

Рычкова Н.И.

MODAL VERBS



must - have to / have got to

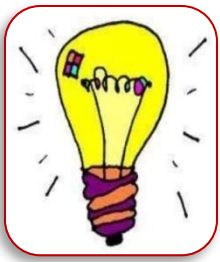
needn't

may - might

will - would

can - could

shall - should - ought to



MADAL VERBS

1. They take **no “-s”** in the third person singular (**except for have to and need**). **Eg. She can swim. But: He needs to read the article.**
2. We do not use **do/does** with modal verbs to form **negatives, questions** or **short** answers.
3. They come **before** the subject **in questions** and are followed **by 'not' in negations**. (**Except for ought to**).
4. Modal verbs are followed by **an infinitive without to**. **Eg. Sorry, I can't come.**

Modal Verbs + Passive Voice

will

can

may

must

should

ought to

have to

be + V₃



The machine **can** be used for cutting bread.

Difficult rules **must** be explained.

These words **don't have to** be learnt by heart.
People in hospitals **ought to** be visited.

We use modal verbs **before** other verbs to add a **special meaning** to a sentence.



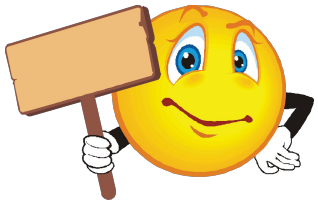


Special meanings

Modal verbs are used to express:

- 1) **Ability** – *способность, умение*
- 2) **Possibility** – *возможность*
- 3) **Probability** – *вероятность*
- 4) **logical assumptions** – *предположение*
- 5) **Permission** – *разрешение*
- 6) **Requests** – *просьба*
- 7) **Offers** – *предложение*
- 8) **Suggestions** – *предложение*
- 9) **Advice** – *совет*
- 10) **Criticism** –
- 11) **Obligation** – *обязательство*
- 12) **Prohibition** – *запрещение*
- 13) **Necessity** – *необходимость*

Functions of
**MODAL
VERBS**



CAN

•мочь,
•быть в состоянии,
•иметь
ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ

could/
was
were] able to

can

-
will be able to/
won't be able to

can/could/will be able to

ability (*возможность, способность*)

1. I **can** read Italian but I **can't** speak it.
2. John **could** draw well when he was four.
3. One day people **will be able to** go to the moon on holiday.

can/could

possibility, probability
(*возможность, вероятность*)

1. There are two possibilities: we **can** go to the lawyer, or we **can** forget about it.
2. Scotland **could** be very warm in September.
3. — I'm having trouble in math class.
— You **can** talk to your teacher.

Can

can/could

asking for and giving permission (*просьба о разрешении, разрешение*)

1. **Can** you come and see me tomorrow?
2. **Could** I borrow your pen?
3. **Could** you pass the salt, please?

can/could

making orders, requests and offers (*распоряжение, просьба, предложение*)

1. **Can** I carry your bag?
2. **Could** we help you?
3. I **could** go shopping if you're tired.
4. Waiter, **can** I have the bill, please?

Mind!

When you're asking or giving permission or making an offer or a request **could** sounds more polite and more formal than **can**.

(you're talking to a close friend) **Can** I use your textbook? **Can** you help me with this exercise?

(you're talking to your teacher) **Could** I use your textbook, Sir? **Could** you help me with this exercise, Miss?

could/be able to/managed to

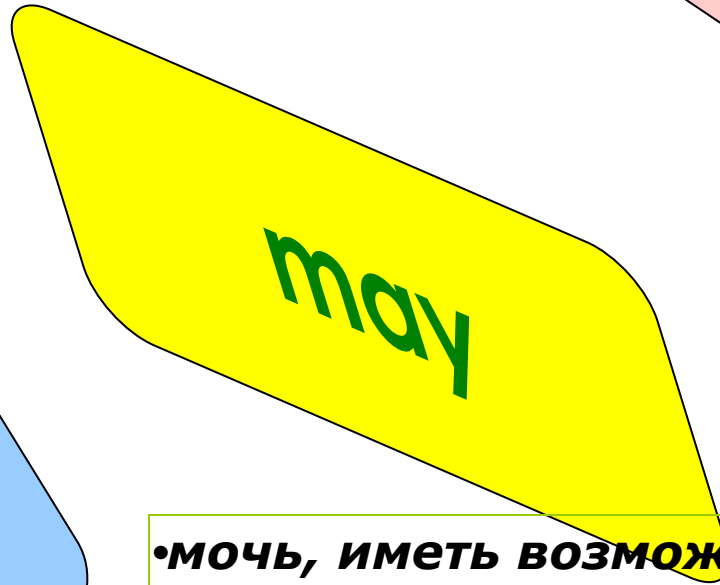
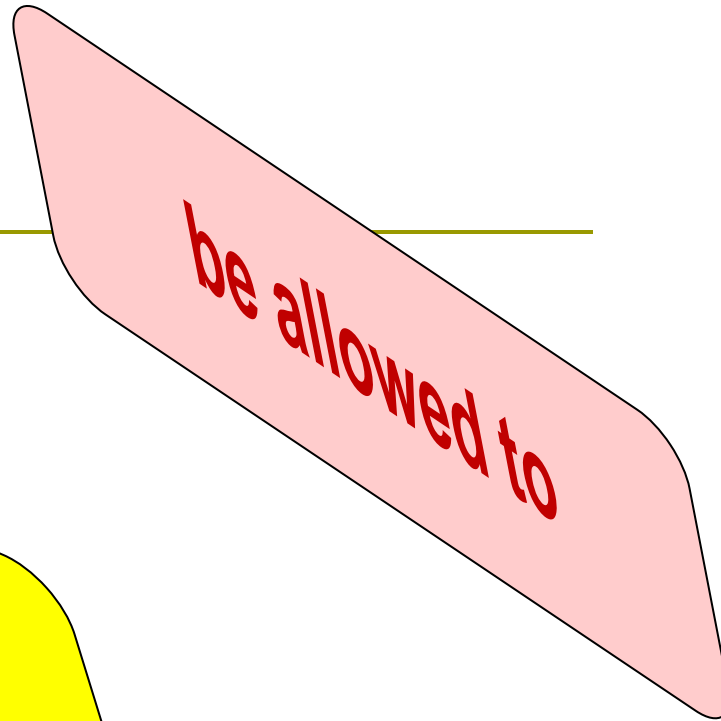
We do not use **could** to say that we did something on one occasion. We use **was/were able to, managed to**.

How many eggs were you **able to** get?

After five hours' trip we **managed to** come to the camp.

But we can use **couldn't** to say that we didn't manage to do something on one occasion.

I **managed to** find the street, but I **couldn't** find her house.



•МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ



**•МОЧЬ, ИМЕТЬ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ;
•БЫТЬ ВЕРОЯТНЫМ**

May/ Might

may/might

possibility, probability
(возможность, вероятность)

1. She **might** be there tomorrow.
2. — Where's Emma?
— She **may** be shopping.
3. Peter **might** phone tonight, but it's very unlikely.

may/might¹/be allowed to

asking for, giving or refusing permission (просьба о разрешении, разрешение или отказ)

1. — **May** I put on the telly?
— Yes, you **may**.
2. — I wonder if I **might** have a little more cake?
— No, you **may not**.
3. They won't **be allowed to** join us tomorrow

But!

ВОЗМОЖНО

МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ

may/might

Expressing probability **might** is not the past tense of **may**. It is used to talk about a smaller chance than **may**. Compare:

1. Mary **may** go to London tomorrow. (*perhaps a 50% chance that she will go to London*)
2. We **may** go to London next summer. We have been invited by our friends.
3. John **might** go with her. (*perhaps a 30% chance that he will join Mary*)
4. We **might** go to the mountains in July, but Father is not sure he will be free.

permission



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Asking for permission:



Can I borrow your pen?

Can – неофициально

Could I borrow your car?

Could* – более вежливо и официальнее



May I use your phone?

May* – официально



Might I see your driving licence, please?

Might – более официально

***May I... and Could I... are equally polite.**

Asking for permission:

can (*informal*) /
could (*more formal and polite*)

Eg. ~ **Can** / **Could** I interrupt you for a second?

may (*formal*) /
might (*very formal*)

Eg. ~ **May** / **Might** I speak to the bank manager, please?



Giving or refusing permission:

can (*informal; giving permission*)

Note: **could** is not used in the present to give permission

may (*formal; giving permission - also used in written notices or formal announcements*)



mustn't / **can't** (*informal - refusing permission*)

may not (*formal - refusing permission*)

Eg. **Can** I use your phone? ~ Of course you **can**. (*informal*)

Eg. **Could** I use your phone? ~ Of course you **can**. • (**NOT:** Of course you ~~could~~)

Eg. **May** I use your phone? ~ Certainly you **may**. (*formal*) Luggage **may be** left here. (*written notice*)

Eg. ~ I'm afraid you **can't** / **mustn't** enter the room.

Eg. Rubbish **may not** be left here. (*written notice*)

Talking about permission:



can / be allowed to (to talk about the **future** or **present**)

could (to talk about the **past** - used for repeated actions)

was / were allowed to (to talk about the **past** - used for repeated or single actions)

couldn't / wasn't allowed to (in **negations** or **questions** for either repeated or single actions)

Eg. Pupils **are allowed to / can** use the school swimming pool free of charge.

Eg. She **could** always play at the park after school. (repeated action)

Eg. The reporter **was allowed to** (NOT: ~~**could**~~) take a photo of the pop singer. (single action)

Eg. The foreigner **wasn't allowed to / couldn't** enter the country without a visa. (single action)



«должен»

must

have (got) to

быть должным, обязанным,
вынужденным что-л. делать

must - **have to/have got to**

the **SPEAKER** decides
that sth is *necessary*



"We **must find** a hotel
to stay at tonight".

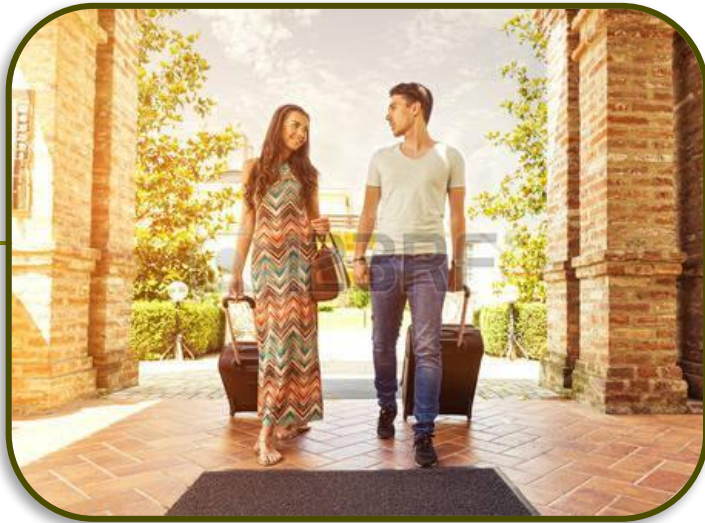
должен, необходимо

Smb ELSE decides
that sth is *necessary*



"We **have to wear** a
uniform at school".

приходится, вынужден



"**Must** we **find** a hotel to stay at tonight?"

**должен,
необходимо**

"**Do** you **have to** **wear** a uniform at school?" -
"No, we **don't**."

**приходится,
вынужден**

Modal verbs:

must / have to / should / ought to

must/had to/will have to

obligation, necessity (долженствование, необходимость)

- a) I **must** clean my room.
- b) I **had to** clean my room yesterday.
- c) I **will have to** clean my room tomorrow.

mustn't

prohibition (запрещение, категорическое «нельзя»)

- a) You **mustn't** watch TV for so long.
- b) You **mustn't** stop here.

Must

must

probability (вероятность, большая степень уверенности)

- a) The phone is ringing. It **must** be Sally.
- b) You haven't eaten since morning. You **must** be hungry.

Must and **have to** both express *necessity*, but they are not exactly the same:

must	+	have to
<p>1) You must phone home at once. (Вы должны, это важно и срочно.)</p> <p>2) I must stop smoking. (Я хочу это сделать. Это мое собственное решение.)</p> <p>3) This is a terrible party. We really must go home. (Это наше собственное мнение, наше решение.)</p>	+	<p>1) I have to go home at once. (Мне придется, обстоятельства, предварительная договоренность и т. д. вынуждают.)</p> <p>2) I have to stop smoking. (Мне надо это сделать, это указание (приказ) врача.)</p> <p>3) This is a lovely party, but it's getting late and we have to go home. (Мы вынуждены это сделать по не зависящей от нас причине.)</p>
<p>1) You mustn't phone home now. (Категорически нельзя. Я вам запрещаю.)</p> <p>2) Your little brother is asleep. You mustn't shout so loudly. (Категорический запрет.)</p>	-	<p>1) You don't have to phone home at once. (В этом нет необходимости.)</p> <p>2) You don't have to shout so loudly. I can hear you well. (В крике нет необходимости.)</p>
<p>1) Must you wear old dirty jeans all the time? (Это так важно лично для вас?)</p> <p>2) Must you always interrupt me when I'm speaking? (Тебе так важно это делать?)</p>	?	<p>1) Do you have to wear a tie at work? (Вам приходится его носить? Это правило?)</p> <p>2) Do you have to interrupt your speech to explain new words? (В этом есть необходимость?)</p>
<p>Must is not usually used to talk about past obligation, had to is. (Must is used mainly for giving orders, and you cannot give orders in the past.)</p> <p>I had to go to London yesterday.</p>		

must / have to

We do not use **got** forms to talk about habits or something we do repeatedly.

- 1) I **don't have to** do the dishes in the morning. My mother always does them.
- 2) Oh, my! I've **got to** wash a lot of dirty dishes tonight.

**have /
have got to**

Should

obligation, moral, duty, advice

(обязанность, мягкое наставление, совет)

You **should** (ought to) see “*Titanic*” — it’s a great film.
Drivers **should** (ought to) obey the speed limit.

Ought to

ability



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ability

Ability in the present / future:

Can - *more* usual and *less* formal
Be able to

*Eg. Ann **can** type fast. I **can** pay you next week. (usual)*
*I **will be able to** pay you next week. (less usual)*

Was able to (= managed to do) (ability in the past) is used for either repeated or single actions.

*Eg. I **was able to** go on a trip round the city last week. (single action)*

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

*Eg. She **could** / **was able to** play the violin when she was six. (repeated action)*
*I **could** smell something burning. (single action) (**NOT: I was able to smell ...**)*

Ability

Could / **Was able to** can both be used in **negations** and questions for either **repeated** or single actions.

*Eg. She **couldn't** / **wasn't able to** pass her driving test. (past single action)*

***Were you able to** / **Could** you get to work every day last week? (past repeated action)*

Can is used in the present. **Could** is the past tense of can. We use **be able to** to form all the other tenses. *Eg. **I will be able to** get a job when I finish school.*

**Requests -
Offers -
Suggestions**



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Requests – Offers – Suggestions



Round-Up 5. Unit 5.

Requests (asking someone to do something)

Can you? (informal request)

Will you? (familiar)

Could you? (polite request)

May I? (formal request)

Would you / Would you mind? (more polite and formal than 'could you')

Can you help me, please?

Will you get me my glasses, please?

Could you make me some lemonade?

May I have a glass of water? (request)

compare: *May I open the window?* (asking for permission)

Would you post this letter for me?

Would you mind typing these letters for me?

Offers (offering to do something)

I'll (I'm willing to do sth – informal)

Shall I/we / Can I/we (Do you want me/us to ...? – informal)

Would you like / Would you like me to ...?

I'll do the shopping if you like.

Shall I help you with your luggage?

Would you like some more tea?

Suggestions (making suggestions)

Shall I/we?

I/We can / could

We also express suggestions with:

Let's / How about / Why don't we?

What about?

Shall we go to the theatre?

We can / could go to the cinema if you like.

Let's go to the park. How about going to the park?

Why don't we go to the park? What about going to the park?

Advice – Criticism

9. *Underline the correct modal verb.*

Georgina: Sasha, you really **1) ought / should** take your car to a mechanic.

Sasha: Why? What's the problem?

Georgina: Well, for one thing, your brakes don't sound too good. And for another thing, your tyres are looking a bit old . You **2) should / ought to** get them checked out.

Sasha: My tyres are fine. I've only had them seven years.

Georgina: Seven years! Well, no wonder! You **3) should / had better** have replaced them ages ago.

Sasha: Really? Well, you **4) could / had better** have told me before. OK, I'll go to a mechanic. But who? **5) Shall / Ought to** I go to yours?

Georgina: Why not? He's really good. You **6) had better / hadn't better** call him today, though because he's going away on holiday next week.

Sasha: OK, I will. Thanks.

9. Underline the correct modal verb.



Georgina: Sasha, you really 1) *ought* / *should* take your car to a mechanic.

Sasha: ~~Why? What's the problem?~~

Georgina: Well, for one thing, your brakes don't sound too good. And for another thing, your tyres are looking a bit old. You 2) *should* / *ought to* get them checked out.

Sasha: My tyres are fine. I've only had them seven years.

Georgina: Seven years! Well, no wonder! You 3) *should* / *had better* have replaced them ages ago.

Sasha: Really? Well, you 4) *could* / *had better* have told me before. OK, I'll go to a mechanic. But who? 5) *Shall* / *Ought to* I go to yours?

Georgina: Why not? He's really good. You 6) *had better* / *hadn't better* call him today, though because he's going away on holiday next week.

Sasha: OK, I will. Thanks.

NEXT MOVE - 4

Ability

We **can reduce** the number of people who die.

We **can't stop** natural disasters.

Obligation

You **must come** to the school now.

They **have to live** on flat land near the sea.

We **don't have to lose** huge numbers of lives.

Prohibition

You **mustn't leave** the shelter.

You **should listen to** the warnings.

You **shouldn't go** near the sea

Functions of **MADAL VERBS**

Ability: can, can't (cannot)

We use **can** or **can't** to talk about **ability** in the present. *He can play the guitar.*

I can't see you in the dark.

NOT *I don't see you in the dark.*

Obligation: must, have to, don't have to

We use *must* or *have to* to talk about obligation in the present.

You must do/have to do your homework.

don't have to mustn't

You don't have to come. It's your choice.

NOT *You mustn't come. It's your choice.*

Prohibition: mustn't (must not)

mustn't You mustn't talk here – it isn't allowed!

NOT *You don't have to talk here – it isn't allowed!*

Advice: should, shouldn't (should not)

- *should*

What should I do? You should call for help.

- *shouldn't* bad idea.

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- *You shouldn't swim in that river – it's very deep.*

I'm afraid you **can't**, miss. You'll **have to** try it on in the changing room like everyone else.



Could I try on that dress in the window, please?