



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. (А не: ~~He cans cook.~~)
- ◆ вопросы, отрицания и краткие ответы с модальными глаголами строятся без глагола do в качестве вспомогательного, Например: **May** I go now? (А не: ~~Do I may go now?~~)
They shouldn't make any noise. (А 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. (А 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.*



3 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

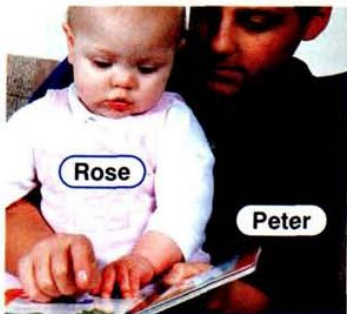
- **Can/May:** Употребляются для того, чтобы попросить разрешения/разрешить что-либо. *May* является более формальным, чем *can*.
Can/May I borrow your pen? Yes, you can/may.
- **Mustn't/Can't:** Употребляется, когда запрещено что-либо делать (правилами, законом).
You mustn't/can't talk loudly in the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

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**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.

9**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

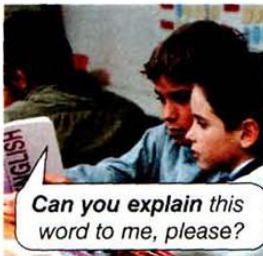
Позволение, просьба , разрешение Permission, request

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.*