

A. Bezrukov

**A PRACTICAL
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR**

MODALITY

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

Reference and Practice Book

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДНІПРОВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ЗАЛІЗНИЧНОГО ТРАНСПОРТУ ІМЕНІ АКАДЕМІКА В. ЛАЗАРЯНА

КАФЕДРА «ФІЛОЛОГІЯ ТА ПЕРЕКЛАД»

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**ПРАКТИЧНА ГРАМАТИКА
АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ:
МОДАЛЬНІСТЬ ТА НЕОСОБОВІ
ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА**

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Б 40 A Practical English Grammar: Modality and Non-Finite Forms of the Verb: навчальний посібник для студентів філологічних спеціальностей закладів вищої освіти. Дніпро, 2020. 158 с.

Навчальний посібник охоплює окремі теми англійської граматики, зокрема модальність (модальні дієслова, спосіб дієслова) та неособові форми дієслова (інфінітив, дієприкметник, герундій), які часто становлять труднощі під час вивчення англійської мови та виконання відповідних перекладів. Посібник містить 125 різнорівневих вправ для відпрацювання вжитку граматичних правил та вдосконалення навичок адекватної іншомовної комунікації. У вправах актуалізується різнопланова сучасна лексика, що сприяє активізації та поповненню словникового запасу студентів-філологів. У посібнику подано додатки, покликані розширити уявлення про функціонування та сферу застосування того чи іншого граматичного явища / структури, а також глосарій граматичних термінів, вживаних у виданні.

Навчальний посібник призначений для студентів філологічних спеціальностей в закладах вищої освіти, спеціалізованих мовних школах, а також для самостійного опрацювання ключових елементів граматичної системи англійської мови.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE	5
MODALITY AND ITS EXPRESSION	7
Modal Verbs	8
Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions.....	10
The Use of the Modals.....	13
Can, could.....	13
May, might.....	15
Must.....	16
Will, would.....	17
Shall.....	17
Should.....	18
Ought to.....	18
Have to / have got to.....	19
Need.....	19
Dare.....	20
Expressions Similar to the Modals.....	21
Exercises.....	22
Revision.....	40
The Mood	44
The Indicative Mood.....	44
The Imperative Mood.....	44
The Subjunctive Mood.....	45
The Subjunctive in Constructions with the Verb <i>WISH</i>	47
The Subjunctive after <i>as if (as though)</i>	49
The Subjunctive after <i>It's high time, It's (about) time</i>	49
The Subjunctive after <i>It is necessary, It is important, etc.</i>	49
Exercises.....	50
The Subjunctive in Conditional Sentences.....	55
Unreal Condition in the Present or Future.....	57
Unreal Condition in the Past.....	58
Mixed Conditional Sentences.....	58
Implied Condition.....	59
The Subjunctive after <i>but for (if not for)</i> in the Conditionals...	59
<i>What if, suppose that</i> in the Conditionals.....	59
Exercises.....	60
Revision.....	75

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB.....	78
The Infinitive.....	78
The Infinitive without the Particle <i>to</i>	79
The Functions of the Infinitive in Sentences.....	80
The Constructions with the Infinitive.....	82
The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction.....	82
The Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction.....	84
The For-to-Infinitive Construction.....	85
The Absolute Infinitive Construction.....	86
Exercises.....	87
Revision.....	104
The Participle.....	107
The Functions of the Participle.....	108
The Tense and Voice Distinctions of the Participles.....	109
The Constructions with the Participle.....	110
The Objective Participial Construction.....	110
The Subjective Participial Construction.....	111
The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.....	112
The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.....	113
The Nominative Absolute Construction (without a Participle)....	113
The Prepositional Absolute Construction (without a Participle)....	114
Exercises.....	114
The Gerund.....	126
The Functions of the Gerund in the Sentence.....	127
The Tense and Voice Distinctions of the Gerund.....	127
The Constructions with the Gerund.....	128
Exercises.....	129
Revision.....	137
APPENDICES.....	142
GRAMMAR GLOSSARY.....	149
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	156

This reference and practice book is a component of the educational and methodological support of Practical Course of English which is included in the programme of training philologists and translators. Studying the course contributes to the formation and development of general and professional competency of the students required for professional activity related to the production, analysis, translation and evaluation of both written and oral texts of different genres and styles with the purpose of ultimate foreign language communication.

English grammar teaching is a necessary part of the practical purpose of teaching a foreign language which can be formulated as mastering communicative competence at a sufficient level for foreign language communication in four types of speech activity: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. It is indispensable to select the correct grammatical material to fulfil the teaching objectives within the programme. Of great importance is that grammar teaching should be communicative since the primary task of learning the language is the ability to speak it.

The book appears to be an integrated exposition of some key elements of the grammar system of the English language. It covers such themes as modal verbs, mood, conditional sentences included, and non-finite forms of the verb (infinitives, participles, and gerund). It also includes 125 exercises of varying difficulty level for mastering practical skills in the use of grammatical material, as well as appendices that are designed to add more insight into functioning and using certain grammatical phenomena, and the glossary of grammar terms. The book contains the pivotal themes that are defined as a prerequisite for further successful learning of the English language. It aims at representing the system of English grammar rules that promotes development of skills for sufficient communication.

The use of the book requires the students to study the basic grammatical constructions of the English language, the morphological features of its structure, including parts of speech, tense forms, and sequence of tenses.

The structure of the book is designed in such a way as to give a comprehensive idea of the grammatical phenomena under study. In preparation of the book there was used the traditional approach as well as the current trends in grammar studies. Each new theme begins with a section which describes in-depth the patterns and features of the functioning of a certain grammatical phenomenon or construction; the examples and exceptions are also provided. The recent grammar norms used in English-language educational and scientific literature are taken into account.

After this section, various exercises are given to practice the learned material. The use of different types of exercises (including exercises for translation, analysis of grammatical forms and constructions, identifying functions and meanings, choosing the correct item, exercises for completing the sentences with the students' own ideas, etc.) is intended to contribute to comprehensive understanding the grammatical phenomena in the English language. After that, there are revision sections. All the exercises contain a variety of modern words and phrases to be learned.

This reference and practice book is intended for use by students of philology departments at universities, language schools, as well as for advanced self-studying of the grammar system of the English language.

MODALITY AND ITS EXPRESSION

Modality can be defined as a functional-semantic category expressing the relations of the utterance (speaker's general intentions) to whether the proposition expressed is true, actual, obligatory, or desirable, as well as the personal evaluation of the information contained in the utterance.

Modality may be expressed in different ways:

- ✓ It may be expressed lexically and grammatically, i.e. by means of **modal verbs**. In modal verbs modality can be expressed twice: lexically by the modal lexical meaning of these verbs and grammatically by the form of the mood in which modal verbs are used.
- ✓ It may be expressed lexically by means of **modal words / lexical modals**. It covers adjectives like *possible, necessary, likely, probable, supposed*, adverbs like *perhaps, possibly, necessarily, probably, certainly, surely*, verbs like *insist, permit, require*, and nouns like *possibility, necessity, permission*, and similar derivatives.
- ✓ It may be expressed grammatically by means of the category of **the mood**.
- ✓ The phonetic expression is by means of **stress** and **intonation**.

The distinction between *mood* and *modality* is like that between tense and time, or aspect and aspectuality: mood is a category of grammar, modality a category of meaning. Mood is the grammaticalisation of modality within the verbal system. The term *mood* is most usually applied to inflectional systems of the verb, as in the contrast between indicative, imperative, and subjunctive in such languages as Latin, French, and German. As far as English is concerned, historical change has more or less eliminated mood from the inflectional system, with irrealis mood confined to 1st/3rd person singular *were*. The main mood system, therefore, is analytic rather than inflectional, marked by the presence or absence of special words, modal verbs.

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs are a small class of auxiliary verbs used mostly to express modality. The modals do not denote actions or states but only show the speaker's attitude towards the action expressed by the infinitive of the main verb in combination with which they form compound modal predicates. The *principal modal verbs* are considered to be the followings: **can, could, may, might, must, will, would, shall, should.**

Certain verbs or expressions are sometimes classed as modal ones. These include **ought to, have to / have got to, need, dare.** The verbs which share only some of the characteristics of the principal modals are called the *semimodals / pseudomodals / marginal modals*.

Only the principal modals have the following *distinctive properties*:

- ✓ they have only primary forms (1);
- ✓ they do not show any agreement with the subject (2);
- ✓ they take bare infinitival complements (3);
- ✓ they need no auxiliary to build up the interrogative and negative forms (4).

(1) The modals have no secondary inflectional forms and hence cannot occur in constructions which require ones. They have no verbals (infinitive, participle or gerund). They are *defective*. Compare the following examples with *can* and the semantically similar *be able to*, where the differences in grammaticality show that *can* is a modal while *be* is not:

<i>I'd like to can swim.</i>	<i>I'd like to be able to swim.</i>
<i>I will can swim soon.</i>	<i>I will be able to swim soon.</i>
<i>I regret not canning swim.</i>	<i>I regret not being able to swim.</i>
<i>I have could swim for six years.</i>	<i>I have been able to swim for six years.</i>

(2) The modals do not display the usual person/number agreement with the subject in the present tense: they occur with any kind of the subject. The normal distinction between a 3rd person singular and a plain present tense is therefore missing: ~~*She cans ride a bike.*~~ → *She can ride a bike.*

(3) The modals take bare infinitival complements – and no other kind of complement. Most verbs with infinitival complements take *to*; the few others that take bare infinitives generally differ from the modals in their

complementation: compare non-modal *They **make** us work* with modal *They **must** work*.

(4) The subject and the modal verb change the positions to form questions. *Do/does/did* are not used:

<i>Could you help me?</i>	<i>Do you could help me?</i>
<i>Will it be a big problem?</i>	<i>Does it will be a big problem?</i>
<i>Why can't you come too?</i>	<i>Why don't you can come too?</i>

We can use modal verbs in question tags:

*You **can't** live like here, **can** you?*
*It **could** be any of those things, **couldn't** it?*

Negatives are formed by adding *not* after the modals.
Don't / doesn't / didn't are not used with modal verbs:

*I **can't** wait any more.* ~~*I don't can wait any more.*~~

The modals have full and contracted negative forms:

cannot	can't /kɑnt/
could not	couldn't /'kudənt/
may not	mayn't /meɪnt/
might not	mightn't /'maɪtənt/
will not	won't /wəʊnt/ or 'll not
shall not	shan't /ʃɑnt/ or 'll not
would not	wouldn't /'wʊdənt/ or 'd not
should not	shouldn't /'ʃʊdənt/
must not	mustn't /'mʌsənt/
ought not	oughtn't /ɔːt(ə)nt/

Modal verbs are used to express ability, necessity, possibility, probability, logical assumptions, advice, criticism, offers, obligation/duty, permission, prohibition, requests or suggestions.

Continuous and Perfect Forms with Modal Verbs

Modal + be + -ing expresses an action in progress now:

He may be sleeping.

Modal + have been + -ing expresses an action in progress in the past:

She may have been sleeping then.

Modal + have + past participle expresses a complete action in the past:

He shouldn't have taken your bicycle.

Functions of Modal Verbs and Synonymous Expressions

Use	Present / Future	Past
ability	<p><i>I can speak Japanese.</i></p> <p><i>He's able to run a marathon.</i></p> <p><i>They can draw lovely pictures.</i></p> <p><i>She can sing and dance.</i></p>	<p><i>I could / was able to speak Japanese when I was eight.</i></p> <p>(repeated action – ability in the past)</p> <p><i>He was able to swim when he was six.</i></p>
possibility	<p><i>She can learn the poem. (90 % certain)</i></p> <p><i>Mother could still be at home.</i></p> <p>(50 % certain; it's possible she is still at home)</p> <p><i>Lisa may be cleaning her room.</i></p> <p>(perhaps; 50 % certain; it's possible that she's cleaning)</p> <p><i>They might go to the gallery.</i></p> <p>(40 % certain; perhaps they go there)</p> <p><i>It is likely that we will finish the project tomorrow.</i></p> <p><i>The project is likely to be finished tomorrow.</i></p>	<p><i>They could have been seriously injured in that accident.</i></p> <p>(Luckily, they're OK)</p> <p><i>Our boss may have made all the appointments yesterday.</i></p> <p>(Perhaps he made all the appointments)</p> <p><i>He might have congratulated them.</i></p> <p>(Perhaps he has congratulated them)</p> <p><i>It was likely that we had finished the project the day before.</i></p> <p><i>The project was likely to have been finished the day before.</i></p>
probability	<p><i>These students will pass all the exams.</i></p> <p>(100 % certain; prediction)</p> <p><i>We should win a medal.</i></p> <p>(90 % certain; future only; we'll win it easily)</p> <p><i>They ought to do their homework.</i></p> <p>(90 % certain; they will probably do it)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p><i>She should have had a lot of money.</i></p> <p>(She has probably had a lot of money)</p> <p><i>They ought to have done their homework in the morning.</i></p> <p>(They have probably done it by now)</p>
permission	<p><i>You can/can't come in.</i></p> <p>(giving or refusing permission; informal)</p> <p><i>Could I take one more banana?</i></p> <p>(more polite; asking for permission)</p> <p><i>You may bring someone else.</i></p> <p>(formal; giving permission)</p> <p><i>Sir, might I use your phone, please?</i></p> <p>(more formal; asking permission)</p> <p><i>I'm afraid you can't / mustn't visit my cousin right now.</i></p> <p>(informal; refusing permission)</p> <p><i>The documents may not be left unsigned.</i></p> <p>(formal; refusing permission – written notice)</p>	<p><i>She wasn't allowed to/couldn't stay in the country.</i></p> <p><i>They were allowed to go to California.</i></p> <p>(could)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p>

logical assumption	<p><i>He must be studying.</i> (90 % certain, positive; I'm sure he's studying)</p> <p><i>They can't be there right now.</i> (negative; I'm sure they aren't there)</p> <p><i>She couldn't be at work.</i> (negative; I don't think she's at work)</p>	<p><i>He must have been studying.</i> (positive; I'm sure he was studying)</p> <p><i>They can't have prepared the report.</i> (negative; I'm sure they didn't prepare it)</p> <p><i>She couldn't have been at work yesterday.</i>(negative; I don't think she was at work yesterday)</p>
obligation	<p><i>I must go to the gym.</i> (I'm obliged to; I say so)</p> <p><i>I have to go the gym.</i> (I'm obliged to; my girlfriend says so)</p> <p><i>We all ought to look after our younger siblings.</i></p>	<p><i>I had to go the gym a year ago.</i></p> <p><i>I had to go the gym a year ago.</i></p> <p><i>We all ought to have looked after our younger siblings.</i> (it was the right thing to do but we didn't do it)</p>
necessity	<p><i>I must see my doctor.</i> (I say so)</p> <p><i>She has to drive slowly on this road.</i> (necessity coming from outside the speaker)</p> <p><i>I've got to visit my aunt now.</i> (informal)</p> <p><i>Her bike needs repairing.</i> or <i>Her bike needs to be repaired.</i> (it's necessary)</p> <p><i>He doesn't have to / doesn't need to / needn't buy this shirt if he doesn't want to.</i> (it isn't necessary – absence of necessity)</p> <p><i>I ought to help my parents.</i> (it's necessary)</p>	<p><i>I had to see my doctor.</i> (I was obliged to)</p> <p><i>Since she worked in a bank, she had to wear a uniform.</i></p> <p><i>I had to visit my aunt yesterday.</i></p> <p><i>Her bike needed repairing.</i> or <i>Her bike needed to be repaired.</i> (it was necessary)</p> <p><i>He didn't have to work on Sundays.</i> (it wasn't necessary – absence of necessity)</p> <p><i>He didn't have to / didn't need to buy that shirt.</i> (it wasn't necessary for him to buy that shirt and he didn't)</p> <p><i>They needn't have brought any CDs.</i> (it wasn't necessary for them to bring any CDs but they did)</p>
advice	<p><i>You shouldn't eat so much junk food.</i> (general advice; I advise you)</p> <p><i>You ought to respect your parents.</i> (I advise you; most people believe this)</p> <p><i>You had better leave this place as soon as possible.</i> (it's a good idea; advice on a specific situation)</p> <p><i>Shall I built a new house?</i> (asking for advice)</p>	<p><i>You should have entered the university last year.</i> (but you didn't)</p> <p><i>She ought to have visited the art gallery.</i> (but she didn't)</p> <p><i>It would have been better if you had left this place yesterday.</i> (but you didn't)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—</p>

criticism	<p><i>You could at least call me.</i></p> <p><i>He should study harder.</i></p> <p><i>You ought to behave yourself.</i></p>	<p><i>You could have at least called me last night.</i></p> <p><i>He should have studied harder.</i> (but you didn't)</p> <p><i>You ought to have behaved yourself yesterday.</i> (it was the right thing to do but you didn't do it)</p>
prohibition	<p><i>You can't park here.</i> (you aren't allowed)</p> <p><i>You mustn't park here.</i> (it's forbidden)</p> <p><i>You may not park here.</i> (formal)</p>	<p><i>They couldn't park here.</i> (they weren't allowed)</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
offers	<p><i>Can I/we buy a new blouse for you?</i> (informal)</p> <p><i>Shall I/we paint the walls in your flat?</i> (informal)</p> <p><i>Would you like me to help you?</i></p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
suggestions	<p><i>Shall we play chess?</i></p> <p><i>I/We can show all the pictures if you like.</i></p> <p><i>We could have a picnic if you want.</i></p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p><i>He could have checked all the papers.</i></p>
requests	<p><i>Can I use your pen?</i> (informal)</p> <p><i>Could I borrow your pen?</i> (polite)</p> <p><i>May I have a glass of juice, please?</i> (formal)</p> <p><i>Might I borrow your dictionary?</i> (very formal)</p> <p><i>Will you visit Robert tomorrow?</i> (very friendly)</p> <p><i>Would you mind watching a movie?</i> (polite)</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
duty	<p><i>Everybody must obey the law.</i></p> <p><i>All the doctors ought to be more compassionate.</i> (it's the right thing to do but they don't always do it)</p>	<p><i>All the judges had to obey the law.</i></p> <p><i>The nurse ought to have been more compassionate.</i> (it was the right thing to do but she didn't do it)</p>

Can, could

The modal verb **can** is normally used for the present and **could** for the past. All the other tenses are expressed by the construction **to be able to**.

There is a difference in usage between *can* and *be able to* in the Past Simple. If we talk / write about something we could do because of skill or knowledge, we can use either *could* or *was/were able to*:

*He **could** / **was able to** speak four languages when he was twelve.*

*They **could** / **were able to** dance rock 'n' roll at the age of ten.*

But if we talk / write about something we managed to do, only *was/were able to* is correct:

*Despite of her absence at work last Friday, she **was able to** prepare a presentation.*

The modal verb **can** expresses:

✓ mental and physical ability:

*Roberta **can** calculate the square root of four-digit numbers.*

*John **can** climb a tree like a monkey.*

✓ possibility or permission depending on circumstances:

*You **can** borrow my laptop for a while. (I don't need it now.)*

*They **can** work in our office when we are abroad.*

✓ prohibition:

*You **can't** do such terrible things with your book.*

*The cars **can't** park here.*

✓ requests:

***Can** I have some more candies?*

***Could** I take your seat, sir? (more polite)*

✓ doubts or astonishment:

***Can** it be so late as all that? (present)*

*She **couldn't have** been work until the yesterday evening. (past)*

✓ **could** is used in the subjunctive:

*I **could** have got that work if I had come earlier.*

*You really **could** do it without any help.*

If the action refers to the present or future, *the present infinitive* is used:

*We **can finish** the project in two days.*

If the action refers to the past, *the perfect infinitive* is used:

*He **can have** met her before. She **couldn't have** talked to him.*

Could shows that we feel less certain about the subject.

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

*He **was able to** reach Brighton before midnight. (single action) (~~could~~)*

Could / was able to are both used in negations and questions for either single or repeated actions:

*They **weren't able to / couldn't** win the race. (single action)*

***Could you / Were you able to** drive a car when you were fifteen?*

(repeated action – general ability in the past)

The negative sentences of the type *He може бути, щоб він не..., Він не міг не..., He можна не..., He можу не..., etc.* can be translated into English in the following ways:

*He **can't have failed** to come to the party. – He може бути, щоб він не прийшов на вечірку.*

*He **can have never watched** this film. – Він не міг не бачити цей фільм.*

*When they found the path to the village, they **couldn't help smiling**. – Коли вони знайшли стежку, що вела до села, то не могли не посміхатися.*

***One cannot but** think. – He можна не замислитися.*

***Cannot / can't but** sing today. – He можу не співати сьогодні.*

***I cannot but** suggest. – He можу не запропонувати.*

*We **cannot but hope** we are doing the right things. – Нам залишається лише сподіватися, що ми все правильно робимо.*

The construction *as can be* is used as intensifying:

*She was as beautiful **as can be**. – Складно було навіть уявити когось вродливішого за неї.*

*We are as pleased **as can be**. – Ми страшенно задоволені.*

May, might

The modal verb **may** is normally used for the present and **might** for the past. All the other tenses are expressed by the constructions **to be allowed to**, **to be permitted to**.

The modal verb **may** expresses:

✓ permission:

*You **may** stay here all the night. (You are allowed to stay).*

*You **may** feed the animals at the zoo.*

✓ possibility of the fact:

*He **may** see a clown if he goes to the circus.*

*They **may** find a lot of different clothes in the shop centre.*

✓ prohibition:

*You **may not** visit your friend in the evening. (You're not allowed to...).*

*She **may not** marry him.*

✓ supposition or uncertainty:

*Take it easy! She **may** be studying in the library now.*

*There were no guests at the exhibition. They **might** be confused with the entrance ticket price.*

Might shows the stronger uncertainty.

✓ reproach / criticism (only **might**):

*You **might** be more polite with your girlfriend.*

*You **might have** visited your mother last Sunday. It was her birthday.*

✓ **may, might** are used in the subjunctive:

***May** you have all you desire!*

*Do it better so that everyone **may** repeat.*

*They tried to finish their work earlier so that they **might** get a bonus.*

There is a difference in meaning between **may** and **to be allowed to** in questions:

***May** I use your phone? (Will you allow me to use it?)*

***Are we allowed to** use the phone? (Does the rule permit it?)*

Must

Must has but one form which can denote an action referring to the present, sometimes to the future. All the other tenses are expressed by **have to**. **Must** is stronger than **have to** and indicates urgency and importance:

*I **must** meet Erik tonight.* (It's very urgent that I meet him)

*I **have to** meet Erik tonight.* (I need to meet him)

The modal verb **must** expresses:

✓ obligation or necessity (= it's necessary; I'm obliged to):

*I **must** buy some new clothes.* (I say so. I decide what to do.)

*All the people around the world **must** obey the law.*

✓ prohibition:

*You **must not** walk on the grass in the park.*

*Any state **must not** go after people.*

✓ supposition (= probably, evidently):

*The schoolchildren **must be** on their way to the class.*

*David **must be cleaning** his room. Tomorrow is his birthday.*

*My colleague **must have** come down with a cold. He was absent yesterday.* (past)

Negative suppositions are expressed in the following ways:

*They **must have been** inattentive.* – *Напевно, вони були неувважні.*

*You **must have** misunderstood me.* – *Здається, ви не так мене зрозуміли.*

*The parcel **must have** never reached them.* – *Напевно, вони так ніколи й не отримали бандероль.*

*The letter **must have** been left unanswered.* – *Вірогідно, на лист не відповіли.*

*Nobody **must have** seen her here.* – *Здається, її тут ніхто не бачив.*

✓ emphasis:

*At a time when all the students are writing the test, he **must** ask the teacher about the home task.* – *Саме тоді, коли всі пишуть тест, йому обов'язково треба запитувати домашнє завдання.*

*Just when she got married, her husband **must** break his leg and check into a hospital.* – *Не встигла вона вийти заміж, як її чоловік зламав ногу й потрапив до лікарні.*

Will, would

Will has two forms: **will** for the present and **would** for the past. **Will** and **would** are looked upon as forms of the same verb, although in a few cases their meanings differ.

Will expresses:

✓ willingness, intention:

*I **will** come to you very soon.*

*I **will not** rewrite my book.*

✓ polite requests or offers (in questions):

***Will** you order a sandwich for me, please?*

***Would** you please take my coat? (more polite)*

The constructions *Would you mind (+ -ing)?*, *Would you be so kind to...*, express a greater degree of politeness.

✓ commands:

*You **will** go to the grandparents' as I say!*

✓ inevitability or something naturally expected:

*What **will** be **will** be. – Будь, що буде.*

*Accidents **will** happen. – Нещасні випадки неминучі.*

Will and **would** used with inanimate objects show that a thing fails to perform its function:

*The window **will not** open. – Вікно ніяк не відчинялося.*

*The performance **wouldn't** start. – Двигун ніяк не заводився.*

Will and **would** with different forms of the infinitive can express a certainty about the present or future, something that is expected:

*This **will** be just what he wants. – Очевидно, це те, чого він хоче.*

*That **would** be she! – Це, напевно, вона.*

Shall

As a modal **shall** can expresses:

✓ promises or strong intentions (with the subject in the 2nd / 3rd person):

*It **shall** be delivered on Monday.*

✓ threats or warnings (with the subject in the 2nd or 3rd person):

*He **shall** pay for that.*

*She **shall** forfeit a last chance.*

- ✓ suggestions (with the subject in 1st person):

***Shall** I enter the university?*

***Shall** we go to the concert?*

Should

The modal verb **should** refer to the present.

It expresses:

- ✓ moral obligation or duty:

*You **should** look after your younger sister when your parents are at work.*

*You **should have** called me that day. (past reproach)*

*You **shouldn't have** behaved like a rowdy. (past reproach)*

- ✓ advice:

*You **should** see a doctor.*

*You **should** go on a diet.*

Ought to

The modal verb **ought to** can indicate the present or future:

*The children **ought to** be polite with their parents.*

Ought to with the perfect infinitive is used to indicate the unfulfilled past actions considered desirable:

*Emma **ought to have** warned us about her decision. We didn't know anything.*

Ought to expresses:

- ✓ moral duty, moral obligation:

*We **ought to** help the poor.*

*You **ought to** visit your grandparents at least once a week.*

- ✓ advice:

*You **ought to** see your girlfriend and explain everything to her.*

- ✓ probability, something naturally expected:

*She **ought to** be upset. – Здається, вона засмучена.*

Have to / have got to

Have to and **have got to** mean the same. The latter is more informal.

Have to (\approx must) expresses:

✓ the necessity which comes from outside the speaker or when others decide for the speaker what it is necessary to do:

*We **have to** visit our partners to sign the contract.*

*They **have to** be at the meeting in the evening.*

✓ absence of necessity :

*You **don't have to** make another copy of the papers. (There is one.)*

*She **doesn't have to** visit her uncle. He is coming in the morning.*

*You **don't have to** wear a tie in our office. (You can wear a tie if you want to but it's OK if you don't.)*

✓ obligation / future obligation:

*In Britain you **have to** buy a TV licence every year.*

*She can't come to the party because she **has to** work on Saturday.*

*Do they **have to** wear a uniform at school?*

*I'll **have to** pay my bills next week.*

Must has no past form. Instead, **had to** is used to express past obligations: *When I was at primary school, I **had to** wear a uniform.*

*We **had to** start all over again.*

Need

The verb **need** can be either modal or regular. When **need** is a regular verb, it means *to be in need of something, to want something*. It adds -s in the 3rd person singular in the Present Simple and forms its negative and interrogative forms with the auxiliaries *do, does, did*:

*He **needs** to say the whole truth to his parents.*

*They **don't need to** have all the money in the world.*

***Do** you **need** something to buy in the supermarket?*

Need as a modal verb is used in negative and interrogative sentences. It expresses necessity. It has no past forms, it is used without -s, and it is followed by the infinitive without *to*:

*You **needn't** finish your project right now.*

***Need** he arrive tomorrow?*

Needn't / don't have to (it is not necessary):

*Today is Sunday – you **needn't / don't have to** go to work.*

Don't have to / don't need to / needn't + the present infinitive (it is not necessary to do something in the present or future):

*You **don't have to / don't need to / needn't** worry about it anymore. I'll take care of that.* (It is not necessary to worry.)

Didn't need to / didn't have to + the present infinitive (it was not necessary in the past and we may not know if the action happened or not):

*He **didn't need to / didn't have to** drive to the village.* (It was not necessary for him to drive there, and we don't know if he drove.)

Needn't + the perfect infinitive (We know that something happened in the past although it was not necessary):

*You **needn't have** brought the copies. We already have all the documents.*
(You brought them, although it was not necessary.)

Dare

Dare means *to have the courage to do something* and can be either a modal verb or a regular verb. In negative sentences it denotes *lack of courage to do something*.

As a modal verb, **dare** is used in negative and interrogative sentences; it is followed by the infinitive without *to*:

*I **daren't** think how many victims there are.*

*How **dare** you interrupt me?*

Dare as a regular verb is mostly followed by a *to*-infinitive. It may have two meanings:

✓ to venture, to have the courage or impudence (like the modal **dare**)
(mainly in negative statements):

*She **didn't dare** to stop them.* (She didn't have the courage.)

*He **doesn't dare** to ask the teacher about the test score.*

***Don't** you **dare** to touch her!*

✓ to challenge, to defy:

*I **dared** him to climb up the tree.* (I challenged him to do it.)

*I **dare** you to scary your mother.*

Expressions Similar to the Modals

Be to + the infinitive = *must* but it expresses the idea that someone else demands something:

*We **are to** complete the report by next week.*

(The head of the department has told us to complete it.)

Be supposed to + the infinitive = *should / ought to* but it expresses the idea that someone else expects something to be done:

*He **is supposed to** meet the president of the company at the airport.*

(His boss expects him to do so.)

Be to / be supposed to are used to express what someone expects about previously arranged events:

*A new rocket **is supposed to / is to** be launched next year.*

(It is scheduled.)

Be allowed to is used to express permission, to say what the rule is:

*They **were allowed to** demonstrate their skills. (~~They could demonstrate...~~)*

*Was she **allowed to** attend the meeting? (~~Could she attend...?~~)*

Be likely to = *may* (possibility). In questions *may* is not used. We use the followings: *Is he likely to...?*, *Is it likely that he...?*, *Can he...?*, *Could he...?*, *Might he...?*

Is he likely to get a new job?

Is it likely that he will get a new job?

Might he get a new job? etc.

Would you like to / Would you like me to... ? (= *Shall I...?*) are used when we offer to do something:

***Would you like me to** buy a newspaper? (*Shall I buy a newspaper?*)*

Let's... / How about...? / Why don't we...? / What about...? are used to make suggestions:

Let's try things out.

How about trying things out?

Why don't we try things out?

What about trying things out?

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Identify the functions of the modals

1. You should give up eating so much junk food. 2. I have to connect with our partners. 3. Can I give you a hand with that bag? 4. Would you mind watching the performance? 5. Can I use your dictionary? 6. How dare you interrupt the teacher? 7. She can't still be at home. The meeting has already started. 8. She may visit her siblings tomorrow. 9. You needn't bring your passport to the office. 10. Students mustn't use their textbooks at the examination. 11. Shall I clean the windows in the living room? 12. The documents may not be left on the table. 13. The car needs filling up with petrol. 14. We ought to take care of the aged. 15. He must be at work.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with can, can't, could, couldn't, was / wasn't able to, had been able to

1. When he was a teenager, he ... watch horror films: they were too frightening for him. 2. They are abroad now, so they ... come to the party. 3. Her father was bilingual, he ... speak both German and Russian. 4. I'm not usually very good at basketball, but yesterday I ... help my team win the match. 5. On entering the house, mother ... smell something burning in the kitchen. 6. Her husband ... fix the shower in the bathroom, so she called a plumber. 7. Lisa heard her sister's voice, but she ... see her until she turned on the lights. 8. Mozart ... compose little pieces of music even when he was five. 9. When our family lived in Switzerland, my brother and me ... make a snowman almost every day. 10. If we ... avoid the rush hour traffic, we would have arrived to the airport on time. 11. The hotel doorman had his hands full, so he ... help me with my suitcase. 12. The expedition ... reach to the top of the hill before it got dark yesterday.

Exercise 3. Put the appropriate form of the infinitive after can / could in the following sentences

1. There was nobody she could (justify) in that terrible situation. 2. His skin was pale and he could (be) more than thirsty. 3. The builder couldn't (hear) the recent news about reconstruction of the skyscraper since the radio had

been turned off. 4. It is impossible. He can't (pass) the exam. 5. Her brother can't (tell) her that he doesn't believe in that story. 6. What is not done today, could (do) tomorrow. 7. The windows were open, and the scent of roses could (smell). 8. He was so tired; he couldn't (make) himself to go downstairs to open the door. 9. There wasn't anything wrong with my coat. There couldn't (be). 10. Jennifer hit the tree because she couldn't (stop) her car. The brakes weren't working. 11. In my first year as a teacher, I almost lost my self-confidence because I could (teach) nothing. 12. Before the nuclear disaster in 1986, people could (grow) everything in their gardens.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English using *can, could, be able to*

1. Ми не могли дістатися до університету до першої пари, оскільки на мосту були страшенні затори. 2. Невже ті студенти справили на вас враження безвідповідальних людей? 3. Не може бути, щоб вона не прийшла на збори акціонерів. 4. Невже те, що ви говорите, правда? Не може бути, щоб така жахлива історія сталася в реальному житті. 5. Не може бути, щоб ця студентка виконала курсову роботу сама. Ймовірно, вона знайшла її в інтернеті. 6. У дітей багата уява. Вони можуть швидко вигадувати різні історії. 7. Не може бути, щоб наші сусіди так дешево продали будинок і переїхали на нове місце. 8. Не міг він прийняти вас за іншого. Він дуже добре вас пам'ятає. 9. Невже цей негідник обдунив вас? 10. Думаю, ми зможемо впоратися з вашою проблемою. 11. Обов'язково перечитайте останні публікації за темою вашої дисертації. Ви могли б послатися на них у своїй роботі. 12. В гаражі зовсім темно. Ти не міг би увімкнути ліхтарик?

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English using *can, could, be able to*

1. Йому не могло бути більше двадцяти років, коли ми познайомилися вперше. 2. Навряд чи бабуся могла забути про день народження улюбленої онуки. Напевно, вона досі обирає подарунок в торгівельному центрі. 3. Він не міг прочитати цю енциклопедію так швидко; вона занадто велика. 4. Я думаю, що ви зможете вмовити директора підписати контракт на ваших умовах. 5. Невже вона молодша за нього аж на дев'ятнадцять років? 6. Дітям взимку

морозиво на вулиці їсти не можна. 7. Вона вже ніколи не зможе навчитися добре співати через свою хворобу. 9. Менеджер не зміг би завершити звіт минулого тижня, оскільки тоді в нього не було необхідних даних. 10. Безпритульні діти були настільки неграмотні, що не могли написати жодного слова без помилки. 11. Через сильні та тривалі зливи всі дороги в місті були розмиті й родина не могла дістатися аеропорту, щоб покинути Денвер. 12. То був жахливий вечір. Гуркотіла гроза, батьки ніяк не поверталися додому; наляканий хлопчик знаходився зовсім один у величезному будинку, не маючи змоги навіть зателефонувати рідним.

Exercise 6. Rewrite the following sentences using *may* / *might*

1. It is possible the box with the textbooks have never been delivered to the university library, otherwise they would send the letter of gratitude to us. 2. Perhaps the problem was too difficult for them. 3. Perhaps the travellers changed at the wrong station, that's why it took so much time to get to their hotel. 4. Perhaps the parents were proud of their children but they never demonstrate that to their neighbours. 5. Perhaps they tried to get in touch with us, but failed. 6. Perhaps the foreign delegation has already arrived to the company to get business. 7. Take this medicine, perhaps it will cure you. 8. Perhaps they are right but I am not sure. 9. It is possible we study in the same school, but I doubt whether I have seen her before. 10. Perhaps theoretical physicists have long to established some relationships among these bodies. 11. Perhaps the lorry overturned while going round the bend. 12. Perhaps the play was over as the people were leaving the theatre.

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with *may*, *might*, *be allowed to*, *be permitted to*

1. The president of the company asked if the employee ... make some suggestions. 2. After the New Year tree had been decorated, the kids ... start hunting after the presents. 3. The students goggled for some information for the project that ... be included in their diploma paper. 4. The lecturer said that everybody ... take part in the seminar. 5. I think we ... have a fire some distance away from the trees. 6. You ... have come to see your sister when she was ill. 7. Don't be angry with your little brother. He ... have broken your

MP3 player by mistake. 8. No matter how bad the weather ... be, the sportsmen never missed their everyday street workout when they were in training camp. 9. ... I ask you to demonstrate the experiment once more? 10. You ... have got to know your friends better by this time. 11. I had a feeling that I ... have seen that boy before. 12. They ... enter any toy rooms in the house while they were on their best behaviour. 13. My brother asked me if he ... to turn off the radio in the kitchen. 14. Tell your colleague she ... have warned us and not to put us in such an awkward situation. 15. The explorers ... arrive on the next plane. 16. Be careful not to miss the turning, in this mist you ... easily pass it by.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into English using *may*, *might* and the equivalents

1. Ти не був так вже сильно зайнятий. Міг би й допомогти нам.
2. Можливо, вчені вже давно працюють над цією проблемою.
3. Зателефонуйте йому просто зараз. Можливо, він вже вдома. 4. Всі погодилися, що дозволити підліткам самим поїхати подорожувати за кордон, можливо, було помилкою. 5. Лікарю, чи можна мені підводитися з ліжка? – Думаю, ні. Організм ще занадто ослаблений для прогулянок. 6. Вони не були справжніми ірландцями, але їх можна було переплутати з ними. 7. Чи може бути, що делегація вже прибула на конференцію? 8. У нього тепер велика родина. Можливо, він шукає собі кращу роботу. 9. Ти міг би принаймні порадитися зі своїм науковим керівником. 10. Ви можете знайти всі необхідні матеріали для опанування курсу англійської граматики на нашому сайті в інтернеті. 11. Можливо, вона все ще прибирає свій великий будинок. Треба зателефонувати й нагадати про вечірку. 12. Я вже цілу годину шукаю свій органайзер. Не може бути, щоб я його загубив. Можливо, я залишив його в офісі. 13. Чи можна студентам користуватися словником під час екзамену? – Звичайно, ні! 14. Чому він не відповідає на запитання інтерв'юера? – Можливо, він їх не розуміє. 15. Сьогодні багато грозових хмар на небі. Можливо, буде злива. 16. Можете не відповідати на провокативні запитання, пане. 17. Не хвилюйся! Вони не запізняться. Можливо, вони вже їдуть сюди і будуть тут за декілька хвилин.

18. Автор статті, звичайно, посилався на цю монографію, але, можливо, не на всі її розділи. 19. Можливо, я вже бував в цьому парку. Мені здається, я навіть можу згадати окремі його куточки. 20. Чи можемо ми відкласти нашу подорож на Балі? Мені не дозволять зараз покидати межі країни. 21. Можливо, ви не помітили, але він тричі зробив помилку під час аналізу тексту. 22. Ви могли б подарувати мені цю сукню! Я в ній просто незабутня. 23. Думаю, ви могли чути його ім'я, він відомий мистецтвознавець. 24. Діти дуже поспішали до школи, щоб мати змогу взяти участь в олімпіаді з хімії.

Exercise 9. Rewrite the following sentences using *must* / *mustn't*

1. The scholars are certainly at the conference today. 2. It is probably a real heritage asset. 3. I am sure it is pleasant to live in the countryside in the open air. 4. He has probably seen that man before. 5. I'm sure you are thirsty; you've drunk nothing but a glass of juice since breakfast. 5. Those lunar carters have been probably existed for thousands years. 6. It was clear those women in hospital were expecting a baby. 7. My mother looks so tired. Probably she's been working since morning. 8. I am sure our boss knew everything about the problems with the project. 9. The postgraduates have probably studied very hard to get the fellowship. 10. The girls were evidently watching a funny TV program. They were laughing all the time. 10. My sister has never been early risers. I am sure she is still sleeping. 11. Carl is a very experienced worker. He has surely been working here for many years. 12. Our colleague has probably been ill for a week already. 13. I am sure everyone here has heard the recent news. 14. My father was probably upset by that accident. 15. The kids were too poorly dressed for a frosty day. I am almost sure they feel cold. 16. The company surely didn't find out the real reason for the disqualification from tendering. 17. I shan't bother them any longer; no doubts they are through with my stories. 18. The weather is rainy. You are wet to the skin, I am sure. 19. It's obligatory for all drivers to have a driving licence. 20. It's compulsory for students at universities to learn a foreign language. 21. Passengers aren't allowed to smoke in the compartment. 22. You're forbidden to come to our house in the evenings.

Exercise 10. Put the appropriate form of the infinitive after *must* in the following sentences

1. Her boyfriend took her round the yacht. There was no doubt that it must (cost) him a small fortune. 2. Is the wrecking foreman in? – He was in half an hour ago, but he must (leave). 3. You must (know) that environmental responsibility rating is rising nowadays. 4. He must (be) a very stupid man. 5. The passers-by are going along the avenue with umbrellas up. It must (rain) hard. 6. You must (follow) your mother's advice. 7. She looked about forty five but everybody knew she must (be) much more than that. 8. The learners speak French much better than they did last year. They must (practice) a lot in summer. 9. I suppose one must (be) serious sometimes (Oscar Wilde). 10. Where is a chief manager? He is neither in the office, nor at home. – He must (meet) his boss at the airport. The boss is coming fly from Chicago. 11. You must (tell) another lie. 12. Poor koalas! How they must (suffer) during the forest fire. 13. She must (remember) his telephone number. 14. Nothing must (do) in a hurry. 15. I've always thought she must (be) quite clever. 16. I must (get) sentimental. 17. Our teacher has delicate health. And today she looks so pale. She must (be) ill. 18. A minimum of two members of the company must (attend) the meeting.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences into English using *must*

1. Студентам, мабуть, вже повідомили про зміни розкладу. 2. Ймовірно, його батьки вже давно здогадалися про його стосунки з Мікаелою, але жодного разу не натякнули йому на це. 3. Родина Смітів, мабуть, живе на півночі Ірландії. 4. Студенти, напевно, складають іспит в одній з аудиторій і незабаром мають закінчити. 5. Вони, мабуть, чекають на вас у бібліотеці в центрі міста. 6. Це, очевидно, дуже рідкісний хімічний елемент. Його запаси в земній корі становлять не більше двох грамів. 7. Альфред, мабуть, гостює у своїх кузенів у Каліфорнії, оскільки він попереджав, що проведе свою відпустку там. 8. Очевидно, всі книги цього автора користуються попитом у читачів; вони завжди видаються великими накладками. 9. Альбіна шукала папірець, на якому записала адресу тієї клініки, але ніяк не знаходила. Мабуть, вона загубила його або залишила в кишені іншої сукні. 10. Дідусь, ймовірно, зовсім забув,

що обіцяв онукам похід до луна-парку. 11. Тітка Берта була така бліда. Очевидно, їй варто більше часу проводити на сонці. 12. Професор Еріксон, мабуть, вже з три десятки років викладає математику в одному з кращих університетів Бостона. 13. Діти, напевно, нічого не підозрювали, але їхня матуся важко захворіла. 14. Ви, ймовірно, маєте багато вільного часу: ви все робите дуже повільно, нікуди не поспішаючи. 15. Я маю для них щось зробити. 16. Їм варто поспішати: вистава почнеться з хвилини на хвилину. 17. Він, мабуть, був чудовим оратором, його виступи завжди справляли велике враження на слухачів. 18. Артисти були трохи схвильовані. Ймовірно, вони вперше мали виступати з концертом перед такою поважною публікою.

Exercise 12. Fill in the gaps with will or would

1. A friend ... always help you. 2. They didn't have enough money but they ... buy this house anyway. 3. I ... like to have more free time. 4. We like this place that is why we ... stay here! 5. ... you have some more candies? 6. We had a terrible night. The baby ... not go to sleep. 7. I tried to speak, but the words ... not come. 8. If I had seen the advertisement in time, I ... have applied for the job. 9. ... you carry this suitcase for me, please? 10. Everybody knows the theory that a book, if it is any good, ... always find a publisher. 11. We waited till evening but the snow ... not stop. 12. She begged me but I ... not change my mind. 13. ... you kindly pass me some chocolate? 14. I ... say it again and again. 15. The door ... not close. 16. ... you really translate this article for me? 17. ... you mind changing the room, madam? 18. I ask her not to call me this name but she ... do it. 19. They ... never have met if he hadn't gone to the cinema that night. 20. I ... rather go shopping today. 21. ... you please take out the garbage for me? 22. ... Brenda mind helping me clean out the office?

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences into English using will or would

1. Я обіцяю, що всі роботи будуть виконані вчасно. 2. Лісники зробили декілька спроб розпалити вогнище, але гілки були занадто вологі й ніяк не займалися. 3. Я, мабуть, вийду на прогулянку сьогодні ввечері. 4. Я думаю, що піду, пограю в комп'ютерні ігри, якщо ви мене

вибачите. 5. Депутати пообіцяли, що місцева спортивна школа буде відремонтована до кінця серпня. 6. Мати вимкнула світло, але так і не змогла заснути. 7. Ця пляшка вмістить 750 мл вина. 8. Злочинець спробував виправдатися, але поліція не дала йому закінчити. 9. Її чоловік запропонував їй сходити до лікаря, але вона й слухати не хотіла про це. 10. Це буде чудова вечірка. 11. Сьогодні неділя і всі магазини будуть закриті. 12. Ви цього ніколи не зробите. Запам'ятайте це! 13. Я підвезу вас після вечірки додому. 14. Наші друзі сказали, що їм доведеться поїхати за кілька днів, але ми і слухати не хотіли. Нехай погостюють ще трохи. 15. Вона намагалася застібнути сукню, але застібка ніяк не піддавалася. 16. Круїзний лайнер розмістить у своїх розкішних каютах шістсот пасажирів. 17. Я обов'язково закінчу цей проєкт, навіть якщо доведеться працювати у вихідні. 18. Замок ніяк не замикається! Я багато разів просила тебе полагодити його. 19. Ти нікуди не підеш, доки не зробиш шкільне завдання! 20. Ми прибудемо до наступного тижня. 21. Вони обов'язково знайдуть рішення або залишать проєкт. 22. Її двоюрідна сестра намагалася дізнатися подробиці тієї вечірки, але їй ніяк це не вдавалося.

Exercise 14. Put the appropriate verb after *shall* / *shan't* to complete the sentences

1. The new law dictates that no citizen shall ... on the streets after 11 pm.
2. She shall ... it whether she wants it or not. 3. The President shall ... all ambassadors with the consent of the Senate. 4. We shan't ... the result of the tests till Tuesday. 5. You shall ... for it! 6. This establishment shall not ... liable for lost or stolen property. 7. At what time shall I ... back?
8. Shall I ... my suitcase here? 9. We shall ... to tell him what happened.
10. You shall ... this foolishness at once! 10. The good news is I shall ... to join you at your meeting next week. 11. If I come to the party, you shall ... about it. 12. I give you my word, you shall ... from me soon. 13. The victory of peace can and shall ... won. There shall ... no war. 14. The students made a mistake in their test papers. It shall not ... again. 15. I shan't ... home tomorrow night. 16. Shall I ... round to the office? 17. I'm afraid Mr. Bush shall ... our new director. 18. If my flight is delayed, I shall

not ... time to make my connection. 19. The students shall ... silent throughout the exam. 20. They shall ... for their transgression.

Exercise 15. Translate the sentences into English using *shall* / *shan't* wherever possible

1. Я зв'яжуся з поштовим відділенням, якщо мій лист не надійде до завтра. 2. Скільки мені заплатити кур'єрові? 3. Коли вчені нарешті зроблять це відкриття, ви неодмінно почуєте про це. 4. Ти занадто зарозумілий і одного разу за це поплатишся. 5. Перекладати увесь текст? – Ні, увесь не потрібно, лише два перших параграфа. 6. Це можна зробити і це буде зроблено, якщо ви допоможете. 7. Ти підеш у школу, навіть якщо мені доведеться тягнути тебе силою. 8. Тут дуже спекотно, може, краще підемо до парку? 9. Ви отримаєте ваше замовлення у п'ятницю. 10. Закрити вікно? 11. Обладнання для нашої експедиції має бути відвантажено в травні. 12. Якщо вона довго буде сидіти на протязі, то застудиться. 13. Що потрібно зробити з вашою кореспонденцією? 14. Вона зателефонує нам? 15. Вам слід зробити це негайно. 16. Та не залишишся ти без конспектів!

Exercise 16. Put the appropriate form of the infinitive after *should* in the following sentences

1. He should (work) harder. 2. She should (make) another attempt before quitting. 3. You look bad, so you should (take) a medicine. 4. She drove at great speed. She knew that in half an hour the guests should (arrive) to her house. 5. You should (send) this fax as soon as possible. 6. They should (obtain) the necessary permissions before opening the shop. 7. The children shouldn't (go out) without an overcoat. 8. If you are interested in pictures you should (visit) the British Museum. 9. You should (read) a receipt carefully before you sign it. 10. The doctors should (inform) the parents that their son was unwell. 11. While you are in New York you should (use) every opportunity to see its wonders. 12. You should (work) now and (not, talk) with your friends. 13. When you go to Berlin, you should (visit) the palaces in Potsdam. 14. Why should you (be) different from other men? 15. You should really (quit) smoking. 16. By now, they should already (be) in Dubai.

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ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК