**Модальные глаголы.**

**Модальными называются глаголы, не обозначающие никакого действия, но одновременно с этим обозначающие отношение к тому или иному действию, т. е. умение, необходимость, вероятность, возможность совершения действия. Основными модальными глаголами являются: *саn* (мочь, уметь), *may* (возможно, можно), *must* (быть обязанным, должным).** Очень часто в соответствующих русских предложениях, модальные глаголы обозначены наречиями типа необходимо*,* можнои т. д.

**Модальные глаголы** обозначают не действие (как смысловые глаголы), а отношение говорящего к действию. Модальные глаголы имеют следующие особенности:

1. Отсутствие суффикса -*s* в 3-ем лице единственного числа настоящего времени.

2. Отсутствие форм прошедшего и будущего времени у некоторых глаголов.

3. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются без вспомогательных глаголов, т.е. путем изменения порядка слов.

4. После модальных глаголов инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to*.

У всех 3 основных модальных глаголов есть некоторые общие черты. Так, у них нет форм причастия I, причастия II и неопределенной формы (инфинитива). Они не изменяются по лицам и числам. То есть форма *саn* сочетается со всеми без исключения подлежащими: I саn – Я умею (могу); Не саn – Oн умеет (может) и т. д. То же самое относится и к глаголам *may, must*. Ни один модальный глагол не имеет формы будущего времени, а глагол *must* не имеет и формы прошедшего времени.

Модальный глагол ***can*** имеет две временные формы – *can, could*. Эквивалентом (заменителем) данного глагола является *to be able*, который может употребляться и в будущем времени. Глагол *can* обозначает способность (физическую или умственную) выполнить какое-либо действие:

She can play the piano.

They could make the loads safe.

Peter will not be able to come tomorrow.

В разговорной речи глаголы *can* и *could* могут выражать просьбу (в вопросительной форме).

– Can I take your pen?

– You can. (официально) You are welcome. (вежливо) You can't. (запрет)

* Я не смог купить новый дипломат. – I wasn't able to buy a new case.

В данном примере нельзя сказать *couldn't buy*, так как глагол *could* обозначает физическую возможность*,* а оборот *to be able* – возможностьсовершить действие в конкретный момент или в конкретной ситуации. Поэтому мы можем данный оборот (как и любой другой эквивалент) использовать и для выражения действия в настоящем времени.

Модальныйглагол *may* имеет две временных формы: формы *may* и *might*. Эквивалентом данного глагола является *to be allowed*, который может употребляться и в будущем времени. Глагол *may* выражает разрешение что-либо сделать. В вопросительной форме выражает просьбу.

– May I come in?

– Yes, you may*.* (официально) Do, please. (вежливо)

В отрицательной форме глагол *may* малоупотребителен. Предпочтительны следующие формы:

– May I take this book?

– No, you mustn't*.* (запрет в силу правил)

– No, you can't.(запрет в силу обстоятельств)

– No, don't, please.(менее строгий запрет)

Модальныйглагол *must* имеет только одну форму. Эквивалентом его является *to have to*, который может употребляться в любом времени и имеет оттенок «вынужденности» совершить действие.

I had to help the old man.

I'll have to write a test soon.

Глагол *must* в утвердительной форме выражает «долг», «необходимость» выполнения действия:

I must help my friend.

Не was ill.

В отрицательной форме *must* выражает «запрет».

You mustn't make the room dirty.

В отрицательном ответе на вопрос с *must* употребляется модальный глагол *needn't.*

– Must I come to the consultation today?

–No, you needn't*.* (He нужно, нет необходимости.)

Модальный глагол *should* обозначает «следует».

– Should I switch off the gas?

– Certainly, you should.

– Should I take my skates?

– No, you shouldn't.

**Модальные глаголы.**

**Упражнение 1**. Поставьте вопрос к собеседнику, исходя из вашего утверждения.

Образец: *I am sorry I can't swim well. And you?* – *Can you swim will?*

1. My father can play chess well. And your father? 2. She can't cook. And your sister? 3. They can sing very well. And your friends? 4. I can play the piano. And you? 5. I must learn this poem. And you? 6. I may go home now. And you? 7. ary can speak English very well. And you? 8. I may buy this book. And you? 9. Kelly must read the poem. And you? 10. He must wash the floor in the room. And Bill?

**Упражнение 2**. Поставьте вопрос к подлежащему, употребляя *who* или *what.*

Образец: *The* *clock is on the table.* – *What* *is on the table?*

1. My friend can draw very well. 2. The boy can't lift the table alone. 3. The table is very heavy. 4. The apples are green. 5. The children are playing hockey. 6. We must do this work very well. 7. You may go out. 8. You work at a bank. 9. He will fly to London next week. 10. I am speaking French now.

**Упражнение 3.** Образуйте разделительные вопросы (вопросы с хвостиком).

Образец: *You can't* *speak Spanish.* – *You can't* *speak Spanish, can you?*

1. He is reading an interesting text. 2. He must know English well. 3. She can cook very well. 4. I can't go to London now. 5. We shall soon see the Black Sea. 6. He was listening to the concert on TV at 7. 7. Bill is my brother. 8. There is a big zoo in our town. 9. He has no parrot. 10. Your cousin lives in Moscow.

**Упражнение 4.** Fill in the gaps **with needn’t** / **don’t have to** / **mustn’t** / **didn’t need to** / **have to** or **needn’t have**.

1) You \_\_\_\_\_ enter this area without permission.

2) You \_\_\_\_\_ wash the clothes. I’ll do it tomorrow.

3) He \_\_\_\_\_ give me a lift, because I had arranged to go by taxi.

4) The notice says that club members \_\_\_\_\_ use the pool unattended.

5) Elaine \_\_\_\_\_ cook dinner as she had arranged to go to an Italian restaurant with Lisa.

6) You \_\_\_\_\_ pick me up after school. I’ll take the bus.

7) You \_\_\_\_\_ sent me the package. I was going to come and collect it.

8) You \_\_\_\_\_ drop litter in the park.

9) They \_\_\_\_\_ buy a cooker and a fridge as the flat they rented was furnished.

10) I \_\_\_\_\_ leave yet. I’m not flying until 3.00 p.m.

**Упражение 5.** Modal verbs (“Key” word transformation).

*Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.*

1) Why didn’t you tell me you were coming?

***have*** You \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you were coming.

2) Perhaps they will come round tonight.

***may*** They \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

3) You are forbidden to take out library books without paying the member ship fee.

***not***  You \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ books without paying the membership fee.

4) Tim gave my some money even though it wasn’t necessary.

***have*** Tim \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ any money.

5) I’m sure he didn’t know that I was leasing.

***have*** He \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ that I was leaving.

6) It was thoughtless of you not to invite her to the party.

***should***  You \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ her to the party.

7) People are obliged to recycle bottles, cans and newspapers.

***have***  People \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ bottles, cans, newspapers.

8) It isn’t necessary for us to book a table in advance.

***need***  We \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a table in advance.

9) I’m sure Mike didn’t realise that he had offended you.

***realised***  Mike \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ that he had offended you.

10) Perhaps Paul is trying to contact you from his office.

***be*** Paul \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you from his office.

**Упражнение 6.** Modal verbs (may, can, must, could).

Fill in the gaps, using words from the box.

1) Hello, \_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Tom, please?

2) \_\_\_\_\_ I use your telephone?

3) You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke if you like.

4) You \_\_\_\_\_ drive for a year in Britain with an international licence.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your camera?

6) \_\_\_\_\_ I give you a lift?

7) You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone what I said.

8) You \_\_\_\_\_ have a passport to visit most foreign countries.

9) \_\_\_\_\_ I smoke here?

10) If you are under 17, you \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car in Britain.

|  |
| --- |
| can't, must, can, could, may, may, mustn't, could, can, can |

**Упражнение 7.** Make sentences with *“may”* or *“might”.*

a) The first sentences are ***present***. 1) Do you know if Jack is in his office?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) Do you know if Ann likes ice-cream?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) Do you know if she wants to go?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) Do you know if he has a car?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) Do you know if they are married?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b) The following sentences are ***past***.

1) Do you know if he was serious?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) Do you know if she was ill?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) Do you know if she told anybody?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) Do you know if they were listening?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) Do you know if they were looking?

I’m not sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Упражнение 8.** Modal verbs (*may* / *might* + Perfect Infinitive). *You have to write sentences to explain each situation. Use the words in brackets to make your sentences.*

a) – I can’t find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.

– (He might (go) shopping.)

b) – Why didn’t Tom answer the doorbell? I’m sure he was in the house at the time.

– (He may (go) to bed early.)

– (He might not (hear) the bell.)

c) – George didn’t come to the party. I wonder why not.

– (He might (have) to go somewhere else.)

– (He may not (know) about it.)

d) – I can’t find my bag anywhere.

– (You might (leave) it in the shop.)

**Упражнение 9.** Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

Use two to five words.

1) I wish you had explained the situation to me.

**Should** You \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the situation to me.

2) Simon left the waiter a bigger tip then was necessary.

**Have**  Simon \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the waiter such a big tip.

3) Visitors are not allowed to feed the animals.

**Must**  Visitors \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the animals.

4) You didn’t thank your grandmother for the lovely gift.

**Ought to** You \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother for the lovely gift.

5) Exam candidates are obliged to follow the instructions.

**Have**  Exam candidates \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions.

**Упражнение 10.** Turn the following into indirect speech.

1) Ann said: “I *must* get up at 7 o’clock”

2) She said: “I *can’t* skate”

3) He said: “I *could* not get them on the phone”

4) Peter said: “They *may* come any day”

5) He said: “I *have to* change if I go by bus”

6) Ann said: “The conference *is to* begin at 7 o’clock”

7) Mother said: “You *should* devote more time to your studies, Betty!”

8) She said: “John *needn’t* phone for the doctor, I feel better”

**Упражнение 11.** You have to use *can* or *be able to*. Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only *be able to* is possible.

a) George has travelled a lot. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak four languages.

b) Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive but he hasn’t got a car.

c) I can’t understand Martin. I’ve never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand him.

d) I used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stand on my head but I can’t do it now.

e) Ask Ann about your problem. She should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you.

**Упражнение 12.** Now you have to complete a sentence with *could*, *was / were able to* or *couldn’t.*

a) He had hurt his leg, so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk very well.

b) She wasn’t at home when I phoned but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contact her at her office.

c) I looked very carefully and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ see a figure in the distance.

d) My grandmother loved music. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play the piano very well.

e) The boy fell into the river but fortunately we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rescue him.

**Упражнение 13.** Complete these sentences with ***mustn’t*** or ***don’t / doesn’t have to***.

1) I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.

2) Whatever you do, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ touch that switch. It’s very dangerous!

3) You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget what I told you. It’s very important!

4) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get up so early. She gets up early because she prefers to.

5) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave yet. We’ve got plenty of time