenary meeting'.
9. You don't have to be in a hurry: the flight was delayed until twelve so you will not miss the plane.
10. The medicine is to be taken three times a day before meals.

VII. Укажите предложения, в которых глагол *have* употреблен в модальном значении.

1. I'm sorry, Mrs. Graham, but you wouldn't let me come to the house, and I had to see Allie.
2. I hope to have further news soon.
3. You haven't got any heart. If you had you'd have asked me to forgive you.
4. Charles, see what my friends will have to drink while I start telephoning again.
5. You always were the best friend I ever had.
6. Mrs. Inglethorp, you see, had all the money - Her stepchildren could have no life of their town.
7. 'Why have you been avoiding me these days?' she asked. 'I want an explanation.'
8. You know some women can't see a telephone without taking the receiver off and then, when the operator says, 'Number, please,' they have to say something.
9. So far as I can judge by the look of you I should say you haven't a trouble in the world.
10. Before I allow you to marry her, you will have to clear up the whole question of Cecile.
11. Money, at this period, held no significance for Andrew... He had a few shillings in his pocket for cigarettes. Beyond that he had his work.

* Summon – вызывать.

12. We shall have to endure a little more of each other before this thing is finished.
13. I had hoped to be able to rely on you heavily when it came to administering the estate, but now I shall have to revise my ideas.
14. I am not exactly overjoyed at having to come here.
15. Some of my family have orchards, and you had to deal with people that owned orchards, didn't you?

VIII. Укажите предложения, в которых *should* имеет модальное значение.

1. I was really hurt that he should speak to me like that. Rodric and I never quarreled.
2. When I had settled her down, I went to bed myself. I didn't think I should sleep, but I slept like a dog.
3. 'How about lunch? I get hungry right on time these days.' – 'Well – that's a bit of a problem.' I knew I should have brought sandwiches.
4. I felt I should call and let you know that she was able to get some sleep and is now feeling a good deal better.
5. What is time? And, after all (I thought), why should the Exhibition not be opened in a day or two? It is even open now.
6. I wondered if I should ask her why she had had George confess, but found that I could not bring myself to do so.
7. I'm engaged to Althea Graham. We should have been married on Wednesday if all this hadn't happened.
8. He had solved the problem finally with a magnificent flash of inspiration which, he told himself disgustedly, should have come two seconds after he had seen the problem.
9. There is one actor whom, since he has never reached the rank of a star and so has hardly received the recognition that he deserves, I should like to mention.
10. Dottie gave a little laugh. 'Isn't he amazing?' she said, 'Just like a doctor. You should have seen how he took over.'
11. 'I should like to know,' said Vera, 'just which of us had missed Papa.'
12. 'You should've been my father's son,' he said. 'You put into words the things he thinks when he looks at me.'

13. He told himself that he should not be too disappointed; no one he knew had ever seen a white buffalo.
14. I should like to take this opportunity of warning you of any further encroachments.
15. 'But she listened eagerly enough'- said the girl. 'Until Vera's name was mentioned. Then she suggested we should withdraw.'

IX. Укажите предложения, в которых глагол *be* имеет модальное значение.

1. His plan was to drive straight up to the house.
2. She said that mother was awake and was delighted to hear that Martha had come to see her.
3. Bosinney was waiting for him at the door, and on his rugged, good-looking face was a queer, yearning, yet happy look.
4. 'When are you to be married?' asked Miss Ley, after a pause.
5. My advice, Shirl, is to stay away from the law.
6. No one else is to be admitted, under any circumstances.
7. Mrs. Bramwell prided herself upon being a hostess ... and her idea of "making things go" was to talk and laugh a great deal.
8. The entire sum of money is to be converted to bank notes of small denomination.
9. I was silent. My sympathy was too acute to be put into words.
10. ... how many times am I to go over all this?
11. 'Is Mrs. Franklin interested in her husband's work?' I asked.
12. ... she went off with Franklin to the lab as usual directly after breakfast, and it was clear that they were to have an arduous and busy day there.
13. He was startled and amazed. At last the tears ran from his eyes. And the worst of it was that, though you hated Strickland, and the exhibition was horrible, it was impossible not to laugh.

X. Используйте в предложениях *must not, do not, have not*.

1. I've already finished all my work, so I ... study tonight. I think I'll read for a while.
2. I ... forget to take my key with me.
3. You ... introduce me to Dr. Gray. We've already met.

4. A person ... become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
5. In order to be a good a salesclerk, you ... be rude to a customer.
6. I ... go to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.
7. A person ... get married in order to lead a happy and fulfilling life.
8. Johnny! You ... play with sharp knives.
9. We ... go to the concert if you don't want, but it might be good.
10. An entering freshman ... declare a major* immediately. The student may wait a few semesters before deciding upon a major.

XI. Сделайте следующие предложения:

а) отрицательными;

б) вопросительными.

1. You have to stay in bed until your cold is over.
2. You have to pass examinations twice a year.
3. You had to read this book by Friday.
4. They had to build the shop by last summer.
5. He will have to telephone his tutor and ask for advice.
6. You will have to join us later.
7. She had to work hard to make both ends meet.
8. You must get upset: everything will probably turn out all right.
9. You must help them to around the party.
10. This house should be painted next month.

XII. Используйте в предложениях *should, must* или *have to*.

1. A person ... eat in order to live.
2. A person ... eat a balanced diet.
3. If you want to become a doctor, you ... go to medical school for many years.
4. We ... go to Colorado for our vacation.
5. According to my academic advisor, I ... take another English course.
6. I ... write to my folks tonight, but I think I'll wait and do it tomorrow.

* Major – специализация.

7. You ... have a passport if you want to travel abroad.
8. Everyone ... have certain goals in life.
9. Rice ... have water in order to grow.
10. I ... go to class, but I don't feel good. I think I'd better stay at home.

XIII. Выберите правильный вариант, произведя, если это нужно, все необходимые изменения.

a) must; b) have to; c) to be to.

← **Формат:** Список

1. What ... they ... do to improve their speech habits?
2. I'm afraid we ... stand most of the way, the train is overcrowded.
3. He ... wait at the entrance. I've been here for some minutes already.
He ... oversleep or something.
4. You ... do better than that if you want to succeed.
5. You ... not ... take the cat to bed with you.
6. What a smell! Something ... be burning down in the kitchen!
7. Who ... do the washing up today?
8. You ... not touch anything here.
9. You ... take every little thing into consideration.
10. He ... become my closest friend.

XIV. Напишите предложения в прошедшем и будущем временах.

Example: You must switch on the radio.

You had to switch on the radio.

You'll have to switch on the radio.

1. She must do the exercises again.
2. While mother is absent I must cook our dinner.
3. We must take the 8.30 train to arrive in time.
4. You must always come in time to classes.
5. He must revise all the rules before writing the test.
6. I must go to the laboratory after classes.
7. We must discuss this question with the group leader.
8. He must write a business letter on one side of the paper only.
9. You must write an account of his work.
10. Everyone must leave hats and coats in the cloakroom.

XV. Напишите следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной формах.

Example: He has to revise the whole material.
Does he have to revise the whole material?
He doesn't have to revise the whole material.

1. She has to do these exercises again.
2. We had to work hard to learn how to solve such problems.
3. He'll have to answer her letter without any delay.
4. You have to speak louder to make yourself heard.
5. They had to repeat their experiment.
6. I'll have to work from morning to night to earn my living.
7. She'll have to give a talk at the next seminar.
8. We had to change the plan for the experiment.
9. We'll have to put it off till next time.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ С ДЛИТЕЛЬНЫМ И ПЕРФЕКТНЫМ ИНФИНИТИВОМ

Модальные глаголы с длительным инфинитивом (be + Ving)

Модальные глаголы в сочетании с инфинитивом длительного вида (Continuous Infinitive) показывают, что действие происходит в момент речи.

He	<i>must</i>	be reading	his paper	now	Он, должно быть , читает сейчас газету.
	<i>may / might</i>				Он, возможно , читает сейчас газету.
	<i>could</i>				Он, может быть , сейчас читает газету.

Примечание:

Глагол **must** в значении "должно быть (вероятно)" в отрицательной и вопросительной форме не употребляется. Вместо него используют слова **evidently / obviously** и др.

- Сравните:** 1) He must be at home now. – Должно быть, он сейчас дома.
 2) Evidently he is not at home. – Должно быть, его нет дома.

Модальные глаголы с перфектным инфинитивом (have + V₃)

Модальные глаголы в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом (Perfect Infinitive) относят действие к прошлому.

He	<i>must</i>	have done it	yesterday (last week)	(вероятно, он сделал)	должно быть , сделал это
	<i>may / might</i>			(возможно, он сделал)	возможно , сделал
	<i>could</i>			(может быть, он сделал)	мог бы сде- лать
	<i>should / ought to</i>			(но он не сделал)	следовало бы сделать (но он не сделал)

Примечания:

1) Глагол **might** может также выражать упрек или сожаление о невыполненном действии.

He might have sent me the invitation earlier. – Он мог бы послать мне приглашение раньше.

2) Глаголы **should / ought to** в отрицательной форме в сочетании с конструкцией have + V₃ выражают упрек или сожаление по поводу совершенного в прошлом действия.

You shouldn't have greeted him first (but you did). – Вам не следовало бы здороваться с ним первым (упрек).

3) Глаголы **can** и **could** в сочетании с конструкцией have +V₃ выражают крайнее удивление или сомнение.

He can't (couldn't) have made such a mistake (I think it's impossible). – He может быть (неужели), чтобы он сделал подобную ошибку (?) (удивление, сомнение).

4) Модальные глаголы в сочетании с **Perfect Infinitive (Active / Passive)** выражают отношение к действию или состоянию в прошлом.

He must have been busy last night. – Должно быть, он был занят вчера вечером.

The letter should have been posted long ago. – Письмо следовало отправить давным-давно.

It might have rained all night. The streets are wet. – Возможно, всю ночь шел дождь. Улицы мокрые.

5) В сочетании с конструкцией **be+V₃ (Passive Voice)** все модальные глаголы сохраняют свое значение.

Your answer must be thought over. – Ваш ответ должен быть обдуман.

Упражнения

I. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности употребления модальных глаголов с перфектным и длительным инфинитивами.

1. You can have been mistaken. Ask him once again.
2. He must be reading in the library.
3. They may have moved house. They don't answer my letters.
4. He might be waiting for you.
5. She can't have forgotten about their mother's birthday. It's not like her.
6. They must have been walking in the rain. They are wet to the skin.
7. You must be feeling tired after working all day.
8. Don't get upset. You could have misunderstood him.

9. He must have talked to her already. She knows what has happened.
10. Could she still be singing?
11. You shouldn't have done it yourself: all you have to do is to ask me.
12. Nancy is so graceful. You should have seen her on horseback: she looks like a born queen.
13. These words cut me: what could I do or say? I ought to have done or said nothing.
14. He can't be sleeping. I've just seen him in the garden.

**II. Ответьте на следующие высказывания по образцу.
Переведите.**

a. **Model:** His visit upset their plans —————→
His visit can't (couldn't) have upset their plans.

1. His letter disappeared. 2. It is possible that he asked Peter's advice. 3. She answered the call. 4. Sam managed to get Johnny out of the game. 5. Yesterday Carol told him the truth at last.

b. **Model:** I hope (maybe) he found the book yesterday —————→
He might have found the book yesterday.

1. I hope he told them about the meeting yesterday. 2. I hope Max handed the papers to Mr. Brown. 3. I hope they have spoken to their aunt. 4. I hope Mary passed her exams well a week ago. 5. I hope Mr. Slack bought a second car for his wife to learn to drive.

c. **Model:** I'm sure he went sightseeing. —————→
He must have gone sightseeing.

1. I'm sure he has left his suitcases downstairs. 2. I'm sure he went to the dentist, he had an awful toothache in the morning. 3. I'm sure it was Mr. Smith's fault. 4. I'm sure there was a misunderstanding between them. 5. I'm sure their child ate too much ice-cream last Sunday.

III. Сделайте необходимые изменения в соответствии с обстоятельствами времени, данными в скобках.

Model: You should introduce me to your wife (long ago) —————→
You should have introduced me to your wife long ago.

1. Mr. Jones must be in charge of this department (last year). 2. The driver could be responsible for the accident (last night). 3. The meeting might be accidental (the other day). 4. You should apologize when you are late (yesterday). 5. He may get accustomed to this climate (already).

IV. Прочитайте следующие ситуации. Назовите значение модального глагола в сочетании с *Continuous* / *Perfect Infinitives*. Переведите.

1. Young Dr. Smile is drunk. Everyone is shocked. The worst thing in that he has just come into the operating theatre without a mask on. There is also a dirty black cigar in his mouth. He knows all these are strictly forbidden. He **should be wearing** a mask. He **shouldn't be smoking**.

2. Mrs. Collins usually has a driving lesson every afternoon. Her instructor isn't sure if he **can give** her one tomorrow. She **might have** one tomorrow. If she has a driving lesson at all tomorrow it will be from 2 to 3 o'clock. One of her friends said she wants to come over at 2.30. "Don't come over then", - Mrs. Collins says. "I **might be having** a driving lesson".

3. Someone ran into the tree in front of our house. I wonder who did it. It **could have been** Sue; she has a car, and she was out driving last night. It **couldn't have been** Jane; she doesn't have a car, and she doesn't know how to drive. It **must have been** Ann; she was out driving last night, and today her car has a big dent (вмятина) in front.

4. Gary **must have been daydreaming** while he was driving to work yesterday. He drove through a red light at the busiest intersection in town. Fortunately, he didn't hit anybody. Gary was pretty lucky. He **could have caused** a terrible accident.

5. Jack smokes and coughs a lot. His wife says, "You **ought to stop** smoking. You **ought to have done** that long ago".

6. Lady Crocker casually left her car with the keys in the door. It wasn't still there when she got back. It **could have been** stolen.

7. Two weeks ago an old woman was found dead in her attic in Amsterdam. Among her scanty belongings two large paintings were discovered, each with the name of "Rembrandt" at the bottom. An art expert is examining the paintings now. He **cannot be sure** about them yet. Certainly, however, the style is right and it has been established through various tests that the paintings are the right age. They **must have been painted** by Rembrandt.

V. Скажите, что, на ваш взгляд, эти события не могли произойти.

a) Model: Yesterday I **saw** Pete in the assembly hall.
You **can't have seen** Pete in the assembly hall
yesterday.

1. The teacher permitted us to use the dictionary.
2. Nick got up at seven and did his morning exercises.
3. It was Kate who aired the room.
4. There were a lot of pupils in the library yesterday.
5. It was John who broke the radio set.
6. I saw Ann in the library yesterday.
7. Boris was in the canteen five minutes ago.
8. Robert took two bags with him.
9. That was Ann who plugged in the tape recorder.
10. Nick has been doing the recording for two hours already.
11. It was Mary who rewound the tape.
12. The teacher let me take the tape home.

b) Model: This old bracelet **was found** in Africa.
This old bracelet **can't have been found** in Africa.

1. This car was built twenty years ago.
2. These photographs were taken in the north.
3. This tape recording was done last week.
4. James was given an excellent mark in history.
5. Ann was given an excellent mark for her geometry test.
6. This house was built at the beginning of this century.

7. This tower was built in the 9th century.
8. This book was written by a very good writer.
9. This film was made by a very clever playwright.
10. This play was written by a very talented playwright.
11. This film has been shot in a fortnight.
12. This book was translated into Russian in the 19th century.
13. This castle was built in the 15th century.
14. This picture was painted by an Italian artist.
15. This refrigerator was produced ten years ago.

VI. Скажите автору нижеследующих предложений, что надо (не надо) было делать.

Model : 1) I bought that book spending a lot of money.

You **should not have bought** the book.

2) I did not buy that book.

You **should have bought** the book.

1. So I took the child to the cinema.
2. We forgot to leave a message for her.
3. We did not wait for them because it was beginning to rain.
4. I did not put down her address and now I don't know how to find her.
5. I did not explain to her how to get here.
6. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress.
7. So I told her frankly what we all thought about her idea.
8. I have not seen the film, and now it is too late because it is no longer on.
9. My pen was leaking, so I wrote with a pencil.
10. I'm afraid I ate too much cake with my tea.
11. Kate left the door unlocked.
12. I sat in the sun all day.
13. Ann went to the country in that nasty weather.
14. Jack had to stop on the motorway.
15. I borrowed your car this morning.
16. You overslept that morning and were late for work.

VII. Работа в парах. Дайте ответ на следующие предложения, используя слово / слова в скобках и *Perfect Infinitive* (have + V₃).

Model: A: I can't find my ticket (must, drop).

B: You must have dropped it.

1. John didn't come to school yesterday (must, ill).
2. Look at my new gold watch! (can't, buy yourself).
3. Why is Isabel late for class? (might, oversleep).
4. I can't find my homework (must, leave).
5. Where is my umbrella? (could, lose).
6. Did you know that Charles got top marks in the exam? (must, cheat).
7. Michael had the intelligence to pass his final exams at school but he didn't take them.
8. Many people thought he had the ability to be a professional boxer when he was younger but he didn't try.
9. When he was 25 he had the chance to get married but he decided not to.
10. He had the opportunity to start his own business once, but he didn't want to.
11. Being left some money he had the chance to travel but he didn't like to.

VIII. Измените следующие предложения, используя *Perfect Infinitive* вместо *Indefinite Infinitive*.

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. Mark Twain was *to change* trains in Dijon.
2. I was not *to stay* long at her house.
3. I was not *to tell* him this news.
4. The conference was *to take place* in May.
5. I was *to write* to him about the conference.
6. He was *to go* to Leningrad on business.
7. He was *to come* to our place yesterday.
8. The family was *to leave* for the railway station early in the morning.
9. He was *to buy* tickets for the "Swan Lake" beforehand.
10. I was *to send* the letter at once.
11. Mrs. Page was *to pay* Manson his salary every fortnight.

IX. Вставьте модальные глаголы *must, should и ought to*, раскрывая скобки с соответствующими инфинитивными формами: be+Ving; have+V3.

A.

1. You are grown enough and you ... (to know) that such things ... (not to say) in public.
2. He could not see anything in the cave. He thought he ... (to bring) a torch.
3. If one is in love it is only natural that he ... (to be) happy and radiant.
4. Then, logically, he ... (to laugh) but he heard himself saying: 'You are absolutely right, instead'.
5. How I ... (to know) where you have left your glasses?
6. They can be anywhere considering your absent-mindedness.
7. It is too late and you are exhausted after such an eventful day. I ... (to think) about it and (to let) you have a rest.
8. You ... (to take) a long walk every morning. Exercise will only do you plenty of good.
9. You ... (to be) there with your friends, fighting. While they are risking their lives it's mean of you to stay here.
10. Children, you ... (to say) good-bye to your granny and then we ... (to go).
11. 'Who is going to come to young Collins' wedding?'
12. 'I suppose, there ... (to be) Nick and Sarah, since they are always invited to any of the gatherings organized by the Collins and the rest will be quite mixed.'
13. Molly telephoned that she was on her way home, so at any moment she ... (to arrive).
14. How I ... (to know) what you have told Michael? I did not hear you talk and I haven't seen Mike as yet.
15. There ... (to be) many guests yesterday. I suppose, the Oxleys are so hospitable.
16. She ... (to tell) the truth then. Now nothing can be done to improve the situation.
17. My goodness! You are still reading! This text is as simple as it can be! You ... (to go) to bed: you are definitely tired. In the morning you ... (to be) fresh and bright.

IX. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вероятно, они разговаривают по-немецки, но я почти ничего не понимаю.
2. Должно быть, он не заметил, как она вышла из дома.
3. Он, должно быть, ждет нас в институте.
4. Она, вероятно, была очень рада встретиться с вами.
5. Не может быть, чтобы она вышла за него замуж! Раньше он ей не нравился.
6. Цифры, должно быть, не были проверены.
7. Эта книга, может быть, показалась ему скучной.
8. Вероятно, у нее ушло много времени, чтобы добраться сюда.
9. Не может быть, чтобы она так сказала. Она всегда так тактична.
10. Где письмо? – Должно быть, его уже отправили.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ / RECAPITULATION UNIT

I. Найдите соответствия между английскими и русскими высказываниями. Обратите внимание на средства выражения модальности.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) 1. Он может перевести этот текст. | a. He will be able to ask you about it tomorrow. |
| 2. Он мог увидеть ее вчера (он был поблизости). | b. He can translate the text. |
| 3. Не может быть, чтобы (вряд ли) он тебя об этом спросил. | c. He could have translated the text. |
| 4. Неужели он тебя об этом спросил? | d. Can he have asked you about it? |
| 5. Он сможет спросить тебя об этом завтра. | e. He could see her yesterday. |
| 6. Он мог бы перевести этот текст (но не хотел). | f. He can't have asked you about it. |

- b) 1. Можно мне спросить ее об этом? a. He may know about it.
 2. Может быть, он спросит тебя об этом. b. He may have asked her about it.
 3. Может быть, он спросил ее об этом. c. May I ask her about it?
 4. Может быть, он не спросил ее об этом. d. He may ask her about it.
 5. Может быть (возможно), он знает об этом. e. Probably (maybe) he didn't ask her about it.
- c) 1. Он должен об этом знать. a. He had to know about it.
 2. Он, должно быть, об этом знает. b. He must know about it.
 3. Должно быть, она спросила его об этом. c. He must be still waiting for you.
 4. Он, должно быть, все еще ждет вас. d. He must know about it.
 5. Он должен был об этом знать. c. She must have asked him about it.
- d) 1. Вам следует (нужно) спросить его об этом. a. You ought not to ask him about it.
 2. Вам не нужно было (не следовало) спрашивать его об этом. b. You should (ought to) ask him about it.
 3. В это время они должны быть дома. c. You shouldn't have asked him about it.
 4. Вам не следует спрашивать его об этом. d. They should (ought to) be at home at that time.

II. Переведите на русский язык, используя известные вам модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты в нужной форме.

1. Она, может быть, сможет помочь вам.
2. У тебя такой уставший вид. Тебе нужно поспать.
3. Ты не должна никому говорить об этом.
4. Я не могу спать.

5. Можно мне выйти?
6. Тебе придется завтра пойти к врачу.
7. Вам не следовало ехать так быстро.
8. Передайте, пожалуйста, соль.
9. Летом я, может быть, поеду в Англию.
10. Энн пришлось прийти рано.
11. Скоро я смогу играть в теннис.
12. Джона сегодня нет на работе. Он, должно быть, болен.
13. Я всегда говорю то, чего не должен говорить.
14. Должно быть, в тот день он был очень занят.
15. Сами мы не смогли отремонтировать машину. Нам пришлось отвезти ее к механику.
16. Они очень милы со мной. Просто невозможно быть более вежливыми.
17. Уже темнеет. Сколько же сейчас может быть времени?
18. А как щенки? Можно мне посмотреть на них?
19. Ты храбрый, раз работаешь с этими людьми. Я бы не мог с ними работать.
20. Она сказала громким голосом: "Ты слышишь меня?"
21. Я умею говорить по-английски.

III. Вставьте модальные глаголы *may* или *can*.

1. You ... go when you have finished your compositions.
2. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had.
3. ... I come in?
4. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you.
5. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim.
6. Libraries are quite free, and anyone who likes ... get books there.
7. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time.
8. Take your raincoat with you: it ... rain today.
9. Do you think you ... do that?
10. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more.
11. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon?

12. What time is it? – It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure.
13. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question.
14. ...you see anything in this inky darkness?
15. When ... you come and see me? – Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday about three o'clock. Will that be all right?
16. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots.
17. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that.
18. Most children ... slide on the ice very well.
19. I don't think I...be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I...be.

IV. Измените предложения, используя *can, may, must*.

1. Probably you left your bag in the library.
2. It's possible you got into the wrong carriage.
3. I don't believe this medicine is a good cure for a cough.
4. It's impossible he has solved the problem.
5. You are sure to be out of your mind, child.
6. It's possible for you to think you are old, but you strike me as extremely young.
7. I suppose he was in low spirits when I saw him.
8. Is it possible that they have already left?
9. It's likely his friends in the cabinet helped him.
10. Most probably he didn't see you.
11. I can't believe that the book has been sold out. Is it possible that they are still in the office?

V. Обратите внимание на употребление модальных глаголов и укажите:

а) есть ли различие в модальности внутри следующих групп предложений:

1. – There is a knock at the door. Who do you suppose it is?
 - a. It might be Sally.
 - b. It could be Sally.
 - c. It must be Sally.

2. – There is a knock at the door. I think it's Mike.
 - a. It may not be Mike.
 - b. It couldn't be Mike.
 - c. It can't be Mike.
3. – Where is Jack?
 - a. He might have gone home.
 - b. He must have gone home.
 - c. He had to go home.
4. – I needed some help.
 - a. You should have asked Tom.
 - b. You could have asked Tom.
 - c. You might have asked Tom.
5.
 - a. May I use your phone?
 - b. Could I use your phone?
 - c. Can I use your phone?
6.
 - a. You can take an English course.
 - b. You should take an English course.
 - c. You are to take an English course.
7.
 - a. He mustn't open that door.
 - b. He doesn't have to open that door.
 - c. He shouldn't open that door.
8.
 - a. Each student should have a health certificate.
 - b. Each student is to have a health certificate.
 - c. Each student must have a health certificate.

б) наиболее подходящий ответ на реплику или вопрос:

1. – What did I do wrong?
 - a. You shouldn't have connected these two wires.
 - b. You didn't have to connect these two wires.
2. – Why is the dog barking?
 - a. It should have heard something.

- b. It must have heard something.
3. – Why did you worry about me? I didn't take any risks.
- a. You must have been injured.
 - b. You could have been injured.
4. – We had a terrible crossing on the boat in a storm.
- a. That didn't have to be pleasant!
 - b. That can't have been very pleasant!
5. – Where were you yesterday?
- a. I had to go to London.
 - b. I must have gone to London.
6. – There is a lot of food left over from the party, isn't it?
- a. Yes, you couldn't have made so many sandwiches.
 - b. Yes, you needn't have made so many sandwiches.
7. – What do you think has happened to Tony?
- a. I don't know, he should have got lost.
 - b. I don't know, he might have got lost.
8. – It isn't cold.
- a. You mustn't wear a coat.
 - b. You needn't wear a coat.
 - c. You can't wear a coat.
9. – You ...
- a. mustn't fall asleep when you drive a car.
 - b. needn't fall asleep when you drive a car.
 - c. must asleep when you drive a car.
10. – She is coming tomorrow.
- a. You mustn't ring her up
 - b. You needn't ring her up.
 - c. You must ring her up.

VI. Ответьте на вопросы.

A.

1. May I ask you a question?
2. What languages can you speak?
3. Must the students speak English at the English lessons?
4. How many new words can you learn every day?
5. Why mustn't you miss your classes?
6. How long may you keep books borrowed from the library?
7. May you use your notes when writing a test-paper?
8. Why can't you be like your friend?
9. How long shall I have to take this medicine, doctor?
10. What diet must I keep?

B.

1. He can play hockey, can't he?
2. Lena cannot swim, can she?
3. The students couldn't get newspapers for the lesson, could they?
4. You mustn't give up your studies, must you?
5. They have to put up with me, don't they?
6. We must play our best, mustn't we?
7. He had to complete the test very quickly, didn't he?
8. You may not play here, may you?
9. She may have your ball, may she not?
10. They may join our game, may they not?

VII. Составьте фразы, используя соответствующие модальные глаголы.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. If the weather is bad, we... | not go for a walk |
| 2. If they have a dictionary, they... | translate this article |
| 3. If the students work hard at the language, they... | speak English very well |
| 4. If she learns the words by heart, she ... | write a dictation |
| 5. If John telephones me tonight, he... | find me at home |
| 6. If my friend cuts her hair short, she... | look quite beautiful |
| 7. If you hurry up, you ... | meet them |
| 8. If I enter the Institute, I ... | study foreign languages |
| 9. If she has little time, she ... | not knit a new jacket |
| 10. If we leave the key at home, we... | not unlock the door |

VIII. Выберите правильный ответ.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How many languages... | can you speak?
may you speak?
can you to speak? |
| 2. Do you think that doctors... cancer in future? | must cure
will be able to cure
can cure |
| 3. They were whispering so I ... what they were saying very clearly. | could hear
couldn't hear
couldn't to hear |
| 4. John ... very fast when he was younger. | was able run
can run
could run |
| 5. Mike ... chess very well. | doesn't can play
can't play
can't to play |
| 6. ... you wait? We haven't yet had supper. | could
can
couldn't |
| 7. Take this book. You ... many interesting things in it. | could read
will be able to read
don't be able to read |
| 8. She ... a telegram by telephone now. She has no time. | couldn't send
can't send
doesn't can send |
| 9. Which of you ... answer my question? | may
can
must |

IX. Используя данные слова, составьте диалоги.

Example: Ann: Let's go for *a walk* (1).

Jane: I can't

Ann: Why can't you?

Jane: Because I must *help my mother* (2).

1	2
1. to the disco	do homework
2. to the library	write a lot of exercises
3. to the shop	visit my granny
4. to the cinema	learn the poem by heart
5. to the country	translate the article
6. to the party	do the flat
7. to the conference	look after my sister

X. Переведите, используя модальные глаголы *must, can и may*.

A.

1. Он должен много читать вслух, чтобы улучшить свое произношение.
2. Он, должно быть, много читает вслух, у него хорошее произношение.
3. Не может быть, чтобы он много читал вслух, он совсем не улучшил свое произношение.
4. Вероятно, он еще не закончил читать эту книгу.
5. Неужели они никогда не видели снега? – Конечно, нет. Они же из Бразилии.
6. Неужели вашей собаке уже пять лет?
7. Наверное, ваш брат станет знаменитым историком: он так увлечен наукой.
8. Вы можете и не высказывать свое мнение вслух. Я его отлично знаю.
9. Наверное, он не пожалеет времени и средств для того, чтобы иметь информацию обо всем.
10. Может быть, вы и не хотите, чтобы ваше имя попало в газеты, но этого, я думаю, уже не избежать.

В.

1. Вы должны исполнить только то, что в ваших силах. Никто не требует от вас большего.
2. Нужно проверить его слова: он, возможно, прав, а возможно, нет.
3. Не может быть, чтобы летом шел снег, а зимой стояла жара. Так же невероятно и то, что ты мне только что сообщил.
4. Должно быть, он никогда не испытывал нужду и не знает, как живут небогатые люди.
5. Он последнее время совсем к нам не ходит: он, вероятно, не знает, что мы уже приехали.
6. Он поспешил уйти. Скорее всего, не захотел, чтобы его заметили.
7. Неужели вы еще не были в Париже? Вам обязательно нужно там побывать: это удивительный город.
8. Скорее всего, он уже не появится: слишком поздно и пора расходиться.
9. Вероятно, я тоже буду в Москве на будущей неделе.
10. Вы можете оказать мне небольшую услугу? Позвоните моей сестре и помиритесь с ней.
11. Ничего уже не поделать! Вы больше не будете друзьями.
12. Он не мог не рассмеяться, когда увидел уснувшего за телефонной беседой отца. Очевидно, он наконец встретился с Сарой, поэтому и был вчера таким веселым.

XI. Выберите правильный вариант, сделав все нужные изменения:

a) should; b) ought to; c) must; d) have to.

1. They ...be arriving in a few hours.
2. We ... to go home at twelve because his mother wants the car.
3. They insisted that we ... have a meal.
4. There are no trains today, so we ... to go by car.
5. You ... tell your parents you're going to be late.
6. You ... never do that again.
7. The manager suggested that we ...try to find another café.
8. You ...see this film if you get the chance.
9. According to the information, the President...be re-elected.

10. Do you think they ...ask before they borrow the car?
11. He ...not...come if he doesn't want to.
12. You ...not...be smoking at your age.
13. He asked anxiously what he...do next.
14. Do you think I...tell him what happened?
15. The teacher told me that I...not...be late.

XII. Выберите нужный модальный глагол *must* / *may* в следующих предложениях:

1. I ***must* / *may*** not have made a very distinguished career, but I certainly have done nothing to be ashamed of.
2. We ***may* / *must*** meet again before all is over and then again we ***must* / *may*** not.
3. The waiter ***may* / *must*** have misunderstood the foreigner and brought him a wrong dish.
4. Any doubt I ***must* / *may*** have had as to whether we really needed advice was swept away then.
5. All I know that he ***must* / *may*** get paid a lot for it because he buys such expensive things.
6. I tried to get you twice last night, but you ***must* / *may*** have been out.
7. We ***must* / *may*** have run across one another in the war, but I am not sure.
8. I ***may* / *must*** have sounded more convincing than I felt as they let me go.
9. Good bye and thank you. Perhaps we ***may* / *must*** see each other again some time.
10. You ***may* / *must*** pack my bag to capacity. I am strong enough to carry it.

XIII. Дополните предложения. Переведите вторую часть предложения.

1. If you want to become a good historian (Вам следует много читать по истории).
2. Why didn't you apply to the Dean? (Он, возможно, помог бы вам.)
3. The plan of work had already been made by the 1st of September. (Вам не нужно было его снова составлять.)
4. Nora looks very pale today. (Она, должно быть, заболела.)
5. Your friend is in trouble. (Вам следовало бы прийти к нему на помощь.)

6. What about visiting the Smiths at the weekend? (Мы могли бы неплохо провести время.)
7. Children (дети должны слушаться) their elders (to obey).
The news may have a bad effect on your mother. (Вам не следует сообщать ей эти известия.)
8. It was very kind of you to have called me up and told me about the changes in the timetable. (Я мог бы опоздать на занятия.)
9. Now it's too late. (Вам следовало бы сказать мне) about it before.
10. Why did you change your mind and decided not to go to the South? (Вы могли бы там хорошо отдохнуть.)
11. I can't say I am very pleased (доволен) with Jack's company. (Зря вы его пригласили.)
12. Robert can do this work himself. (С какой стати (чего ради) я должен помогать ему?)
13. I remember sending them the letter last week. (Неужели они не получили его?)
14. She has had very little time at her disposal. (Не может быть, чтобы она подготовила доклад.)
15. Mrs. Williamson intended (намереваться) to go on pension long ago. (Разве она все еще работает в лаборатории?)
16. I have always considered Bill to be a true and devoted friend. (Не может быть, чтобы он подвел вас.)
17. I know Alice to be very much attached (быть привязанным) to her aunt. (Не может быть, чтобы она была бессердечной (unkind) по отношению к ней.)

ТВОРЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ(CREATIVE ACTIVITY)

- I. Изучите следующие ситуации и постарайтесь пересказать их как можно ближе к тексту, используя соответствующие модальные глаголы.

A.

Dear Brenda,

Thanks for replying so quickly to my last letter. You must have been surprised when you received a letter from me. I'm glad you will be able to put me up when I come to London. Could you possibly give me some directions for your flat? I'm bound to get lost. Do I have to take a taxi from the

station, or is it near enough to walk? Perhaps I should buy a street map of Birmingham when I arrive. And is it all right if I bring my little brother, Tim? By the way, congratulations on your new job. You must be very happy. Do you think that you made the right decision, though? I think you should have gone to university like me. I have to study a lot, but with any luck I should get a good job when I finish. I'd better post this letter now.

Best wishes,
Sheila

B.

Residents in the Blackwood area complained last night that they should have warned about the escape of a dangerous snake. The snake, a python, is three meters long, and can kill pets. "I heard about it on the radio," said Mrs. Agnes Bird. "I had to lock my dog in the kitchen this morning, because I thought the snake could easily attack it." The snake, called Lulu, disappeared from Blackwood Zoo. "It must have found a hole in the wall, or it might have slipped out while the door was open," said zoo director Basil Hart. Mr. Hart said that people needn't have been alarmed. "A local radio must have mixed up its reports," he went on. "We found Lulu a few minutes after we missed her. We had to climb a tree and bring her down. So you see, you should never believe silly stories you hear on the radio!"

II. Используя фразы с модальными глаголами, дайте рекомендации своему другу, если он хочет...

1. To improve his health
2. To get good grades
3. To improve his English
4. To make a good first impression
5. To find a job
6. To live life fully every day
7. To get married

Say: Do this. Don't do that. You should do this. You shouldn't do that. You don't have to do that. You must do this. You mustn't do that. You can do this.

III. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов.

1.

Harry: Were you able to write that letter yesterday, Nora?

Nora: Which letter do you mean?

Harry: The one to the headmaster of Peter's school, saying we want to take him away on holiday a week before the end of the term.

Nora: Oh, no. I must write it tonight.

Harry: You ought to have written it yesterday, you know. We may have left it too late!

Nora: But I thought you said I needn't. Besides, don't you think you ought to write it, as Peter's father? It might seem better, coming from you.

Harry: But you can write that kind of letter much better than I can; you always could.

Nora: I think you might do it instead of me – you know I hate letter-writing.

Harry: Perhaps we might do it together. Where's a piece of paper?

Nora: There may be some in this drawer. Yes, here you are.

Harry: Now. What can we say?

Nora: (hesitating.) Well, you could say, er-you could say Peter needs a long holiday.

Harry: (dubiously.) That might do.

Nora: Harry, you could have spoken to the headmaster when you met him last week; then we needn't have written this letter.

Harry: Yes, I know – and you could have written the letter yourself yesterday when you said you were going to.

Nora: Well, anyhow, we don't seem to be making much progress with it now.

Peter: Hello, Mum and Dad!

Harry

Nora

} Hello, Peter.

Peter: I've got some good news for you. Our headmaster says the holidays are starting a week earlier because the school is to be painted.

Nora: What a relief, Harry! We needn't have worried how to write our letter.

2.

– Yes, Dad, would you hold this shelf steady, so that I can hit it a really good hard bang?

– Right, I've got it.

– Well, that's finished. How does it look?

– It should be all right.

← **Формат:** Список

3.

– Well, Harry, don't you remember that today's the anniversary of our wedding day?

– Good heavens, so it is!

– And you promised we should always keep it.

– So I did!

– You know, Harry, there's dance this evening at the Town Hall.

– So there is!

– So do you still think you'll go round to the club?

– No, somehow I don't think I will.

← **Формат:** Список

4.

– I think I shall do a bit of gardening. Will you help me, Nora?

– Of course, I will. Shall I put on my gardening boots?

– Yes, do – and so will I.

← **Формат:** Список

5.

– Oh, Harry, will you, please, paint the roof of the shed? That really does make the garden look untidy.

– It shall be painted! – But not till next weekend.

– And you shall have a glass of beer, when the tree is dug up. I'll bring it out to you.

– That'll be very nice – I shall certainly be ready for it.

← **Формат:** Список

6.

– Oh, Nora, here's a letter from old Bartle. He wants to come and stay for a week from Friday.

– That will be nice, won't it? He's such a nice old dear.

– He is a fussy old nuisance.

← **Формат:** Список

= Now which room can he have? Oh, yes, he shall sleep in Robert's room, and Robert shall share with Peter. Peter, you will let Robert sleep in your room just for a few nights, won't you?

= Oh, Mother, I don't want to share with Robert! He won't like it either.

= Just while Mr. Bartle is here, you shall have your room to yourself as soon as he goes.

= And shall he have his breakfast in bed every day?

= I suppose I must do that for him (door bell). Will you see who that is at the door, Peter?

= Yes, Mother, I will.

7.

= Harry, could you turn out your workroom? I've been meaning to ask you for days.

= Yes, I will.

Формат: Список

8.

= Harry, do you know that three people in the family have birthdays next month. We must think of presents for them ...

= Oh, Peter's easy. We can give him a football.

= But hasn't he already got one?

= Yes. But it's worn out. Besides, it's a very small one, and he is old enough now to want a full-sizes one.

= Good; then he shall have a football.

= Hasn't my Aunt Dorothy got a birthday next month too!

= Yes, I thought we might give her some green hand towels.

= Why green ones? Does it matter what color they are?

= Yes, haven't you noticed? At her house she always has green hand towels.

= If that's what she wants then she shall have some that are as green as grass!

Формат: Список

9.

Harry: We shall have to hurry if we're going to catch that train. What's Robert doing?

Nora: Robert's gone on to the station with some of the luggage. He's meeting us on the platform.

Harry: Don't pack that book, Peter: you'll be wanting it in the train.

Peter: Oh, yes, so I shall, Dad.

Nora: I wonder whether I ought to have cut some sandwiches.

Harry: No, we shall be stopping ten minutes at the junction; we shall be able to buy something to eat there ... You'll have to carry this case, Peter.

Nora: He can't, because he'll be carrying my hatbox, besides his own case.

Harry: Look here, we must get away or we shall be late.

Nora: It's going to be a lovely day. Are we all ready?

Peter: I'm ready; I'm waiting for you.

Nora: Have you turned off the gas and electricity, Harry?

Harry: I'll just make sure, dear.

Nora: Otherwise they'll be sending us bills for the time we're away.

Harry: Yes, it's all done. Come along now; off we go. Shut the door behind you, Peter.

Nora: Are you sure you've got the railway tickets, Harry?

Harry: Good Heavens! I think I've left them on the piano.

Peter: (*eagerly*) I'll go in and get them, Dad.

Harry: No, it's all right; here they are in my waistcoat pocket.

10. Прочитайте и переведите следующие диалоги. Разыграйте их.

1.

– Excuse me, can you tell me the time? There's something wrong with my watch.

– Certainly. It's ten to nine by my watch.

– Your watch is right, isn't it?

– I'm not quite sure. It may be two minutes fast.

– I see. Thank you.

2.

– Come and see me tonight.

– I'm afraid I can't. I have a lot of things to do. But if it is very urgent, I'll come.

– Oh, no. You may come any time you like.

← **Формат:** Список

3.

– Excuse me, can I see Mr. Brown?

← **Формат:** Список

- = Sorry, you can't. He is out for lunch. But he'll be back very soon.
- = May I wait for him here?
- = Certainly. Will you take a seat, please?

4.

- = Hallo, Bob! How are you?
- = Not so well, I'm afraid. I have a bad cold. It's a pity I won't be able to attend the lecture tomorrow. I have to stay at home.
- = You needn't worry. You may have my notes.
- = Oh, thank you very much.

← Формат: Список

5.

1. Oh, yes. My husband's wonderful.
2. Really! Is he?
 1. Yes. He's big, strong and handsome.
 2. Oh, my husband isn't very big or very strong, but he's very intelligent.
 1. Intelligent?
 2. Yes, he can speak six languages.
 1. Can he? Which languages can he speak?
 2. He can speak French, Spanish, Italian, German, Arabic and Japanese.
 1. Oh, my husband's very athletic.
 2. Athletic?
 1. Yes, he can swim, ski, play football, cricket and rugby and...
 2. Can he cook?
 1. Pardon?
 2. Can your husband cook? My husband can't play sport, but he's an excellent cook.
 1. Is he?
 2. Yes and he can sew and iron. He's very good husband.
 1. Really? Is he English?

6.

Thomas is a student. He's staying at the Taylors, an English family.

1. Hello, Mrs. Taylor. Can you help me? I'm doing my homework and I can't understand this word.

2. Which one? Oh, that's difficult. I can't help you now. I'm watching something.

1. Oh, what are you watching?

2. I'm watching a cowboy film.

1. Can Mr. Taylor help me?

2. No, he can't now, Thomas. He's reading.

1. What's he reading?

2. He's reading a magazine.

1. What about Kate?

2. Oh, she can't help you now. She's phoning someone.

1. Who's she phoning?

2. She's phoning her boy-friend. You are asking a lot of questions to-night, Thomas.

1. Am I? Well, I'm practicing my English.

IV. Переведите диалоги на английский язык, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов.

1.

- Как ты себя вел у Смитов! Я просто ужаснулся!
- Извини. Мне не следовало говорить всего мистеру Смигу. Сейчас я очень сожалею об этом.

2.

- Было очень странно, что никто не встретил меня на станции.
- Но вам нужно было послать телеграмму.
- Я сделал это. Возможно, они не получили ее вовремя.

3.

- Что ты ищешь?
- Хотел бы я знать, где мои записи.
- Прежде всего, тебе следует держать свои бумаги в порядке. Тогда тебе не нужно будет тратить время на их поиски.

4.

- Он уже пришел? Как, нет еще! Ему следовало быть точным.

5. «Перестань делать мне знаки!» – гневно сказал мистер Браун своей жене. – Я все равно скажу ему все, что о нем думаю».
- 6.
- Тебе нравится, как играет Мэри? По-моему, великолепно.
 - Я не могу этого сказать.
 - О, ты несправедлива к ней!
 - С какой стати я буду восхищаться тем, что мне не нравится.
- 7.
- Бедная Анна! Я так обеспокоена ее здоровьем. Она всегда такая бледная и слабая.
 - Вам не нужно беспокоиться. Я уверен, что с ней все в порядке.
- 8.
- О, я так устал сегодня.
 - Сходи, погуляй и отдохни.
- 9.
- Вам, должно быть, одиноко здесь и не с кем поговорить.
 - Вовсе нет. Я люблю одиночество, много читаю и не чувствую себя одиноким.
- 10.
- Не вижу причины, почему бы ей не быть счастливой. Ее муж делает все, чтобы она была счастлива.
 - Но они, кажется, не ладят.
- 11.
- Твой пример не подходит, Петров.
 - Можно подумать? Я приведу другой.
- 12.
- Знаете, я не намерен впутываться в его дела.
 - Но ты должен помочь ему, ты его друг.

13.

- Вы не возражаете, если я закурю здесь?
- Нет.

14.

- Я думаю, что вы должны обратиться к нему за помощью.
- Нет. Я не хочу иметь ничего общего с ним.

15.

- Не могли бы вы одолжить мне немного денег?
- С удовольствием. Вот, пожалуйста.
- Большое спасибо. Я верну их сегодня же.
- Не стоит беспокоиться об этом. Вы можете вернуть их, когда захотите.

VI. Используя данные ситуации, составьте диалоги. Используйте, где возможно, модальные глаголы:

a) I've got an article to translate, and I do not understand many things in it. Can you translate from English into Russian? Can you help me? Where can we meet? Can you come to my place right after classes? Why can't you come? At what time can you come? You could do translations before entering this faculty, couldn't you? Could you only read and write or could you also speak English when at school?

b) What do you think I must do to improve my pronunciation? Do you think I must read out loud every day? What exercises do you think I must regularly do? Must I pay more attention to the sounds or intonation? Where do you think I must work with a tape-recorder? How often do you think I must work in the laboratory? Whose linguaphone course do you think I must use? Why do you think I must take this course?

c) May I ask you a few questions about the new course of History we are going to take next term? Do you think it may appear interesting? When do you think the course may begin? How long do you think it may last? The course may prove to be difficult, may not? What additional measures might be taken to perfect (совершенствовать) the student's knowledge of History?

d) Do you think both young and old play sports (заниматься спортом). What kind of sport should one go in for in summer? What games do you think one should play in winter? Very soon there will be a contest in shooting here. Who do you think should take part in it? How many participants should be recommended? Should Belov be included in the team? Why shouldn't he? You think the whole of our group should be present at the contest, don't you?

e) When is the Student's Conference to be held? Where is it to take place? Are you to speak at the conference? Who is to make the report? Am I supposed to attend the conference?

VI. Представьте, что вы находитесь в общественном месте (кафе, магазин, парк, фойе театра, зоопарк и т.д.). В нескольких предложениях опишите внешность одного - двух человек, а затем выскажите предположения относительно их возраста, профессии, характере и др.

Example.

I'm in a hotel lobby. I'm looking at a man who is wearing a blue suit and carrying a briefcase. He is talking at the registration desk, so he must be registering to stay in the hotel. He couldn't be checking out, because people have to check out at a different desk. He might be simply asking a question, but I doubt it. Judging from his clothes, I'd say he's probably a businessman. But he could be something else. He might be a doctor, or a professor. He has salt-and-pepper hair and not too many wrinkles. He must be about 50-55. He doesn't have any luggage with him. The porter must have taken his luggage. The hotel clerk just handed the man a key. Aha! I was right. He is registering to stay in the hotel.

VII. Работа в парах. Используя данные ситуации, закончите диалоги и разыграйте их. Постарайтесь, где нужно, употребить модальные глаголы.

1. Situation:

The two of you are roommates or a married couple. It is late at night. All of the lights are turned off. You hear a strange noise. You try to figure out what it might or must be, what you should or shouldn't do, etc.

Dialogue:

A: Are you awake?
B: Yes. What's the matter?
A: Do you hear that noise?
B: Yes, what do you suppose it is?
A: I don't know. It...

2. Situation:

Your teacher is always on time, but today it is 15 minutes past the time class begins and he/she still isn't here. You try to figure out why he/she isn't here yet and what you should do.

Dialogue:

A: Mr./Mrs. _____ should have been here 15 minutes ago. I wonder where he/she is. Why do you suppose he/she hasn't arrived yet?
B: Well,...

3. Situation:

The two of you are planning to go on a picnic. You are almost ready to leave when you hear a loud noise. It sounds like a thunder. You are supposed to meet Paul and Nancy at the park for your picnic.

Dialogue:

A: Is the picnic basket all packed?
B: Yes. Everything is ready to go.
A: Good. Let's get going.
B: Wait. Did you hear that?
A:

4. Situation:

It is late at night. The weather is very bad. Your 18-year-old son, who had gone to a party with some of his friends, was supposed to be at home an hour ago. (The two of you are either a married couple or a parent and his/her friend.) You are getting worried. You are trying

to figure out where he might be, what might or must have happened, and what you should do, if anything.

Dialogue:

A: It's already _____ o'clock and _____ isn't home yet. I'm getting worried.

B: So am I. Where do you suppose he is?

A: ...

VIII. Напишите небольшое сочинение на одну из предложенных тем.

1. Write about when, where, and why you should (or shouldn't) have done something in your life.
2. Write about a time in your life when you did something you didn't want to do. Why did you do it? What could you have done differently? What should you have done?
3. Look at your future. What will, might, should it be like? Write about what you should, must, can do now in order to make your life what you want it to be.
4. Write about one embarrassing accident in your life. What could, should, might you have done to avoid it?
5. Look at the world situation in relationships between nations. What could, should (or shouldn't), must (or must not) be done to improve understanding?
6. Choose one of the environmental problems people are considering today. What could, should, may, must, might be done to solve this problem?

IX. Попросите совета у друга и объясните, почему вам нужна помощь.

A.

Bob,

I'm taking my boss and her husband out to dinner on Saturday, and I want to make a good impression. Would you mind if I borrowed your car? I

promise to drive very carefully. And I wonder if you'd mind lending me that red bow tie of yours. Could you let me know as soon as possible? Thanks!

Henry

B.

Henry,

Of course you can borrow my car on Saturday. You can pick it up at ...

About my red bow tie, I'd like to lend it to you but ...

X. Прочитайте текст и выскажите свое мнение.

THEATRE SUPERSTITIONS

The average person might be somewhat superstitious with some things, but actors are known for their superstitious nature. There are hundreds of theatre superstitions and rituals. Some are normal, others are crazy. Take a look at this list.

- Only fake flowers will be used on stage. Real flowers must be replaced too often because they can't get enough light, plus some actors may be allergic to them.

- It is unlucky to use real mirrors or real jewellery on stage. Why? Because both items can cause problems with onstage lighting, so fake mirrors and jewellery should be used.

- It is considered bad luck to speak the last line of the play anytime before opening night. This is because a production is never complete until it's performed for an audience, so the completing line of the play shouldn't be spoken before an audience sees the play.

- If an actress trips on the hem of her dress, she should pick it up and kiss the hem for good luck.

- You shouldn't whistle while you are in the theatre, especially in the dressing rooms. It is said that someone will soon be out of work if whistling occurs in the theatre.

- Actors are very superstitious about ghosts in the theatre. Most theatres are reported to have at least one ghost roaming about. Monday night is considered Ghost Night. Most theatres don't have productions on this night so the ghosts will have their own night to perform their plays.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст, передайте содержание, используя модальные глаголы, где возможно:

1. The king of an oriental country was rich and powerful, but he was not happy. He therefore went to consult a wise old man on this subject. The old man said:

‘Happiness is a very rare thing in this world, but I know the way to find it.’

‘How shall I find it?’ asked the king.

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

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

At last he came back to his country.

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

‘Quite happy,’ answered the peasant.

‘Would you like to change places with a king?’

‘Not for the world.’

‘Well, then,’ said the king, ‘sell me your shirt.’

‘My shirt’ answered the peasant in astonishment. ‘I haven’t got one.’

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

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

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

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

3. Aesop was a very clever man who lived many hundreds of years ago in Greece. He wrote many fine stories. He was well known as a man who was fond of jokes. One day, as he was enjoying a walk, he met a traveler, who greeted him and said: ‘Kind man, can you tell me how soon I shall get to town?’ ‘Go,’ Aesop answered. ‘I know I must go,’ protested the traveler, ‘but I should like you to tell me how soon I shall get to town?’

‘Go,’ Aesop said again angrily.

‘This man must be mad,’ the traveler thought and went on.

After he had gone distance, Aesop shouted after him: ‘You will get to town in two hours.’ The traveler turned round with astonishment. ‘Why didn’t you tell me that before?’ he asked. ‘How could I have told you that before?’ - answered Aesop, - ‘I did not know how fast you could walk.’

4. Balzac, the famous French writer, was a man of great talent. But he himself was proud of his ability to tell a person’s character by his or her handwriting. He often told his friends that he could tell anybody’s character exactly by his handwriting.

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

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

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

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

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

So I took them, left them at the umbrella-maker’s, saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I went to dine in the afternoon, it was still raining very hard. I went to a nearby restaurant, sat down at a table and had been there only a few minutes when a young

woman came in and sat down at the same table with me. I was the first to finish and when I got up, I absent-mindedly took her umbrella and started for the door. She called out to me and reminded me that I had taken her umbrella. I returned it to her with many apologies.

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

6.

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

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

7.

Jerry Flor is talking to his grandfather about his new job.

1) It's terrible, granddad! I have to get up at 7 o'clock, because I have to catch the bus to work, because I knew I had to make the tea. I have to work hard. I'm only happy at week-ends. I don't have to work then.

2) (His grandfather isn't very sympathetic) I had to start work when I was fourteen. I lived South Wales and there wasn't much work. I had to be a coal-miner. We had to work 12 hours a day. We didn't have to work on Sundays, but we had to work the other six days of the week. When I was 16 the First World War started. I joined the army. I had to wear uniform and I had to go to France. A lot of my friends died. We had to obey the officers and we had to kill people. When I was 60, I had to go to hospital because of the dust in the mines.

It was the only quiet time in my life. I didn't have to work. I didn't have to earn money. I retired when I was 65. Nowadays, I don't work and I don't have to get up early, but I have to live on my pension and life is still difficult. I don't feel sorry for you.

8.

Do the English Speak English?

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter. I not only speak English very carefully, but very clearly as well. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly, nor clearly. "I am a foreigner", I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. My teacher never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something and I understood it. "You'll soon learn English!" he said. In England each man speaks a different language. The English understand each other, but I don't understand them! Do they speak English?

Expensive and Uncomfortable

When a plane from London arrived at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing. No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy. It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open up the box. He was astonished at what he found. A man was lying in the box on top of a pile of woolen goods. He was so surprised at being discovered that he didn't even try to run away. After he was arrested, the man admitted hiding in the box before the plane left London. He had a long and uncomfortable trip, for he had been confined to the wooden box for over ten hours. The man was ordered to pay 345£ for the cost of the trip. The normal price of a ticket is 230£!

9.

A polite request

If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket. However, this doesn't always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: "Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a "No Parking" area. You will enjoy your stay here if you

pay attention to our street signs. This note is only a reminder”. If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it.

Escape

When he had killed the guard, the prisoner of war quickly dragged him into the bushes. Working rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man’s clothes. Now, dressed in a blue uniform and with a rifle over his shoulder, the prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp. He could hear shouting in the camp itself. Sights were blazing and men were running here and there: they had just discovered that a prisoner had escaped. At that moment, a large black car with four officers inside it, stopped at the camp gates. The officers got out and the prisoner stood to attention and saluted as he passed. When they had gone, the driver of the car came towards him. The man obviously wanted to talk. He was rather elderly with gray hair and clear blue eyes. The prisoner felt sorry for him, but there was nothing else he could do. As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him to the ground with a sharp blow. Then, jumping into the car, he drove off as quickly as he could.

XII. BELIEVE IT OR NOT

1. UNUSUAL BEHAVIOUR

Fishermen in southern Florida have reported of unusual sturgeon behavior. These large river-dwellers have been leaping out of the water and landing on unsuspecting fishermen. It is not clearly understood why they do that. Most experts simply conclude that they do it, “because they can”.

2. VEGETABLE ORCHESTRA

Have you heard about the Vienna Vegetable Orchestra? Believe it or not, but all their instruments are made from fresh vegetables – carved-out carrots, cucumbers and pumpkins! The lead musician plays a horn which is

made from a cucumber, a green pepper and a carrot. There's also a leek violin.

The Vienna Vegetable Orchestra can play everything – from classical music to jazz. They came up with the idea after studying the sounds of vegetables being chopped.

And nothing's wasted: after the performance a cook makes a big pot of soup or stew for the musicians and audience to eat.

3. TATTOOING ROBOT

An Austrian inventor has developed the world's first tattooing robot. Niki Passath, 25, calls his creation Freddy. "It was a hard job because the only person I could test it on was which was painful but a good incentive to get it right as soon as possible," he says.

4. AMAZING COUNTRY

Iceland is an amazing country, its name makes you think of ice, and this country certainly has lots of it. In fact, there is a glacier in Iceland that is so big the rest of all the glaciers in Europe could fit inside it – with room to spare. But there's so much more to this country than ice. Actually, it can be one of the hottest places on the planet! There are two hundred volcanoes in Iceland, and many of them are still active. Geysers and hot springs shoot steaming water up out of the ground.

This place is so unusual that when the Apollo 11 crew needed a place to train for their moon landing, they went to the vast lava deserts of Iceland.

5. A SPOOKY SITE

There are at least 16 ghosts at Bramshott in Hampshire, UK. Sometimes the ghost of Boris Karloff, the actor who played Frankenstein's monster, appeared here, but even if you don't see the phantom actor, you might smell pipe tobacco burning!

6. BLACKER THAN BLACK

If you think that black is the darkest color you can get, you are wrong. British scientists have invented a new black, that's even blacker than black!

They say the special material they have made is the darkest on Earth and 25 times blacker than normal black paint. What makes the material – made of phosphorus and nickel – darker is its ability to reflect 20 times less light than normal black. As it reflects less light, it could help telescopes to see better.

Artists are curious about the new black. They can't wait to use it because it's apparently incredibly beautiful, "like black velvet".

7. INVISIBILITY CLOAK

A Japanese professor has invented an invisible cloak – just like Harry Potter's. A camera on the back of professor's head films the scene behind them and projects it onto the coat. The technology has practical applications: in the future, doctors could see 'through' their hands or other obstacles when they are doing surgery. Daniel Radcliff, who plays Harry Potter in the films, would love to try it. "I could sneak into top-secret meetings," he says.

8. CLEVER SOFA

An amazing new sofa has been invented by a group of scientists in Northern Ireland. As soon as you sit down on it, it will know it's you. Then it'll be able to set lots of electrical appliances just how you like them, like the lights or maybe the TV without you having to move a finger.

The sofa is connected to a computer and weighs you when you sit on it, then it checks its memory and decides who you are.

The inventors hope that their idea will also help babies and sick people.

9. BLESS YOU!

The ancient Maori of New Zealand believed that God sneezed life into humans. Taking the contrary view, many ancient European tribes believed

that people could sneeze themselves to death by blowing the soul through the nose. That's why we still say 'God bless you,' when people sneeze.

10. WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT ?

Depression can strike anyone of any race, any gender, any age.

These people have accomplished wonderful things. Did you know they had depression?

Leo Tolstoy
Michelangelo
Isaac Newton
John Keats
Winston Churchill
Vaslov Nizhinsky
Vincent Van Gogh
Abraham Lincoln
Ernest Hemingway
Virginia Wolf
Eugene O'Neil

11. TRAFFIC LIGHTS TREE

This unusual tree can be seen in East London. It consists of 75 sets of traffic lights and is said to give oncoming drivers apoplexy. This strange work of art was designed by a French artist, Pierre Vivant, who wanted to mimic 'the restlessness of a big city'. The traffic lights tree is at its best at Christmas time when its red and green lights look rather festive.

12. INVISIBLE INK

In detective stories, secret messages are usually written with invisible ink. One of the best known types is made by dissolving cobalt chloride in water. The writing is nearly invisible but becomes blue when heated. However, there are simpler ways of making your messages invisible. Orange

juice, lemon juice, and milk can also be used for this purpose. When heated slowly until the paper begins to darken, the writing becomes brown.

XIII. Изучите предложенные ситуации и укажите, под какой буквой, на ваш взгляд, приведено верное объяснение.

**NO BICYCLES
AGAINST GLASS
PLEASE**

A Do not leave your bike touching the window.

B Do not ride your bicycle in this area.

C Broken glass may damage your bicycle tyres.

D Your bike may not be safe here.

**WINTER OPENING
TIMES**

UNIVERSITY GARDENS
OPEN DAYLY
10.00 A.M. - 4.00 P..M.

A Gardens are not open on weekdays in the winter.

B The gardens are open one day a week in the winter.

C You cannot visit the gardens at weekends in winter.

D You can visit the gardens on any winter day.

COMPANY SECURITY

*Office staff must have their
identity cards with them
at all times*

A The company insists office workers carry an identity card.

B Show your identity card when asked to do so.

C Staff should keep their identity card in a safe place. **D** Staff identity cards are available at the office.

**NO DIVING ALLOWED
EXCEPT AT
THE DEEP END OF
THE SWIMMING POOL**

A If you are not good at diving, keep to the shallow end.

B You must not dive into the pool where the water is shallow.

C The water is not deep enough in this pool for you to dive.

D You are not permitted to swim where people are diving.

**Patients with ap-
pointments ring once and
enter.**

**Those with enquiries
ring twice and enter.**

A To make an appointment, ring once and enter.

B You should ring twice and enter unless you have an enquiry.

C Ring once if you have an appointment and twice if you don't.

D If you have an enquiry to make, enter and then ring the bell twice.

**NEVER LEAVE
LUGGAGE
UNATTENDED**

A You must stay with your luggage at all times.

B You must check in your luggage immediately.

C Do not let someone else look after your luggage. **D** Do not forget your luggage when you leave.

XII. Верите ли вы гороскопам? Внимательно изучив приведенный ниже тест на совместимость различных знаков зодиака и характеристик, сделайте свои выводы.

TEAM HOROSCOPE: COMPATIBILITY TEST

Aries	Овен	secure – спокойный
Sagittarius	Стрелец	intense – сильный
Leo	Лев	sociable – общительный
Capricorn	Козерог	ups and downs – падения и взлеты
Virgo	Дева	to bring out – выявлять
Taurus	Телец	lighthearted – беспечный
Cancer	Рак	spontaneously – спонтанно
Pisces	Рыбы	to feel neglected – чувствовать себя забытым
Scorpio	Скорпион	to have a wild time – веселиться
Gemini	Близнец	passionate – страстный
Libra	Весы	superficial – поверхностный
Aquarius	Водолей	compatibility – совместимость

FIRE & FIRE

Aries: March 21 – April 20

Sagittarius: November 22 – December 21

Leo: July 22 – August 22

When Fire meets Fire the rest of the world will be left behind. You will start by working incredibly well together and may fall in love at a first sight. But be careful! Fire signs get bored very quickly and you could end up hating each other equally fast.

EARTH & EARTH

Capricorn: December 22 – January 20

Virgo: August 23 – September 22

Taurus: April 21 – May 20

A great team! Earth signs usually make good students. You know what to expect from your partner and your working relationship will probably be

secure and stable. However, Earth signs often need a more lively partner to make life more exciting so your relationship may not be all roses.

WATER & WATER

Cancer: June 22 – July 21

Pisces: February 19 – March 20

Scorpio: October 22 – November 21

Water signs have very **intense** feelings but are not very good at expressing them properly. It is possible that although you can support each other as human beings, neither of you will be brave enough to talk about your personal problems.

AIR & AIR

Gemini: May 21 – June 21

Libra: September 23 – October 21

Aquarius: January 21 – February 18

Air signs are fantastically **sociable** and will instantly become friends. But while you are both happy to analyze and discuss a problem from every possible angle, neither of you will be able to get down to the real problem of solving it!

FIRE & EARTH

It sounds as though it could be a disaster – Fire with your head in the clouds and Earth with your feet on the ground. But even though you will have your **ups and downs**, you will bring out the best in each other and create a perfect balance.

WATER & FIRE

Fire can be very good for Water because it will insist on **bringing** things **out** into the open instead of allowing the Water sign to keep its feelings in-

side. The main problem is that Fire needs freedom while water can be possessive.

AIR & WATER

You will either find this an impossible combination or a surprisingly successful one. Air may find Water too emotionally deep while Water may find Air too **lighthearted**. If you agree that you are both very different then maybe it will work.

EARTH & WATER

You can make perfect partners and might even fall deeply in love. Your relationship will be one in which actions speak louder than words which is probably good because Water signs find it very hard to express themselves **spontaneously**.

AIR & EARTH

Air is the perfect sign to shake Earth up a bit and helps it live life to the full. You should both see eye-to-eye on most matters although Earth may **feel neglected** because of Air's habit of being independent.

FIRE & AIR

You will probably **have a wild time** and be so happy together that you'll forget about everyone else in the world. Your partnership will be both dramatic and **passionate**. Although it might seem a bit **superficial**, you are guaranteed to have a good time.

XV. Составьте ситуации, иллюстрирующие эти пословицы, используя модальные глаголы.

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you **can** do today. – Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.

2. A man **can** die but once. – Двум смертям не бывать, а одной не миновать.
3. As you sow, you **shall** mow. – Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.
4. As you make your bed, so you **must** lie on it. – Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.
5. **Can** the leopard change his spots? – Горбатого могила исправит.
6. It **would** make even a cat laugh. – Курам на смех.
7. What **can't** be cured **must** be endured. – Приходится мириться с тем, чего нельзя исправить.
8. If the sky falls, we **shall** catch larks. – Если бы, да кабы...
9. If the mountain **won't** come to Mohamed, Mohamed **must** go to the mountain. – Если гора не идет к Магомету, Магомет сам идет к горе.
10. One **can (could)** hear a pin drop. – Слышно было, как муха пролетела.
11. Wild horses **shall** not drag it from him. – Из него этого клещами не вытащишь.
12. You **cannot** make an omlet without breaking eggs. – Нельзя приготовить омлет без того, чтобы не разбить яиц.
13. If you don't like it, you **may** lump it. – Волей-неволей придется примириться, нравится ли вам это или нет.
14. A drowning man **will** catch at a straw. – Утопающий хватается за соломинку.
15. You **can't** touch pitch without being defiled. – Грязью играть – лишь руки марать (загрязнять).
16. You **can't** eat your cake and have it. – Что с возу упало, то пропало.
17. What is done **cannot** be undone. – Сделанного не воротишь.
18. A bird **may** be known by its song. – Птица видна по полету.

ТЕСТЫ

Выберите нужную форму модального глагола из предложенных.

I. CAN – TO BE ABLE TO

1. I ... see you tomorrow.
2. It was too expensive but I ... buy it.
3. ...I have a word with you, please?

4. I generally leave work at 6, but I ... leave earlier on Fridays.
5. He ... see you next Monday at ten.
6. You'll ... to use the computer after a bit of practice.
7. Alice ... drive but she hasn't got a car.
8. When they came back from Paris they ... speak perfect French.

II. MUST – CAN'T

1. He ... be at home. He ... be out .
2. He ... be writing about his travel impressions.
3. You haven't eaten for hours. You ... be hungry!
4. Did he really do that? He ... be crazy!
5. I've lost one of my gloves. I ... have dropped it somewhere.
6. She didn't do what I asked her. She ... have understood what I said.
7. You've only just eaten. You ... be hungry again!
8. He ... have done a lot of research for his book..

III. MUST – HAVE TO

1. I'm sorry, you ... smoke here.
2. They were very rude. They ... apologize the next day.
3. They ... go to Spain this summer.
4. You can't keep him here. If you do, I'll ... to report you.
5. Monica is extremely rich. She ... (not) work..
6. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he ... work at weekends.
7. Whatever you do, you ... touch that switch, it's very dangerous.
8. The car park is free – you ... to pay to park your car there.

IV. MUSTN'T – NEEDN'T – DON'T HAVE TO

1. Don't tell anybody what I said. You ... tell anybody.
2. That shirt isn't dirt. You ... wash it.
3. I understand the situation perfectly. You ... explain further.
4. Visitors ... enter the laboratories without permission.
5. Passengers ... smoke in the toilets.
6. I ... to get up early, so I didn't.
7. I ... to get up early, but it was a lovely morning, so I did.
8. We ... walk all the way home. We can get a taxi.

V. MAY – MIGHT

1. ... I have one of these cakes?
2. We ... dinner at the restaurant.
3. The weather ... be fine tomorrow.
4. She ... move to London.
5. Be careful of that dog. It ... bite you.
6. ... I use your phone?
7. Alice, what you tell me ... be true, but it happened many years ago.
8. Chris isn't well. He ... have to go to hospital for an operation.

VI. MUST, HAVE TO, CAN

1. I'm afraid you ... come in if you are under 18. It's against the law.
2. You ... smoke in the corridor but not in the classroom.
3. I ... remember to phone Sue. It's her birthday.
4. She ... (not) take this medicine if she feel better.
5. The phone is ringing. I ... answer at once.
6. The car ... be parked in the parking area.
7. If you don't want to fall ill you ... (not) drink cool water.
8. ... I have another cup of coffee?

VII. MUST, HAVE TO, BE TO

1. It's no use going to the shop; it ... be already shut.
2. These newspapers ... be found everywhere in the bookstores.
3. The matter is urgent. You ... spare me a few minutes.
4. She and Carter ... have met there, they both had an order to view the same house.
5. It was left in the will that Mr. Porter ... be my trustee.
6. Sooner or later you will... earn some money to keep body and soul together.
7. Every man of ambition ... fight his century with weapons.
8. He increased his pace so that Peri ... trot to keep up with him.

VIII. MAY, MUST, SHOULD, MIGHT + нужная форма глагола, данного в скобках

1. You ... (treat) him better. He deserved it.

2. I ... (post) the letter yesterday but I forgot.
3. I ... (not stay) up so late last night. I'm so tired this morning
4. My letter ... (arrive) yesterday but it didn't.
5. There ... (be) something in him for she is desperately in love.
6. He is the only person who ... (be able to help).
7. The situation is very difficult but it is important that everyone ... (stay) calm.
8. He really ... (help) me. He wasn't busy.

ИТОГОВЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

Выполните предложенные тесты.

TEST 1

1. ... you speak any foreign languages?
a. may b. might c. can d. will
2. I am so angry with them. I ... kill them!
a. can b. could c. must d. should
3. Lisa ... get bored in her job. Her job is so boring!
a. must b. would c. should d. can't
4. Take an umbrella. It ... rain later.
a. might b. must c. should d. can
5. Jack ... go to hospital yesterday.
a. must b. had to c. should d. has to
6. You look tired. You ... go to bed.
a. must b. should c. would d. could
7. ... you wait a moment, please?
a. can b. must c. should d. need
8. The phone is ringing. It ... be Jack.
a. must b. would c. can d. could
9. It's a secret. You ... tell anyone.
a. shouldn't b. needn't c. wouldn't d. mustn't
10. My grandfather ... speak six languages many years ago.
a. should b. could c. must d. need
11. You have just had lunch. You ... be hungry.
a. can't b. shouldn't c. wouldn't d. mustn't

12. I was surprised that she ... say such rude words.
a. must b. will c. would d. should
13. The situation was bad but it ... worse.
a. could be c. should be
b. could have been d. would have been
14. I haven't decided yet where to go for my holiday. I ... go to Greece.
a. can b. should c. may d. must
15. You've been reading all day. You ... be tired.
a. can b. must c. could d. should

TEST 2

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

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

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

- a. could study b. should be studying
b. c. will study d. must be studying

3. When Mr Lee was younger, he ... work in the garden for hours, but now he has to take frequent rests because he has emphysema.

- a. has got to b. can
c. should be able to d. could

← **Формат:** Список

4. Whenever my parents went out in the evening, I ... the job of taking care of my young brother.

- a. would get b. should get
c. must have gotten d. had better get

← **Формат:** Список

5. Yesterday I ... to a furniture store. I bought a new lamp there.

- a. could go b. went
c. could have gone d. ought to have gone

← **Формат:** Список

6. Jimmy and Maria were naughty children. They ... tricks on their teachers, which always got them into a lot of trouble.

- a. could play b. used to play
c. could have played d. may have played

← **Формат:** Список

7. Robert has never had a new car. He ... it for a very good price. He paid 30 percent less than the regular retail cost.

- a. could buy b. had to buy
c. was supposed to buy d. was able to buy

← **Формат:** Список

8. 'Why are you so sure that Ann didn't commit the crime she's been accused of committing?'

'She ... that crime because I was with her, and we were out of town on that day'.

- a. may not have committed b. wasn't supposed to committed
c. committed d. couldn't have committed

← **Формат:** Список

9. 'Since we have to be there in a hurry, we ... take a taxi.' 'I agree'.

- a. had better b. may
c. have been used to d. are able to

← **Формат:** Список

10. 'It ... rain this evening. Why don't you take an umbrella?'

'That's a good idea. May I borrow yours?'

- a. had better b. could be
c. must d. might

← **Формат:** Список

11. '... you hand me that pair of scissors, please!'

'Certainly.'

- a. May b. Shall
c. Will d. Should

← **Формат:** Список

12. Larry drove all night to get here for his sister's wedding. He ... exhausted by the time he arrived.

- a. ought to be b. could be
c. must have been d. will have been

← **Формат:** Список

13. 'What are you doing here now? You ... be here for another three hours.'

'I know. We got an early start and it took less time than we expected. I hope you don't mind.'

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. couldn't | b. might not |
| c. had better not | d. aren't supposed to |

← **Формат:** Список

14. '... taking me downtown on your way to work this morning?'

'Not at all.'

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Can you | b. Why don't you |
| c. Would you mind | d. Could you please |

← **Формат:** Список

15. 'I locked myself out of my apartment. I didn't know what to do.'

'You ... your roommate.'

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. could have called | b. may have called |
| c. would have called | d. must have called |

← **Формат:** Список

TEST 3

1. 'You haven't eaten anything since yesterday afternoon.

You ... be really hungry!'

'I am.'

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| a. might | b. will | c. can | d. must |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|

2. 'I ... there at 6 p.m. for the meeting, but my car won't start. Could you please give me a lift in your car?'

'Sure. Are you ready to go now?'

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. will be | b. may be |
| c. supposed to be | d. have got to be |

3. 'I left a cookie on the table, but now it's gone. What happened to it?'

'I don't know. One of the children ... it.'

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. may have eaten | b. could eat |
| c. had to eat | d. should have eaten |

4. Peter ... rather sleep on a mattress than on the floor.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. shall | b. could |
| c. would | d. must |

5. 'My boss is always looking over my shoulder whenever I do anything.'
 'That ... bother you.'
 'But it does.'
 a. shouldn't b. might not
 c. may not d. won't
6. 'This movie is boring and too violent.'
 'I agree. ... leave?'
 a. Will we b. Why don't we
 c. Must we d. Would we
7. 'Chris, you ... the fish in the refrigerator before it spoils.'
 'You're right. I didn't know it was still in the shopping bag.'
 a. had better put b. had to put
 c. would rather put d. may put
8. 'What does Mr. Griffin do for a living?'
 'Nothing. He's very rich. He ... work for a living.'
 a. must not b. shouldn't
 c. doesn't have to d. hadn't better
9. 'Why are you so late?'
 'I ... my aunt to the airport. The traffic was terrible!'
 a. could take b. must have taken
 c. should take d. had to take
10. 'I heard that Laura was offered a job at a top computer firm in Chicago.'
 'Oh? That's wonderful! She ... very pleased.'
 a. is supposed to be b. might be
 c. must be d. is
11. 'The hot weather doesn't seem to bother you.'
 'When I had my farm, I ... work in the hot fields for hours.'
 a. used to b. ought to
 c. must d. had better

12. 'I need some help with this table. ... you lift the other end, please?'
'Sure. Just a second.'
a. May b. Should c. Could d. Shall
13. 'How did you get my telephone number? It's not listed in the phone book, so you ... have found it in the directory.'
'I got it from your mother.'
a. may not b. won't
b. c. might not d. couldn't
14. 'Is littering against the law?'
'Yes. There's a law that says that you ... throw trash on the streets.'
a. don't have to b. must not
c. couldn't d. might not
15. 'Do you like to play tennis?'
'Yes. When I worked at the embassy, I ... meet a friend at 5 every afternoon for a game.'
a. would b. should
c. had better d. would rather

Сводная таблица употребления модальных глаголов

Модальные глаголы	Употребление	Настоящее / будущее	Прошлое
CAN	Способность/ возможность	I <u>can</u> swim. Я <u>умею</u> плавать.	I <u>could</u> swim when I was a child. Я <u>умел</u> плавать, когда был ребенком.
	Разрешение (неофициальное)	You <u>can</u> use my phone. Вы <u>можете</u> воспользоваться моим телефоном.	
	Вежливая просьба (неофициальная)	<u>Can</u> I borrow your dictionary? <u>Могу</u> я взять твой словарь?	
	Невозможность (только в отрицательной форме)	That <u>can't</u> be true! Это <u>не может</u> быть правдой!	That <u>can't have been</u> true! <u>Не может быть</u> , чтобы это было правдой!
COULD	Способность (в прошлом)		I <u>could</u> run very fast when I was a child. Я <u>умел</u> очень быстро бегать, когда был ребенком.
	Вежливая просьба	<u>Could</u> I take your pencil? <u>Можно</u> мне взять ваш карандаш?	
	Предложение	Do you need help? I <u>could</u> talk to my boss. Тебе нужна помощь? Я <u>могу</u> поговорить со своим начальником.	You <u>could have talked</u> to your boss. Ты <u>мог бы</u> поговорить со своим начальником.

	Уверенность (менее 50%)	Where is Jane? She <u>could be</u> at the library. Где Джейн? Она <u>может</u> быть в библиотеке.	She <u>could have been</u> at the library. Она <u>могла</u> быть в библиотеке.
	Невозможность (только в отрицательной форме)	That <u>couldn't be true</u> ! Это <u>не может быть</u> правдой!	That <u>couldn't have been true</u> ! Не <u>может быть</u> , чтобы это было правдой!
BE ABLE TO	Способность	She <u>is able to</u> help you. She <u>will be able to</u> help you. Она <u>может</u> (в состоянии) помочь вам. Она <u>сможет</u> (будет в состоянии) помочь вам.	She <u>was able to</u> help you. Она <u>могла</u> (была в состоянии) помочь тебе.
MAY	Вежливая просьба	<u>May</u> I ask a question? <u>Можно</u> мне задать вопрос?	
	Разрешение (официальное)	You <u>may</u> take my pencil. Ты <u>можешь</u> взять мой карандаш (разрешаю).	
	Уверенность (менее 50%)	- Where is your brother? - He <u>may</u> be playing football. - Где твой брат? - Возможно, он <u>играет</u> в футбол.	- Where was your brother? - He <u>may have been playing</u> football. - Где был твой брат? - <u>Возможно</u> , он <u>играл</u> в футбол.
MIGHT	Уверенность (менее 50%)	- Where is your brother? - He <u>might be playing</u> football. - Где твой брат? - <u>Возможно</u> , он <u>играет</u> в футбол.	- Where was your brother? - He <u>might have been playing</u> football. - Где был твой брат? - <u>Возможно</u> , он <u>играл</u> в футбол.

	Вежливая просьба	<u>Might</u> I borrow your dictionary? <u>Можно</u> мне взять твой словарь?	
MUST	Необходимость	You <u>must do</u> that exercise. Ты <u>должен</u> сделать то упражнение.	You <u>had to</u> do that exercise. Ты <u>должен был</u> сделать то упражнение.
	Запрещение (в отрицательной форме)	They <u>must not come</u> to our party. Они <u>не должны приходить</u> на нашу вечеринку.	
	Уверенность (95%)	John isn't at work today. He <u>must be ill</u> . Джона сегодня нет на работе. Он, <u>должно быть, болен</u> .	John wasn't at work yesterday. He <u>must have been ill</u> . Джона не было на работе. <u>Должно было быть, он заболел</u> .
HAVE TO	Необходимость	He <u>has to</u> go to work today. Ему <u>придется</u> (он должен) пойти сегодня на работу.	He <u>had to</u> go to work yesterday. Вчера ему <u>пришлось</u> (он должен был) пойти на работу
	Отсутствие необходимости (в отрицательной форме)	He <u>doesn't have to</u> go to work. Ему <u>не придется</u> идти сегодня на работу.	He <u>didn't have to</u> go to work yesterday. Он <u>не должен был</u> идти вчера на работу.
SHOULD	Совет (с точки зрения говорящего)	They <u>should</u> study tonight. Они <u>должны</u> учиться сегодня вечером.	They <u>should have</u> studied last night. Они <u>должны были</u> учиться прошлым вечером.

	Уверенность (90 %)	He <u>should</u> pass well his exam. Он <u>должен</u> хорошо сдать экзамен.	He <u>should have passed</u> well his exam. Он <u>должен был</u> хорошо <u>сдать</u> экзамен.
OUGHT TO	Совет (с точки зрения говорящего)	They <u>ought to study</u> to-night. Они <u>должны</u> учиться сегодня вечером.	They <u>ought to have studied</u> last night. Они <u>должны были</u> учиться прошлым вечером.
	Уверенность (90%)	He <u>ought to pass</u> well his exam. Он <u>должен</u> хорошо <u>сдать</u> экзамен.	He <u>ought to have passed</u> well his exam. Он <u>должен был</u> хорошо сдать экзамен.
NEED	Отсутствие необходимости (в отрицательной форме)	You <u>needn't</u> do it. I have already done. Тебе <u>не надо</u> (нет необходимости) делать это. Я уже сделал.	You <u>needn't have</u> done it. I had done it before. Тебе <u>не надо было</u> делать это. Я сделал это раньше.

Список неправильных глаголов

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
abide	abode abided	abode abided	пребывать, жить, придерживаться (чего- либо)
arise	arose	arisen	подняться, возникнуть
awake	awoke	awaked awoken	будить, просыпаться
be	was were	been	быть
bear	bore	born(e)	нести, родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	стать, сделаться
befall	befell	befallen	случиться
begin	began	begun	начать
bend	bent	bent bended	согнуть (ся)
beseech	besought	besought	умолять, упрашивать
bid	bad(e),bid	bid(den)	предлагать (цену), велеть, просить
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bit(ten)	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	(с) ломать
breed	bred	bred	выращивать
bring	brought	brought	принести
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	жечь, гореть
burst	burst	burst	разразиться, взорваться

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
buy	bought	bought	купить
cast	cast	cast	кинуть, лить (металл)
catch	caught	caught	ловить, поймать
choose	chose	chosen	выбрать
cleave	clove	cloven	рассечь
	cleft	cleft	
cling	clung	clung	цепляться,
			льнуть
come	came	come	прийти
cost	cost	cost	стоить
creep	crept	crept	ползти
cut	cut	cut	резать
dare	durst, dared	dared	смечь
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить,
			рисовать
dream	dreamt	dreamt	грезить,
	dreamed	dreamed	мечтать, видеть сны
drink	drank	drunk	пить, выпить
drive	drove	driven	гнать ехать
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	обитать, задерживаться (на чем-либо)
eat	ate	eaten	кушать, есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	сражаться
find	found	found	находить
flee	fled	fled	бежать, спастись
fling	flung	flung	бросить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запретить

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть
forgive	forgave	forgiven	простить
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзнуть, замораживать
get	got	got	получить
gild	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded	позолотить
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти, уходить, уезжать
grind	ground	ground	точить, молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	висеть, повесить
	hanged	hanged	
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn	рубить, тесать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударить, попасть
hold	held	held	держат
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинить боль
keep	kept	kept	хранить
kneel	knelt	knelt	становиться на колени
knit	knit	knit(ted)	вязать
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть, положить
lead	led	led	вести
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned	опереться, прислониться
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped	прыгать
learn	Learnt learned	learnt, learned	учить
leave	left	left	оставить
lend	lent	lent	одолжить
let	let	let	позволять, дать
lie	lay	lain	лежать

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
light	lit	lit	осветить
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant	meant	подразумевать
meet	met	met	встретить
mishear	misheard	misheard	ослышаться
mislead	misled	misled	вести в заблуждение
mistake	mistook	mistaken	неправильно понимать
mow	mowed	mown	косить
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	перестроить
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	подняться
run	ran	run	бежать, течь
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed	пилить
say	said	said	говорить, сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	послать
set	set	set	устанавливать
sew	sewed	sewed, sewn	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven	брить (ся)
shear	sheared	shorn	стричь
shed	shed	shed	проливать (слезы), сбрасывать
shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
shoe	shod	shod	обувать, подковывать

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять, давать побеги
show	showed	shown	показывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	сокращаться, сжиматься, отпрянуть
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	опускаться, погружаться
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть, нюхать
sow	sowed	sowed, sown	(по) сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
speed	sped	sped	ускорять, спешить
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	писать или читать по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	пролить
spin	spun, span	spun	прясть
spit	spat	spat	плевать
split	split	split	расщепить(ся)
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	портить
spread	spread	spread	распространиться
spring	sprang	sprung	вскочить, возникнуть
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	украсть
stick	stuck	stuck	уколоть, приклеить
sting	stung	stung	ужалить
stink	stank, stunk	stunk	вонять
strew	strewed	strewn, strewed	усеять, устлать

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
stride	strode	stridden	шагать
strike	struck	struck	ударить, бить, бастовать
string	strung	strung	нанизать, натянуть
strive	strove	striven	стараться
swear	swore	sworn	(по)клясться, присягнуть
sweep	swept	swept	мести, промчаться
swell	swelled	swollen	вздуться
swim	swam	swum	плыть
swing	swung	swung	качаться
take	took	taken	взять, брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	рассказать, сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
thrust	thrust	thrust	толкнуть, сунуть
tread	trod	trodden	ступать
unbend	unbent	unbent	разогнуть (ся)
understand	understood	understood	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринять
upset	upset	upset	опрокинуться
wake	woke, waked	woken, waked	просыпаться, будить
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
weave	wove	woven	ткать
weep	wept	wept	плакать
win	won	won	выиграть
wind	wound	wound	заводить (механизм)
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	взять назад, отозвать
wring	wrung	wrung	скрутить, сжать

Irregular Verbs			
Infinitive Неопред. форма	Past Tense Прошедшее время	Past Participle Причастие прошедшего времени	Russian equivalents Основные значения
write	wrote	written	писать

КЛЮЧИ К ТЕСТАМ

II.

1. must, can't
2. must
3. must
4. must
5. must
6. must
7. can't
8. must

IV.

1. mustn't
2. needn't
3. needn't
4. mustn't
5. mustn't
6. didn't need
7. didn't need
8. needn't

V*

1. may
2. may
3. may
4. may / might
5. might
6. may
7. may
8. might

Final Test

1.
 - 1 B
 - 2 C
 - 3 A
 - 4 A
 - 5 C
 - 6 C
 - 7 A
 - 8 D
 - 9 D
 - 10 C
 - 11 A
 - 12 D
 - 13 C
 - 14 B
 - 15 C

* указаны возможные варианты ответов

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Введение	3
Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs)	4
Глагол CAN.....	6
Глагол MAY.....	15
Глагол MUST	22
Модальные глаголы с длительным и перфектным инфинитивом	35
Практические задания	44
Творческие задания (Creative Activity)	55
Тесты.....	82
Итоговые тесты.....	86
Сводная таблица употребления модальных глаголов	92
Список неправильных глаголов	96
Ключи к тестам	103
Оглавление.....	104
Список литературы.....	105

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. Murphy, Raymond. English Grammar in Use. Cambridge University Press
2. Reznik R.V., Sorokina T.S., Kazaritskaya T.A. A Grammar of Modern English Usage. – М.: Флинта, Наука, 1996.
3. Арбекова, Т.И. Я хочу и буду знать английский / Т.И. Арбекова, Н.Н. Власова, Г.А. Макарова. – "ИнКА", ТЕЛЕР, М., 1993.
4. Блинова, С.И., Практика английского языка. Модальные глаголы; Сборник упражнений / С.И. Блинова, Е.И. Сеницкая, Г.С. Чернышева. – СПб.: Лениздат; Издательство «Союз», 2002.
5. Богацкий, И.С. Бизнес-курс английского языка / И.С. Богацкий, Н.М. Дюканова. – Киев: "Логос", 1997.
6. Голицынский, Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений / Ю.Б. Голицынский // СПб.: КАРО, 2003.
7. Крылова, И.П. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка / И.П. Крылова. – М., 1999.
8. Литвинов, С.В. Тесты по грамматике английского языка. Модальные глаголы. Вспомогательные глаголы / С.В. Литвинов. – М.: АРКТИ, 2000.
9. Христорождественская, Л.П. Модальные глаголы в английском языке: Сборник упражнений / Л.П. Христорождественская. – Мн.: ООО «Попурри», 2001.

И.П. Жарникова, О.П. Кириченко, И.А. Ткаченко

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Учебно-методическое пособие

Подписано в печать 20.12.2006.

Формат 60 × 84 ¹/₁₆

Печать трафаретная.

Уч.-изд. л. 6,6. Усл. печ. л. 6,6.

Тираж 100 экз. Заказ

Отпечатано в РИО ГОУ ВПО «БрГУ»
665709, Братск, ул. Макаренко, 40