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Модальные глаголы

*Методические рекомендации и задания
по курсу практической грамматики
английского языка*

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Методические рекомендации направлены на формирование языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Модальные глаголы».

Издание предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальностям «Романо-германская филология», «Романо-германская филология для иностранных граждан».

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Предисловие

Учебное издание предназначено для студентов II курса, обучающихся по специальностям «Романо-германская филология», «Романо-германская филология для иностранных граждан». Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с программными требованиями по курсу грамматики английского языка для указанной выше категории студентов.

Основными методическими принципами формирования грамматических навыков являются:

коммуникативная направленность, обучение на основе речевых образцов, сочетание языковых тренировок с речевой практикой, доступность, наглядность, постепенное нарастание трудностей.

Цель методических рекомендаций – развитие языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Модальные глаголы». Они включают такие, разделы как:

- I. Can
- II. May / Might
- III. Must
- IV. To have to
- V. To be to
- VI. Should
- VII. Ought to
- VIII. Shall
- IX. Will / Would
- X. Need
- XI. Dare
- XII. Mixed bag

Каждый раздел содержит не только упражнения аналитического характера, но также тренировочные и творческие задания (выбор нужной формы, подстановка, трансформация, перевод с русского языка на английский, перифраз). Упражнения составлены на основе современных оригинальных источников.

Издание может быть рекомендовано и для самостоятельной работы студентов III–V курсов с целью поддержания и сохранения грамматических навыков. Имеющиеся краткие указания в таблицах, языковые модели и речевые образцы могут быть использованы для самокоррекции и самоконтроля.

I. Can

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLE
Physical and mental ability. Capability	can	+, -, ?	The Simple Infinitive (with reference to the present and sometimes to the future)	He can read a little French. I can't answer the question. Can you write with your left hand?
	could	+, -, ?	a) the Simple Infinitive (past-time reference. It's a form of the Indicative mood to express reality) b) the Simple Infinitive (present/future reference. It's a form of the Subjunctive Mood to express unreality) c) the Perfect Infinitive (past-time reference to express unreality; action was not carried out in the past though was planned)	I could drive a car before I left school. I could ring him up tomorrow morning (мог бы) I could have rung him up yesterday, but I didn't know his office number (мог бы)
Possibility due to circumstances	can	+, -, ?	the Simple Infinitive (present/future reference to express reality)	You can buy this dictionary in any bookshop. I can't go to the cinema today. I'm very busy. Where can I find him?
	could	+, -, ?	a) the Simple Infinitive (past-time reference. It's a form of the Indicative mood to express reality) b) the Simple Infinitive (present/future reference to express unreality)	I could buy this dictionary when I was in London. You could see the house from here if it were not so dark.

Permission	can	+ permission (informal) - prohibition ? request	The Simple Infinitive	You can take my umbrella. Can I use your car? You can't use my car today.
	could	? a more polite request +, -	a) the Simple Infinitive (future/present reference for stative verbs) b) the Simple Infinitive (in reported speech according to the rules of the sequence of tenses)	Could you come at four o'clock? He asked me if he could use my car. He said that I couldn't use his car.
Uncertainty. Doubt (<i>неужели</i>)	can	? <u>in general questions only</u>	a) the Simple Infinitive (future/present reference for stative verbs) b) the Continuous Infinitive (present reference for dynamic verbs) c) the Perfect Infinitive (past-time reference) d) the Perfect Infinitive (for stative verbs) e) the Perfect Continuous Infinitive (for dynamic verbs)	Can it be true? Can he be working in the garden now? Can he have said it? Can she really have been at home all this time? Can she have been waiting for us so long?
	could (to express more uncertainty)	? <u>general questions only</u>	a), b), c), d)	
Improbability (<i>это не может быть, вряд ли</i>)	Can	- only	a) the Simple Infinitive (future/present reference for stative verbs) b) the Continuous Infinitive (present reference for dynamic verbs) c) the Perfect Infinitive (past-time reference) d) the Perfect	He can't be really ill. She can't be telling lies. He can't have said it. She can't have been at home all this time.

			Infinitive (for stative verbs) e) the Perfect Continuous Infinitive (for dynamic verbs)	She can't have been waiting for us so long.
	Could (less categorical)	- only	a), b), c), d)	
In special questions for emotional colouring (что, собственно)	Can/could	? in special questions for emotional colouring to express puzzlement, impatience, surprise, astonishment	a) the Simple Infinitive (future/present reference for stative verbs) b) the Continuous Infinitive (present reference for dynamic verbs) c) the Perfect Infinitive (past-time reference)	What can (could) he mean ? What can (could) he be doing ? What can (could) he have done ?

Note 1.

The meaning of mental and physical ability may also be expressed by **to be able**. The phrase can be used in all tense-forms if necessary.

Note 2.

Could is used with reference to the past to denote only the ability or possibility of performing an action. To denote a realized possibility the verbs **to be able to**, **to manage**, **to succeed in doing smth.** are used.

e.g. I **was able to/managed to** buy this dictionary (смог).

e.g. I **succeeded in** getting a good job there (смог).

To denote an unrealized possibility the verbs **to fail**, **to be unable** or **to be able**, **to manage**, **to succeed** in the negative form are used

e.g. I **wasn't able/was unable/failed** to arrive in time (не смог).

Set-phrases:

- **I can't help doing** (Не могу удержаться от; не могу не делать что-то).
- **I can't but do smth** (Ничего другого не остается, как...).
- **I can't/couldn't possibly do** (Просто не могу / мог сделать).
- **I couldn't care less** (Мне это совершенно безразлично).
- **It couldn't be worse** (Хуже некуда).
- **I can't afford** (Я не могу себе позволить).

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the modal verb *can* and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. You can't write the examination test in pencil. 2. You can take the car, if you want. 3. He couldn't answer the question. 4. Can she have

been waiting for us all this time? 5. She can't come tomorrow because they are going to visit Florence. 6. He can't be working in the garden now. 7. David was lucky. He could have hurt himself when he fell, but he's OK. 8. This is a wonderful place. I could stay here forever. 9. Can you speak any foreign languages? 10. Jack was an excellent tennis player when he was younger. He could beat anybody. 11. Could I use your phone, please? 12. Can it be so interesting? 13. He can't be so rude. 14. What can have happened to change him so much? 15. The teacher said they could all go home.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with *could* or *was / were able to*; *will be able to* / *won't be able to*.

1. When her arm is better, she ... play the piano again. 2. He was very strong he ... ski all day and dance all night. 3. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed. 4. We ... borrow umbrellas; so we didn't get wet. 5. I'm sorry but I ... come to your birthday party next week. 6. At five years old he ... read quite well. 7. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are. 8. When I was a child I ... understand adults, and now that I am an adult I ... understand children. 9. The car plunged into the river. The driver ... get out but the passengers were drowned. 10. He ... eat everything when the doctor allows him.

Exercise 3. Transform the sentences according to the models.

Model A: Roger plays football very well (умеет). Roger can play football very well.

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

1. Do you know how to operate a personal computer? (вы умеете работать...). 2. I don't play rugby (не умею играть). 3. She used to dance very well when she was at school (умела танцевать). 4. Will you tell me the way to the station? (вы могли бы сказать...). 5. We are going to the country next Saturday (могли бы поехать). 6. I got him on the phone only half an hour later (смог). 7. She will enter the university when she speaks and writes English better (сможет поступить). 8. Is he so clever at mathematics? (неужели ... разбирается). 9. I don't think he missed the 8 o'clock train (не может быть, что он опоздал). 10. He spoke in such an interesting way that she listened to him (не могла не слушать). 11. I have no money to buy such an expensive car. Not now anyway (не могу позволить себе). 12. I'm not going to play volleyball today. My right arm hurts me (не могу, не в состоянии). 13. Do you play the piano, Jane? (ты умеешь играть...). 14. Will you give me a few lessons in mathematics?

(вы могли бы дать...). 15. He didn't explain to them what had happened (не сумел объяснить).

Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the infinitive.

1. It's impossible. He can't (to do) it. 2. I'm wondering if something can (to do) about it. 3. Can it (to be) so late now? 4. Why did you walk all the way from the station? You could (to phone) for a lift. 5. Can it (to be) a joke? 6. Why did we listen to you? John could (to be) in hospital instead of lying here and waiting for the ambulance. 7. You can't (to see) him at the meeting. He was ill then. 8. He can't (to dislike) it here. 9. Her friend said quickly: 'I know where you can (to get) your bicycle fixed'. 10. 'Have you seen Roberta lately?' 'Not for ages. I don't know what she can (to do)'. 11. I can easily walk to the railway station. 12. Could you (to lend) me some money, Dad? 13. He can't (to play) football for two hours.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею. 2. Неужели вы нашли мою книгу? 3. Он мог бы сделать это на прошлой неделе, он не был особенно занят. 4. Вы бы не могли ещё немножко подождать? 5. Карандашом писать нельзя. 6. Мне ничего не остается, как просить его о помощи. 7. Не может быть, что он опоздал на поезд. 8. Я мог бы прийти завтра утром. 9. Разве мы не можем позволить себе провести отпуск во Франции? 10. Как вам удалось найти все эти документы? 11. Шел дождь, и мы не могли поехать за город. 12. Не может быть, что он такой грубиян. 13. Он сказал, что мы можем идти. 14. Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине. 15. Уже темнеет. Сколько же сейчас может быть времени?

Exercise 6. To practice *can* make up your own situations using the following patterns.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он...
He *can't be* that foolish.
He *can't be writing* a novel.
He *can't have gone* fishing.
He *can't have been walking* in the rain.
2. Неужели он...
Can he *be* your brother?
Can he *be working* so late?
Can he *have left*?
Can he *have been looking* for us?

3. И что (где, как, почему...) это он ...
 What *can* he *mean*?
 Where *can* he *be hiding*?
 How *can* he *have done* it?
 What *can* he *have been doing* there?
4. Он просто не может (не мог, не мог бы) ...
 He *can't possibly do* it.
 He *can't possibly afford* a car on his present salary.
 He *can't have possibly done* it.
5. Не могу не ...
 I *can't help thinking* she has done a grave mistake.
 I *couldn't help thinking* that she was ill.
6. Мне ничего не остается, как ...
 I *cannot but ask* him for help.
 I *couldn't but put* him up for the night.

II. May / Might

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLE
Supposition implying uncertainty <i>(возможно, может быть)</i>	may	+, -	a) the Simple Infinitive (to refer the action to the future; with dynamic verbs) b) the Simple Infinitive (to refer to the present with stative verbs only) c) the Continuous Infinitive (refers the action to the present; with dynamic verbs) d) the Perfect Infinitive (refers the action to the past) e) the Perfect Infinitive (with stative verbs) f) the Perfect Continuous Infinitive (with dynamic verbs; to indicate an action begun in the past and continued into the moment of speaking)	He may come soon. He may not know about it. It's too late to phone him now. He may be sleeping . He may have fallen ill. He may have been at home for about 2 hours. He may have been waiting for us for an hour.

	might (when you're less certain)	+, -	a) the Simple Infinitive (future reference) b) the Continuous Infinitive c) the Perfect Infinitive	He might come soon. He might be doing his lesson now. He might have spoken to her yesterday.
Possibility due to circumstances (могу, возможно)	may	+	The Simple Infinitive	You may order a taxi by telephone.
	might	+	a) The Simple Infinitive (in past-time context according to the rules of the sequence of tenses to express reality) b) the Perfect Infinitive (to indicate that the action was not carried out owing to certain circumstances; to express unreality)	He said he might order a taxi by phone. He might have fallen ill if he hadn't taken the medicine. (чуть было...)
Permission	may	+ permission (formal) ? request - prohibition /not common/	The Simple Infinitive	You may smoke in here. May I smoke in here? You may not smoke in here.
	might	+ ? (a more polite request)	The Simple Infinitive (in reported speech)	He asked me if he might join us. Might I join you?
Disapproval. Reproach (мог бы)	might	+	a) the Simple Infinitive b) the Perfect Infinitive (to express reproach for the non-performance of an action)	You might carry the parcel for me. You might have helped me.

Note 1.

May is not a 'complete verb', so we use *to be allowed/to be permitted* to make up for the missing tenses:

e.g. The children *were allowed* to watch TV last night (Детям разрешили смотреть телевизор прошлым вечером).

e.g. He *has just been allowed* to go home after three hours at the police station (Ему только что разрешили пойти домой после трех часов пребывания в полицейском участке)

Set-Phrases:

- **May as well/might as well** (я, пожалуй...) /**might just as well** (пожалуй, лучше...) + Infinitive. (*Пожалуй, можно было бы и не... – I may as well take the child with me (Я, пожалуй, возьму ребенка с собой).*)
- **It might have been worse** (*Могло бы быть и хуже*).
- **He might have been a... = He might have been taken for...**, he looked like a ... (*Он похож на...*).
- **If I may say so...** (*Если можно так сказать*).

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the modal verb *may* and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He may not have noticed you in this crowd. 2. May I borrow your umbrella, please? 3. I'm not sure where to go for my holiday. I may go to Italy. 4. You are becoming forgetful. You might have reminded me about it. 5. You may see the garden if you like. 6. 'What's happened to the dog?' 'It isn't here. Dan may have taken it with him.' 7. He may be in the library now. 8. Visitors may not feed the animals. 9. May I have some more coffee? 10. He may be getting ready for the seminar. 11. You might help me carry this suitcase. 12. I may as well tell him about it. 13. You might have warned me about it advance. 14. John asked if he might use my car. 15. He may be in the library now.

Exercise 2. Transform the sentences according to the models.

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

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

1. Will you let me have this book for a few days? (можно мне одолжить) 2. He allows you to come at ten tomorrow (можете прийти). 3. Roger is talking to his girlfriend (возможно, разговаривает). 4. Miss Green has sent the letter already (возможно, напечатала). 5. You will still catch him there if you hurry (можете застать). 6. It's too hot outside. I'll stay in and watch television (я, пожалуй, останусь). 7. Why don't you explain to him how to do it? (ты бы хоть объяснил) 8. I'm not sure the window was shut (возможно, не было закрыто). 9. I'm not sure he realizes it's going to be very difficult (возможно, не понимает). 10. We didn't understand him because he spoke too fast (возможно, поняли бы, но). 11. He didn't forget to send them a telegram (возможно, не забыл). 12. I'm thinking of taking a holiday in August this year (возможно, возьму отпуск). 13. If I remind him about it he will get angry (может

рассердиться). 14. Richard was so angry because he didn't know the whole story (возможно, так бы не сердился, но...).

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the infinitive.

1. Strickland is very ill. He may (to die). 2. Is Sarah here? I can't see her. She may not (to come) yet. 3. He may not (to be) at home now. 4. Who is that man with Anna? I'm not sure. It might (be) her brother. 5. 'Who was the man we saw with Anna yesterday?' 'I'm not sure. It may (be) her brother. 6. 'What are those people doing by the side of the road?' 'I don't know. I suppose they might (to wait) for a bus.' 7. I'm waiting for Alice, but she might (to forget) about the meeting. 8. He might (to fall) ill if he hadn't taken the medicine. 9. Let's wait a little. He may (to come). 10. I don't like the way you study. I think you might (to work) harder! 11. I never see him about now. For all I know, he may (to write) a book. 12. He may (to be) at home for about two hours. 13. The director is alone now. So you may (to see) him now. 14. Where's Ben? I'm not sure. He might (to have) lunch.

Exercise 4. Make up mini-dialogues, devoted to the topic 'what can you do at a certain age in Britain'.

Model: A: When are you allowed to drive a car?

B: You're allowed to drive a car when you're seventeen.

A: What about a moped?

B: You're not allowed to ride a moped until you're sixteen.

These are the legal ages when *you are allowed* to do things in Britain:

- ✓ drive a car – 17
- ✓ ride a moped – 16
- ✓ buy cigarettes – 16
- ✓ vote in elections – 18
- ✓ join the army – 16
- ✓ get married with your parents' permission – 16
- ✓ get married without your parent's permission – 18

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Она, возможно, опоздает. 2. К вечеру может пойти дождь. 3. Они, возможно, работают над этой же проблемой. 4. Он чуть не разбил окно. 5. Вы, возможно, слышали его имя. 6. Он мог бы сделать это для вас. Ему это совсем не трудно. 7. Здесь нельзя купаться. 8. Можно мне пользоваться словарем? 9. Она, может быть, напишет вам. 10. Ты бы начал делать уроки вместо того, чтобы смотреть телевизор. 11. Сегодня по телевизору нет ничего интересного. Мы,

пожалуй, пойдем гулять. 12. Он, возможно, закончил работу. 13. Возможно, они сейчас играют в футбол. 14. Возможно, он хороший доктор. 15. Я, возможно, сделал бы эту работу на прошлой неделе, но я был занят. 16. Я уверен, что тебе сегодня разрешат прийти пораньше.

Exercise 6. To practice *may* make up your own situations using the following patterns.

1. Может быть; возможно, он ...
He *may come yet*.
He *may be reading* in his room.
He *may have forgotten* about it.
He *may have been expecting* a letter from them.
2. Может быть; возможно, он не...
He *may not be* in now.
He *may not have heard* from his family yet.
3. Он чуть не ...
He *might have fallen*.
4. Я, пожалуй,
I *may as well give* you a lift.
I *might as well give* you a lift.
5. Можно было принять за ...
The house *might have been taken* for a small inn.

Revision

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with *can* / *could* or *may* / *might*, *to be allowed to* (or the negative forms).

1. There was a lot of noise in the street last night and I ... sleep.
2. Where ... I buy fruit? 3. ... I come in? – Please, do. 4. Something was wrong with the receiver, I ... hear you well. 5. The letters ... have been written in this very house. 6. When I first went to Spain I ... read Spanish but I ... speak it. 7. If you pass your examinations, you ... go to the south. 8. Buy this dictionary. You ... want it one day. 9. You ... have proved that I wrote the letter, because I didn't. 10. She was smartly dresses and ... have been taken for a clever business woman. 11. The boys ... wait for him, they have no time for that. 12. ... you hear what he is saying? 13. I ... be away from home tomorrow. 14. ... this be true? 15. Mother says I ... not go out. 16. It was so dark, we ... see nothing. 17. Mrs. Castle looks familiar to me. Where ... I have met her? 18. He ... have been hurt. 19. After they had finished their homework, the children ... watch TV. 20. You have considered your parents' feelings.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. You might (warn) me about it beforehand. 2. The weather is changing. It may (start) raining. 3. No, he can't (hear) your name. We tried to speak in a whisper. 4. He may (hear) your name. That's why he did not say anything. 5. She may (not notice) us. We were standing too far away. 6. She may (not hear) the news, that's why she looks as if nothing had happened. 7. May I (use) your phone? 8. He might (help) them when they were in trouble. 9. Can he (say) it? No, it's not like him. He is a man of few words. 10. The economy may (show) the signs of recovery. 11. What can he (say) to her? She looks so disappointed. 12. Where is Tony? I don't know. He may (work) outside.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English using *can* (could), *may* (might).

1. Возможно, будет дождь. 2. Неужели будет дождь? 3. Не может быть, чтобы пошел дождь. 4. Может быть, он уже видел их. Не может быть, что он видел их. 5. Где он мог их видеть? 6. Возможно, они ждут нас. 7. Возможно, они не ждут нас. 8. Не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас. 9. Неужели они ждут нас? 10. Я чуть не потерял ключи. 11. Я, пожалуй, лучше останусь дома. 12. Все могло бы быть гораздо хуже. 13. Я не мог не согласиться с ними. 14. Мне ничего не оставалось делать, как согласиться с ними. 15. Мне это совершенно безразлично.

III. Must

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLE
Obligation (from the speaker's point of view) (должен, обязан)	Must	+, ?	The Simple Infinitive	You must talk to your daughter about it.
Prohibition (Нельзя!)	Must	-	The Simple Infinitive	She mustn't go home alone.
Emphatic advice	Must	+, -	The Simple Infinitive	You mustn't miss the film. It's very good.
Supposition implying strong probability (bordering on assurance) Probably = evidently (вероятно, должно)	Must	+	a) the Simple Infinitive (with <u>stative verbs</u> to express <i>supposition</i>) b) the Simple Infinitive	He must be over 30. Jane must read the book.

быть, наверное, очевидно, конечно, видимо, по- видимому...			(with <u>dynamic verbs</u> to express <i>obligation</i>) c) the Continuous Infinitive (with present-time reference with <u>dynamic verbs</u>) d) the Perfect Infinitive (with past-time reference) e) the Perfect Infinitive (<u>stative verbs</u>) f) the Perfect Continuous Infinitive (with <u>dynamic verbs</u> ; an action begun in the past and continued into the moment of speaking)	The book isn't on the shelf. Jane must be reading it. It's 6 o'clock. She must have come home. He must have known it all long. It must have been raining all the night. There are big puddles in the garden.
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Note 1.

When **MUST** expresses supposition implying strong probability, its use is restricted in 2 ways:

- It's not used with reference to the future. In this case we find *attitudinal* in the sentence.
 - He will **probably** come tomorrow.
 - He will **evidently** know all about it.
 - She is **not likely** to come so late.
- It's not used in the **interrogative** or **negative** form. It's found only in the *affirmative* form.

Note 2.

To express supposition implying strong probability with *negative* meaning, in addition to *attitudinal* adverbs, the following means are employed:

- He **must have failed** to get in touch with her.
- **Evidently**, she didn't know my address.
- He **must have misunderstood** you.
- He **must be unaware** of that.
- He **must never have guessed** the truth.
- He **cannot have read** the book (*can* – improbability).

Set-Phrases:

- He **must needs go** there (*Он непременно должен пойти туда*).
- I **must be going** / I **must be off** (*Мне пора уходить*).
- I **must tell you that...** , I **must say...** (the meaning of obligation is considerably weakened in *must*)
- You **must come** and see me some time. You **must come** to our party... (*Must* is a part of sentences used to express invitations).

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the modal verb *must* and translate the sentences into Russian.

- You must stop worrying about your son.
- Let me order

refreshment for you, Alex. You must be cold and hungry after your travels. 2. If you want to get a good table at Willis's we really must go and dress. 3. You must be holding something back. Don't be afraid of hurting my feelings. 4. You must tell me all about yourself if you want my assistance. 5. I'm afraid I must go now. The taxi must have come by this time. 6. Writing is a whole time job. To write must be the main object of the author's life. 7. I have written a line to your dear mother, Henry, to tell her your good news, and to say she really must come to dinner. 8. After the quarrel with John he must have gone upstairs to talk to his wife. 9. The information they gave us must have been incorrect. 10. Passengers mustn't smoke in the non-smoking area of an aircraft. 11. I must have been sleeping for a long time as when I woke the mist was gone. 12. You've said so much now that I must insist on your saying everything. 13. No one must have told him about it.

Exercise 2. Transform the sentences according to the model.

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

1. Water your plants right away, or they are going to die (вам обязательно нужно полить). 2. Jack has very poor teeth because he eats so much sugar (ему нельзя есть). 3. Why don't you buy a new tie to match this suit? (обязательно нужно купить). 4. Your friend is not a usual person (должно быть, необыкновенный человек). 5. It was about two o'clock in the morning when he reached home (было, наверное, около двух часов после полуночи). 6. Jane has gone to see the neighbours again (должно быть, ушла). 7. Do this exercise in writing (должны сделать). 8. Jane is a very sociable girl. There's no doubt she has a lot of friends (у нее, должно быть, много друзей). 9. Obey your parents, Terry. You aren't an adult (ты должен слушаться). 10. Don't tell the secret because you promised not to (тебе нельзя/ты не должен). 11. I am going to see the manager tomorrow morning (должен увидаться). 12. I feel sure you are exhausted after all the tennis you played this afternoon (ты, должно быть, выбился из сил). 13. Their behaviour was not correct (должно быть, было некорректным). 14. He didn't find any answer to his question (должно быть, не нашел).

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the infinitive.

1. He has changed his job. He must (follow) your advice, 3. He must (fall) ill. Otherwise he would have come to the party. 4. What a dreadful noise! What is the matter? – Our neighbors must (quarrel) again. 5. Nobody must (notice) that he was not used to speaking in public. 6. The criminal

must (be) very careful. He did not leave any fingerprints. 7. We are late, I am afraid. Ann must (wait) for us. 8. He must (forget) that he promised to come. 9. They must (write) a composition for two hours. They must (be) tired. 10. You must (misunderstand) me, I did not want to hurt your feelings. 11. Nobody must (see) him enter. Everybody startled when he came in. 12. I hear someone's steps outside. She must (go). 13. You may find him in the garden. He must (read). 14. It is impossible to change anything. One must (take) things as they are.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Это соглашение должно быть подписано на днях. 2. У меня насморк. Я, должно быть, простудился. 3. Ты обязательно должна пойти на собеседование. Это очень престижная работа. 4. Она, наверное, все знала, но не хотела меня расстраивать. 5. Я должен много работать на этой неделе. 6. Он, должно быть, живет во Франции. 7. Он очень умный человек. С ним, должно быть, интересно беседовать. 8. Она должна попасть туда до 8 часов. 9. Мы будем рано пить чай. Ты, наверное, умираешь с голоду. 10. Не разрешается списывать на вступительном экзамене.

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences, making them negative in meaning.

Model: He **must have liked** it here. He **must have disliked** it here.

1. You must have heard about the accident in Regent Street. 2. You must be aware of it. 3. She must have been to Paris. 4. The doctor must have given the instruction to the patient. 5. It must be pleasant for her to see John. 6. There must be somebody in the house. 7. It must be possible to find this book in our library. 8. He must have understood everything you said. 9. Everybody must have noticed that he was not used to speaking in public. 10. You must have passed your exams with flying colours.

Exercise 6. Find a suitable way of translating the following sentences into English. Pay special attention to the use of *must* in the negative form or with reference to the future.

1. Вероятно, они встретятся через неделю. 2. Наверное, он не сдал экзамен по практике языка. Он очень расстроен. 3. Преподаватель, видимо, не упомянул твое имя по ошибке. 4. Маловероятно, что он выздоровеет. 5. Должно быть, он неправильно произнес это слово. 6. Возможно, у нее нет опыта работы с детьми. 7. Должно быть, никто не сказал ей, что расписание изменилось. 8. По-видимому, завтра будет дождь. 9. В комнате, должно быть, никого нет. 10. По всей вероятности, он нас не понял.

Exercise 7. To practice *must* make up your own situations using the following patterns.

1. Должно быть, он...

He *must be* ill.

He *must be staying* the night in town.

He *must have lost* it.

He *must have been working* since breakfast.

2. Он, должно быть, (наверное) будет ...

He *probably will be* there tomorrow.

3. Он, должно быть, не ...

He *must never have been* poor.

He *must have misunderstood* you.

He *must have failed* to get the book.

He *cannot have read* the book.

4. Нельзя ...

You *mustn't make* so much noise.

Revision

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with *can* (*could*), *may* (*might*) or *must*.

1. You ... read this book. It's really excellent. 2. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat. 3. ... it be seven o'clock now? 4. 'Oh!' she cried in surprise, 'It's impossible! You ... have done it!' (negative) 5. I don't think I'll succeed but I ... as well try. 6. Where is Peter? – Oh, he ... be reading in the library. He is getting ready for a very difficult examination. 7. Look, what huge snowdrifts there are everywhere! It ... have been snowing for several hours already. 8. You ... not talk at the lessons. 9. ... take your book? – I am afraid not: I need it. 10. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it. 11. What time is it? – It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 12. He was not old. He ... have been more than forty (negative). 13. Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They ... have sailed from South America on rafts. 14. He said that it ... rain. 15. Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas ... be left at the desk.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using *can*, *may* or *must*.

1. I am sure you are tired: you have been working for hours. 2. Perhaps he visited the Hermitage when he was in St. Petersburg last year. 3. I am sure it is a very deep lake. 4. Probably that building in the distance is the station. 5. I don't believe you have lost your passport; probably you have put it into another bag. 6. Perhaps the girl was frightened. 7. Probably you left your textbook in the canteen. 8. I don't

believe they will give up such a brilliant idea. 9. You look pale. Probably you are tired. 10. I don't believe that this boy is a good friend. 11. No doubt, she is out shopping. 12. It's possible that he doesn't know where we are. 13. You have used up all the money I gave you, I suppose. 14. He is very old. I think he is nearly eighty. 15. It is impossible that he has stolen the money.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Russian using *can, may or must*.

1. Торопись: ты можешь опоздать на поезд. 2. Он, может быть, заболел. 3. Он, может быть, болеет. 4. Не может быть, что он забыл купить цветы. 5. Не может быть, что она такая молодая. 6. Наверное, она узнала об этом от Маши. 7. Это, должно быть, была очень трудная задача. 8. На улице, должно быть, очень холодно. 9. Она, должно быть, встретила их по пути домой. 10. Не может быть, что они продали свой дом. 11. Они, может быть, приедут завтра. 12. Ты не мог бы прийти немного позже? 13. Не может быть, что он занял первое место. 14. Мама, должно быть, купила конфеты. 15. Она, может быть, звонила мне вчера, а меня не было дома. 16. Но я просто не могу идти дальше. 17. Они должны вернуть все деньги. 18. Я был так голоден, что чуть не съел целого цыпленка. 19. Я смогу написать им завтра. 20. Он спросил, может ли он положиться на меня. 21. Он, вероятно, скоро позвонит вам. 22. Неужели он велел вам прийти сюда? 23. Неужели ты сам это написал? 24. Уже совсем темно. Я, наверное, очень долго спал. 25. И кто это мог зажечь свет в моей комнате?

IV. To have to

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLE
Obligation, necessity imposed by circumstances (вынужден, приходится)	<i>To have to</i> have/has to had to shall/will have to	+, ?, – (absence of necessity)	The Simple Infinitive (present reference) (past reference) (future reference)	She is usually short of time, so she has to go by air (<i>ей приходится/она вынуждена лететь из-за нехватки времени</i>). He had to do it. They will have to get up early in the morning.

<p>It's equivalent to <i>have to</i>, but more informal; denotes a particular, <u>single</u> action in the past; is not normally used with adverbs of frequency (always, often, sometimes, etc.)</p>	<p>the (? →) forms are built up by means of the auxiliary verb <u>to do</u> (don't/doesn't have to, did... have to...? didn't have to, won't have to, etc.).</p> <p>have (has) got to</p> <p>the (? →) forms are built up <u>without</u> the auxiliary verb <u>to do</u> (have... got to...? haven't/hasn't got to, etc.).</p>	<p>? –</p> <p>? –</p>	<p>Did he have to do it? What did they have to do? She doesn't have to be here before Friday. You don't have to go there (вам не нужно/нет необходимости идти туда). *Compare with <u>must</u> (prohibition): You mustn't go there. (Вам <u>нельзя</u> идти туда). It's wet today. I have got to drive carefully to avoid an accident. He hasn't got to go just yet. Have you got to get up early tomorrow morning? I often have to get up at 5 o'clock (have got to).</p>
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Set phrase:

- Had better + bare infinitive (carries a hint of *threat*, *warning* or *urgency*).

A few drops began to fall. “**We’d better take shelter**,” – she said (нам лучше укрыться).

Exercise 1. Define the forms and meanings of *have to* and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I didn't want to stop but I had to stop as I needed petrol.
2. He has to stay in bed because he has fallen ill.
3. He doesn't have to earn his living as he is quite well-off.
4. You don't have to whisper. Nobody can hear us.
5. She will have to buy a new pair of gloves.
6. I have had to remind him

several times to return my book. 7. Has he got to go right now? 8. They will have to hurry to the station to catch the morning train. 9. Do you have to obey the instructions? – Yes, I do, but I won't have to do it tomorrow. 10. She always has to get up at 6 o'clock. 11. Now I've had to listen to a lot of lying. 12. Mike didn't have to take his exam once again, did he? 13. The reason for our late arrival was that we had had to wait for hours while they checked the plane. 14. Sorry, I'm late. I had to post some letters. 15. What will she have to face?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with *have to* in the correct tense and form.

1. Bill...to take the medicine three times a day. 2. ...they...to get a visa before they went to India? 3. ... she...to take care of the children every day? 4. She...to cook dinner tonight because her husband is taking her out (negative). 5. I...to attend an important meeting tomorrow afternoon. 6. I...to find a new job because I was not making enough money. 7. They...to write a lot of letters yesterday afternoon. 8. George...to take a taxi because he is in a hurry. 9. ...you...to get up early every morning? 10. I...to use the bus for the last two days. 11. We...to go to college yesterday (negative). 12. You...to start work next week. 13. ... I...to turn right at the traffic lights to get to the hospital? 14. Whom...they ... to wait at the station tomorrow? 15. Tom...to get up early in the morning (negative). He works in the afternoons.

Exercise 3. Transform the following sentences according to the model. Give English equivalents for the words in brackets.

Model: It was not necessary for you to borrow this money. I withdrew 150 roubles from my bank account this morning (не нужно было). – You didn't have to borrow this money.

1. I'll go shopping after breakfast (мне нужно будет/придется идти). 2. I got up early to catch the 7.30 train to London (должен был встать). 3. Shall I take this medicine twice a day? (Мне обязательно нужно?). 4. It's not necessary for you to tell the secret because everybody already knows it (не нужно/ нет необходимости). 5. Will you take your little sister to town with us? – Yes, I'm looking after her today (придется тебе взять?). 6. I took my umbrella yesterday because it was raining, (пришлось взять). 7. I took a taxi to work yesterday because I was in a hurry (мне пришлось). 8. Don't worry about the problem. I'm going to take care of it (не нужно беспокоиться). 9. Don't take your umbrella with you. There isn't a cloud in the sky (не нужно брать зонтик). 10. It was not necessary for him to go to the post office. There is a mailbox round the corner (не нужно было). 11. I'll go to the bank before it closes (мне

нужно будет сходить). 12. Will you read all these books for the exam (тебе придется прочитать)?

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Она вынуждена сказать правду, другого выхода нет. 2. Ему придется прекратить спорить с отцом, это бесполезно. 3. Завтра выходной. Нам же не надо идти на работу? 4. Ей лучше последовать совету врача и сменить климат. 5. Я вынужден продать свой телефон. Он мне не нравится. 6. Им лучше не играть в карты, так как гости могут прийти в любой момент. 7. Я вынужден был принять эту точку зрения. 8. Майку не придется выезжать рано утром, не так ли? 9. Он так устала вчера, что вынужден был пойти спать в 9 часов вечера. 10. Джейн не нужно идти в школу сегодня и не придется идти завтра. В школе объявлен карантин. 11. К сожалению, я не смог пойти туда. Я вынужден был работать дома. 12. У нас много времени, поэтому нам не нужно торопиться. 13. Машина моего брата не заводится, поэтому он вынужден поехать поездом. 14. Почему ей приходится этим заниматься? 15. Им не нужно нанимать переводчика. Они знают язык достаточно хорошо.

V. To be to

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLE
<p>A previously arranged plan or obligation resulting from the arrangement (<i>должен</i>)</p> <p>to be in <i>the past Indefinite</i> (may indicate a <u>fulfilled</u> action in the past)</p> <p>to be in <i>the present indefinite</i> may signify an official arrangement for the future, that can be controlled by <u>people</u></p>	<p><i>To be to</i> am/is/are to was/were to</p> <p>To be + to have + past participle</p>	+, ?	<p>The Simple Infinitive (present and past reference).</p> <p>The Perfect Infinitive (to denote an <u>unfulfilled</u> action).</p>	<p>We are to complete this work by tomorrow (<i>должны завершить</i>). When is the wedding to be? (<i>должно состояться</i>)</p> <p>I was to meet my mother at the dentist's at 11 (and I did). We were to have played a duet together (<i>мы должны были спеть дуэтом, но этого не произошло</i>).</p> <p>The German Chancellor is to visit France (<i>предстоит посетить</i>). Scientists say they can't predict when the disease will appear again. (...the disease is to appear, it can't be controlled).</p>

Orders and Instructions. Often official (frequently in <i>reported speech</i>)	To be to	+, –	The Simple Infinitive	All junior officers are to report to the colonel at once. He said I was to leave you alone.
Strict prohibition (only in the negative form).	To be to	–	The Simple Infinitive	You are not to do that. He was not to leave that place. We are not to smoke in this room.
Something that is destined to happen or unavoidable (<i>суждено, предстоит</i>)	to be to	+, –	The Simple Infinitive (mainly found in the past tense. Its application is limited to narration)	She was to be my wife (<i>ей суждено было стать моей женой</i>). He was never to see her again (<i>ему никогда больше не суждено было ее увидеть</i>). It was not to be (<i>этому не суждено было сбыться</i>).
Possibility (<i>is equivalent to can/may</i>) Impossibility (<i>in negative sentences</i>)	to be to	+, –, ? –	The passive form of the non-perfect infinitive	Where is he to be found ? He was often to be seen in the bar (<i>его часто можно было увидеть в баре</i>). Nothing was to be done under circumstances (<i>ничего нельзя сделать при этих обстоятельствах</i>). They are not to be trusted .
*Be to + infinitive in if-clauses (something must happen <u>first</u> in the main clause, before something else can happen in the <i>if</i> -clause)			The Simple Infinitive (present and past reference) in conditional clauses.	If you are to get there in time we'd better hurry up (<i>если ты хочешь успеть вовремя, поторопись</i>). The law needs to be revised if justice is to be done (passive form). (<i>Закон должен быть пересмотрен, если правосудие должно свершиться</i>).

Set phrases:

- **What am I to do?** (*Что мне делать? Как мне быть?*)
- **What is to become of me?** (*Что со мной станет/будет?*)
- **Where am I to go?** (*Куда же мне идти/деваться?*)

Exercise 1. Define the forms and meanings of *be to* and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. You are to deliver these flowers before 10 o'clock.
2. These

tablets are to be taken twice a day. 3. If Jones is to win gold at the next Olympics, he needs to work on his fitness. 4. We are to wait for them at the entrance. 5. They were to have met him at the station. 6. How am I to reply for your kindness? 7. He was nowhere to be found. 8. This poison is not to be taken. 9. We are to go to the cinema tonight. 10. The main Rome to Naples railway line is to be reopened today. 11. You are not to tell him anything about our plans. 12. Visitors are permitted to picnic on the grass. 13. OPEC representative are to meet in Geneva next Tuesday. 14. He was to be a first-class military surgeon. 15. If the human race is to survive, we must look at environmental problems now.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the sentences using *be to*. Give English equivalents for the words in brackets.

Model: They plan to take their examinations in June (предстоит сдать). – They are to take their examinations in June.

1. In the next few years, thousands of speed cameras will appear on major roads (должны появиться). 2. Clare Atkins was destined to write two more books about her experiences in Africa before her death in 1967 (предстояло написать). 3. The President will return to Brazil later today (должен вернуться). 4. He plans to get in touch with me on Tuesday evening (должен встретиться). 5. You need to work much harder if you wish to have any chance of passing the exam (хочешь получить шанс). 6. He was destined to live a long and happy life (суждено было прожить). 7. We were told to finish our work in time but we failed to do it (должны были закончить). 8. If the university is expected to keep its international reputation, it must first invest in better facilities for students (хочет сохранить). 9. He is expected to join us at the railway station at 5 p.m. (должен присоединиться к нам). It's arranged that Marianne would meet me at the bus stop (Марианна должна встретить). 10. We agreed that the one who came first would reserve seats for the rest of us (должен забронировать). 11. Children are not supposed to watch such films (нельзя смотреть). 12. They decided to go for an outing on Sunday but they couldn't because of the rainy weather (должны были пойти).

Exercise 3. Supply the correct form of *be to* with the appropriate form of the Infinitive in the active or passive voice.

1. The plane ... (to take off) at night, but the weather was too bad. 2. If the university ... (to keep) its international reputation, it must first invest in better facilities for students. 3. She ... (to graduate) in June, but unfortunately fell ill. 4. I ... (to wait) for them at the entrance. 5. He ... (to take) the 8 o'clock train but he missed it. 6. It was announced over the radio that the President ... (to speak) that night. 7. You ... (to do) this

exercise in writing (negative). 8. Where were you? You ... (to come) at 10 a.m. 9. When ... they (to detain)? 10. Her uncle ... often (to see) at that hotel. 11. I want to know on what terms this girl ... (to accept). 12. But where will we ourselves go? What ... (to happen) to us? 13. You want someone to save you, don't you? But how ... it (to do)? 14. The conference delegates ... (to meet) again later today. 15. No one ... (to admit) into the room except the nurse. His disease is catching.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я должен доставить вещи на вокзал. Так мы договорились с братом. 2. Ему суждено было стать знаменитым ученым. 3. Поезд должен был прибыть пять минут назад. Нам надо было поторопиться. 4. Сосед должен прийти и помочь мне отремонтировать стиральную машину. 5. Если мы хотя прийти вовремя, надо сразу отправляться. 6. Что со мной будет? Куда же мне деваться? 7. Нам предстоит сегодня встретиться с очень интересным человеком. 8. Как мне отблагодарить вас за добрый совет? 9. Мэри и Джон должны были навестить меня на прошлой неделе. 10. Он смирился с ситуацией. Так уж было суждено. 11. Директор говорит, что я должен организовать встречу с поставщиками. 12. Они должны были остановиться в гостинице, но свободных мест не было, и они остановились у своих знакомых.

Revision

Exercise 1. Insert *have to* (*have got*) or *be to* in the appropriate form to suit the motives expressed in the following sentences. Translate into Russian.

1. The newspapers...to be found everywhere in the bookstalls. 2. As I won't be at home tonight, I...to do my homework during my lunch break. 3. You...not to leave the school without my permission. 4. Children...not to be left unsupervised in the museum. 5. I always sleep through the alarm clock. My Dad...to wake me every morning. 6. He...to look up a few words in the dictionary to figure this text out. 7. Sometimes Peter... to clean his parents' car before they give him any pocket money. 8. She...to eat uneatable cereal and to drink undrinkable coffee the other day. 9. ...you...to build the road to take traffic away from the city centre? 10. The man sailed past Tasmania in 1770, but it...to be a further 30 years before he landed there. 11. There was...an interesting concert last night, but then it was postponed. 12. We...to get up early this morning because we had no lectures. 13. He's got a lung problem and he...to go to hospital for treatment every two weeks. 14. When...you...to give it back? 15. I'm going to retire soon. Then I...to work any more.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with *must*, *have to*, *be to* in the appropriate form. Translate into Russian.

1. Bart...to see his brother-in-law for lunch the next day, but he saw no reason to tell his wife about that. 2. She...to drink tea without sugar. 3. I...to be there till three (negative). 4. Rudy was invited for dinner at Mary's house. After dinner they...to go to a movie. 5. They bombed us all day yesterday and we...to stay in the trenches. 6. You...smoke in the patients' ward (negative). 7. He...to have had a music lesson in the morning but the teacher called up to cancel it. 8. When...your mother (to return)? You...have missed her terribly. 9. Where is my key? – You...have lost it. 10. It was announced on the radio that the President...to speak that night. 11. We...to bend the flower to get it into the box. 12. Janine owns a big car and a yacht. She...be incredibly rich. 13. The children...hear what you are saying (negative). 14. There's a lift in the building, so we...to climb the stairs (negative). 15. Then Frank took me for a long drive. We...to dine with the Greens at seven.

Exercise 3. To practise the use of *have to* and *be to*, make up situations of your own using the patterns.

1. Приходится (пришлось, придется) ...

He *has to* work here all day.

He *had to* work there all day.

He *will have to* work there all day.

2. Не нужно ...

You *don't have to* work here all day.

You *didn't have to* work there all day.

You *won't have to* work there all day.

3. Ему лучше ...

He *had better* go home at once.

What *had* he *better do* with this letter?

4. Мне суждено ...

I *was to be* a renowned scientist.

5. Как мне быть? что мне делать?

What *am* I *to do*?

6. Что со мной будет?

What *is to become* of me?

VI. Should

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLES
Obligation (advisability, desirability) <i>целесообразность, желательность</i>	<i>Should</i>	+, -, ?	The Simple Infinitive (future reference). The Continuous Infinitive with dynamic verbs / the Simple Infinitive with stative verbs (present reference).	You should go to bed. You shouldn't be sitting in the sun (the verb is dynamic). You shouldn't feel so unhappy (the verb is stative).
Criticism, faultfinding, reproach. (критика, придирчивость, упрек)	Should + Perfect Infinitive	+	The Perfect Infinitive in the <u>affirmative</u> form to show that a <i>desirable</i> action was not fulfilled.	He should have told me about it (<i>ему следовало рассказать</i>).
		-	The Perfect Infinitive in the <u>negative</u> form to show that an <i>undesirable</i> action was carried out.	They shouldn't have concealed it from us (<i>не нужно/следовало скрывать</i>). They should never have married (<i>не следовало</i>). They are so unhappy.
Supposition (implying strong probability) <i>должно быть, наверное, вряд ли</i>	Should	+, 0-, ?	The Indefinite Infinitive (present/future reference).	She is a very hard-working student, she should pass the exam (<i>она скорее всего сдаст экзамен</i>). The guests shouldn't come for another hour (<i>гости вряд ли придут раньше, чем через час</i>).
Moral obligation, moral duty (is common in <u>instructions</u> and <u>corrections</u>)	Should	+, ?	The Indefinite Infinitive	Private firearms should be banned (<i>личное оружие следует запретить</i>).
	Shouldn't	-	in the negative form: <i>weakened prohibition, negative advice.</i>	Should I phone his parents tonight? (<i>должен ли я позвонить</i>). He shouldn't be so impatient.

<p>*Additional meanings: <i>doubt</i> <i>opinion</i> <i>advice</i> (implied condition <i>If I were you</i>) <i>expectation</i> <i>uncertainty</i> <i>with verbs of thinking</i> (<i>think, believe, consider etc.</i>) <i>with that-clauses after certain verbs</i> (<i>insist, suggest</i>) <i>with that-clauses after adjectives</i> (<i>it's important that, it's essential that, it's absurd that, I was surprised that etc.</i>). <i>After conjunctions like so that</i> (для того чтобы), <i>in order that, in case, for fear that</i> (из боязни что), <i>lest</i> (чтобы не)</p>		+, ? –	<p>The Infinitive/ Perfect Infinitive</p>	<p>Simple the</p> <p>I should think it will rain today (<i>doubt</i>). The traffic should be lighter today (<i>opinion</i>). I should stop worrying about it (<i>advice</i>). The film should be really good (<i>expectation</i>). The parcel I sent you should have arrived by now (<i>expectation</i>). Should I leave these papers on your desk? (<i>uncertainty</i>). I should think that model would sell quite well (<i>the verb of thinking</i>). I <u>suggested that</u> he shouldn't work so hard. <u>It's essential that</u> you should contact us. <u>In case</u> I should be out, this is my mobile number.</p>
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Set phrases (the *emotional should*):

- **How should I know?** (Откуда мне знать? Почему я знаю?).
- **Why should I do it?** (С какой стати я буду делать это?).
- **Why shouldn't I have done it?** (Почему бы мне было не сделать этого?).
- **That it should come to this!** (И до чего дошло дело!).
- **To think it should have happened to me!** (Только подумать, что это произошло со мной!).

Exercise 1. Identify the use of *should* in the following sentences. Translate into Russian.

1. You shouldn't leave your car near the gate. 2. For fear that they should ask him again, he pretended to be deaf. 3. I should think it gets quite cold at night here, doesn't it? 4. I should have known you'd be involved somehow. 5. You should take a holiday and have a good rest. 6. You shouldn't have mentioned his name in her presence. 7. Why should I help him? 8. I suggest that you should invite them to the party. 9. You shouldn't

be afraid of anything. 10. It's important that he should see the dentist. 1. They should have a good rest. 12. You shouldn't go there alone. 13. You shouldn't go for a walk. It's going to rain. 14. You should put on a better suit when you go to a job interview. 15. I did something I shouldn't have done.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using *should* in accordance with the meanings stated in brackets.

Model: I'm sorry I didn't encourage my sister to practice the violin every day (должен был повлиять). – I should have encouraged my sister to practice the violin every day.

1. I don't think it was clever of her not to change her room for a larger one (следовало поменять). 2. I don't know what he thinks about it (откуда мне знать). 3. I don't think it was clever of you not to take part in the conference (должен был принять участие). 4. Why did you ask her about her husband (вам не следовало)? He died in an accident two weeks ago. 5. I don't think he should follow your advice (с какой стати ему слушаться). 6. Put your sweater on if you don't want to catch a cold (тебе следует надеть). 7. I doubt whether the builders will come now (вряд ли придут). 8. I advise you not to give the child sweets before dinner (тебе следует не давать). She simply won't eat soup. 9. Don't take medicine when you don't need it (не следует принимать). 10. 11. I can't remember all telephone numbers you need (ну откуда мне помнить). 12. The secretary didn't pass the letter to Mr. Brown (следовало передать). 13. Johnny is playing in the courtyard (должно быть играет). 14. It's likely you will buy some souvenirs for your mother (наверное купишь). 15. These measures will not change anything (скорее всего, не изменят).

Exercise 3. Use the required form of the infinitive after *should*.

1. You should (to see) him on horseback yesterday. 2. We should (to hurry). We're late! 3. It was surprising that they should (to meet) at all. 4. "When is she going back?" – How should I (to know)? 5. It's odd that he should (to speak) to her in such a tone. 6. Your father and I should (to arrange) everything before I came here. 7. Should I (to go) there alone or with my boyfriend? 8. I have a pain in my feet. I shouldn't (to work) so much. 9. The roses should (to be out) next week. 10. Oh, Tom, you shouldn't (to do) as you did. It's your own fault, you shouldn't (to go) to bed so late. 11. He is overcautious and always attentive. To think it should (to happen) to him! 12. You should (to go) to the concert. Why should you (to miss) the music? 13. You shouldn't (to smoke) inside a bus or a trolley-bus. 14. Stand up! You shouldn't really (to sit) in a draught. 15. Alice should (to leave) London before 9 o'clock, but she didn't.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Твоему сыну не следовало вмешиваться в их дела. 2. С какой стати мне встречать их на вокзале и провожать домой? 3. Вам не следует разрешать дочери так долго смотреть телевизор. 4. Тебе следовало больше посолить грибной суп. Он несоленый. 5. И до чего дошло дело! Тебе не следует опаздывать на семинары! 6. Возможно, я купил бы дом в Бостоне, но вряд ли смогу найти там хорошую работу. 7. Странно, что она выбрала данного человека себе в мужа. 8. Я не вижу оснований, почему они должны сердиться. 9. Если ты узнаешь этого человека и увидишь что-то странное, ты должен вызвать полицию. 10. Ему не следовало поворачивать за угол на такой скорости. 11. Они беседовали тихо для того чтобы никто не смог услышать о чем они говорят. 12. Мне следует ему позвонить? – Думаю, да. Он отзывчивый и скорее всего, поможет тебе.

VII. Ought to

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLES
Obligation (advisability, desirability) <i>целесообразность, желательность</i>	<i>Ought to</i>	+, -, ? (rare)	The Simple Infinitive (future reference). The Continuous Infinitive with dynamic verbs / the Simple Infinitive with stative verbs (present reference).	You ought to say a word or two about yourself (<i>следует сказать</i>). You oughtn't to mention it to anybody. You ought to be earning your living (the verb is dynamic).
Criticism, faultfinding, reproach. (критика, придирчивость, упрек)	Ought to + Perfect Infinitive	+	The Perfect Infinitive in the <u>affirmative</u> form to show that a <i>desirable</i> action was not fulfilled.	You ought to have helped him (<i>вам следовало ему помочь – but you didn't</i>). They ought to have packed their luggage yesterday (<i>следовало/надо было упаковать – but they didn't</i>).
		-	The Perfect Infinitive in the <u>negative</u> form to show that an <i>undesirable</i> action was carried out.	She told him he ought not to have done it (but he had done it). You ought not to have laughed at his mistakes.

Moral obligation, moral duty (is not frequent in negative sentences)	Ought to	+, ? –	The Indefinite Infinitive	You ought to look after your children better (<i>вам следует больше заботиться о детях</i>). He ought to be punished, oughtn't he?
Supposition implying strong probability (a weaker equivalent of <i>must</i>) <i>должно быть, наверное</i>	Ought to	+, ? –	The Indefinite Infinitive	The new sanatorium ought to be very comfortable (<i>должно быть очень комфортный</i>). There oughtn't to be any difficulty (<i>не должно быть какой-либо сложности</i>).
*Additional meanings: <i>ought to</i> + infinitive (when describing something exciting, funny or beautiful) in the meaning of <i>I wish you could</i> (как жаль, что ты не...)	Ought to + infinitive		The Indefinite Infinitive	You ought to hear the way he plays piano! (<i>хотел бы я, чтобы ты услышал, как он играет на пианино!</i>).
<i>Giving your opinion/opinion about the past</i>	Ought to + infinitive Ought to + perfect Infinitive	+, –	The Indefinite Infinitive/The Perfect Infinitive	The passages ought to be too bad today (it's my opinion). The motorway traffic ought to have been lighter earlier today (it's my opinion about the past).

Set phrases:

- **He ought to know it.** (*Уж он то знает*).
- **You ought to be ashamed of yourself.** (*Стыдись*).

Exercise 1. Identify the use of *ought to* in the following sentences. Translate into Russian.

1. They ought to have informed us of the change. 2. Ought she to warn him? 3. You ought to have chosen a more suitable time to tell me this news. 4. A good secretary ought to know a lot about her employer. 5. The doctor said it was appendicitis and she ought to be operated on. 6. I think ought to let your parents know we are here. 7. You ought not to have

missed your classes, Dick. 8. You ought to have left her a set of keys. 9. Oughtn't you to be more careful? 10. I think I ought to put all my cards on the table. 11. You ought to inform them about it in advance. 12. Maybe you ought to apply for a new job, Mike. 13. We ought to wash the dishes, but we needn't dry them, because they will dry themselves. 14. You ought to hear the way our professor delivers lectures! 15. It's a game that the French team ought to win.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using *ought to* in accordance with the meanings stated in brackets.

Model: If he starts at nine he will probably be here by five (должно быть будет). – If he starts at nine he ought to be here by five (*probability*).

1. It's unlikely that there will be any obstacles with a registration certificate (не должно быть каких-либо трудностей). 2. You are not tactful enough with your colleagues (надо быть более тактичным). 3. Why did you touch upon this question? (не нужно было затрагивать). 4. They didn't make any arrangements (им следовало принять меры). 5. I advise you not to forget your old friends, Bob (тебе не следует забывать). 6. I want to advise you against speaking to him just now (тебе не следует разговаривать). 7. I wish you wouldn't keep butting in when I speak with my wife (тебе следовало бы не вмешиваться). 8. He must be home by now, he left an hour ago (он наверное должен быть дома). 9. I wish you could see that wonderful film if you get the chance (хотел бы я, чтобы ты увидел)! 10. You are supposed to know who the good guy is (уж вы то знаете). 11. I am sorry you were rude to that old man (ну зачем ты нагрубил). 12. I advise you to tell your parents you're going to be late. They'll be worried (тебе следует сказать).

Exercise 3. Use the required form of the infinitive after *ought to*.

1. Children ought (to go) to bed at nine o'clock. 2. I ought (not to drink) so much coffee. 3. Your parents are offended. You ought (not to leave) them here. 4. You ought (to remember) that he is your boss. 5. Oughtn't you (to answer) the letter now? 6. He couldn't see anything. He thought that he ought (to bring) a torch. 7. When ought people (to cross) the street? 8. Anything we can do to clear up this miserable affair ought (to do). 9. I just figured people like us ought (to help) each other. I ought (to practise) more. I didn't practise enough. 10. The film ought (to be) interesting. It's a screen version of a well-known novel. 11. You ought (not to come) so early. 12. You ought (not to park) so near the crossing. 13. John ought (to arrive) yesterday. 14. He ought (not to start) smoking, but he ignored this advice. 15. His friend ought (to warn) him. Now he is in trouble.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Тебе следовало бы помочь своей пожилой родственнице в те трудные для нее дни. 2. Уж она-то знает, что делать в такой ситуации и как сделать правильный выбор. 3. Вам не следовало бы говорить такие неприятные вещи в ее присутствии. 4. Им следует привить своим детям уважение к старшим. 5. Я послал письмо два дня назад, так что она, наверное, получила его к этому моменту, но вы никогда не можете быть уверены. 6. Ему следовало позвонить раньше и подождать вас. 7. Местные органы власти должны были взять на себя ответственность за это происшествие. 8. Вам сейчас не следует работать на тех людей. 9. Следовало применить другой метод, чтобы получить лучшие результаты. 10. Хотел бы я, чтобы ты рассказала, что было на самом деле. 11. Примерь вот это платье. Оно, должно быть, дешевле. 12. Мне не следовало бы сейчас сидеть здесь и разговаривать. Многие еще нужно уладить.

Revision

Exercise 1. Put in *should* or *ought to*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The train got in half an hour ago so they...be here soon. 2. The sun's been shining all day so the sea...be quite warm now. 3. Let's go and see Cathy. She...have finished working by now. 4. The weather's lovely there at this time of year so they...be having a nice trip. 5. This stock...increase in value. 6. We...have stopped for a meal on the way. 7. They...have taken umbrellas with them. 8. The weather...be cold in May (negative). 9. You...miss this play (negative). 10. You...eat so much chocolate cake (negative). 11. I...tell him what you really think of him next time you see him if I were you. 12. You...remember the rules crossing the street. You...keep the right side of the road. 13. She was terrified lest they...go on talking about her. 14. They...be arriving in a few hours. 15. I suggested that he...have taken a break.

Exercise 2. Insert *should* or *ought to*. Use the required form of the infinitive.

1. I can't come out tonight, Rachel. I...(to do) some more work. 2. I'm behind with everything. I've got so much to do. – You...(not to worry) so much, Vicky. Don't panic. – I know I...(not to panic), but I do. I can't help it. 3. You...(to see) their new house – it's enormous! 4. You...(not to invent) problems for your brother. 5. We didn't play very well. We...(to play) better. 6. I got lost. – Sorry, I...(to draw) you a map. 7. It was a lovely old building. They...(not to knock) it down. 8. I don't think enough you...(to offer) to help him. You've got enough work to do

yourself. 9. I can't sleep sometimes. My neighbours play music all night. – That's a nuisance. They...(to play) music all night. 10. Our long-delayed mail is on the way from France and...(to arrive) today. 11. I feel that I...(to spend) more time with my children. 12. Everything is going to be all right. I...(to stop) worrying about it. 13. I really...(to walk) my dog more. He's so fat. 14. I had to stop on the motorway. – Oh, you...(to do) that. 15. Tom's car was stolen. He hadn't locked it. – I suppose it's his fault then. He...(to lock) it.

Exercise 3. To practise *ought to* and *should* make up situations of your own using the patterns.

- 1) тебе надо бы (следовало бы, нужно бы) ...
 You *ought to do* something for him.
 You *ought to have done* something for him.
- 2) стыдись ...
 You *ought to be ashamed of* yourself.
- 3) уж он-то знает ...
 He *ought to know*.
- 4) тебе следует (следовало бы, надо бы, нужно бы) ...
 You *should speak* for yourself.
 You *should have stayed* at home.
- 5) тебе не следовало бы (не надо бы, не нужно бы) ...
 You *shouldn't tell* anyone about it.
 You *should not have interfered*.
- 6) откуда я знаю?
 How *should I know*?
- 7) зачем мне (с какой стати) ...
 Why *should I do it*?
- 8) до чего дошло дело!
 Oh, that it *should come* to this.
- 9) еще бы ...
 "His illness caused me a lot of worry." "So I *should think*."

VIII. Shall

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLES
Obligation <i>with the 1st, 3rd persons</i> to ask after the will of the person addressed (<i>suggestion,</i>	<i>Shall</i>	?	The Simple Infinitive	Shall I get you a chair (принести вам еще стул)? Who shall answer the telephone (кому отвечать по телефону)?

<i>offer)</i>				
Obligation <i>with the 2nd, 3rd persons to express promise, threat, warning</i>	Shall (shan't)	+, –	The Simple Infinitive	You shall have my answer tomorrow (<i>promise</i>). You shall stay just where you are (<i>threat</i>)! He shall do as I say (<i>warning</i>).
In formal (<i>rules, regulations</i>) or archaic style mainly in subordinate clauses. It's structurally dependent	Shall	+, –, ?	The Simple Infinitive	The committee shall nominate the person for the office of president (<i>должны выставить кандидата</i>) (<i>formal style</i>) It has been decided that the nomination shall not be opposed (<i>subordinate clause</i>).
Prediction (<i>I, we</i>)	Shall	+, –	The Simple Infinitive/The Perfect Infinitive	I think we shall get back early next week. We shall have finished by this evening.
Strong intention (<i>I, we</i>)	Shall	+, –	The Simple Infinitive	I shall definitely give up smoking this year. We shall win (<i>shall is stressed</i>)!
Asking for advice	Shall	?	The Simple Infinitive	Shall I tell him the truth? (= <i>Is it the right thing to do?</i>).

Exercise 1. Identify the use of *shall* in the following sentences. Translate into Russian.

1. I think I shall be able to pick a lot of apples off this tree next year.
2. Shall I buy that car?
3. Shall I make a sandwich for you?
4. You shall have no cause to complain of me.
5. There shall be no difficulty about money.
6. Shall we go out? – Yes, let's.
7. It shall be done as you wish.
8. You shall never know a sad moment.
9. I want that prize and I shall win it!
10. Anyone found guilty shall be shot at once.
11. Shall I read all these instructions?
12. We shan't have another opportunity if we don't win today.
13. I shall let him do that again.
14. No player shall knowingly pick up or move the ball of another player.
15. Put on your hat. You shall be ill!

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using *shall* in accordance with the meanings stated in brackets.

Model: Do you want me to open the window (*мне открыть окно*)? – Shall I open the window?

1. Let's make all the arrangements for the presentation (*нам делать*

приготовления)? 2. Is it the right thing to buy a house in this district (стоит ли мне купить)? 3. Election funds that have not been spent are to be returned by the candidates to the electoral commissions (должны быть возвращены). 4. I don't want to go till you listen to me (я не пойду). 5. Could I take you to the station (вас подвезти)? 6. That guy has injured my knee. He must be punished (он будет наказан)! 7. I 'm very tired I can't see the end of my project. – I would like you to have a rest soon (ты скоро отдохнешь). 8. It's such a beautiful day. Let's go to the beach (давайте пойдем). 9. I promise I'll give you new equipment for your presentation (ты получишь). 10. He is to come to this meeting immediately, or else I will fire him (должен прийти). 11. Would you mind having a dance with me (давайте потанцуем)? 12. I won't do this work. I consider it's wasting my time. – You must do it the way I'll tell you (ты сделаешь)! 13. We are likely to win the contract (мы выиграем).

Exercise 3. Put in *shall*, *should* or *ought to*. Explain their meanings.

1. When I retire I...have more time for my painting. Just wait – you ...regret this! 2. She...come to the meeting immediately, if she knows what's good for her. 3. ...I call the porter? – No, thank you. We've only got this hand luggage. 4. It is necessary that this substance...be analyzed under suitable conditions. 5. She...have known that the whole subject was too offensive to discuss with anybody. 6. I think you...let your grandmother know we are at the party. 7. In case I...forget, call him immediately. 8. You...be helping your mother with your salary. It's your duty. 9. You...have warned them of her arrival. 10. Sandra...have helped her brother. 11. What...I do now? ...I turn the light on? 12. You...always take your elder's advice seriously. 13. Can we find our way home? – I'm sure we... . 14. You...see the way Helen dances! 15. If he doesn't behave himself, he...not go out.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English using *shall*.

1. Профессор настаивал, чтобы я принял участие в том проекте. 2. Я не буду делать этого. – Нет, ты сделаешь это немедленно! 3. Сколько мне заплатить носильщику? 4. Когда мы узнаем какие-либо новости, вы непременно услышите об этом. 5. Я добьюсь успеха, ты только подожди немного. 6. Ты не сдашь экзамены, если будешь постоянно прогуливать занятия! 7. Сейчас же иди домой и принеси мне свой дневник. 8. Я обязательно поеду на море в этом году. 9. Поехать ли нам поездом? – Я не уверен. 10. Ни один ученый не должен работать над проблемой, решение которой может быть угрозой для всего человечества. 11. Пойдем купаться завтра? – С удовольствием! 12. Устав ООН гласит, что ни одна страна не должна

проводить свою политику силой. 13. Я закончу курсовую работу ко вторнику.

Revision

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into English using *shall* or *should*.

1. Он предложил, чтобы мы прервали дискуссию и поговорили о чем-либо другом. 2. Мне будет жаль, если ты не последуешь моему совету. 3. Мне подать вам пальто? – Да, пожалуйста. 4. Мы надолго не останемся: мы должны быть у Мэри к 6 часам вечера. 5. Вернемся к делам? Что у нас на повестке дня? 6. Неожиданно, что они включили его в состав команды. 7. Уверен, что они добьются своего! 8. Мы надеемся, что сможем производить энергию из морской воды. 9. Я зря упустил столько времени! Почему бы мне было не сделать этого? 10. Сказать ли ему правду? – Его не следует обманывать, иначе он не выиграет в этой ситуации. 11. С какой стати мне идти туда? – ты пойдешь и будешь вовремя! 12. Мне приготовить спагетти на ужин? – Прекрасная идея! 13. У нас, к сожалению, мало времени. Вам следует отправить этот факс как можно скорее. 14. В случае если я задержусь на работе, заведи ребенка из детского сада. 15. Мы не должны были уходить из офиса так поздно. Мы должны были предвидеть появление дорожных пробок.

IX. Will / Would

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLES
Habitual or recurrent action. <i>Implies willingness, personal interest on the part of the doer of the action</i>	Will/ would	+	The Simple Infinitive	She would/will sit for hours under the old tree. (любит/любила сидеть; обычно сидит/сидела)
Refusal to perform an action	Will/ would	–	The Simple Infinitive	The doctor knows I won't be operated on (никак не хочу, ни за что не хочу).
A thing fail to perform its immediate function (никак не ...)	Will/ would	–	The Simple Infinitive	My fountain pen won't / wouldn't write . (никак не пишет/не писала)

Will, intention, determination (with the 1 st person)	Will/ would		+, –	Will – to refer an action to the future. Would – in reported speech, to refer an action to the future from the point of view of the past.	I'm an Englishman and I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business. I said I would do anything for him.
Willingness, consent	Will/ Would	WOULD – unreality, a more polite form	?	The Simple Infinitive Would – to express unreality in the present (more polite form)	Will you dine with me tomorrow? Would you do it? Won't you sit down ?
Willingness, consent (in clauses of condition introduced by <i>If</i>)	Will/ Would		+	The Simple Infinitive (the action refers to the future)	It's about 40 minutes' walk from here and if you'll come now I'll go with you.
Supposition (with the 2 nd & 3 rd persons)	Will (not common)	WILL ≠ WOULD	+	a) the Simple Infinitive (present/future reference) b) the Perfect Infinitive (past-time reference)	This will be the school, I believe (это, по-видимому , и есть школа).
Something was to be expected (этого и следовало ожидать)	Would		+, –	The Simple Infinitive	I don't understand him and I don't approve of his decision. – No, you wouldn't .

Set-Phrases:

- **Boys will be boys.** – Мальчишки остаются мальчишками.
- **Accidents will happen.** – Без несчастных случаев не обходится.
- **I will not have you speak to me like that.** – Я не допущу, чтобы...
- **Would rather/would sooner + bare infinitive** – Я, пожалуй, ...
- **Would ... mind** (?, -) – возражать... (I wouldn't mind your telling him about Harry)
- **Would ... mind** (?) – a polite request (Would you mind getting me a cup of tea?)

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

1. Old Lady Bland argued with him, but he would not listen. 2. I will say it again and again. 3. Each time we went out together he would show me something new, something interesting. 4. Bring him back, if he'll come.

5. Will you come round tomorrow? 6. Often, after dinner, he will settle down in an armchair to read the paper. 7. The toilet in this room won't stop running. 8. Would you really do it for me? 9. 'He talked of his new car the whole evening'. 'He would'. 10. He would smoke a pipe before going to bed. 11. He had a wound that wouldn't heal. 12. 'What time is it?' 'Half past twelve.' 'Well, the last bus will have left.'

Exercise 2. Fill in *shall* or *will*.

1. The key ... fit the lock. (negative) 2. "I can't do this exercise. ... you help me do it, Pat?" "Yes, of course." 3. "This room is in a mess. ... I clean it?" "Yes, please." 4. "I have a headache. ... you bring me an aspirin, please?" "Yes, I'll get one for you." 5. You ... be sorry, Helen, if you don't stop cutting lectures. 6. "I'm busy. ... you pick up the children from school?" "Yes, certainly." 7. "I'm thirsty. ...you get me a glass of water, please?" "Yes, of course." 8. Students ... not enter here. 9. I ... tell anyone what happened, I promise. 10. "You look tired. ... I do the cooking tonight?" 11. Every day Dan ... come home from work and turn on the TV. 12. "The phone is ringing. ... I answer it for you?" "No, thanks. I'll get it." 13. Tell him that he ... never repeat that mistake. 14. "The postman has just delivered the mail ... – I open it for you?" "No, it's alright, I'll do it."

Exercise 3. Translate into English using *will* or *would*.

1. Пожалуйста, расскажи мне, что случилось. 2. Джон попытался открыть дверь, но она никак не открывалась. 3. «Он не согласился со мной». «Он такой». 4. Я заплатил деньги, и я останусь здесь. 5. Я спросил его жену, что с ним, но она не пожелала отвечать. 6. Он часто засыпал с книжкой в руках и с очками на носу. 7. Я бы все сделал, чтобы помочь ему. 8. Он сказал, что был бы рад, если бы я согласился приехать помочь ему. 9. Вечера он по большей части проводил за игрой в шахматы. 10. Я предложил ей сходить к доктору, но она и слышать об этом не хотела. 11. Я, пожалуй, пойду и посмотрю телевизор, если вы не возражаете. 12. Вы не будете возражать, если я закурю? 13. Я не возражаю, если вы расскажете все своему мужу. 14. Без несчастных случаев дело не обходится.

X. Need

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLES
Necessity (Незачем, зря, нужно ли)	Need (defective verb) Need to (regular verb) – more common to talk	–	a) the Simple infinitive (present/future reference)	He needn't get up early. His work begins at nine. (He <i>нужно..</i>)

	about a general necessity.		b) the Perfect infinitive (the action has been performed though it was unnecessary and implies a waste of time or effort)	You needn't have come . The deal is off. (<i>He надо было...</i>)
		?	The Simple infinitive (present/future reference) <i>Implies absence of necessity of performing the action.</i>	Need I repeat it? Did you need to read all those books?

Note 1.

When **need** is used in the meaning to be in want of something, it is treated as a regular verb:

e.g. He **needs** a pair of shoes.

Note 2.

He **didn't need to do** something = it was not necessary to do it. It doesn't matter whether he did it or not:

e.g. He **didn't need to** get up early, so he didn't.

He **needn't have done something** = he did it, but now we know that it was not necessary:

e.g. Why did he get up at 5 o'clock? He **needn't have got** up so early.

Set-Phrases:

- **You needn't worry.** – *Вам не следует/не надо беспокоиться.*

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the modal verb *need* and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Does he need to study more at home? 2. If you don't like the cocktail, you needn't drink it. 3. You needn't worry. 4. The water was clean and fit to drink. You needn't have boiled it. 5. Do you remember what you did when you were twenty-five? You needn't have reminded me of it. 6. You needn't bother asking Rick – I know he's too busy. You needn't have worried – it all turned out fine. 7. Why did he get up at 5 o'clock? He needn't have got up so early. 8. Joe can stay here. He needn't come with us. 9. Need you bring your girlfriend with you? 10. We've got plenty of time. We needn't hurry. 11. You needn't be afraid of me. 12. Need I repeat it? 13. We needn't have told him a lie even if we didn't want to tell him the truth.

Exercise 2. Transform the sentences according to the models.

Model A: It is not necessary to go there (тебе не нужно идти туда).
You need not go there.

Model B: It was not necessary to go there. You need not have gone there (зря ты ходил).

1. Why do you want to do it all today? (нужно ли). 2. It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner: we have brought all the food the children may want (не нужно было, зря). 3. It is not necessary to take the six-thirty. A later train will do as well (не нужно ехать). 4. There was no necessity for her to do it herself (зря она сделала). 5. There is no reason for you to worry: he is as strong as a horse (не следует беспокоиться). 6. There is no need for you to be present (тебе незачем присутствовать). 7. Is it any use our going into all that now? (нужно ли нам). 8. Why did you mention all these figures? The situation was clear as it was (зря ты упоминал). 9. Why do you want to press the skirt? It is not creased at all (нужно ли). 10. It was not necessary for you to remind me about her birthday. I remember the date very well (не надо было напоминать).

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the necessary form of the infinitive.

1. You needn't (to send) the car for us, we could have walked. 2. She washed up all the plates, she needn't (to wash) them up, because they had a dishwasher. 3. Why do you want to press the skirt? It's not creased at all. You needn't (to press) it at all. 4. I knew I had to be at the office on Saturday; I needn't (remind). 5. You needn't (to help) him. (You helped him, but he didn't need your help). 6. He was wide awake when his mother called him at seven o'clock this morning; she needn't (to call). 7. You (to bring) an umbrella. It isn't going to rain. 8. 'I've opened another bottle'. 'You (to do) that. We've only just started this one'. 9. We (not to hurry); we have half an hour before the train starts. 10. You (to make) your bed. The maid will do it. 11. I studied all night, and then found that the test was cancelled. I needn't (to study) at all. 12. It's still early, so we needn't (to rush).

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Зря ты сказал Майку об этом. 2. Его не надо об этом спрашивать. 3. Мне нужна ваша помощь. 4. Нам нужно переодеться к обеду? 5. Тебе незачем тратить на них все деньги. 6. У нас еще много времени. Мы зря спешили. 7. Ты знаешь детей. Они все ломают. Мне нет нужды говорить тебе об этом. 8. Зря он отказался от приглашения. 9. Зря ты учил текст наизусть. Учитель его не спрашивал. 10. А нам обязательно туда идти? 11. Тебе не нужно волноваться. 12. Вам не нужно покупать этот словарь. У меня есть еще один экземпляр. 13. Им незачем ездить так далеко. Они могут заниматься в нашем читальном зале.

Revision

Exercise 1. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using one of these forms + the perfect infinitive of the verbs in brackets:

- ✓ **must** + perfect infinitive is used for supposition implying strong probability.
- ✓ **can't/couldn't** + infinitive is used for improbability.
- ✓ **needn't** + perfect infinitive is used for a past action which was unnecessary but was performed.

1. Did you hear me come in last night?' 'No, I ... (be) asleep'. 2. He ... (escape) by this window because it is barred. 3. He is back already. He ... (start) very early. 4. 'I bought two bottles of milk'. 'You ... (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house'. 5. 'Do you remember reading about it in the newspapers?' 'No, I ... (be) abroad at the time'. 6. He ... (walk) from here to London in two hours'. It isn't possible. 7. 'I have just watered the roses'. 'You ... (water) them. Look, it's raining now'. 8. That carpet was made entirely by hand. It ... (take) a long time. 9. 'He said that he watered the plants every day'. 'He ... (water) them. If he had they wouldn't have died'. 10. There was a terrible crash at 3 a.m. That ... (be) Tom coming in from his party. 11. 'I saw Ann in the library yesterday'. 'You ... (see) her; she is still abroad'. 12. You ... (lend) him your map. He has one of his own. 13. 'We've sent for a doctor'. 'You ... (send) for him. I am perfectly well'.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into English using *have to* or *need*.

1. У нас теперь построили стадион, и детям не придется ездить далеко. 2. Им незачем ездить так далеко, они могут заниматься в нашем читальном зале. 3. Не обязательно вам ходить самому. Можете прислать кого-нибудь. 4. Ни к чему было покупать эту книгу. Она есть в библиотеке. 5. У него сейчас каникулы, ему не надо работать до осени. 6. Скажи моему сыну, что ему не надо работать до осени. Ему надо хорошо отдохнуть дома. 7. Погода сейчас теплая им не надо топить камин вечером. 8. Все слова в тексте хорошо знакомы, и мне незачем пользоваться словарем. 9. Те, кто сделал эту работу, могут не оставаться в аудитории. 10. Он мог и не приходить, все было уже сделано. 11. Она знала, что ей не надо присутствовать при их разговоре. 12. Вам не нужно было покупать словарь, у меня есть еще один экземпляр.

XI. Dare

MEANING	THE VERB FORM	A SENTENCE TYPE	THE INFINITIVE FORM	EXAMPLES
<p>To have the courage (impertinence) to do smth., to venture (реши́ться, осмелиться);</p> <p>to have the lack of courage to do smth. <i>in negative sentences</i> (отважиться, осмеливаться, сметь)</p>	<p>Dare <i>dared</i> (for the past tense)</p> <p>daren't <i>dared not</i></p>	<p>+ (<i>relatively rare</i>)</p> <p>–</p>	<p>The Simple Infinitive (in the present and the past indefinite tense).</p>	<p>Very few climbers have dared (to)* attempt Mount Everest without oxygen.</p> <p>I <u>hardly</u> dare tell him what happened (with negative adverb <u>hardly</u>, implied negative).</p> <p>I daren't tell him the truth. (= I haven't got the courage)</p> <p>He dared not look at her (не посмел взглянуть).</p>
	<p>Dare can take do to form negative and interrogative forms with to: <i>don't you dare to/doesn't dare to/didn't dare to...etc.</i></p> <p>*Sometimes dare is followed by the <u>bare</u> infinitive.</p>	<p>? –</p>	<p>The Simple Infinitive (in the present and the past indefinite tense).</p>	<p>Don't you dare to touch it?</p> <p>Did he dare to visit her?</p> <p>He doesn't dare to meet his aunt.</p> <p>You know you didn't dare give me orders.</p> <p>I don't dare protest (не смею возражать).</p>
<p>To challenge, to defy (бросать вызов, вызывать на что-л.)</p>	<p>Dare <i>daren't</i>.</p>	<p>+, –</p>	<p>The Simple Infinitive.</p>	<p>I dare you to jump off that wall (сомневаюсь/держу пари, что ты перепрыгнешь).</p> <p>I dare you to say this straight to her face (попробуй, скажи ей это прямо в лицо).</p>
<p>To express outrage (гнев, негодование)</p>	<p>Dare only as a modal without to when there is no <i>object</i>.</p>	<p>? !</p>	<p>The Simple Infinitive.</p>	<p>How dare you say that?</p> <p>How dare she come here!</p>

Note 1.

After **dare** you can use the infinitive with or without *to*:
e.g. I wouldn't **dare to tell** him *or* I wouldn't **dare tell** him.

Note 2.

After **dare not (daren't)** use the infinitive without *to*:
e.g. I **daren't tell** him what happened. (~~I daren't to tell him~~).

Set phrases:

- **I dare say** (*очень возможно, пожалуй, полагаю, осмелюсь сказать*). *Negative: I daren't say so // daren't have said so // didn't dare (to) say so // dared not say so.*
- **I dare say you are right** (*очень возможно, что вы правы*).
- **I dare say he will come later** (*полагаю/пожалуй, он придет позже*).

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of *dare* in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. He felt he dared not reply. 2. He dared not look into her face. 3. I did not dare to ask him to call off his trip. 4. She was aware that they were too intent upon their business to think that anyone was watching them, but she dared not move. 5. I dare say you're a little tired after your walk. 6. Who dares to jump over the stream? 7. She did not dare to leave the house in case he telephoned. 8. Her face bore an expression of such ferocity that no one dared come near to speak with her. 9. He daren't ask me this question again. 10. I dare say he is late. 11. I didn't like the meal but I daren't say so. 12. Do you dare to tell him? 13. How dare they invite that man! 14. This is supposed to be a cheap restaurant. It says so in this guidebook. – I dare say it does, but look at these prices! 15. He dared me to sue him.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using *dare* in accordance with the meanings stated in brackets.

Model: He hasn't got the courage to stand up in public and say what he thinks. He daren't stand up in public and say what he thinks (он не осмеливается выступать).

1. No doubt her father is a tired and exhausted individual, loaded with years (*очень возможно*). 2. Are you brave enough to ask him about this accident (*ты осмеливаешься спросить*)? 3. I challenged him to put a spider in her desk (*я сомневался, что он положит*). 4. He didn't have the courage to ask for any more money (*он не осмелился просить*). 5. I suppose Mrs. Marline will write a note thanking them for their kindness (*пожалуй*). 6. She is courageous enough to dress differently from the others (*она смеет одеваться*). 7. It is quite possible that he knows what

he's talking about ((очень возможно). 8. I venture to suggest that your whole idea is unworkable (осмелюсь заметить). 9. Just you try it and I'll beat you at your own game (только посмей)! 10. Nothing will be done until more women have the courage to speak out (осмелятся высказать свои мысли вслух). 11. He's the only person who'll have the courage to stand up to her (осмелится выдержать)! 12. I venture to hope that my advice has been of some use these past months (смею надеяться). 13. How could he venture to strike me when I was down (как он мог решиться)? 14. How can you be so impudent as to go out by yourself after the orders I gave you (как та смеешь быть таким дерзким). 15. I am not brave to talk to him about his daughter (я не смею говорить).

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences adding *dare* (*daren't*, *dare not have* (*done*), *didn't dare* (*do*), etc.) in the correct tense and form.

1. I...tell them I've just broken their favourite vase. 2. She'd like to wear more unconventional clothes, but she... 3. I...tell my friend I had broken his laptop. 4. We didn't like the meal they gave us, but we...said so. It would have been rude. 5. I knew I was right, but I...say so at the time. 6. I hardly...mention this, but you still haven't paid for those tickets. 7. ...we ask for more money after what he has just said? 8. I went to the beach. The sea was rough and no one...swim. 9. I'm going to tell your mother what you've just said! – Just you ...! 10. They offered me something strange to eat which I...refuse. 11. How...you read my private diary! 12. I...say I look a little confused.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English using *dare*.

1. Я не смею думать о моем будущем. 2. Попробуй, подойди к этой собаке поближе. 3. Осмелился ли он сказать им всю правду? 4. Смею надеяться, что я однажды буду вознагражден за свой небольшой вклад. 5. Осмелюсь предположить, что его жене есть, что сказать по этому поводу. 6. Сомневаюсь, что ты сможешь рассмешить меня сейчас. 7. Не смей возвращаться с Олимпиады без золота! 8. Я собираюсь выломать дверь! – Только посмей! 9. В парке есть гигантская горка, чтобы прокатиться, если вы решитесь. 10. Как она смеет повышать свой голос? 11. Мне не понравилась еда, но я не осмелился сказать об этом. 12. Как ты смеешь обвинять того, кто тебе всегда помогал? 13. Очень возможно, что они встретятся вновь и еще раз поговорят об этом. 14. Осмелюсь сказать, она не так глупа, как кажется. 15. Они едва осмелились взглянуть друг другу в лицо.

Revision

Exercise 1. Combine the correct forms of *dare* and *need* with the verbs in brackets.

Unwelcome fresh air!

It was a routine flight from Hilo on Hawaii to Kahului 110 miles away. Suddenly, there was a tremendous noise and the top of the plane was torn away! Ninety-four passengers (not move) ***dared not move*** wondering what would happen next. They (not worry) _____ because Robert Schornsteimer, the pilot, was firmly in control. For 25 minutes they hardly (breathe) _____, though there was plenty of unwelcome fresh air! 'I (not open) _____ my mouth', one of the passengers said later. 'I hardly (tell) _____ you how terrified I was'. The passengers embraced the pilot who had brought the plane down safely. 'I've heard of a plane flying off a roof', joked one of them later, 'but never of a roof flying off a plane!'

XII. MIXED BAG

Exercise 1. Underline the correct item.

1. a. **Mustn't/Must** I eat all my broccoli?
b) Yes. It's very good for you.
2. a) **Must/Could** I do the washing-up now?
b) Yes, because I want to make a cake afterwards.
3. a) I saw a suspicious man in our street yesterday, but I didn't call the police.
b) You **ought to/need** have called them immediately.
4. a) The beach **can/could** get very crowded tomorrow as it's a holiday.
b) Shall we go somewhere else instead?
5. a) You **mustn't/can** wear high heels while you're on the boat.
b) Alright. I'll take them off.
6. a) Where's Bill?
b) Well, it's half past six. He **needn't/must** be at home by now.
7. a) I've done all the ironing for you.
b) You **needn't have done/mustn't do** that, but thanks anyway.
8. a) Oh dear. The car seat is wet.
b) Well, you **shouldn't have left/didn't need to leave** the car window open.
9. a) Dad, can we go swimming?
b) Not yet. You **mustn't/needn't** swim when you have just eaten.
10. a) I photocopied some recipes from my cook book for you.
b) Oh, Carmen! You **couldn't have/needn't have!** I went out and bought the book this morning.
11. a) Liz crossed the road without looking.

- b) I know. She **might/may** have been hit by a car. She was lucky that she wasn't.
12. a) I'm so angry. I just got a speeding ticket.
b) Didn't you know that you **needn't/mustn't** drive over 35mph through the city centre?

Exercise 2. Choose the sentence A or B that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

- a) *It's possible that we'll know the answers tomorrow.* A We may know the answers tomorrow.
B We should know the answers tomorrow.
- b) *I don't think you should ring him now. It's rather late.* A You might not ring him now. It's rather late.
B You'd better not ring him now. It's rather late.
- c) *You needn't come if you don't want to* A You won't come if you don't want to.
B You don't have to come if you don't want to.
- d) *I think it's wrong for you to work so hard.* A You don't have to work so hard.
B You shouldn't work so hard.
- e) *Perhaps these are the keys.* A These might be the keys.
B These must be the keys.
- f) *It would be wrong for us to lock the cat in the house for a week.* A We'd better not lock the cat in the house for a week.
B We can't lock the cat in the house for a week/
- g) *It's possible that the decision will be announced next week.* A The decision might be announced next week.
B The decision will be announced next week.
- h) *Although I try hard, I can never solve 'The Times' crossword.* A Try as I may, I can never solve 'The Times' crossword.
B Try as I can, I may never solve 'The Times' crossword.
- i) *I know. Why don't we go out to eat instead?* A I know. We must go out to eat instead.
B I know. We could go out to eat instead.

Exercise 3. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. You shouldn't **to** have told him that. ... **to**
2. Would you have mind helping me with this?
3. We were been able to book a hotel room through a travel agency.
4. Can you please to pass the salt?
5. He might have had left his wallet at home.
6. You are not allowed it to enter that part of the building.

7. Sonia should be know about his refusal to cooperate.
8. They needn't to have spent so much money redecorating their house.
9. He may be is waiting for the bus.
10. Mr. Beaumont is to will arrive at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.
11. Ellen is likely that to return sooner than expected.
12. How about we calling him to find out if he has been invited too?
13. That can't to have been Richard Gere!
14. You should to go now.
15. Might does he still be waiting for us?
16. She will has to make an appointment to see the doctor.
17. He has had got to borrow money twice already this month.
18. You mustn't to let anyone know about our agreement.
19. She may have had given you the wrong address.
20. Would you mind if my asking you a personal question?

Exercise 4. Supply the necessary modal verbs for the following sentences, noticing carefully the Russian equivalents given in brackets.

1. He ... not and ... not believe her (не мог; не хотел).
2. 'What's Bill doing now?' 'How ... I know?' 'I thought he ... have been bothering you for money' (откуда мне знать; может быть).
3. He came out of the water, smiling. 'You ... have come earlier,' he said. 'We ... have swum together. The water is great' (зря не пришел; могли бы).
4. 'Last night, you know, Hugh suddenly began to speak to me about what my future was going to be like.' 'What ... it have meant?' 'How ... I know?' (и что это могло значить; откуда мне знать).
5. There was an old apple tree beside the path. I said, 'I bet, I ... climb that.' 'No, you ...,' said Jack (могу; не надо).
6. I think, you certainly... have told us the truth, and we ... have decided what was the best thing to do (следовало бы; могли бы).
7. He knows he ... read classics. He ... change to something else (не нужно, мог бы).
8. '... you hold the line while I find the letter?' 'I ... not. I'm in a telephone box.' 'Then ... I ring you back?' 'I think you ... ring me back in half an hour. By then I ... have some idea what this is all about' (можешь ли; не могу; можно тебе; тебе лучше; может быть).
9. 'Monday will be my last day in London,' Hudson said. 'I ... stay here fairly late' (может быть, придется).
10. If you help me now I ... help you later (может быть, смогу).
11. It's too bad she ... have a drink with us. We ... have learnt a great deal about the theatre tonight (не могла; могли бы).
12. He felt he ... have said something at least, to warn Jimmy against

Smith. But what ... he have said? And Jimmy ...have listened (следовало бы; мог бы; не стал бы).

Exercise 5. Give general advice to people who want to:

- a. improve their health.
- b. get good grades.
- c. improve their English.
- d. make a good first impression.
- e. find a job.
- f. live life fully every day.
- g. get married.

Say: Do this. Don't do that. You should do this. You shouldn't do that. You ought to do this. You don't have to do that. You must do this. You must not do that. You can do this. You had better do that, etc.

Exercise 6.

A) Chose the appropriate modal verb.

Dear Claire,

*I'm writing to ask if you 1) **could** / **might** give me some advice. I'm a 20-year-old student who 2) **shall** / **has to** survive on the money my parents send me. My family lives in a small village but when I succeeded in my exams, 13) **ought to** / **had to** move to Leeds to attend university. My parents are over 60 and 4) **can** / **shall** no longer work. I feel like I 5) **may** / **ought to** be giving them money to help them instead of getting money from them. On top of that, my sister is leaving school next year and she 6) **will** / **must** want to go to university, too. I feel I 7) **might** / **ought to** do something to help her as well. I suppose I 8) **must** / **shall** try to get a job but I 9) **mustn't** / **can't** think of what I 10) **can** / **shall** do. It 11) **needs to** / **might** be a good idea to work nights so that I can study during the day. You see, I 12) **must** / **can** attend all my lectures or I 13) **should** / **will** fail my course. Of course I 14) **could** / **may** leave university but I don't want to. I 15) **need to** / **was able to** do something soon but what? Please advise me. What 16) **had better** / **should** I do?*

Ann.

B) Look at the letter again. Look at Claire's notes to Ann and make comments and speculations using modals.

- don't feel guilty about your situation • don't stop attending university
- get a job as a babysitter/waitress • save money • cook your own meals
- walk instead of using public transport • apply for money from then Students' Support Fund

e.g. *You **shouldn't feel** guilty about your situation.*

C) Use three of the ideas from the speaking activity to complete Claire's e-mail to Ann. Try to use as many different modal verbs as possible.

Dear Ann,

*I'm sorry to hear about your problem but really there are so many things you **can do** to make your life better. You **shouldn't feel** guilty about your situation.*

Exercise 7. Choose three of the following topics. Write a short paragraph on each.

1. Write about when, where and why you *should* (or *should not*) have done something in your life.
2. Write about a time in your life when you did something you did not 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 incident 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 *should not*), *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?

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