

MODAL VERBS

- ✓ can\could\be able to,
- ✓ may\be allowed to,
- ✓ may\might\could\must,
- ✓ must\have to\need.

MODAL	EXAMPLES	USES
CAN	He can find any street in London. You can take a taxi. Can you take me to Victoria Station?	<i>Ability</i> <i>Suggestion</i> <i>Request</i>
BE ABLE TO	He is able to find any street in London.	<i>Ability</i>
CAN'T	That story can't be true.	<i>Certainty that something is impossible</i>
COULD	I could play tennis when I was younger. Could you take me to Victoria Station? You could take a taxi.	<i>Ability</i> <i>Request</i> <i>Suggestion</i>
MAY	It may be quicker to travel by train. May I come in?	<i>Possibility</i> <i>Formal request/Permission</i>
MIGHT	It might be quicker to travel by train.	<i>Possibility</i>
MUST	You must be back at 10 o'clock. Look at the snow. It must be cold outside.	<i>Obligation</i> <i>Certainty that something is true.</i>
HAVE TO	You have to be back at 10 o'clock.	<i>Obligation</i>
NEED TO	You need to study a lot.	<i>Obligation.</i>
NEEDN'T	You needn't have a university degree.	<i>Lack of obligation.</i>
MUSN'T	You mustn't drive without a license.	<i>Prohibition</i>
DON'T HAVE TO	You don't have to call a taxi.	<i>Lack of obligation</i>
SHOULD	You should drive more carefully.	<i>Opinion/Advice</i>
OUGHT TO	You ought to drive more carefully.	<i>Opinion/Advice</i>

Structure of be able to

subject + be + able + to-infinitive

	main verb	adjective		
subject	be	able		to-infinitive
+	I	am	able	to drive.
-	She	is not	able	to drive.
		isn't		
?	Are	you	able	to drive?

- ✓ Примечание: В 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени **модальные глаголы не имеют окончания -s**, в отличие от простых глаголов.
- Не may do it. (Правильно)
 - Не mays do it. (Неправильно)
 - Вопросительная форма образуется без вспомогательного глагола
 - **Can I take it?**
 - Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы “not”.
 - **They must not go there.**



- Глагол **can (could)** значит “мочь” в смысле умения или физической возможности.
- **Can you speak French?** (Вы умеете разговаривать по-французски?)
- **Could** является прошедшей формой, но в отдельных случаях может **выражать вежливую форму просьбы**, причём в настоящем или будущем времени. Например:
- **He could swim very well when he was young.** (Он умел хорошо плавать, когда был молодым.)
- **Could you pass the salt, please?** (Передайте, пожалуйста, соль.)

1 Complete each sentence with *can* or *can't* + the verb in brackets. Use a form of *be able to* if *can / can't* is not possible.

- a That shelf is too high. I (reach) can't reach it.
- b What's that noise? I (hear) _____ something.
- c There's something wrong with this door. I (open) _____ it.
- d I'm really hungry! I (take) _____ my lunch break yet.
- e Sorry, I (come) _____ tomorrow. I'll try and see you next week.
- f I really want (use) _____ a computer properly.
- g Don't push Harry in the water. He (swim) _____.
- h I feel terrible. I (sleep) _____ for the past couple of nights.

2 Complete the sentence with *must* or *mustn't*. They are all strange but true laws.

- a In New Hampshire, USA, you mustn't pick up seaweed from the beach.
- b In Louisiana, USA, schoolchildren _____ call their teachers *Sir* or *Ma'am*.
- c In Canada you _____ let a llama eat grass in a national park.
- d In Italy, a man _____ wear a skirt in public.
- e In Illinois, USA, you _____ use the steering wheel when you drive a car.
- f In Michigan, USA, people _____ swear in front of women and children.
- g In Baltimore, Maryland, USA, you _____ take a lion into a cinema.
- h In Kentucky, USA, everyone _____ take at least one bath every year.

Complete the sentence with *mustn't*, or *don't / doesn't have to*.

- a You mustn't stand on the desk. You'll break it.
- b We _____ take an umbrella. I'm sure it isn't going to rain.
- c You _____ put a stamp on this letter. It says FREEPOST on it.
- d We _____ forget to take the presents with us when we go.
- e In our country children _____ go to school on Saturday.
- f You _____ touch the ball. It's against the rules.

Complete the text to give advice on how to deal with a snake bite using *should* or *shouldn't*.
Check the factual answers on page 208.

- a You should stop the victim moving too much.
- b You _____ give the victim a painkiller.
- c You _____ check the person's temperature, breathing and blood pressure.
- d If the snake is dead, you _____ keep it for later examination.
- e You _____ cut into the bite.
- f You _____ keep the person calm.
- g You _____ try to suck out the poison with your mouth.
- h You _____ give them food and drink.

Complete the sentence with *may* or *may not*.

- a The sky looks a bit grey. It may rain later.
- b I don't think the new secretary likes her job. She _____ stay very long.
- c If you leave right now, you _____ be on time.
- d In the future when technology has improved, it _____ be possible to build a spaceship that can travel to distant planets.
- e I'm not sure if Sue's at home today. She _____ have come back from her holiday yet.
- f The Prime Minister _____ fly to India later this week for talks on reducing global warming.
- g I _____ go to the party because I'm not feeling very well.
- h According to astronomers, there _____ be intelligent life on other planets. We don't know because we haven't travelled very far into space yet.
- i Jarek _____ have an mp3 player. Ask him if you can borrow it.
- j Juan _____ pass his exams if he revises every day.



Thank You !

THE END