

Предисловие

Учебно-методическое пособие «Модальные глаголы и способы их перевода» разработано с целью систематизации знаний грамматики английского языка и направлено на активизацию употребления модальных глаголов в устной и письменной речи изучающих английский язык.

Основные модальные глаголы английского языка представлены в семи разделах. Каждый раздел имеет четкую структуру. Теоретический материал представлен в виде моделей, значение которых раскрывается с помощью краткого пояснения и примеров.

Практическая часть снабжена упражнениями на анализ функционирования модальных глаголов, тренировку и закрепление моделей в речи, а также упражнениями на перевод с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский. В восьмом, обобщающем разделе, предлагаются упражнения на множественный выбор модальных глаголов, позволяющие проверить знания самостоятельно.

Пособие предназначено для учащихся школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, студентов колледжей и высших учебных заведений. Пособие может быть использовано как на занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и самостоятельно.

Modal verbs Main characteristics

Modal verbs express the speaker's attitude to the action indicated by the main verb. The main modals are: *can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would*. *Ought to, used to, dare* and *need* are also used as modal verbs, but they have other uses as well. Modal verbs are called modal auxiliaries or modals. Sometimes they are called defective verbs, because they do not have all the functions of main verbs.

Modal verbs have certain features in common.

They have no verbals (non-finite verb forms), consequently they have no analytical forms (perfect, continuous, passive, etc.)

Modal verbs do not use “do” in questions or negatives and need no auxiliaries to form questions and negations: – *Can you do it? – No, I can't (cannot)*.

Modal verbs are used with the basic form of the verb, the infinitive form, without ‘to’: *He can speak English quite fluently*.

Modal verbs do not have an ‘-s’ ending in the present tense of the third person singular.

Modal verbs do not have an infinitive, a past participle, or a present participle.

In spoken English, short forms of the modal verbs in the negative are often used. The contracted negative forms *mustn't, shan't, mightn't, oughtn't* etc. are normal in British English, but American speakers usually say *must not, shall not, might not, ought not* etc.

The verbs *can, may, shall, will* have two tense forms of the indicative mood: the present: *can, may, shall, will* and the past: *could, might, should, would*.

The forms *could, might, should, would*, besides denoting past action, may denote an unreal action: *He could do it if he wanted to. You might do something about it. You should speak to her about it. He would not do a thing like this*.

So these modal verbs have one form of the subjunctive mood. When followed by a perfect infinitive, this form denotes an unreal action in the past: *I could have done it easily. You might have done it. She should have agreed. I would have gone*.

The modal verbs *must* and *need* have only one form of the indicative mood.

The modal verb *ought to* has only one form – that of the subjunctive mood.

Modals have several meanings, so you need to think about the meaning of the sentence as a whole to be sure that your choice of modal expresses exactly what you want to say.

The main ideas that modals are used to express are the following: *permission, obligation, intention, ability, possibility, probability, desirability, necessity, certainty, prediction, logical assumption, requests, orders, suggestions, advice, criticism, prohibition.*

Ability (capability) – saying whether you are able to do something. If you want to say whether someone is able to carry out an action, use *can*. When you put the sentences into the past tense, use *could*. Use *could* if there are conditions controlling whether the event will take place.

Absence of obligation (necessity). If you want to express the opposite meaning, that is it is unnecessary for something to happen, use *need not (needn't)* or *not need to, don't (didn't) have to, don't (didn't) need to*. Don't use *mustn't* because this gives the meaning of obligation.

Advice – saying what the best thing to do is.

If you want to say something is the best thing to do, use *should, ought*.

Criticism – saying what the best thing to do in the past was.

If you want to say something was the best thing to do, use *should (shouldn't), ought to*.

The modal verbs have two major functions: primary and secondary. In their primary function modals reflect their concrete and imperative meaning, that is, the meanings often given first in the dictionaries.

In their secondary function modals reflect their suppositional meaning, that is, they can be used to express the degree of certainty/uncertainty a speaker feels about a possibility.

The modals can be arranged on a scale from the greatest uncertainty to the greatest certainty.

Certainty – saying that you are sure about something.

If you want to say that you are sure something is true, use *must*. To express the opposite meaning, that is you are sure something is not true, use *can't*.

Deduction – the process of using the knowledge or information in order to understand something or form an opinion; a conclusion that somebody has reached about something because of other things that somebody knows to be true.

Desirability – saying that something is the right thing to do.

If you want to say that you think it is a good thing for something to happen, use *should* or *ought to*.

Intention – saying what you are going to do.

If you want to say that you intend to do something, use *will* or *shall*.

Shall is only used with the first person (I; we), and is much less common than *will*. It is hardly ever used in American English.

Logical assumption – a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.

If you want to say that something is logically probable, use *must*. If you want to say that something is logically improbable, use *can't* or *couldn't*.

Necessity – saying that something is necessary.

If you want to say that it is necessary for something to happen, use *must*.

Obligation – saying what someone must do.

If you want to demand that something happens, or that someone does something (to express obligation), use *must*.

To express an intention at a time in the past, use *would*.

Use *would* if there are conditions controlling whether something will take place.

Offers – offering to do something.

If you want to offer to do something, use *shall*, *can*, *would*.

Permission – allowing someone to do something.

If you want to give or ask for permission, use *can* or *may*. *May* is more polite or formal than *can*. *Could* is a polite way of asking for permission. *Might* is a very formal and old-fashioned way of asking for permission.

Possibility – saying whether something is possible.

If you want to say that something is possible, use *can* or *may*. *May* is more polite or formal than *can*. If you want to suggest that the action is less likely to happen, use *could* or *might*. If you use *might*, you mean that the action is especially unlikely. So *might* means that it is possible, but only if there are no problems.

Prediction –saying what you think is going to happen.

If you want to say that something is certain to happen, use either *will* or *shall*. As with the other uses of these words, *shall* tends to be found only with the first person (I; we), and is much less common than *will*. *Shall* is very rare in American English.

Probability – saying whether something is likely.

If you want to suggest that an event is likely to happen, use *should* or *ought to*. It will probably take place, but you are not completely sure.

Requests – asking someone to do something.

If you want to ask someone to do something, use *can*, *will*, *could*, *may*, *would*.

Suggestions –making suggestions.

If you want to make suggestions, use *shall*, *can*, *could*.

Unit I

Can / Could

The modal verb **can** has two tense forms of the indicative mood: the present tense **can** and the past tense **could**.

I. Concrete meaning.

Mental, physical, circumstantial ability.

Verbs **can** or **could** are used.

You can get there by bus in twenty minutes.

They could translate such texts in the first course.

Ability (capability) in the present/future.

Verbs **can** or **be able to** are used. **Can** is more usual and less formal than **be able to** when talking about the present or future.

I can pay you next week (usual).

I will be able to pay you next week (less usual).

a) **natural ability.**

Verbs **can** or **be able to** are interchangeable, though **be able to** is less common.

The child is ten months old and he can already walk.

The child is ten months old and he is already able to walk.

Can she swim?

Is she able to swim?

Is she capable of swimming?

Be able to is unusual when somebody is commenting that is happening at the time of speaking.

Look! He can walk!

b) **learned ability.**

Can she drive a car?

It means *Does she know how to? Has she learnt how to?* Verbs *drive, speak, play, understand* indicate skills (learned ability).

Ability in the past.

Verbs **could** or **was (were) able to** are used and describe both natural and learned ability in the past, not related to any specific event.

This girl could sing very well when she was younger.

This girl was able to sing very well when she was younger.

Could is more usual than **was (were) able to**. It is used in statements for repeated actions. However, with the verbs *see, hear, smell, understand* etc. we normally use **could** for single actions.

She was able to play the piano when she was five (repeated action).

She could play the piano when she was five (repeated action).

He could smell something burning (single action).

Was (were) able to or managed to are used for either repeated or single actions.

Could or was (were) able to can both be used in negations and questions for either repeated or single actions.

Were you able to get to work yesterday? (single action).

Could you get to work yesterday? (single action).

a) specific achievements.

Could is normally not used when somebody is describing the successful completion of a specific action. **Was (were) able to; managed to; succeed-ed in V-ing** are used instead.

Helicopters were able to rescue nearly 20 people from the roof of the burning building.

Helicopters managed to rescue nearly 20 people from the roof of the burning building.

Helicopters succeeded in rescuing nearly 20 people from the roof of the burning building.

If the action was not successfully completed **couldn't** may be used.

Helicopters tried for hours but they couldn't rescue people from the roof of the burning building.

Helicopters tried for hours but they weren't able to rescue people from the roof of the burning building.

Helicopters tried for hours but they didn't manage to rescue people from the roof of the burning building.

Could is used when somebody is asking about a specific action as opposed to describing it. An affirmative response requires **managed to** and not **could**.

Could helicopters rescue people from the roof of the burning building?

– No, they couldn't. – Yes, they managed to.

II. Imperative meaning.

Permission.

Verbs **can** or **could** are used. **Can** is informal, **could** is more polite.

Sb. can do sth.

You can go now if you like.

They can stay at our place for a night.

Request.

Can /Could sb. do sth.?

Verbs **can** or **could** are used. **Can** is informal, **could** is more polite and used when somebody is not sure permission will be granted. In responses to the questions with **could**, **can** is used, not **could**.

Can I borrow your book, please? – Of course, you can.

Could I use your bicycle? – Yes, you can. – I am afraid not.

– I'd rather you didn't. – Certainly not.

Prohibition.

Sb. ca n' t do sth.

Negative form of the verb **can** is used. **Can't** means that you aren't allowed to (нельзя+инф.).

You can't smoke here.

В этом месте нельзя курить.

III. Suppositional meaning.

Strong doubt about the present.

Can/Could sb. do sth?

Can it be really you?

Неужели это ты?

Can/Could sb. be doing sth?

Can he be reading?
Неужели он сейчас читает?

Can in combination with the perfect infinitive may also indicate an action began in the past and continued into the moment of speaking (with stative verbs).

Can sb. have done sth?

Can it have been so late?
Неужели было так поздно?

Can sb. have been doing sth?

Can she have been waiting for me so long?
Неужели она ждала меня так долго?

Sb. can't do sth.

He can't know it.
Он не может знать это.

Sb. can't be doing sth.

She can't be playing the guitar now.
Не может быть, что она играет на гитаре.

Strong doubt about the past.

Can/Could sb. have done sth?

Can he have come?
Неужели он пришел?

Can/Could sb. have been doing sth?

Can he have been waiting so long?
Неужели он так долго ждет?

Sb. can't have done sth.

She can't have come.
Не может быть, что она пришла.

Sb. can't have been doing sth.

He can't have been waiting so long.
Не может быть, чтобы он так долго ждал.

Sb. can't have failed to do sth.

She can't have failed to come.

He может быть, чтобы он не пришел.

Can sb. have failed to do sth?

Can he have failed to come?

Неужели он не пришел?

Possibility.

Could do sth.

The construction is used to mean that perhaps it's possible that something will happen in the future or perhaps it is true at the moment.

— *Where is Mike? – He could be at school.*

— *Где Майк? – Возможно, он в школе.*

Could have done sth.

The construction is used to mean that something was possible but didn't actually happen.

Don't drive so fast! You could have killed that boy.

(Luckily, you didn't kill the boy.)

Improbability (logical assumption).

Sb. can't/couldn't do sth.

The construction is used to mean that it's logically improbable or somebody doesn't think so.

She can't be rich. Her house is too small.

He может быть, чтобы она была богата. Ее дом слишком мал.

Sb. can't/couldn't have done sth.

The construction is used to mean that it's impossible that something happened in the past.

She can't/couldn't have lost her way.

Она не могла заблудиться.

Sb. can't help doing sth.

We can't help laughing.

Мы не можем удержаться от смеха.

Sb. can't but do sth.

We can't but read the book in the original.

Нам ничего другого не остается, как прочитать эту книгу в оригинале.

When can sb. do/have done sth.?

When can the accident have happened?

Where can sb. do/have done sth.?

Where can she have left keys?

Why can sb. do/have done sth.?

Why can he have painted in such a way?

How can sb. do/have done sth.?

How can they act so?

Exercise 1. Analyse the forms of the modal verb can, could.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) You can go, if you want to, of course, but could you leave the girl here if only for half an hour? 2) Scholars could stay at school until the age of eighteen. 3) The boy said, "I feel sick. Can I have some more water?" 4) She can't come tomorrow because they are going out to visit Italy. 5) Some men can reel off line after line of poetry. 6) I simply could not refuse. They would have been hurt. 7) "You can't talk about correspondence," the policeman said. 8) The island can be reached only by boat. 9) A haircut, please. And you can cut my mustache too. 10) A little bit of chicken broth can't hurt you. 11) He shut himself up in the study all day where I could see through the window that he was writing busily. 12) He was not old, he couldn't have been more than forty. 13) But they can't be as bad as you are. 14) "Oh," cried Liza. "You can't have done it!" 15) Can she have been waiting for us all the time? 16) No, Jackie. Mother said you can't play with the knife. 17) Annie, as soon as we are gone, you can clear the table. 18) "And you can play with Harry," said Mary kindly.

Exercise 2. Make the following sentences suppositional by changing the form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: I can do it tonight. Я могу это сделать сегодня вечером. – I could do it tonight. Я могла бы сделать это сегодня вечером.

1) He can help, but he does not want to bother you. 2) Of course, I can translate it. 3) I think he can show you how to do it. 4) We can go and tell her about it.

5) You can always go to someone else. 6) She can say the doctor about it. 7) He can easily get there in twenty minutes. 8) No one can do it in this time.

Exercise 3. Put in *can/can't, could/couldn't* or *be able to* in the correct tense.

1) ___ you swim when you were 5? 2) They ___ get to the lecture on time yesterday, because the train was delayed by one hour. 3) She ___ arrive at the party on time, even after missing the train, so she was very pleased. 4) He's amazing, he ___ speak five languages, including Spanish. 5) He ___ drive a car until he was 34. Then he moved to the countryside and he had to learn. 6) Grandmother looked everywhere for her glasses but she ___ find them anywhere. 7) We searched for your house for ages. Luckily we ___ find it in the end. 8) He's seven years old, but he ___ read yet. Her parents are getting her extra lessons. 9) I read the instruction three times, but I ___ understand it. 10) Mary ___ speak Japanese when she lived in Japan, but she's forgotten most of it now. 11) I ___ understand the chapter we had to read for homework. It was so difficult. 12) I ___ lift this box – it's too heavy. Would you help me? 13) Catherine ___ make it to our meeting after all. She's stuck in traffic. 14) Violet ___ play tennis really well. She's champion of her club. 15) Unfortunately, I really ___ sing at all. No one in my family is musical either. 16) When his car broke down I was really pleased because I ___ solve the problem. 17) Paul ___ play excellent tennis when he was only ten. 18) My mother ___ use a computer until last month. Since then she's been taking lessons at the library. 19) I ___ open this window! I think it's stuck. 20) Jack ___ play the guitar. He has never studied it.

Exercise 4. Refer the following sentences to the past. Make them suppositional by changing the form of the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Example: I can do everything you do. I could do everything you did. – I could have done everything you did.

1) I can read the inscription from where I am sitting. 2) I can wear my mother's shoes. 3) I cannot understand what it means. 4) Nobody can do it better. 5) People can hear you talking late at night. 6) We can play in the garden. 7) She cannot believe her eyes. 8) You can reach the hotel in five minutes.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) She could read fluently and expressively when she was six. 2) Of course, I could have taken the short cut across the birch grove, but I did not want to in the dark. 3) I could do it only because we had no lectures that day. 4) It's only ten to five, I think we could do it if we ran all the way. 5) You could have done it quite well if you had only tried. 6) How can I describe it to you? – You could try. 7) There's something wrong with your torch. I tried and tried, but I could not make it work. 8) How could they do it! 9) It can be easily done.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) Can he have failed to tell you about it? 2) The Swifts can't have failed to send a letter. 3) He can't have failed to help you. 4) Don and Kate can't have failed to get married. 5) Can it have been so hot on New Year's Day? 6) Can you have failed to send them a Christmas card? 7) We can't have failed to take the opportunity. 8) You can't be that tired. You've only been working for an hour.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Здесь нельзя переходить улицу. 2) Неужели уже так поздно? 3) Не мог он вам этого сказать. 4) Можете взять книгу с собой. 5) Он мог решать такие задачи, когда ему было восемь лет. 6) Не могли бы вы здесь писать шариковой ручкой или чернилами? Карандашом здесь писать нельзя. 7) Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ваш ластик (резинку) на минутку. 8) Скажите мне, пожалуйста, как пройти на Красную площадь. 9) Что же вы мне не сказали тогда? Я бы мог вам купить эту книгу в Москве. 10) Важно, чтобы они умели переводить с листа. 11) Было бы хорошо, если бы ты

мог пойти с нами. 12) Вы бы не могли еще немножко подождать? 13) Нельзя разговаривать со старшими в таком тоне. 14) Можете закончить это упражнение дома. 15) Конечно, он мог бы тебе помочь. 16) Дайте мне пожалуйста, стакан воды. 17) Неужели это действительно вы?

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Я бы не смогла пойти вчера в кино. 2) Они не смогли перевести надпись без словаря. 3) Мне жаль, что его нет дома. Он бы мог помочь вам. 4) Как жаль, что вас не было дома. Вы бы могли помочь нам. 5) Я мог решать такие задачи, когда мне было десять лет. 6) Он смог бы решить такую задачу, когда ему было десять лет. 7) Мог бы ты научить меня произносить этот звук? 8) Профессор Хиггинс смог научить Лизу произносить этот звук правильно только потому, что она очень старалась. 9) Никто не смог бы научить ее говорить по-английски только потому, что она не хотела учиться. 10) Жаль, что погода плохая, я могла бы показать вам очень красивые места в парке. 11) Если бы погода не была дождливой, мы могли бы пойти погулять в лес. 12) Мы могли гулять в парке каждое утро. 13) Было очень тепло и мы могли пойти гулять без пальто.

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Неужели вы его не увидели? 2) Не мог он этого не заметить. 3) Неужели они об этом не узнали? 4) Неужели они проиграли? 5) Не мог он этого сказать. 6) Не может быть, чтобы он не одобрял вашего решения. 7) Не может взрослый человек любить такие книги. 8) Не может быть, чтобы она вам об этом рассказала. 9) Не может быть, чтобы бабушка вам об этом не рассказывала. 10) Неужели он верит этому? 11) Неужели он не верит этому? Это же очевидно. 12) Неужели было так холодно? 13) Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине. 14) Не может быть, что она так долго ждет. 15) Не может быть, чтобы она не пришла. 16) Неужели ты не смог сделать это упражнение?

Unit II

Must

The modal verb **must** has only one form. It is used in present-time contexts with reference to the present or future. In combination with the perfect infinitive it refers to the past. In past time contexts this form is used only in reported speech.

I. Concrete meaning.

Obligation.

Sb. must do sth.

You must talk to your manager about the project.

Тебе необходимо поговорить с менеджером о проекте.

Must I call him right now?

Мне необходимо позвонить ему прямо сейчас?

Must I go there tonight? – Yes, you must. – No, you needn't.

Мне нужно идти туда вечером? – Да нужно. – Нет, не надо.

In this case **must** is an equivalent to **have to** (it is necessary, I'm obliged to). **Must** is used only in the present and future when the speaker decides.

I must lose some weight. (I say so).

Equivalents in the present **have to** (надо), in the past **had to** (пришлось); in the future: **shall have to** (придется).

Have to is used when the necessity comes from outside the speaker or when others decide for him.

I have to lose some weight. (The doctor says so and decides for me).

Have got to (more informal and usual than **have to**) is used for obligation on a single occasion.

I've got to tidy my room. (Mother is angry).

I've got to phone her. (Mother will be worried).

Prearranged necessity.

In this case **must** is an equivalent to: **be to** in the present, **was/were to** in the past.

*The lecture is to begin at five.
I was to meet her there.*

II. Imperative meaning.

Order-admonition (warning, caution).

You must come and see my new flat.

Strict order.

You are to take a spoonful of this after each meal.

Prohibition.

Sb. must not do sth.

*They must not leave the building for some time.
Им нельзя выходить из здания некоторое время.*

Strict prohibition.

*You are not to leave the building.
Вам запрещается выходить из здания.*

III. Suppositional meaning.

Near certainty about the present.

Sb. must do sth.

*They must know her.
Вероятно они ее знают.*

Sb. must be doing sth.

*He must be waiting there.
Он, должно быть, ждет там.*

In this meaning **must** can't be used in negative sentences. **Must** can't be used to refer to the future.

Near certainty about the past.

Sb. must have done sth.

*They must have known her.
You must have done it.*

Sb. must have been doing sth.

She must have been waiting there.

Deduction in the present.

Logical assumption. Certainty.

Sb. must do sth.

His face is red. He must be very angry.

They are speaking Russian. They must be Russian.

It means *I think. I'm fairly sure. It's logically probable.*

She must be a dishonest person.

Она, вероятно, нечестный человек.

Deduction in the past.

Sb. must have done sth.

Logical conclusion. We use this construction when we are sure that something in the past is true. It's very probable that something happened in the past.

She must have missed the train. (I think she has missed the train).

He must have misunderstood his wife again.

Он, вероятно, снова не понял свою жену.

Sb. must have been doing sth.

We use this construction when logical conclusion is based on the known facts.

Sb. must have failed to do sth.

He must have failed to come.

Он должно быть не пришел.

Supposition.

Referring to the future it is expressed with ***be likely/unlikely to*** (*наверное, по-видимому, вероятно*).

He is likely to pass his exam.

Должно быть он сдаст экзамен.

He is unlikely to come.

Вряд ли он придет.

Exercise 1. Analyse the form of the modal verb must and its equivalents. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) You must be a silly fool to think so. 2) His work must have been carried out for quite a long time. 3) The problem must be solved

before we can do anything. 4) Whatever you decide, you mustn't stop coming. 5) Don't forget, you mustn't spend it all at once. 6) Sooner or later one has to choose. 7) They made such a noise that I had to send one of the boys to put an end to it. 8) I think you'll have to take a taxi if you mean to catch that train. 9) Go right in. You are to report at once. 10) The jubilee (anniversary) is to be celebrated sometime this summer. 11) We were to spend a week-end with my aunt at Moscow. 12) The day we were to start it rained worse than ever. 13) You're not to tell mother about it. 14) And on no account are you to lay the table before twelve o'clock. 15) All right, do my hair like that, and if it doesn't suit me you'll simply have to restyle it. 16) But she must have seen him. 17) Michael, think how she must be suffering! 18) Is she waiting? She must have been waiting for an hour. 19) You mustn't talk like that. 20) And remember, you must come in and see the baby any time you can. 21) You'll have to go home now, Margie. 22) You're not to ask for it directly you see her, wait a little.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of the verbs *mustn't*, *don't have to* for to express obligation. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) We have a lot of work tomorrow. You ___be late. 2) You ___tell anyone what she just told you. It's a secret. 3) The museum is free. You ___pay to get in. 4) Children ___tell lies. It's very bad. 5) George's a very rich person. He ___go to work. 6) He ___do his washing because his mother does it for him. 7) They ___rush. They've got plenty of time. 8) They ___smoke inside the school. 9) You can borrow my new jeans, but you ___get them dirty. 10) I ___miss the train, because it's the last one tonight. 11) We ___do this work today, because we can do it tomorrow. 12) She ___clean the floor today because she cleaned it yesterday. 13) I ___forget to lock all the doors before i leave. 14) We ___stay in a hotel in Paris. We can stay with our friends. 15) She ___spend too much money today, as she's only got a little left. 16) We ___get up early today, because it's Sunday. 17) You ___eat too much cake or you'll get fat! 18) He ___be late for the exam. 19) You ___tidy up now. We'll do it later. 20) She ___cook tonight because she's going to a restaurant.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate infinitive forms of the modal verb *must* (*must do*, *must have done*) for to express probability. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) Jane always does really well on exams. She ___(study) a lot.
2) That man drives a very expensive car. He___(have) a lot of money.
3) He___ (practise) a lot before he gave his speech. It was really good.
4) When Mary got home yesterday there were flowers on the table. Her husband___(buy) them.
5) Where is my tie? I saw it earlier, so it___(be) in this room.
6) Rebecca couldn't find her glasses. She___(leave) them at her office.
7) It___(be) cold outside. That man in the street is wearing a coat.
8) I forgot to water my plants before I went on holiday. They___(be) dead.
9) Rachel is so late. She___(miss) the train.
10) Your grandmother has a huge library in her house. She ___(love) books.
11) Oh no, I don't have my keys. I___(leave) them in the taxi.
12) When I got home, I found the ice cream had melted. It___(be) too hot in the car.
13) They haven't eaten all day. They ___(be) hungry.
14) They ___(be) very tired. They have a newborn baby.
15) It ___(rain) a lot in the night. There are puddles everywhere.
16) John ___(be) happy. His girlfriend has just agreed to marry him.
17) What an amazing kitchen she's got. She ___(like) cooking.
18) Children ___(eat) all the biscuits! There are none left.
19) When we got up this morning, the kitchen was kept in immaculate condition. Mother___(tidy) it before she went to bed last night.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of the verbs *must*, *have to*, *be to*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) As we had agreed I ___meet him at 7 in the morning.
2) I know I ___do the work myself. It's my duty.
3) My sister says I ___drive her to the station. She thinks it's my duty.
4) The babysitter was ill and I ___look after the child myself.
5) "You ___look after the children properly, feed them and take them for a walk" he said to the babysitter.
6) The guide ___ meet the group and take them to the hotel yesterday.
7) The children didn't understand the rule and the teacher ___explain it again.
8) "You ___cross the road alone" the teacher said to the children.
9) I___take the umbrella because the forecast was bad.
10) The bell had gone and I___answerquestion.
11) I didn't know I ___to work extra hours. We hadn't agreed ___on that.
12) "When ___I return the book?" Lily asked the librarian.
13) I ___interrupt the

speaker because I didn't get the point. 14) You ___ shout at children. 15) I ___ sell the car one of these days. It keeps breaking down.

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of the verbs *must, can't* for to express probability.

1) That girl ___ be a teacher. She looks far too young. 2) Why is that woman looking around like that? She ___ be lost. 3) William always fails the tests, even though he's clever. He ___ study enough. 4) Who is that at the door? It ___ be Lina – she'll still be at work now. 5) She ___ be at work now, can she? It's nearly midnight. 6) The food is really good at that restaurant. They ___ have a great chef. 7) Their life ___ be easy. They have six children and very little money. 8) Your daughter is amazingly good at the piano. She ___ practise a lot. 9) The car in front is driving so slowly that I think the driver ___ be looking for something. 10) This book ___ belong to the library. It's certainly not his.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Этой девушке суждено было стать хорошей матерью. 2) Я должна была передать ему часы его отца. Но он так и не пришел. 3) Конечно, он должен стать музыкантом. Это было решено еще до его рождения. 4) Вам придется написать ему еще раз. 5) Им пришлось долго ждать автобуса. 6) Мне не нужно будет сдавать этот экзамен! 7) Ты могла и не поливать цветы. Смотри, скоро пойдет дождь. 8) Чья очередь? Кто должен идти за водой? 9) Тебе придется взять пальто. Становится холоднее. 10) Я должен был отвезти брату его вещи. Так мы договорились, когда он уходил. 11) Было уже поздно, и нам пришлось поехать на метро. 12) Подожди немного, я должна дочитать главу до конца. 13) Мне пришлось оставить все и поехать в больницу. 14) Вам придется зайти попозже. Ее еще нет. 15) Если ты должна встретить маму с шестичасовым поездом, то тебе надо спешить. 16) Тебе нечего торопиться. Она только что позвонила и сказала, что выезжает. 17) Я хорошо отдохнула в воскресенье. Так как сочинение мое было уже готово, мне не надо было заниматься. 18) Тебе обязательно надо ехать сегодня? 19) Когда он должен приехать? Мы договорились встретиться в восемь. 20) В семье все было уже решено заранее. Я должна была поступить в педагогическую академию. 21) Оказывается, нам вовсе не надо было идти на почту, а

мы столько времени потратил напрасно! 22) Врачом она не стала. Война началась в тот год, когда она должна была поступить в медицинский институт.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Мне надо видеть его сегодня же. 2) Мне пришлось идти туда самому. 3) Вам придется немного подождать. 4) Когда он должен прийти? 5) Не надо так думать. 6) Сейчас же отдай ей мяч. 7) Не смей с ней играть. 8) Должно быть, он очень умен. 9) Должно быть, он вас узнал. 10) По-видимому, он спал и не слышал звонка. 11) Не надо держать книгу так близко к глазам. 12) Вам придется поговорить с ней. 13) Им пришлось очень долго идти пешком. 14) Ему надо переписать сочинение. 15) Оставайся здесь и не смей выходить из комнаты, пока я тебя не позову. 16) Должно быть, он пишет ее портрет. 17) Вероятно, они уже ушли. 18) Обязательно посмотрите эту картину. 19) Ни в коем случае никого сюда не пускайте. 20) Где вы должны встретиться? 21) Кто должен отвечать первый? 22) Мы должны были выйти в семь утра.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Скорее всего они не будут покупать такой дорогой дом. 2) По-видимому, он не купил для нее подарок. 3) Похоже, они поедут в Африку. 4) Вероятно, ей не удалось приготовить хороший обед. 5) Джон боится идти в школу. Вероятно, он не приготовил домашнее задание вчера. 6) Вряд ли он напишет ей письмо. 7) Кто должен был встречать нас на вокзале? 8) Должно быть они не ладят. Вы же знаете ее дурной характер. 9) Он, вероятно, умеет делить свое время между учебой и отдыхом. 10) Они, по-видимому, не уехали в Москву. 11) Должно быть он не известил ее об этом. 12) Она, должно быть, не сможет ходить после такой операции. 13) Нам, должно быть, не удалось уговорить его отказаться от этого плана.

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