



# Modal verbs

0 Изучите презентацию и сделайте  
конспект в тетради по теме  
«МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ»



# Modal verbs

Глаголы **must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should** и **ought\*** называются **модальными глаголами** (modal verbs), или **модальными вспомогательными глаголами\*\*** (modal auxiliary verbs). Они выражают возможность, долженствование, необходимость и т.п.

Основные характеристики модальных глаголов:

- ◆ к ним не добавляется -s, -ing и -ed, *Например: He **can** cook. (A не: ~~He cans cook.~~)*
- ◆ вопросы, отрицания и краткие ответы с модальными глаголами строятся без глагола do в качестве вспомогательного, *Например: **May** I go now? (A не: ~~Do I may go now?~~)*  
*They **shouldn't** make any noise. (A не: ~~They don't should make any noise.~~)*
- ◆ за ними следует инфинитив без частицы to (за исключением глагола ought, который употребляется с "to"-инфинитивом), *Например: You **must** fasten your seat-belt. (A не: ~~You must to fasten your seat belt.~~)*
- ◆ они не образуют всех временных форм, как другие глаголы. Обычно они имеют форму настоящего и прошедшего времени.

*Например: He **can** play water polo. (настоящее время) He **could** ski when he was young. (прошедшее время)*

\* Часто к модальным глаголам относят не "ought", а сочетание "ought to".

\*\* В российской школе преподавания модальные глаголы не относят к вспомогательным глаголам.



# Обязательство, долг, необходимость

- ◆ **Must** и **have to** выражают долженствование (obligation) и необходимость (necessity).

Например: *You must come home early.*

*I have to be at the office at nine o'clock.*

- ◆ **Must** употребляется только в настоящем времени. В других временных формах употребляется **have to**.

Например: *I'll have to work late tomorrow.*

*He had to leave early yesterday.*

(А не: ~~He must leave early yesterday.~~)

- ◆ **Must** употребляется также, когда надо дать совет (advice).

Например: *You must talk to your brother about it.*

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**Fill in the gaps with *don't/doesn't have to, didn't have to* or *won't have to*.**

- 1 Tomorrow is Saturday, so I ...*won't have to*... go to school.
- 2 I've already finished my project, so I ..... do it in the holidays.
- 3 We bought a takeaway pizza last night, so we ..... cook dinner.
- 4 Tom and Mary have got a washing-machine, so they ..... go to the laundrette.
- 5 Steve passed his driving test, so he ..... take it again.
- 6 Sally is very rich, so she ..... work.
- 7 They bought tickets in advance, so they ..... wait in the queue.
- 8 Jane's mother wakes her up, so she ..... use an alarm clock.
- 9 I have already read the book, so I ..... read it again.
- 10 Sam never makes a mess, so he ..... tidy his room very often.



# Отсутствие необходимости

## Lack of necessity

- **don't have to/don't need to/needn't:** Употребляется, когда нет необходимости делать что-либо в настоящем или будущем. *You don't have to buy extra bread. You don't need to tell them if you're leaving earlier. She needn't go on a diet.*
- **didn't have to:** Употребляется для обозначения отсутствия необходимости в прошлом. Неизвестно, было это сделано или нет. *They didn't have to go shopping yesterday.* (Им не надо было идти в магазин вчера.)

# Запрет Prohibition

- **Can/May:** Употребляются для того, чтобы попросить разрешения/разрешить что-либо. *May* является более формальным, чем *can*.  
*Can/May I borrow your pen? Yes, you can/may.*
- **Mustn't/Can't:** Употребляется, когда запрещено что-либо делать (правилами, законом).  
*You mustn't/can't talk loudly in the library.*



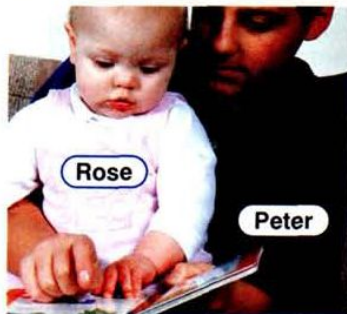


**4** Fill in the gaps with *mustn't* or *needn't*/  
*don't have to*.

- 1 A: You ...*mustn't*... do that again! It was very naughty!  
B: I'm sorry.
- 2 A: Shall I put some petrol in the car?  
B: No, you ..... I did it this morning.
- 3 A: You ..... be late tonight.  
B: I won't. I'll be home early.
- 4 A: Shall I give you a lift?  
B: No, you ..... I'll go by taxi.
- 5 A: You ..... forget to pay the bills today.  
B: I've already done it.
- 6 A: You ..... lose the money I gave you.  
B: I'll put it in a safe place.
- 7 A: You ..... buy a gift for Daisy's birthday.  
B: Alright. I'll just send a card.
- 8 A: Shall we take a picnic with us on Saturday?  
B: No, we ..... We're going to eat at a restaurant.



# Способность- неспособность



Peter **can** read but his sister, Rose, **can't**.



Mrs Turner **could** jog before she had the accident.



Rachel **was able to** reach the top of the mountain.

- ◆ **Can** выражает способность (ability), а **can't** – неспособность (lack of ability) (с)делать что-то в настоящем. Например: Kate **can** speak a foreign language. Tim **can't** play the piano.
  - ◆ **Could** выражает способность (с)делать что-то в прошлом вообще (ability in the past).  
Например: Alan **could** sing very well when he was young. (Но сейчас уже не может.)
  - ◆ **Was / Were able to** (удалось сделать) выражает способность (с)делать что-то в конкретной ситуации в прошлом.  
Например: It was a very difficult test, but Meryl **was able to** answer all the questions.  
(Ей удалось ответить на все вопросы.)
  - ◆ **Couldn't** выражает неспособность (с)делать что-то в прошлом вообще либо в конкретной ситуации (lack of ability in the past).  
Например: My little brother **couldn't** ride a bicycle when he was two. (Вообще, а не в конкретной ситуации.)  
Helen tried but she **couldn't** open the door.  
(Ей не удалось открыть двери – неспособность в конкретной ситуации.)
- С глаголами **see, hear, feel, smell, taste, understand, remember, guess** и т.п. мы употребляем **could** (а не ~~was / were able to~~).
- Например: Marian **could** feel that something was wrong the moment she entered the room.  
(А не: ~~Marian was able to feel that...~~)
- Can** имеет формы только настоящего и прошедшего времени. В других временных формах мы употребляем **be able to**. Например: I hope I'll **be able to** take you out to dinner next week.



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**Fill in the gaps with can/can't, could/couldn't or was/were able to.**

- 1 When I arrived, I ...*could*... see a few people waiting for the train.
- 2 After saving their money for ten years, they ..... buy a house for themselves.
- 3 Sam and Beth ..... speak Italian fluently, can't they?
- 4 ..... you tie your shoelaces when you were four years old?
- 5 It was a very tricky question but Paul ..... answer it.
- 6 I ..... hear what they were saying because the music was too loud.
- 7 Although it was difficult, the children ..... build a tree house.
- 8 Susan ..... come to the phone. She's busy.



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**Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 I ...**A**... understand what he was saying because he was speaking Spanish.  
A couldn't      B can't      C can
- 2 Steven ..... walk when he was one year old.  
A can't      B can      C could
- 3 The door was locked so I ..... go inside.  
A will be able to    B wasn't able to    C can
- 4 We ..... go out for a meal since we sold the car.  
A has been able to    B haven't been able to  
C can
- 5 When I am older, I ..... live by myself.  
A can't      B have been able to  
C will be able to
- 6 I ..... run faster than my brother now.  
A will be able to    B could      C can
- 7 Jenny ..... type since she went to college.  
A has been able to    B can      C can't
- 8 I ..... hear you very well. Please speak louder.  
A am able to    B can      C can't
- 9 We arrived at the shop just as it was closing, so we ..... do our shopping.  
A are able to    B can      C couldn't
- 10 My brother ..... drive yet. He's too young.  
A can      B can't      C couldn't

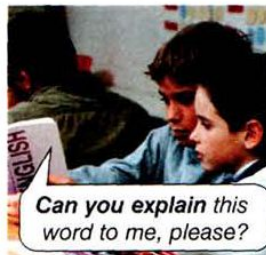
# Позволение, просьба , разрешение Permission, request

**Can** и **could** употребляются также для того, чтобы:

- ◆ попросить разрешения, позволения (permission). **Could** – более официально и вежливо, чем **can**,



- ◆ выразить просьбу (request). **Could** – более вежливо, чем **can**,





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**What do *can* and *could* express in each sentence?**

- 1 We **can** watch the new show on TV. (*suggestion*)
- 2 It was cold last Saturday so we **couldn't** go on a picnic.
- 3 **Can** I go camping with my friends at the weekend?
- 4 If you are not feeling well, you **could** stay at home.
- 5 **Could** you shut the window, please?
- 6 **Could** I speak to you for a moment, please?
- 7 **Can** you call Greg and tell him I'll be late?

# Вероятность, возможность

- ◆ Мы употребляем **may / might / could** для выражения возможности (possibility).  
*Например: 'Where's Paul?' 'He may/might/could be at the cinema.'* (Возможно / может быть, он в кино.)
- ◆ Мы употребляем **May I...? / Could I...? / Can I...?**, чтобы попросить разрешения / позволения (ask for permission) у кого-то. Обратите внимание на различия в употреблении.  
*May I use your telephone?* (Официально – мы недостаточно хорошо знаем человека.)  
*Can I use your phone?* (Неофициально – мы хорошо знаем человека.)  
*Could I use your phone?* (Более вежливо, чем "can".)
- ◆ Когда просят разрешения у нас, мы можем ответить: **Yes, of course. / Of course. / Certainly.**  
Если хорошо знаем человека, мы можем ответить так: **Sure.** или **No problem.**

**maybe** (наречие) = perhaps

*Например: Jack isn't here. **Maybe** he's at home.*

**may be** (модальный глагол + инфинитив без to)

*Например: Sheila **may be** in the office.*



# Совет. Advice

◆ Мы употребляем **should / ought to**, когда даем совет.

Например: *Young children should/ought to go to bed early.*

*You* **should not/shouldn't**  
**ought not to/oughtn't to** } *spend so much*  
*money on clothes.*

# Предложения, запрос

## Making suggestions, request

◆ Мы употребляем **shall** в вопросах:

- а) когда предлагаем сделать что-либо для кого-то (**offer**), Например: *Shall I carry your shopping for you?* (Поднести Ваши покупки?),
- б) когда предлагаем сделать что-либо вместе (**make suggestions**), Например: *Shall we visit your cousins tonight?*
- в) когда просим дать нам указания, предложения (**ask for suggestions**), Например: *'What time shall I call you?' 'Give me a call at six.'*

◆ Мы употребляем **will** в вопросах, когда хотим о чем-то попросить (**make request**).

Например: *Will you phone the doctor, please?*



# Логические выводы.

## Logical assumption

- **Must** — употребляется, когда есть полная уверенность в правдивости действия в настоящем или прошлом.  
*He must be very upset, now that he's heard the bad news.*  
*Tom looks guilty. He must have done something wrong.*
- **May/Might/Could** — употребляется, когда есть вероятность, что действие, возможно, произошло или происходит.  
*There's a lot of traffic today so John might be late.*  
*Sue may have returned your book. Check your desk.*
- **Can't/Couldn't** — употребляется, когда действие невозможно (в прошлом или настоящем).  
*The TV can't/couldn't be broken. It's brand-new.*  
*She couldn't have said something so rude. She is an extremely polite person.*

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**Fill in the gaps with *must* or *can't*.**

- 1 A: Wow! Look at that man in the beautiful car.  
B: Yes, he ...*must*... be very rich.
- 2 A: I passed my exam!  
B: Congratulations. You ..... be very happy.
- 3 A: Aunt Sheila's dog died.  
B: Oh no. She ..... be very sad.
- 4 A: That woman always wears smart clothes and lots of jewellery.  
B: I know. She ..... be poor.
- 5 A: I've been working all day without a break.  
B: Sit down, you ..... be really tired.
- 6 A: I've finished tidying my room. I'm ready to leave now.  
B: You ..... be ready so soon! You only started ten minutes ago!



# Критические замечания. Criticism

- **Could:** *You could at least be polite to her.* (настоящее время)  
*You could have waited for them to come.* (прошедшее время)
- **Should:** *He should be more patient. She should have apologised to them.* (но она не сделала это)
- **Ought to:** *She ought to stop wasting her parents' money.*