

Modal verbs

CAN, MUST, NEED, SHOULD

HAVE TO*/DON`T HAVE TO*

Модальные глаголы не выражают действие, а отношение к действию

ТРИ ПРИЗНАКА МОДАЛЬНОСТИ:

1. для всех лиц- одинаковая форма:

I can-he can; You must-she must

2. самостоятельно строит вопрос и отрицание:

Can you help me? We mustn't do that.

3. После модального глагола стоит СМЫСЛОВОЙ глагол без
TO

I can sing a song.- I want TO sing a song.

Запрет и обязательство: must/mustn't-can't

1. MUST- **obligation** (обязательство)

You must be quiet!

2. MUSTN'T – it is **forbidden** (запрет)

We mustn't be late for school!

3. CAN'T – it is **not allowed** (не разрешено, более мягкая форма запрета) People can't smoke here!

MUST=HAVE TO (обязательство извне-вынужден)

- HAVE TO – эквивалент модального глагола MUST

1. HAVE TO изменяется по лицам:

I **have to** get up at 7 o'clock. **НО**: He **HAS to** get up at 6 o'clock.

2. В вопросе MUST меняется на HAVE TO

3. Вопрос и отрицание строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола **DO/DOES**:

Пример: Do you have to get up at 7?

She doesn't have to get up at 6.

DON`T HAVE TO=NEEDN`T (модальный глагол) (нет необходимости)

Отрицательная форма HAVE TO – DON`T HAVE TO/DOESN`T HAVE TO

Выражает отсутствие НЕОБХОДИМОСТИ

Don`t/doesn`t have to = needn`t (МОДАЛЬНЫЙ)

ПРИМЕРЫ:

You **don`t have to** wash the dishes, I will do it for you=You **needn`t** wash the dishes.

He **doesn`t have to** wear school uniform, but he can if he wants=He **needn`t** wear school uniform.

Should/ ought to (advice)

- You **should** visit your grandma – she doesn't feel well.
- The customers **ought to** sign the documents before opening an account. (more formal)

Present Perfect Continuous: акцент на ДЛИТЕЛЬНОСТИ действия

HAVE/HAS BEEN – V-ing (V-verb)

- We **have** **been learning** English since 2009/for 10 years
- **Have** you **been learning** English long?
- He **has** **been playing** football since his childhood.
- He hasn't **been playing** hockey for 2 years.

Present perfect Simple / Present perfect Continuous

HAVE/HAS + V3/Ved

I have already fixed the computer (результат)

He has read this book.

We have run 3 kilometers.

HAVE/HAS BEEN Ving

I have been fixing the computer for 2 hours (длительность)

He has been reading this book for 3 weeks.

We have been running since morning.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Способ образования	СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ	ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ
I. Суффиксальны й не более 2 слогов	-er THAN	THE --est IN/OF
long	longer	the longest
big	biGGer	The biGGest`
happy	happier	The happiest
simple	simpler	The simplest
II. Доп.слова Более 2 слогов	more -	The most-