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ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ПУЛЮЯ

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Методичні вказівки та вправи для вивчення граматики англійської мови. Модальні дієслова. Методичний посібник

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Методичні вказівки та вправи для вивчення граматики англійської мови. Модальні дієслова. Видання 2-е, доповнене і виправлене. / Н.Р. Денисюк, Перенчук О.З. – Тернопіль, ТНТУ, 2026. – 55 с.

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Навчальний посібник розглянуто на засіданні кафедри української та іноземних мов Тернопільського національного технічного університету імені Івана Пулюя (протокол №6 від 09 квітня 2026р.)

Схвалено та рекомендовано до друку на засіданні методичної комісії факультету комп'ютерно-інформаційних систем і програмної інженерії Тернопільського національного технічного університету імені Івана Пулюя (протокол №4 від 9 квітня 2026р.)

Передмова

Дані методичні вказівки спрямовують студентів на самостійну роботу над граматичним матеріалом з англійської мови, передбаченим програмою.

Система вправ, поданих у даній розробці, допоможе студентам нагромадити певний запас знань, необхідних для виконання контрольних робіт і граматичних тестів. Вправи можна використовувати як для контролю знань, так і для закріплення окремих граматичних тем.

Методичні вказівки можуть використовуватись студентами усіх спеціальностей і форм навчання для самостійної роботи над граматикою англійської мови.

Приступаючи до виконання вправ студенти мають можливість повторити граматичне правило, ознайомитися зі зразками їх використання.

Запропоновані методичні вказівки є актуальними, сучасними, складеними відповідно до діючих вимог та згідно із затвердженою робочою програмою.

Зміст

Теоретичний матеріал……5
Can і Could……....5
May і Might……...9
Must……11
Should і Ought……14
To have……....15
To be……16
Shall……17
Will і Would……18
Need……19
Dare……20
Вправи……21
Література…….

До **модальних** дієслів належать: **can (could), may (might), must, ought, shall, should, will, would, need, dare**. У функції модальних дієслів можуть уживатися дієслова **be** і **have.**

Модальні дієслова означають не саму дію, а лише ставлення до неї мовця. Вони вживаються в сполученні з інфінітивом іншого дієслова.

Модальні дієслова мають деякі особливості:

а) Не змінюються ні за особами, ні за числами.

б) Не мають форми інфінітива, герундія, дієприкметника, а також складних часових форм – майбутнього часу, тривалих і перфектних часів.

в) Після модальних дієслів уживається інфінітив без частки **to** за винятком дієслів **ought to, have to, be to** у функції модальних дієслів.

г) Не мають закінчення **–(e)s** у третій особі однини **Present Simple:**

He **can swim**.	Він може плавати.
He **must be** tired.	Він, напевно, втомлений.

д) Утворюють питальну і заперечну форму без допоміжного дієслова **do**, крім дієслова **have** у модальному значенні. У питальній формі модальне дієслово ставиться перед підметом.

May I **come** in?	Можна увійти?
Can you **read**?	Ти вмієш читати?

е) У заперечній формі частка **not** уживається безпосередньо після модального дієслова:

You **should not/shouldn't do** that.	Вам не слід цього робити.

Can i Could

Модальне дієслово **can** виражає**:**

а) Фізичну або розумову здатність виконати дію:

He **can** ***speak*** English.	Він може розмовляти англійською мовою.
I **can** ***sew***.	Я вмію шити.

У цьому визначенні **can** часто вживається з дієсловами **see** *бачити*; **hear** *чути*; **smell** *відчувати запах* і не перекладається на українську мову:

I **can** ***see*** the planes in the sky.	Я бачу літаки в небі.
I **can** ***smell*** flowers around.	Я відчуваю запах квітів навколо.

б) Можливість або неможливість виконати дію залежно від обставин:

I **can** ***go*** to the theatre because I am not busy.	Я можу піти до театру, тому що не зайнятий.
I **can't** ***go*** to the theatre because I am ill.	Я не можу піти до театру, тому що я хворий.

в) Неймовірність дії:

He **can't** ***tell*** lies.	Він нездатний говорити неправду.
She **can't** ***be telling*** lies.	Не може бути, щоб вона брехала.
He **can't** ***have told*** that.	Не може бути (неймовірно), щоб він це сказав.

Примітка: Українські еквіваленти цих речень, як правило, починаються зі слів **не може бути (неймовірно), щоб…**

г) Прохання, дозвіл:

- **Can** I ***take*** your bike?	- Чи можу я взяти твій велосипед?
- Really. You **can** ***take*** it.	- Дійсно, ти можеш його взяти.

д) Пропозицію, запрошення:

Can I ***get*** you a cup of coffee?	Чи можу я запропонувати Вам чашку кави?
Can you ***come*** to our place tonight?	Чи можете ви прийти до нас сьогодні ввечері?

е) Припущення:

Winter **can *be*** very cold this year.	Зима, можливо, буде дуже холодною в цьому році.

Дієслово **can** у минулому часі має форму **could**:

I **could *ski*** well, when I was young.	Я міг добре ходити на лижах, коли був молодим.

Дієслово **could** може вживатися:

а) В ситуаціях теперішнього часу для вираження ввічливого прохання:

- **Could I *have*** a cup of tea?	- Чи можу я випити чашку чаю?
- Yes, of course, you can.	- Звісно, можеш.

б) Для вираження припущення стосовно теперішнього, минулого або майбутнього часу:

- Where is Mike?	- Де Майк?
- He **could *be*** in the garden now.	- Можливо, він в саду.
Life **could *be*** hard for people 100 years ago.	Життя людей, можливо, було важким сто років тому.
When I leave school, I **could *study*** art at University.	Коли я закінчу школу, можливо, я буду вивчати малярство в університеті.

Заперечна форма can’t/ couldn’t у сполученні з перфектним інфінітивом (Perfect Infinitive) повнозначного дієслова, тобто **have eaten/ phoned** означає, що дія, яка могла б відбутися у минулому, не відбулася:

Victor **can’t *have eaten*** his supper. It’s still on the table.	Віктор, мабуть, не вечеряв, бо його вечеря все ще на столі.
You **couldn’t *have phoned*** me; my telephone was out of order.	Ти, мабуть, не додзвонився до мене, тому що мій телефон був несправний.

Дієслово **can** у питальних реченнях може виражати сумнів, здивування, невпевненість, і в цьому випадку переклад запитань українською мовою починається зі слова **невже**..?

Can it ***be*** so late?	Невже так вже пізно?
Can he really ***be*** ill?	Невже він дійсно хворий?
Can she really ***be telling*** lies?	Невже вона бреше?
Can she ***have told*** a lie?	Невже вона збрехала?

Дієслово у питальних питаннях може вживатися з Simple Infinitive, Continuous Infinitive і Perfect Infinitive.

Вживання **could** замість **can** надає питанню відтінку більшого сумніву, здивування:

Could it ***be*** true?	Та невже це правда?
Could she ***be telling*** lies?	Та невже вона бреше?
Could she ***have told*** a lie?	Та невже вона збрехала?

Дієслово **can/ could** в таких сталих словосполученнях:

can't/ couldn't help (doing)	*не можу утриматися від; не можу не робити (чогось)*
can't/ couldn't but do (something)	*нічого іншого не залишається, як зробити (щось)*
She **can't help *crying***.	Вона не може не плакати.
He **couldn't help *laughing***.	Він не може утриматись від сміху.
I **can't but *ask*** him about it.	Нічого іншого не залишається, як запитати його про це.
They **couldn't but *refuse*** him.	Нічого іншого не залишається, як відмовити йому.

У Past Simple модальне дієслово **can** має форму **could**. У заперечній формі частка **not** ставиться після модального дієслова **can/ could.** У питальній формі модальне дієслово **can/ could** ставиться перед підметом.

Примітка. Дієслово **can** не має форми майбутнього часу.

У відповідях на загальні запитання, що починаються з модального дієслова **could** і означають ввічливе прохання, вживається дієслово **can:**

- **Could** I ***have*** some more cake, - Можна мені ще трохи торта,

please?	будь-ласка?
- Yes, of course, you **can**.	- Так, звісно, можна.
- **Could** you ***do*** the washing up?	- Чи можеш ти помити посуд?
- No, I **can't**. I've got too much homework.	- Ні, не можу. У мене дуже велике домашнє завдання.

Замість дієслова **can** у значенні фізичної, розумової здатності, можливості виконати дію у теперішньому, минулому і майбутньому часах може вживатися словосполучення

be able to … *бути здатним, спроможним щось зробити*

Після словосполучення **be able** вживається неозначена форма дієслова з частою **to:**

Present Simple	**Past Simple**	**Future Simple**
I am able to read. I am not able to read. Am I able to read?	I was able to read. I wasn't able to read. Was I able to read?	I will be able to read. I won't be able to read. Will I be able to read?

Present Perfect	**Past Perfect**
I have been able to go. I haven't been able to go. Have I been able to go?	I had been able to go. I hadn't been able to go. Had I been able to go?

May і ***Might***

Дієслово **may** має дві форми: теперішній час **may** і минулий час **might**.

Але в значенні минулого часу дійсного способу форма **might** вживається дуже рідко, головним чином у підрядних реченнях за правилом послідовності часів:

He asked the doctor if he **might** use his telephone.	Він запитав у лікаря, чи йому можна скористатися телефоном.

Дієслово **may** найчастіше виражає припущення з відтінком сумніву, невпевненості. У цьому значенні вживається у стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях з усіма формами інфінітива.

Indefinite Infinitive з дієсловом **may** звичайно виражає дію, що стосується майбутнього часу:

She **may come** back.	Може, вона повернеться.

Сполучення **may** з Continuous Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбувається в момент мовлення:

He **may be waiting** for us.	Можливо, він чекає на нас.

Якщо дієслово не вживається в формі Continuous, то дія, що стосується теперішнього часу, позначається формою Indefinite Infinitive:

She **may know** about it.	Можливо, вона знає про це.
They **may be** at school now.	Можливо, вони зараз у школі.

Perfect Infinitive вказує на те, що припущення тут стосується лише минулого часу:

I **may have put** it on the table.	Може, я поклав його на столі.

Дієслово **may** і **can**, вживається для вираження можливості виконати дію, що залежить від певних обставин. У цьому значенні **may** вживається лише у стверджувальних реченнях з неозначеним інфінітивом:

You **may go** there by train.	Ви можете поїхати туди поїздом.

Форма **might** у цьому значенні вживається як Subjunctive II.

You **might find** him in between eleven and twelve.	Ви могли б знайти його між одинадцятою і дванадцятою годинами.

Перфектний інфінітив після **might** вказує на те, що дія, яка могла б відбутися, не відбулася:

I **might have stayed** at home.	Я міг би залишитися вдома.

Дієслово з неозначеним інфінітивом вживається для вираження дозволу:

You **may go** – with whom you will.	Можеш іти з ким хочеш.
May I **use** your phone?	Можна скористатися вашим телефоном?

Форма **might** вживається в питальних реченнях для вираження ввічливого прохання:

Might I **speak** a word to you? Дозвольте звернутися до вас.

Заперечна форма **may not** означає заборону, але вона рідко вживається. У таких випадках звичайно вживається заперечна форма дієслова **must** (іноді **can**):

- **May** we **use** dictionaries? - Можна користуватися словниками?
- No, you **mustn't**. - Ні, не можна.

Дозвіл або заборону можна виразити також за допомогою словосполучень **to be allowed** і **to be permitted**, які вживаються замість **may** стосовно дії у минулому або майбутньому часі:

We **were allowed to use** dictionaries. Нам дозволяли користуватися словниками.

We **shall be allowed to use** dictionaries. Нам дозволять користуватися словниками.

Для вираження докору, несхвалення, осуду звичайно вживається лише форма **might**:

You **might be** more attentive. Ти міг би бути уважнішим (*зараз*).

Perfect Infinitive після форми **might** виражає докір з приводу того, що дія не відбулася в минулому.

You **might have written** me a little something, anyhow.	У всякому разі ти могла б написати мені хоч кілька слів *(але не написала).*

Must

Дієслово **must** має лише одну форму. Дія, виражена інфінітивом у сполученні з **must**, може стосуватися теперішнього і майбутнього часу:

He **must be** at school now. Зараз він мусить бути в школі.

She **must come** tomorrow. Вона має прийти завтра.

Must може стосуватися минулого часу в додаткових підрядних реченнях, якщо дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть у минулому часі:

He **told** that she **must** consult a doctor.	Він сказав, що вона повинна порадитися з лікарем.

Дієслово **must** виражає обов'язок, необхідність. У цьому значенні **must** вживається у стверджувальних і питальних реченнях лише з неозначеним інфінітивом:

To catch the train I **must get up** at six.	Щоб потрапити на поїзд, я мушу встати о 6 годині.
Must we **come** to school tomorrow?	Чи треба нам приходити в школу завтра?

Для вираження необхідності стосовно минулого і майбутнього часу вживається дієслово **to have** у відповідних часових формах.

But he **had to wait** a quarter of an hour.	Але він мусив чекати чверть години.
I **shall have to pay** him something.	Мені доведеться щось заплатити йому.

У заперечних реченнях **must** виражає з а б о р о н у. У цьому значенні **must** вживається лише з неозначеним інфінітивом:

You **must not talk** aloud in the reading-hall.	У читальному залі не дозволяється голосно розмовляти.

Коли йдеться про те, що нема потреби, необхідності виконати дію, вживають заперечну форму дієслова **need – need not (needn't)** або заперечну форму модального дієслова **to have**:

Must we **come** to school tomorrow?	Треба нам приходити в школу завтра?
– No, you **needn't.**	– Ні, не треба.
You **don't have to learn** the problem by heart.	Не обов'язково вчити цей вірш напам'ять.

Дієслово **must** вживається для вираження наказу і поради. У цих значеннях воно вживається у стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях з неозначеним інфінітивом:

Tomorrow you **must come** to school	Завтра ви повинні прийти до школи о

at eight.	восьмій годині.
You **must not read** this book. It is not interesting.	Не треба читати цієї книжки. Вона нецікава.

Дієслово **must** вживається для вираження припущення, що межує з упевненістю. У цьому значенні **must** вживається лише в стверджувальних реченнях, але з усіма формами інфінітива.

Сполучення **must** з Continuous Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбувається в момент мовлення або протягом теперішнього періоду часу:

They **must be surrounding** the house.	Вони, напевно, оточують будинок.

Якщо дієслово не вживається у формах Continuous, то припущення стосовно теперішнього часу виражається сполученням **must** з неозначеним інфінітивом:

He **must be** eighty years old.	Йому, напевно, вісімдесят років.

Сполучення **must** з Perfect Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбулася в минулому:

She must **have caught** cold.	Вона, напевно, застудилася.
She looked on the shelf but the money wasn't there.	Вона подивилась на полицю, але грошей та мне було.
Mabel **must have taken it.**	Певна річ, їх узяла Мейбл.

Дієслово **must** не вживається для вираження припущення стосовно майбутнього часу. Припущення щодо майбутніх дій можна висловити за допомогою слів **evidently, probably** або виразів **to be sure, to be likely, to be unlikely** та ін.:

He **is not likely** to return soon.	Він навряд чи скоро повернеться.
Evidently she'll be late.	Напевно, вона запізниться.

Треба пам'ятати, що **must** у значенні припущення не вживається у заперечних реченнях. Для вираження припущення із заперечним значенням вживаються слова **evidently, probably**:

Evidently he doesn't know your	Він, напевно, не знає вашої адреси.

address.

Should і *Ought*

Дієслова **should** і **ought** майже не різняться за значенням. Кожне з них має лише одну форму. **Should** вживається з інфінітивом без частки **to.** Після **ought** інфінітив вживається з часткою **to.**

Дієслова **should** і **ought** виражають моральний обов'язок (з точки зору того, хто говорить), пораду, рекомендацію. У цих значеннях **should** і **ought** вживаються з різними формами інфінітива.

Сполучення **should** і **ought** з Indefinite Infinitive виражають дію стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього часу:

You **ought to go** to the movies more.	Вам слід більше ходити в кіно.
Kate is in hospital. You **should visit** her.	Катя у лікарні. Ви б відвідали її.

Continuous Infinitive з **should/ought** виражає дію стосовно теперішнього часу, іноді стосовно моменту мовлення.

You **oughtn't to be working** for those people.	Вам не слід працювати у тих людей.
I think we **ought to be starting**.	Я думаю, нам треба вирушати.

Сполучення Perfect Infinitive з дієсловами **should** і **ought** у стверджувальній формі означає, що дія, бажана на думку того, хто говорить, не відбулася. Заперечна форма **should** і **ought** у сполученні з Perfect Infinitive виражає дію, що відбулася як небажана з точки зору того, хто говорить:

You **should have sent** her to school.	Вам слід було послати її до школи.
He **ought to have waited** for you.	Йому слід було почекати на вас.
You **shouldn't have left** her.	Вам не слід було залишати її.
We have done things we **ought not to have done**.	Ми робили те, чого не треба було робити.

Дієслова **should** і **ought** іноді вживаються для вираження припущення з відтінком упевненості. Проте в цьому значенні частіше вживається дієслово **must:**

He **ought to be able** to do something.	Він, мабуть, зможе щось зробити.
You **ought to be** a happy wife.	Ви, певно, щаслива дружина.

Дієслово **should** вживається в риторичних запитаннях з питальним словом **why** для вираження подиву, сильного здивування, обурення:

Why **should I feel** guilty about it?	Чому я маю почувати себе винним у цьому?
Why **shouldn't I go** for a walk?	А чому б мені не піти на прогулянку?

To have

Дієслово **to have**, вжите як модальне, виражає необхідність чи обов'язковість дії, зумовленої обставинами.

На відміну від інших модальних дієслів, дієслово **to have** має форми інфінітива, дієприкметника і герундія і може вживатися в часових формах, яких не мають інші модальні дієслова, зокрема в майбутньому часі. З модальним дієсловом **to have** вживається лише Indefinite Infinitive з часткою **to:**

I **have to get up** the next morning at seven.	Завтра вранці я маю встати о сьомій годині.
I had to sell most of my things.	Я змушений був продати більшість своїх речей.
You**'ll have to go** home now.	Вам доведеться зараз піти додому.

Питальна й заперечна форми модального дієслова **to have** у Present Indefinite і Past Indefinite утворюються з допоміжним дієсловом **to do:**

Do we **have to sleep** with him in here?	Ми мусимо спати з ним тут?
You **don't have to go** in.	Вам необов'язково заходити.
You **did not have to think** about it.	Вам не треба було думати про це.

В українській мові дієслово *мати* також вживається в значенні *мусити*, наприклад, «Господи, що ж я **маю** робити?» *(І.Франко*); «Хлопче-молодче, що **маю** діяти?» *(Народна пісня.)*

В усному мовленні вираз **to have got** також вживається в модальному значенні і виражає необхідність чи обов'язок, зумовлені обставинами:

I've got to get up early. Мені треба встати рано.

Питальна й заперечна форми утворюються, як відповідні форми Present Perfect:

Have you **got to get up** early?

I haven't got to get up early.

Вираз **to have got** у модальному значенні практично вживається лише в теперішньому часі.

To be

Дієслово **to be** як модальне вживається лише в вдвох часах: Present Indefinite і Past Indefinite.

He is **to come** at five. Він має прийти а 5 годині.

He **was to come** at five. Він мав прийти о 5 годині

З модальними дієсловами **to be** в Present Indefinite вживається лише Indefinite Infinitive.

Після **to be** в Past Indefinite вживається також Perfect Infinitive, який вказує на те, що виражена ним дія відбувалася:

He **was to have come** at five. Він мав прийти о 5 годині (але не прийшов).

Дієслово **to be**, вжите як модальне, виражає обов'язок, що випливає з попередньої домовленості, плану розкладу, графіка і т.п.

We **were to work** two hours every morning. Ми мали працювати 2 години кожного ранку.

We **are to meet** at the theatre. Ми повинні зустрітися у театрі.

Модальне дієслово **to be** вживається для вираження наказу чи інструкції:

You **are to go** to sleep.	Лягайте спати.
You'**re not to come** here any more.	Більше сюди не приходьте.
The medicine **is to be kept** in a cool dark place.	Ліки треба тримати в прохолодному темному місці.

Модальне дієслово **to be**, вжите з інфінітивом у пасивному стані, виражає можливість:

He **was not to be found**.	Його не можна було знайти.
They **were to be seen** upon the principal streets.	Їх не можна було побачити на головних вулицях.

Примітка. Інфінітив пасивного стану утворюється з інфінітива дієслова **to be** та дієприкметника минулого часу основного дієслова:

to be invited – бути запрошеним

to be written – бути написаним

Shall

Модальне дієслово **shall,** вжите з Indefinite Infinitive основного дієслова, означає дію стосовно майбутнього часу.

У стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях модальне дієслово **shall** вживається у другій і третій особах для вираження наказу, попередження, погрози, обіцянки, пересторог:

You **shall** go into the dining room first.	Ти підеш в їдальню першою. (*наказ*)
You **shall not do** that again.	Не робіть цього більше. (*наказ-заборона*)
You **shall not run away** before you answer.	Ви не втечете, поки не відповісте. (*погроза*)
Whatever I know, you **shall know**.	Все, що я знаю, знатимеш і ти. (*обіцянка*)

У питальних реченнях модальне дієслово **shall** вживається у першій і третій особах при звертанні до співрозмовника з метою дістати від нього розпорядження, вказівку:

Shall I come to see you there?	Прийти до вас туди?
Shall I turn on the lights for you?	Увімкнути вам світло?
Shall he **go** home?	Хай він іде додому?

Will* і *Would

Подібно до **shall** і **should** дієслова **will** і **would** вживаються не тільки як допоміжні для утворення майбутнього часу й умовного способу, а й як модальні.

Модальні дієслова **will** і **would** вживаються у першій особі в стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях для вираження волі, бажання, наміру.

Як модальне дієслово **will** вживається стосовно майбутнього і теперішнього часу.

We **will help** you.	Ми допоможемо вам. (*з охотою)*
I **won't go** there.	Я не піду туди. *(не хочу йти)*
I often write him but he **won't answer**.	Я часто пишу йому, але він не відповідає. *(не бажає)*

Would у цьому значенні вживається здебільшого в підрядних додаткових реченнях, де дієслово-присудок вжито у минулому часі:

I said that we **would help** you.	Я сказав, що ми (*охоче*) допоможемо вам.

У питальних реченнях **will** і **would** вживаються у другій особі для вираження ввічливого прохання, запрошення, причому **would** надає проханню особливого ввічливого відтінку:

Will you **have** a cup of tea?	Випийте чашку чаю.
Won't you **sit** down?	Сідайте, будь-ласка.
Would you **help** me?	Допоможіть мені, будь-ласка.
Would you **like** some coffee?	Вип'єте кави?

Стосовно предметів **will** і **would** у заперечних реченнях вказують на те, що предмет не виконує дії, позначеної інфінітивом основного дієслова:

The knife **won't cut**.	Ніж не ріже.
The window **wouldn't open**.	Вікно не відчинялося.
- You ought to lock your door.	- Тобі слід би замкнути двері.
- I have tried. I **won't lock**.	- Я пробувала. Вони не замикаються.

Дієслово **will** і **would** як модальні можуть вживатися в підрядних умовних реченнях:

If you **will allow** me, I will see you home.	Якщо ви мені дозволите, я проведу вас додому.

Need

Дієслово **need** вживається як модальне і як смислове. Як модальне, дієслово **need** у сполученні з Indefinite Infinitive виражає необхідність виконання дії стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього часу і виражається у питальних і заперечних реченнях.

У значенні модального дієслова **need** має лише форму теперішнього часу.

Питальна й заперечна форми утворюються без допоміжного дієслова **to do** і вживається з інфінітивом основного дієслова:

You **need not trouble** about that at all.	Вам зовсім не треба турбуватися про це.
You **needn't hurry**.	Вам немає потреби поспішати.
Need we **go** there?	Нам треба йти туди?

Дієслово **need** як смислове означає мати потребу в чомусь. У цьому значення воно відмінюється за загальними правилами і вживається в теперішньому, минулому і майбутньому часі:

I'**ll need** this magazine.	Мені цей журнал буде потрібний.

Інфінітив після нього вживається з часткою **to**, питальна й заперечна форми в Present Indefinite і Past Indefinite утворюються з допомогою дієслова **to do:**

You **don't need** to say a lot of	Не треба говорити дурниць.

nonsense.

Do you **need** any money?	Вам потрібні гроші?
I **don't need** any more people around here.	Мені не треба тут більше людей.

Perfect Infinitive, вжитий з дієсловом **need**, означає, що дія, в якій не було необхідності, відбувалася:

You **needn't have done** this exercise in written form.	Не треба було виконувати цю вправу письмово.

Dare

Дієслово **dare** означає: мати сміливість або зухвальство зробити щось. Воно вживається переважно у питальних і заперечних реченнях.

Dare вживається як модальне і смислове дієслово. У першому випадку воно утворює питальну і заперечну форми теперішнього і минулого часу без допоміжного дієслова **to do,** у третій особі однини теперішнього часу не має закінчення –(e)s і вживається з інфінітивом без частки **to**:

How **dare** you **say** it?	Як ви смієте казати це?
For a while he **dared not move**.	Деякий час він не наважувався поворухнутися.

Як смислове дієслово **dare** відмінюється за загальними правилами: інфінітив після нього вживається з часткою **to**.

Neither George nor I **dared to turn** round.	Ні Джордж, ні я не наважувалися обернутися.

I. Reword the sentences according to the pattern. Remember that there is no particle *to* after the modal verb *must*.

It's necessary for you to hurry home now. You **must** hurry home now.

1. It's necessary for Jim to ring her up.
2. It's necessary for Mary to leave at once.
3. It's necessary for the secretary to type the letter.
4. It's necessary for you to buy some bread.
5. It's necessary for the patient to see the doctor.
6. It's necessary for us to leave the house early.
7. It's necessary for the boys to be there at eight.
8. It's necessary for the monitor to tell them the news.

II. Extend the statements. Add a sentence using *must* and the given suggestion.

1. I need a haircut. (go to the barber)
2. It is time for the boys to have dinner. (wash their hands)
3. Peter's hat is very old. (buy a new one)
4. Your grandmother wants to see you. (call on her tonight)
5. David is ill. (take this medicine)
6. They knew this story very well. (tell the story to the boys)
7. Don't cross the street now. (cross it when the light is green)
8. Don't come home late tonight. (do your homework well)

III. Answer the following questions according to the pattern. Express the absence of obligation or necessity to do something in your answers.

Must I change my clothes? - No, you **needn't**.

1. Must I be present?
2. Must you get up early tomorrow?
3. Must he show it to her?

4. Must she ring you up before seven?
5. Must I give it back to you?
6. Must we take a tent with us?
7. Must she prepare sandwiches for the picnic?
8. Must I put all the eggs in the basket?

IV. Answer the following questions according to the pattern. Express obligation in your answers.

Need I get up so soon? - Yes, I'm afraid you **must**.

1. Need you leave the dog there?
2. Need you bring the baby with you?
3. Need we change our clothes for the excursion?
4. Need we take sandwiches with us?
5. Need we keep the door shut?
6. Need she go to the doctor?
7. Need he go there after all?
8. Need they trouble you again?

V. Extend the statements expressing either prohibition or absence of obligation to do something.

1. The children are asleep. (make a noise) You **mustn't** make a noise. 2. You have plenty of time. You **needn't** drive so quickly.

a) The soup is not good. (eat it)
b) The train arrives in an hour. (hurry to the station)
c) Your coat is quite new. (buy another coat)
d) It's very cold outside. (go out in a light dress)
e) It's too late. (ring up Mr. Brown)

f) The speaker is still going on with his speech. (interrupt him)

g) We have plenty of tomatoes at home. (buy tomatoes at the greengrocer's)

VI. Change the sentences with the words *probably, presumably* to sentences with the verb *must* expressing probability.

The coat is **presumably** (or **probably**) very expensive.
The coat **must be** very expensive.

1. This is probably the book Charles wants.
2. She's presumably very tired after the journey.
3. Ann is probably ready for the journey.
4. It's presumably very nice to be in the South now.
5. That is probably the best theatre there.
6. The children are presumably very happy now.
7. Your friend is presumably over 20.
8. This is probably Mary's suit-case.
9. Your passport is presumably at home.
10. She is probably an Italian.

VII. Add question-tags.

1. I have to ask for permission to leave.
I **have to** ask for permission to leave, **don't** I?
b) He mustn't take the books in your absence.
He **mustn't** take the books in your absence, **must** he?

a) I must write to her at once.

b) The man has to return the documents.

c) You don't have to paint the door green.

d) I must help Mary to cook dinner.

e) They must tell their friends about the plan.

f) They have to prepare it for Sunday.

g) We don't have to take umbrella.

h) Mary has to wait for the teacher.

VIII. Answer the following questions according to the pattern. Use the words suggested.

Do we **have to** read this lesson for today? (No/for tomorrow) - No, we **have to** read it for tomorrow.

1. Do we have to go shopping in the afternoon? (No/right now)
2. Do they have to work in the library now? (No/from one till two)
3. Do you have to take this medicine once a day? (No/three times a day)
4. Does she have to meet her little sister after school? (No/after the theatre)
5. Does Peter have to ring you up in the morning? (No/in the evening)
6. Do they have to write a dictation tomorrow? (No/today)
7. Do we have to come here at seven? (No/at eight)
8. Do they have to start the experiment now? (No/tomorrow morning)

IX. Ask questions according to the pattern. Make the suggested words the subject of your questions.

I **can't** do it (John) **Can** John do it?

1. We can't come early. (they)
2. Tom can't help us today. (Mary)
3. The children can't swim there. (we)
4. The girls can't make good cakes. (their sisters)
5. I can't walk with you to the station. (our elder brother)
6. Charles can't sing this song. (Charles' friend)
7. They can't buy a TV set now. (their parents)
8. We can't go to the concert. (John and Mary)

X. Extend the statements according to the pattern. Use the verbs suggested.

My foot is aching. (walk)

I **can't** walk.

1. I'm very busy now. (go)
2. I must hurry. (stay)
3. Are they reading the news on the radio? (hear)
4. What language is he speaking? (understand)
5. Who is over there? (see)
6. My head is aching. (read)
7. Don't ask me to sing. (sing)
8. They're making so much noise. (sleep)

XI. Ask questions about the statements beginning them with the question words suggested; then give full answers to these questions using the given words.

I can get a bus.

a) Where..?

Where can I get a bus?

b)… at the next corner.

You can get a bus at the next corner.

1. We can't cross the street now.

a) Why..?

b) … because there's a red light.

2. I can buy some fruit.

a) Where..?

b) … at the greengrocer's.

3. You can go swimming tomorrow.

a) What time..?

b) … at three o'clock.

4. Mr. Jones can't leave now.

a) Why..?

b) … because he is busy.

5. He can’t get ready soon.

a) When..?

b) … in half an hour.

6. The boys can’t wait for him.

a) Why..?

b) … because they are late.

7. Ann can help us.

a) When..?

b) … on Saturday.

8. Mary can come here.

a) What time ..?

b) … by three o’clock.

XII. Answer the following questions according to the pattern. Express obligation in your answers.

Why **can’t** you do it now? (go home at once) - I **must** go home at once.

a) Why can’t you wash the dishes? (do my homework)

b) Why can’t she do the shopping? (go to the office)

c) Why can’t she go to the theatre? (go to the shop)

d) Why can’t you fly to Moscow tonight? (finish the report)

e) Why can’t they talk to him at once? (read his article first)

f) Why can’t we leave for Kiev today? (get the Dean’s permission)

g) Why can’t your son help you? (go to the University)

h) Why can’t they buy new furniture? (pay for the car)

XIII. Respond the following statements giving permission to perform the action. Use the modal verb *can* in your responses.

1. The boy wants to play in this room.

- He **can** play here.

2. Little Mary wants to invite her friends today.

- She **can** invite them.

- The child wants to take some sweets.
- Your daughter wants to buy this dress.
- Mr. Smith wants to speak to the Director.
- The boy wants to have this toy.
- John wants to bring his friend to the party.
- Mary wants to stay with you in the hotel.
- The children want to go to the cinema.
- Charles wants to sleep on the sofa.

XIV. Change the following sentences using *can be* + adjective, omit the adverbs *sometimes, occasionally, frequently, often*.

Mary is **sometimes** very rude.

Mary **can be** very rude.

1. Smoking is often bad for the health.
2. It is sometimes quite hot in this room.
3. This medicine is sometimes very good for the flu.
4. The knowledge of a foreign language is often of great value to us.
5. All of us are occasionally forgetful.
6. It is sometimes quite cold here in November.
7. John's advice is often quite useful.
8. This child is frequently very annoying.

XV. Give prohibitive answers. Use the suggestions given as the explanation for the prohibition.

May I open the window? - … (It is very cold now.)

- No, you **mustn't**. It's very cold now.

1. May the students leave the room? - … (The lesson is not over yet.)

2. May Kate read her essay? - … (It's not her turn yet.)
3. May I play the piano? - … (Father is writing his report.)
4. May we take the cups away? - … (They want to drink some more tea.)
5. May I look some words up in the dictionary? - … (You are writing a test paper.)
6. May she switch off the light? - … (I'm going to read.)
7. May I stay away from classes? - … (You are not ill.)

XVI. Give answers expressing uncertainty.

I **can't** find Kitty. Where ever can she be? (in the garden) - She **may** be in the garden.

1. I can't find the doctor. Where ever can she be? (at the hospital)
2. I can't find the boys. Where ever can they be? (on the river)
3. We can't find Father. Where ever can he be? (in the garage)
4. They can't find the cat. Where ever can it be? (in the kitchen)
5. He can't find his son. Where ever can he be? (on the playground)
6. I can't find Miss Johns. Where ever can she be? (at her friends')
7. I can't find Bill. Where ever can he be? (on the tennis court)
8. We can't find Mary. Where ever can she be? (at the cinema)

XVII. Reword the sentences into polite request according to the patterns. Make all the necessary changes.

Ask Joice to air the room. Joice, **air** the room, **will** you?

1. Ask Ted to pass you the bread.
2. Ask Nina to read this dialogue to you.
3. Ask Helen to wait a few minutes for you.
4. Ask Anges to bring you some novel by Hemingway.
5. Ask Ben to explain to you how to use that dictionary.

Ask Helen to open the door. **Please, open** the door, Helen.

1. Ask John to ring you up before nine.
2. Ask Helen to answer a letter at once.
3. Ask Jack to lend you his book till Saturday.
4. Ask Mike to give some English book in the original.
5. Ask Andrew to show you his collection of books.

Ask Vera to spell these two words. Vera, **will** you **spell** these two words, please?

1. Ask Michael to come at half past seven.
2. Ask Kate to give you the magazine.
3. Ask Lucy to clean the blackboard.
4. Ask Victor to show you his new stamps.
5. Ask Sergei to introduce you to his sister.

XVIII. Change the following sentences to polite requests according to the patterns.

Please, take a seat. **Would you take** a seat, please?

1. Please, come back soon.
2. Please, return those books to the library.
3. Please, bring your friend today.
4. Please, answer the letter today.

Please, open the door. **Would you please open** the door?

1. Please, pass me that magazine.
2. Please, transcribe the word.
3. Please, write it on the blackboard.
4. Please, spell it again.

Please, pass me the book. **Would you mind passing** me the book?

1. Please, bring it to me today.
2. Please, tell me the answer.
3. Please, move your chair aside a bit.
4. Please, turn on the light.

XIX. Answer the questions according to the pattern.

Do you want to go and see Fred tonight? - Yes, **let's** go and see Fred tonight.

1. Do you want to read this book?
2. Do you want to go to the library?
3. Do you want to discuss that film?
4. Do you want to watch this TV program?
5. Do you want to dust the books?
6. Do you want to finish the work now?
7. Do you want to correct the exercise now?
8. Do you want to learn French?

XX. Contradict the statements according to the pattern. Use the given suggestions.

I want to go to the cinema tonight. (theatre) - **Oh no, let's** go to the theatre tonight.

1. I want to study German. (French)
2. I want to go to the country on Sunday. (stay in town)
3. I want to have a talk with Helen Now. (in the evening)
4. I want to buy a standard lamp. (a print)
5. I want to collect rare books. (rare stamps)
6. I want to borrow this book from the library. (buy it)
7. I want to read this book in translation. (in the original)

8. I want to work in the language laboratory today. (tomorrow)

XXI. Respond to the statements according to the pattern. Use the given suggestions.

I can't do this work myself. (help you) - **Shall I help** you?

1. I can't read in the dark. (switch on the light)
2. We want to listen to the news. (switch on the radio)
3. I want to go to the cinema tonight. (buy the tickets, then)
4. I don't know where the library is. (take you there)
5. There's no ink in my fountain-pen. (give you mine)
6. I haven't got a dictionary. (bring you my dictionary tomorrow)
7. I've got no time to post my letter today. (do it)
8. I know you have got a new TV set. (show it to you)

I'm tired. (go home) - **Shall we go** home?

1. I don't remember the way to the station. (show you the way there)
2. I like music. (listen to my new records)
3. I'm afraid we'll be late. (take a taxi)
4. He's late as usual. (wait for him a minute or two more)
5. I'm sure Philip is hungry. (take some sandwiches for him)
6. I don't like the way our furniture is arranged. (rearranged it)
7. It's very stuffy in the room. (open the window)
8. We know the rules badly. (go through them again)

XXII. Answer the questions according to the pattern.

Shall we go to the theatre tonight? Oh yes, do let's go to the theatre tonight.

1. Shall we repair our TV set tonight?
2. Shall we invite Simon to our house-warming party?

3. Shall we spend the week-end in the country?
4. Shall we go to Bob's birthday party?
5. Shall we have tea instead of coffee?
6. Shall we try to get tickets?
7. Shall we buy a new reading-lamp?
8. Shall we consult Jones's dictionary?

XXIII. Answer the questions according to the patterns. Use the given suggestions and make all the necessary changes.

1. Shall I fetch the chalk?

a) No, thank you. **Let** Peter **fetch** the chalk.

Let him do it.

2. Shall I meet your sister at the station?

b) No, thank you. **Let** Jane **meet** her at the station.

c) Let her do it.

a) Shall I take the books to the library? (Helen)
b) Shall I take your daughter to the kindergarten? (Henry)
c) Shall I recite the poem? (Bella)
d) Shall I choose a present for Alec? (Mother)
e) Shall I transcribe the passage again? (Eugene)
f) Shall I buy some bread for you? (my sister)
g) Shall I help you cook the dinner? (Granny)
h) Shall I lay the table? (Olga and Vera)

XXIV. Reword the sentences according to the pattern. Use the given suggestions and make all the necessary changes.

She wants to recite this poem. (at the party)

Yes, **let her recite** this poem at the party.

1. She wants to help us to do the room. (tonight)
2. He wants to hand in this essay. (today)

3. They want to discuss this play. (on Monday)
4. We all want to go to this museum. (next Saturday)
5. They want to read the book in the original. (next term)
6. He wants to teach us to play chess. (during the vacation)
7. She wants to wash up. (after dinner)
8. We want to discuss the film. (after classes)
9. Nick wants to take the records to the library. (during the break)
10. Nina wants to return the books. (after her examination)

XXV. Reword the following suggestions according to the pattern.

Let's go to the pictures tonight.
1. **What about going** to the pictures tonight?
2. **Shall we go** to the pictures tonight?
3. **Would you like to go** to the pictures tonight?

I. Let's buy a new bookcase.

II. Let's go for a walk.

III. Let's stay at home tonight.

IV. Let's send Mike a telegram.

V. Let's have a little rest.

XXVI. Respond to the statements according to the pattern. Use the words suggested to complete the statements. Make all the necessary statements.

Ann wants to go and see Fred tonight.
Let's not go and see Fred tonight.
Let's go and see him some other day.

1. I want to visit Ann on Monday. (on Tuesday)
2. We want to discuss this article today. (the day after tomorrow)
3. I'm going to do the room now. (in the evening)
4. I want to do the shopping tonight. (tomorrow morning)
5. I want to ring her up immediately. (after the concert)

6. We want to invite Jim to the skating-ring. (George)
7. Mother wants to buy a divan-bed. (a sofa)
8. I want to cook diner. (go to a cafeteria)

XXVII. Extend the statements using a passive and given suggestions. Follow the pattern.

Your coat is quite dirty. It **must be cleaned**.

1. His TV set doesn't work. (to repair)
2. His hair is very long. (to cut)
3. Your room is in a mess. (to tidy it)
4. The flowers are quite dry. (to water)
5. Her dress is too long. (to shorten)
6. The floor is dirty. (to sweep)
7. The dog is hungry. (to feed)
8. The child is sleepy. (to put to bed)

XXVIII. Change the following sentences into the future according to the pattern.

1. **May** *I* go home early today? **Will** *you* allow *me* to go home early today? 2. **May** *she* not pay you the money today? **Will** *you* **allow** *her* not to pay (you) the money today?

a) May he miss his lessons tomorrow?
b) May I have a week's holiday?
c) May the students look up words in the dictionary now?
d) May I look at your book for a moment?
e) May I not come to the examination tonight?
f) May he not answer your question at once?
g) May she not do the job now?

h) May she not eat the soup?

XXIX. Extend the statements expressing the impossibility of fulfilling the action. Follow the pattern.

Don’t ask George to do it. He **won’t be able to** do it.

1. Don’t ask Nelly to meet you.
2. Don’t ask Roger to read to the child.
3. Don’t ask John to dance with you.
4. Don’t ask Tom and Bob to go with Jane.
5. Don’t ask us to help Mary.
6. Don’t ask them to pay for us.
7. Don’t ask me to speak to her.
8. Don’t ask the Browns to come to me.

XXX. Extend the statements expressing the possibility of fulfilling the action in the future. Use the given suggestions.

I can’t do it now. (tomorrow) I’**ll be able to** do it tomorrow.

1. He can’t speak to you now. (in an hour)
2. They can’t buy a new piano. (in May)
3. We can’t play football now. (on Sunday)
4. Tom can’t leave hospital. (in a fortnight)
5. I can’t write the letter tonight. (tomorrow)
6. Mother can’t clean the room today. (tomorrow morning)
7. She can’t finish her work now. (by 10 o’clock)
8. I can’t take the watch to the watchmaker today. (the day after tomorrow)
9. They can’t speak English well now. (after a year or two)

XXXI. Ask questions about the possibility of fulfilling the actions. Use the given suggestions.

Helen can't work now. (next year)

Will she **be able to** work next year?

1. The doctor can't see you today. (tomorrow)
2. She can't pay the money now. (next month)
3. She can't fly home this week. (next week)
4. She can't forget the boy now. (in a few years)
5. She can't discuss this problem today. (tomorrow)
6. She can't explain everything now. (tonight)
7. We can't have our holiday this month. (in January)
8. They can't go with you now. (in a few minutes)

XXXII. Change the sentence into the future. Use the given suggestions.

a) My sister can't go out to dances. (until she's seventeen)

My sister **won't be able to** go out to dances until she's seventeen.

b) We can't go cycling. (when work is over)

We'**ll be able to** go cycling when work is over.

1. She can't play the piano. (when her arm is better)
2. She can't eat everything. (when the doctor allows him)
3. No one can open the door. (until the lock is oiled)
4. I can't go to the South. (until my son recovers)
5. We can't get the information from Jane. (when she arrives)
6. I can't hear their voices. (when they are in the next room)
7. He can't do the work by himself. (until you come)
8. They can wear their new dresses. (when they are ready)

XXXIII. Answer the following questions.

Will you **have to** do it tomorrow?

- Yes, I shall. (No, I shan't)

1. Will you have to leave early?
2. Will they have to walk all the way home?
3. Will he have to book tickets in advance?
4. Will she have to translate the article right to the end?
5. Will they have to return at 9 o'clock?
6. Will John have to tell them the truth?
7. Will the Browns have to invite their neighbours?
8. Will the secretary have to send out the report?

XXXIV. Express the obligation to the following actions in the future. Use the words suggested.

I needn't do it now. (tomorrow)
But I'**ll have to** do it tomorrow.

1. He needn't go there now. (in an hour)
2. You needn't wash the dishes now. (after dinner)
3. Nelly needn't go to the market today. (tomorrow morning)
4. She needn't change her dress now. (in the evening)
5. I needn't return the book this week. (next week)
6. You needn't turn on the light now. (in half an hour)
7. She needn't buy a new coat this year. (next winter)
8. We needn't wear our coats now. (in the evening)

XXXV. Expend the following sentences according to the pattern. Use the words suggested.

I can do it now. (yesterday)
I **couldn't** do it yesterday.

1. I can meet you today. (last night)
2. He can come tonight. (yesterday morning)
3. She can work in the garden this afternoon. (on Friday)

4. We can pay the money this week. (last week)
5. I can go with you now. (an hour ago)
6. Roger can play the violin well. (a few years ago)
7. The students can translate well now. (three months ago)
8. Mr. Johnson can help us today. (yesterday)

XXXVI. Ask questions according to the pattern. Use the given suggestions.

a) I could read when I was five. (you) **Could** you read when you were five?
b) I couldn't speak Spanish last year. (Mary) **Could** Mary speak Spanish last year?

1. I could swim when I was a boy of ten. (your brother)
2. I couldn't speak English well when I was a first-year student. (Susan)
3. My sister could draw well when she was a child. (you)
4. My brother couldn't play chess last year. (your brother)
5. We could read easy English books when we were in the sixth form. (Helen)
6. I couldn't count before I went to school. (you)
7. David could write when he was six. (you)
8. He couldn't ride a bicycle when he was twelve. (Billy)
9. My daughter could brush her teeth when she was only four. (your daughter)
10. I couldn't dance well two years ago. (Kate)

XXXVII. Change the following sentences (a) into the future (b) into the past, using the given time expressions.

John can play chess.
a) this afternoon
b) when he was young
John **will be able to** play chess this afternoon.
John **could** play chess when he was young.

1. Nelly can cook very well.	(a) with more practice
	(b) when I knew her
2. I can drive a car.	(a) after a few more lessons
	(b) when I was eighteen
3. Ann can read a great deal.	(a) during the holidays
	(b) when she had little work
4. We can go swimming.	(a) when it is warmer
	(b) whenever we liked
5. Jane can play the violin.	(a) when her arm is better
	(b) when she was quite a child
6. I can meet you.	(a) on Sunday
	(b) because I had time
7. We cannot understand it.	(a) until you explain it
	(b) because he spoke so quickly
8. I can't find it.	(a) until tomorrow
	(b) when we looked for it
9. My father can't help you.	(a) until he comes home
	(b) as he had no time

XXXVIII. Give answers to the following questions. Use the words suggested.

Why didn't you stay here? (go home)
- I **had to** go home.

1. Why didn't the man stay longer? (be at the office)
2. Why didn't you spend all the money? (save some for the next month)
3. Why didn't the aero plane arrive in time? (make an extra landing)
4. Why didn't Harry come to see us? (write two essays)
5. Why didn't they go to the concert? (look after their sick children)
6. Why didn't the boys play football? (stay at home)
7. Why didn't he ride the bicycle? (repair it)

XXXIX. Give short negative answers followed by statements in which the words suggested are to be used.

Did you **have to** return the book yesterday? (the day before yesterday) - No, I **didn't**. I **had to** return it the day before yesterday.

1. Did she have to explain her absence to the teacher? (to the Dean)
2. Did the Grays have to arrive an hour ago? (two hours ago)
3. Did she have to meet all of them? (only their parents)
4. Did the repairman have to fix the radio? (the TV set)
5. Did the actors have to begin the concert at 7? (at half past seven)
6. Did you have to learn the poem for today? (for the day before yesterday)
7. Did the postman have to deliver the mail at noon? (in the morning)
8. Did you have to go to hospital last week? (a fortnight ago)

LX. Change the sentences according to the pattern using the equivalent of the modal verb *must* (*to be* + infinitive).

We agreed to have lunch at the cafeteria. We **are to** have lunch at the cafeteria.

1. They agreed to visit the sick woman every day.
2. We agreed to meet at the booking-office.
3. The doctor agreed to come tonight.
4. The examiner agreed to listen to him a second time.
5. The travelers arraigned to start at dawn.
6. I agreed to have an appointment with him.
7. He agreed to pay his debts at once.
8. We arraigned to dine out on Sunday.
9. They arraigned to wash the car before the trip.

LX1. Extend the statements according to the pattern. Use the verb *ought* and the words suggested in your sentences.

Mr. Browns is not well. (see a doctor) She **ought to** see a doctor.

1. John is not untidy. (be neater)
2. Mary is so selfish. (help her relatives)
3. Mr. Brown isn't punctual. (come on time)
4. Your friend is very rude. (be more polite)
5. Jane is so extravagant. (spend less on clothes)
6. Grandfather is so forgetful. (write down telephone messages)
7. The boys are idle too often. (study more)
8. Your husband works too much. (have a rest)

LX2. Extend the statements according to the pattern. Use the words suggested.

Don't drink this medicine now. (in an hour) You **should** drink it in an hour.

1. Don't drive us to the station now. (in the afternoon)
2. Don't clean your shoes now. (when you come back)
3. Don't take off your coat now. (when it gets warmer)
4. Don't cross the road now. (when there is no traffic)
5. Don't speak to him now. (when he isn't so busy)
6. Don't write in pencil. (in ink)
7. Don't copy the text here. (at home)
8. Don't wake him up now. (in half an hour)

LX3. Give short negative answers to the questions and extend them according to the pattern.

Hasn't Jane washed the dishes? - **No, she hasn't.** She **should** wash them now.

1. Hasn't Mary written the essay?
2. Haven't they bought any vegetables?

3. Hasn’t he apologized yet?
4. Haven’t they paid for the tickets yet?
5. Hasn’t he gone to the library?
6. Hasn’t Jane practiced playing the piano?
7. Hasn’t the monitor spoken to Olga?
8. Hasn’t Nina cooked dinner yet?

LX4. Reword the following direct questions making them indirect. Begin your questions with the words *May I ask you… .*

a) Where do you work?

May I ask you where you work?

b) Are my shoes ready?

May I ask you if my shoes are ready?

1. How much does that picture cost?
2. Who teaches English to Group Three?
3. Is she fond of flowers?
4. Have you invited Jane?
5. Which dictionary have you chosen?
6. How often do you see the Petrovs?
7. Why does she stay at home all the evenings?
8. Will she come to our party?
9. Where did you get so wonderful flowers?
10. How long does it take you to do your room?
11. Do I look all right?
12. When do you cook your dinner?

LX4. Make sentences using *must, mustn’t, have to, or don’t have to*, as in the example.

1 you/be/quiet – baby/be/asleep

You must be quiet, the baby is asleep

2 we/hurry/home – it/be/still/early

3 Dora/see/doctor – She/be/ill

4 They/go/to/school/tomorrow – it/be/holiday

5 We/pollute/rivers – it/kill/the fish

6 We/drop/litter/on beaches – it/pollute/them

7 You/put/your hand up/first - it/more/polite

8 Ted/cut/grass – I/cut/it/this morning

9 You/lose/your temper – it/only/make/things/wrong

10 Sonia/walk/to work – she/not afford/the bus fare

LX6. Use the prompt to make requests, as in the example.

1 tell/son/not pick my roses

Can you tell your son not to pick my roses?

2 turn/music down

3 keep/your dog/away from my

4 stop/parking/your car/in front of/my garage

5 tell/your children/not play in my garden

LX7. Circle the correct response.

1. Can you help me to move these boxes, please?

A Yes, I could. B Certainly.

2. Could I make a call from your office, please?

A No, you couldn't. B Yes, of course.

3. Can I go to a party tonight, please?

A No, I am afraid you can't. B Yes, you should.

4. We could go to the cinema tonight.

A No, we will not. B That's a good idea.

5. Can I help you, Madam?

A No, thank you. I am just looking. B No, you couldn't.

6. Can I borrow this SD, please?

A Of course. B No, you won’t.

7. Could you help me with my homework, please?

A I’m sorry but I can’t. B I’m sorry but I couldn’t.

LX8. Make sentences using should or shouldn’t as in the example.

1. John has got a headache.

He should take an aspirin.

2. I found a wallet in the street.

3. I’m hungry.

4. Dean doesn’t like his job.

5. We are lost.

6. We are thirsty.

7. She cut her finger.

8. They are cold.

Control exercises:

1. A good 1500 runner _____run the race in less than 2'30 minutes.

a) can b) could c) could

2. I _____run at all. I'm very unfit.

a) can't b) couldn't c) didn't manage

3. When I was younger I _____speak better Italian than now.

a) could b) can c) was able

4. In the end Michael _____to save for his own hi-fi equipment.

a) could b) was able c) managed to

5. He _____walk at three, but then he became a famous mountaineer.

a) wasn't able to b) couldn't c) can't

6. _____get all the shopping I told you?

a) could you b) did you manage to c) can you

can could have to must might should

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He _____be exhausted after such a long flight. He_____prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you____walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You _____research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects _____be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave:_____ you hold your breath for more than a minute? Nathan: No, I can't.

6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It_____ have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they _____die.

8. I _____speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I _____just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we_____ read it if we needed extra credit. But we _____read it if we don't want to.

10. Leo: Where is the spatula? It_____ be in this drawer but it's not here.

Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It_____ be in there. That's the only other place it _____be.

11. You _____ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it _____rain later on this afternoon.

12. _____we pull over at the next rest stop? I really _____ use the bathroom and I don't know if I _____ hold it until we get to Chicago.

13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He _____ have left it here last night.

14. Ned: _____ I borrow your lighter for a minute?

Stephen: Sure, no problem. Actually, you _____ keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.

15. I _____ believe she said that to Megan! She _____ insult her cooking in front of everyone at the party last night. She _____ have just said she was full or had some salad if she didn't like the meal.

16. Do you _____ chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer _____ be someone in this room. It _____ be any one of us!!!

18. Ted: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding. Pamela: It _____ have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

19. _____ you always say the first thing that pops into your head? _____ you think once in awhile before you speak?

might must should

1. Nancy said you didn't need to buy her anything for her birthday, but I really think you _____ at least get her some flowers or a nice bottle of wine.

2. Debbie said she was really busy this week, but I think she _____ show up at the party if she doesn't have to work overtime on Friday.

3. Nina said she would come over right after work, so she _____ be here by 6:00.

4. Oh my God, he's unconscious. Don't move him – he _____ have internal injuries. Somebody call an ambulance.

5. You _____ be kidding! That can't be true.

6. Dan: Where's the remote control? I want to change the channel. Fiona: I don't know. It _____ be under the couch. Or, perhaps I absent-mindedly took it into the kitchen. I'll check in there.

7. For most people, learning a language is a challenging undertaking. Experts agree that to make the most of your language learning experience, you _____ practice the language regularly and push yourself to maintain old vocabulary while acquiring new words and expressions.

8. New research suggests that exercise can reduce the chance of heart disease as well as cancer. That's why I told my father that he _____ start walking once a day.

9. We should invite Sally and her husband to come to the picnic on Saturday. We haven't seen them in weeks, and they _____ really enjoy a nice day at the beach.

10. Tim: While I was a student, I spent a year and a half studying Pygmy culture in the Central African Republic. My research focused on unique aspects of the their social structure and religion.

Simona: That _____ have been absolutely fascinating!

11. We had better call Tony to see if he's at home before we go over to his house. He _____ be there and we don't want to drive all the way over there for nothing.

12. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he _____ take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

13. You _____ worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work.

14. I would love to go on the cruise to Tahiti with Robin and Michelle. But such a luxurious trip _____ cost a fortune. I doubt I could afford something like that.

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couldn’t and mightn’t

1. Unfortunately, James and Michelle had already made plans, so they _____ come with us to the exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

2. They have had several major snow storms in the mountains during the last month. We had better call the highway patrol to check road conditions. The road to Smithsville _____ be passable.

3. We should call Tim before we go over to his house; he _____ be there. I don't want to drive all the way there for nothing.

4. In order to win the pie eating contest, Norman would have to eat sixteen pies in ten minutes. He _____ possibly eat that many pies - he would explode!

5. I know Eve wants to go to the ballet with us, but we'd better call her before we get her ticket. She works Wednesday nights, and she _____ be able to get time off that evening.

6. Susan _____ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.

7. It _____ be a bad idea to take some snacks along while we're hiking. Last time, we got so hungry we had to come back early without finishing the hike.

8. Jerry might be angry, or he _____ . You never really know with him because he's so temperamental.

9. Jerry _____ be angry at me. I've never done anything to upset him.

10. The lamp _____ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.

11. When you were a child, you could swim from here to the little island in the middle of the river, _____ you? At least, that's what your father told me.

12. She _____ possibly be the winner of the talent show! The other acts were much better than hers.

13. Frank and Sarah _____ get tickets to the concert. The concert was sold out a little over an hour after tickets went on sale.

14. I heard that band is really popular, and tickets sell out quickly. You _____ get tickets if you wait too long.

15. That concert has been sold out for weeks. You _____ get tickets even if you knew the band personally. It's impossible!

16. It _____ be a bad idea to get a car alarm for your new sports car. New cars tend to attract thieves.

17. That _____ possibly be Mr. Jones. He's lost so much weight that he looks like a completely different person.

18. You _____ do the job if you didn't speak Arabic fluently.

19. Jane and Bill _____ have gotten the invitation to the party. Perhaps, that's why they didn't show up. I doubt they would actually skip your birthday party - they're your best friends!

20. I _____ have left my keys at Simon's house. I wouldn't have been able to drive home if I had done that. They must be somewhere here in the apartment. Let's keep looking.

could might should and would

1.

Donna: If I won the ten million dollar lottery jackpot, I _____ afford to quit my job and travel the world.

Sam: Where _____ you go if you had that much money?

Donna: I don't know, I _____ choose to spend a year in Paris - or perhaps I _____ go to Kenya.

Sam: How often do you buy lottery tickets?

Donna: Never... I guess if I want to win the lottery, I _____ try buying some tickets.

Sam: That _____ help.

2.

Waitress: Hi, my name is Sandy - I'll be your waitress tonight. What can I get for you?

Tony: I haven't decided yet. Is there anything you _____ recommend? Is there anything you think I _____ try?

Waitress: You _____ try the Cajun catfish - or perhaps the Gumbo. They're both delicious.

Tony: That sounds wonderful, but that _____ be a little too spicy for me. Actually, the prawns sound good. Umm, _____ I have the barbecued prawns?

Waitress: Sure, _____ you like a salad with that?

3.

Jan: What _____ we look for in a candidate when we vote in a presidential election?

Peter: I think citizens _____ vote for a President who has the ability to improve the quality of life in the United States.

Jan: What _____ you do if you were President of the United States?

Peter: I _____ focus on reducing environmental pollution.
actually stop pollution?

1. I'm not really sure where Beverly is. She _____ in the living room, or perhaps she's in the backyard.
2. Doug _____ the video we rented on his way to work. It was on the table, but now it's gone.
3. You _____ the air pressure in your tires. You don't want to get a flat tire on your trip.
4. The computer isn't working. It _____ during production.
5. The package _____ tomorrow afternoon. It was sent by express mail this morning.
6. You _____ the tickets for the play in advance - they sell out quickly.
7. You can't mean that! You _____ .
8. If Debbie hasn't come home yet, she _____ for us in the coffee shop.
9. Mike decided not to join us for lunch. He _____ at work to finish the marketing report.
10. If I had gone with my friends to Jamaica, I _____ on a white sand beach right now.
11. If I had gone with my friends to Jamaica, I _____ come to work this week.
12. If I had gone with my friends to Jamaica, I _____ scuba diving lessons.
13. Margaret agreed to meet us at the entrance to the theatre. She _____ for us when we get there.
14. It _____ Sam who called and didn't leave a message on the answering machine. He said he wanted to get together with us this weekend.
15. The machine _____ on by flipping this switch.
16. She _____ . That could have been why her eyes were so red and swollen.
17. If she was crying, she _____ very upset.
18. That painting _____ by Picasso. It could be a forgery.
19. Your diving equipment _____ regularly if you want to keep it in good condition.

Self-checking exercises

1. Обери правильне дієслово

1. You ___ wear a seatbelt. (обов'язок)
   a) can b) must c) might
2. She ___ speak English very well. (здатність)
   a) can b) must c) should
3. ___ I open the window? (дозвіл)
   a) Must b) Can c) Should
4. It ___ rain tomorrow. (ймовірність)
   a) must b) might c) can
5. You ___ eat so much junk food. (порада)
   a) should b) can c) must
6. You ___ finish this report today. It's urgent.
   a) can b) must c) might
7. She ___ be at home now — the lights are on.
   a) must b) might c) can
8. You ___ take an umbrella. It looks like rain.
   a) should b) mustn't c) can
9. He ___ drive when he was 16.
   a) can b) could c) must
10. They ___ come later. I'm not sure.
    a) must b) might c) should

Keys 1. b) must 2. a) can 3. b) Can 4. b) might 5. a) should 6. b) must 7. a) must 8. a) should 9. b) could 10. b) might

2. Заповни пропуски. Встав правильне модальне дієслово:

1. I ___ swim when I was 5.

2. You ___ finish your homework before going out.
3. ___ I use your phone?
4. He ___ be at home, I saw him there.
5. We ___ go to the party tonight (maybe).

Keys 1. could 2. must / have to 3. Can / May 4. must 5. might

3. Перефразуй речення

1. It is necessary to wear a uniform.
   → You ___ wear a uniform.
2. It is a good idea to study more.
   → You ___ study more.
3. It is possible that she is late.
   → She ___ be late.
4. I am able to drive a car.
   → I ___ drive a car.

Keys 1. must / have to 2. should 3. might / may 4. can

4. Обери правильний варіант

1. You ___ be quiet in the library.
   a) must b) can c) might
2. She ___ come tomorrow. I'm not sure.
   a) must b) might c) should
3. He ___ drive when he was 18.
   a) can b) could c) must
4. You ___ see a doctor.
   a) should b) can c) might

Keys 1. must 2. b) might 3. b) could 4. a) should

5. Виправ помилки

1. She cans swim very well.
2. You must to wear a helmet.
3. He can to drive.
4. They mustn’t to be late.
5. I should to study more.

Keys 1. She **can** swim very well. 2. You **must wear** a helmet. 3. He **can drive**. 4. They **mustn’t be** late.

6. Переклад

1. Я можу плавати.
2. Ти повинен це зробити.
3. Можна мені піти?
4. Він, можливо, прийде.
5. Тобі слід більше вчитися.

Keys

1. I can swim.
2. You must do it.
3. Can I go?
4. He might come.
5. You should study more.

7. Склади по одному реченню з кожним модальним дієсловом:

- can
- must
- should
- might

- have to

Keys

- I can play football.
- You must finish your work.
- You should rest more.
- It might rain today.
- I have to wake up early.

8. Міні-тест

1. You ___ wear a uniform at school.
   a) can b) must c) might
2. She ___ play the piano.
   a) can b) must c) should
3. It ___ snow tomorrow.
   a) must b) might c) can
4. You ___ study more.
   a) should b) can c) might
5. He ___ be at home. I see his car.
   a) must b) might c) can
6. She ___ have finished the work already.
   a) must b) must have c) can

Keys 1. b) must 2. a) can 3. might 4. should 5. a) must 6. Must have

9. Perfect Modals (припущення про минуле)

Встав: **must have / might have / can't have / should have**

1. He ___ (miss) the bus — he is late.
2. She ___ (study) more for the exam.

3. They ___ (forget) about the meeting.
4. He ___ (steal) the money — he was with me.
5. She ___ (be) very tired yesterday.

Keys 1. must have missed 2. should have studied 3. might have forgotten 4. can't have stolen 5. must have been

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