

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

ДОЙЧИК О.Я.

MODAL VERBS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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

Івано-Франківськ
2019

УДК 811.111: 81'36
ББК 81.2 Англ
Д – 62

Дойчик О.Я.

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

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

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

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

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

РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

Бистров Я.В. – доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри англійської філології ДВНЗ «Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника

Нісевич С.І. – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри історії мистецтва та гуманітарних наук Косівського інституту прикладного та декоративного мистецтва Львівської національної академії мистецтв

*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої ради факультету іноземних мов
Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника
(протокол № 3 від 25.06. 2019 р.)*

© Дойчик О.Я., 2019

CONTENTS

<i>Lesson 1.</i>	Overview of modal verbs and their functions. Ability. Capability.....	4
<i>Lesson 2.</i>	Possibility. Impossibility	10
<i>Lesson 3.</i>	Probability. Certainty. Deduction (Surprise, Astonishment, Doubt, Disbelief).....	13
<i>Lesson 4.</i>	Advice. Advisability. Duty. Obligation. Necessity. Absence of Necessity.....	16
<i>Lesson 5.</i>	Permission. Prohibition.....	20
<i>Lesson 6.</i>	Criticism. Reproach. Outrage. Strong disapproval.....	23
<i>Lesson 7.</i>	Promise. Willingness. Refusal	25
<i>Lesson 8.</i>	Offer. Suggestion. Request. Instructions. Order. Threat....	27
<i>Lesson 9.</i>	Characteristics. Past Habits. Courage. Lack of Courage. Challenging	30
<i>Lesson 10.</i>	Review.....	33
<i>TEST</i>		40
<i>References and Further Reading</i>		42

LESSON 1. OVERVIEW OF MODAL VERBS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS. ABILITY. CAPABILITY

General Characteristics of Modal Verbs

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

Can I go there tomorrow? – Yes, you can

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

He shouldn't call her today

They should call her tomorrow

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adverbs: *probably, maybe, etc;*

Verbs: *manage, fail.*

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

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

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

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

Primary functions of modal verbs

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

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

ABILITY. CAPABILITY

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES:

1. Insert *can (not) / could (not) / be (not) able to / (not) manage to / (not) succeed in*:

1. The door in the room was locked but we _____ get out through the window.
2. Would you speak more slowly, please? I _____ follow what you are saying
3. It was too dark outside, that's why we _____ find the right house.
4. I realized that I _____ live in a big city if I had to.
5. This device _____ be used everywhere.
6. She is deaf, though she _____ communicate with gestures.
7. He _____ swim when he was 5.
8. _____ you ride a bike?
9. It was too late when we at last _____ catching the bus.
10. _____ find the necessary file? – No, I _____.

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

1. You knew how to do the task and didn't help me _____

2. You worked in the office all day yesterday without a break _____

3. Last year he offered me to buy his car, but I didn't buy _____

4. I regret not being able to ask him about his background _____

5. If you had given me your number, I would have been able to call _____

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

1. Do you see that girl over there? _____

2. I didn't understand this joke _____

3. Do you smell something burning? _____

4. I don't hear you from here _____

5. I didn't imagine him as an artist _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

LESSON 2. POSSIBILITY. IMPOSSIBILITY

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

EXERCISES:

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

1. She is bad tempered at times _____

2. He was often rude when he was a boy _____

3. Thinking is often helpful _____

4. It is often rainy here in summer _____

5. It was often cold when we were in London _____

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

1. You _____ take the book, I'm not reading it.

2. You _____ take the book, I'm still reading it.

3. I _____ go with you now, I'm busy.

4. He _____ speak to you, he's free.

5. She _____ come when I leave.

6. You _____ smoke in this room.

7. He _____ wait here. It's too cold.

8. Visitors _____ leave their things here.

9. I _____ speak to you at the moment, I'm on a bus.

10. He _____ answer your questions right now, he is out.

3. Make questions to match the situations

1. Someone is knocking at the door _____

2. Someone has just taken it from here _____

3. I failed to find my keys _____

4. Someone has broken the window _____

5. He looks so angry _____

4. Speak about impossible things

1. It is impossible to sleep with the open eyes _____

2. It is impossible to get water out of a stone _____

3. It is impossible to speak with your mouth closed _____

4. It is impossible to walk to the moon _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES:

1. Make up statements that are not certain:

1. She is at home now _____

2. He will be at home at 6 _____

3. She leaves at midnight _____

4. She left yesterday _____

5. He is working today _____

6. He has been working all day _____

7. They will have finished the project by then _____

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

1. I think it has been raining _____

2. It looks like she has missed the train _____

3. I don't think she is the child's mother _____

4. Evidently, he is not on the train _____

5. I don't think she has phoned her parents _____

6. The exam is easy, I'm sure you will pass it _____

7. Obviously, she is not his wife _____

8. I think he got lost and now is looking for us _____

9. I think she has forgotten about our meeting, it's too late _____

10. Call me tonight, I think I will be at home _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES:

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

1. It's advisable that you wear a hat outside _____

2. It is absolutely important that you attend this course _____

3. It will be necessary to follow the instructions _____

4. It's your duty to help your relatives _____

5. I warn you not to ignore the symptoms _____

6. It is necessary that you make enquiries _____

7. I strongly advise you to tell everything to your parents _____

2. Complete the sentences to express necessity or deduction:

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

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

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

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

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

LESSON 5. PERMISSION. PROHIBITION

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

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

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

<p>PERMISSION</p> <p>Requests for permission can be graded on a 'hesitancy scale', ranging from a blunt request (can) to an extremely hesitant one (might). Requests for permission can refer to the present or future:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> Can (the most informal) Could (more 'hesitant' and polite than can. We often use it when we are not sure if the permission will be given) May (more formal, polite and 'respectful' than can and could) Might (the most hesitant, polite and 'respectful' and is less common than the other three) </p> <p>In practice, can, could and may are often interchangeable in 'neutral' requests.</p> <p>*Be allowed to means that the permission does not depend on the speaker or the person spoken to.</p> <p><u>Very polite requests</u></p> <p>Can/Could I (possibly)...? Do you think I could/might ...? I wonder if I could/might...?</p>	<p><i>Can / could / may / might I borrow your umbrella (please)?</i></p> <p><i>* May we leave early, please? (=Will you allow it?)</i> <i>Are we allowed to leave early? (=Is it allowed? / What is the rule?)</i></p> <p><i>Could I possibly use your phone?</i> <i>I wonder if I might bother you for a moment</i></p>
---	---

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

EXERCISES:

1. Make requests for permission and supply the answers:

1. You are visiting a close friend and you want to borrow his car_____

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

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

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

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

2. Write sentences to express prohibition:

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

2. It is not allowed to smoke inside _____

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

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

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

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

LESSON 6. CRITICISM. REPROACH. OUTRAGE. STRONG DISAPPROVAL

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

EXERCISES:

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

1. Don't be so rude _____

2. I think you are too absent-minded _____

3. I don't think you are right when you forget about the details _____

4. It was your duty to answer the calls. Why didn't you? _____

5. Is it possible that you be more attentive? _____

6. It would be better if you closed the door every time you leave _____

7. Why didn't you warn everyone about her arrival? _____

8. It was wrong of you to speak like that with the boss _____

9. I think you were able to change the situation, but you didn't _____

10. You ate too much, that's why you are sick _____

11. It would have been much better if you hadn't quit _____

12. He is boastful sometimes. It's annoying _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

LESSON 7. PROMISE. WILLINGNESS. REFUSAL

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

EXERCISES:

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

1. My son refused to do the shopping _____

2. Don't you mind waiting for a few minutes, please? _____

3. My mom always insisted on telling the truth _____

4. She is always unwilling to speak about herself _____

5. Every time I was in a hurry my car refused to start _____

6. He disagreed to carry those heavy boxes _____

7. She never asks for help when she is in trouble _____

8. I hope you don't mind being asked a few questions _____

9. I offered her some coffee, but she refused to drink it _____

10. I will be happy to book the tickets for you _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES:

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

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

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

1. You want your friends to join you for a meal _____

2. You want to spend your holidays with your parents _____

3. You want your friend to translate the sign for you _____

4. You want the stranger in the shop to hold the door open for you _____

5. You offer your help to a lady with a heavy suitcase _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

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

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

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

EXERCISES:

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

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

2. Describe people's behavior:

1. He usually lies when I ask about his family _____

2. She always told us stories before we went to bed _____

3. When he needed money he worked overtime _____

4. She always leaves the door open _____

5. He never cleans after himself _____

3. Supply the suitable form of *dare*:

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

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

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

LESSON 10. REVIEW

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

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

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

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

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences:

1. Я вміла плавати у віці восьми років.
2. Він зміг вибратися з кімнати через вікно, коли зламався дверний замок.
3. Вона могла заплатити кредиткою, але не захотіла.
4. Щоб організувати весілля вони старалися якнайкраще (не могли старатися краще)!
5. Напої в великих ресторанах можуть бути доволі дорогими.
6. Хто б це міг стукати в двері о третій ночі?
7. Ти зможеш взяти цю книгу, коли я закінчу читати.
8. Тут не можна палити.
9. Неможливо вийти сухим із води.
10. Він точно не відремонтував комп'ютер. Він не працює.
11. Краще візьми парасолю. Може падати дощ.
12. Можливо, вони знайомі, я не знаю.
13. Мабуть, вона вже купила квитки. Треба запитати в неї.
14. Не дзвони так пізно. Я, можливо, спатиму.
15. Не може бути, щоб вона була англійкою. Вона не розмовляє англійською.
16. Хіба можливо, щоб він так швидко прочитав це?
17. Не може бути, щоб вони так повелися. Я не вірю.
18. Не може бути, щоб вона ще не приїхала. Автобус давно поїхав.
19. Вибачте, чи могла б я тут залишити свої речі?
20. Не можна приносити телефони на екзамен.
21. Оскільки нам ще не було 16-ти, нам не дозволили піти на той фільм.
22. Оскільки нам не було 16-ти, ми не могли відвідувати дискотеки
23. Не можна торкатися розетки, вона зламана!
24. Не варто питати в неї зараз, вона зайнята.
25. Не можна виходити за межі приміщення.
26. Ти мусиш приїхати вчасно.
27. Йому довелося відмовитися від ідеї їхати за кордон.
28. Я мушу скинути вагу.
29. Я думаю, всі повинні голосувати.
30. Вона не повинна працювати в суботу.
31. – Не було потреби це все приносити! – Мене не попередили.
32. Я не мусила брати парасолю. Погода була сонячна.

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

TEST

Match the sentences with their meanings

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

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

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING:

1. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar. NY, 2006.
2. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice. NY, 1998.
3. Eastwood J. Oxford Guide to English Grammar. Oxford University Press, 2002.
4. Evans V. Round Up (5) English Grammar Practice. Pearson Education Limited. Longman, 2006.
5. Longman Advanced Learner's Grammar [a self-study reference & practice book with answers]. [ed. by Mark Foley & Diane Hall]. PEL, 2003.
6. Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English. [ed. by D. Biber, S. Conrad, G. Leech]. PEL, 2002
7. Swan M. How English Works. A Grammar Practice Book. Oxford University Press, 2004.
8. Swan, M. Practical English Usage. Oxford University Press, 2005.
9. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>
10. <http://www.grammaring.com/>
11. <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/>