

Modal Verbs

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Отношение говорящего к действию выражается в английском языке модальными глаголами. Говорящий считает, что должен (может) сделать что-то. Наиболее употребительными являются глаголы *must*(должен), *can*(может, обычно физическая возможность), *may*(разрешение).

Значение	must	have to	should
1	2	3	4
Very strong. That's almost an order.	+ We <u>must</u> be at the station at 5 o'clock in the evening (должны) - <u>mustn't</u> (нельзя) <u>needn't</u> (не нужно)		
Quite strong. That's your advice.		+ You <u>have to</u> get ready for your test on literature(надо, следует) - <u>needn't</u> (не надо)	
Not so strong. That's your advice.			+ You <u>should</u> see that film. It's very good. (следует) - <u>shouldn't</u> (не следует)

Modal verb and its equivalent	Modal meanings	Examples
Can Could To be able to	1. physical or mental ability 2. possibility 3. permission 4. prohibition (in negative sentences = нельзя, не надо) 5. strong doubt 6. reproach or surprise (with perfect infinitive)	1. I can skate. Soon he will be able to speak English quite fluently. 2. Everybody can make a mistake. The railways could be improved. The sea can be rough. 3. You can go now! Can I ask you a question? 4. You cannot do that! 5. He can't be working at this time! 6. You could have told me about it! You can't have spent all the money, I've given you a lot! Collocations with can: I can't help laughing. We cannot but hope he is right. One cannot but wonder.
May Might To be allowed to	1. permission 2. possibility 3. prohibition (in negative sentences = не смей!!!) 4. uncertainty 5. reproach or uncertainty (with perfect infinitive)	1. May I go out? Might I interfere? (might is more polite) 2. You may find all these books in our library. 3. You may not touch this! 4. He might be at home, but I am not sure. 5. You might have helped me. They might have gone on holiday.
Must To be to To have to	1. obligation or necessity 2. prohibition (in negative sentences) 3. near certainty (a past action with the perfect infinitive)	1. You must do your home work! You were to read this book. What am I to do? What is to become of me? Where am I to go? (necessity or obligation arising out of an arrangement or plan) Will I have to go there alone? (obligation or necessity arising out of circumstances) 2. You must not cross the street here! (=Нельзя!) 3. She must be packing for the trip now. They must have gone home by now.
Need	1. necessity (in questions and negative sentences) 2. absence of necessity (in negative sentences)	1. Need we do the exercises now? 2. You need not have brought your friend here! (with perfect infinitive – зря, незачем было)
Should Ought to	1. moral duty or obligation 2. advice 3. reproach or criticism (with perfect infinitive)	1. You should be careful talking to him. (следует) 2. You ought to see a doctor. 3. You should have stayed at home!
Shall	1. promise, oath or strong intention 2. threat or warning 3. a suggestion or offer	1. It shall be done as you wish. 2. That day shall come. 3. Shall we begin?

Модальные глаголы не обозначают действие, а обозначают отношение к действию.

1. Can – может использоваться в настоящем и будущем времени

I can come to you today. – Я могу прийти к тебе сегодня.

I can come to you tomorrow. – Я смогу прийти к тебе завтра.

2. Could – в прошедшем времени «мог», в настоящем времени «бы» (сослагательное наклонение)

My grandfather could speak five foreign languages. – Мой дедушка мог разговаривать на пяти иностранных языках.

Could you help me? – Не могли бы вы мне помочь?

3. To be able to – это структура, которая заменяет модальный глагол can и может использоваться во всех временах

I am able to speak English. – Я могу говорить по-английски.

He will be able to speak English. – Он сможет поговорить по-английски.

They were able to speak English. – Они смогли поговорить по-английски.

4. Вместо выражения could и was able to в прошедшем времени используется

Must может использоваться в настоящем и будущем времени. Формы прошедшего времени у модального глагола must не существует.

To have to может заменять must во всех временах

To be to может заменять must в настоящем и прошедшем времени. В будущем времени это делать нельзя.

Основной перевод must – должен.

To have to и to be to имеют разницу в значении:

To have to – вынужденная необходимость

I have no money. That's why I have to work.

To be to – договоренность, план, приказ.

We decided to meet at the station. I was to come there at 9 a.m.

Образование повествовательных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложений

I must eat every day.

I must not eat every day.

Must I eat every day?

Yes, I must. No, I must not (mustn't).

Why must I eat every day?

В модальности to have to необходимо использовать вспомогательные глаголы того времени, в котором вы работаете: в настоящем времени – do (does), в прошедшем времени – did.

May I come to you today?

May I come to you tomorrow?

А в прошедшем – might.

Первый перевод – это request и permission. И здесь may совпадает с глаголом can, но may – это большая зависимость от того человека, у которого спрашивают разрешение.

Should- следует

Need not - Нет нужды, нет необходимости

Need not имеет модальность только в отрицании, где он используется без частички to. В повествовательном и вопросительном предложениях он используется как обычный глагол с частичкой to.

I. Переведите предложения.

1. He can speak Italian.
2. He couldn't come.
- 3 She will be able to come in 3 days.
- 4 You may swim in the river soon.
- 5 You were allowed to pass your exam the second time.
6. You will be allowed to go to Moscow.
- 7 You must cross street on green lights.
- 8 You have to do all the exercises to understand the grammar.
- 9 You will have to clean windows they are dirty.
- 10 You may stay here till 9 o'clock.

II. Выберите предложения, в которых have переводиться как "должен, должны"

- 1 Mary has a lot of French books
- 2 In the past we had to use only natural materials for production
- 3 You must go to the doctor.
- 4 A soldier has to obey orders
- 5 You have seen this film.
- 6 You will have to go through Carisle on the way to Glasgow.
- 7 You will have all the flowers tomorrow.

III. Выберите верный вариант.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.