

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Вінницький національний технічний університет

М.Б. Васильєва, О.М. Михайлова-Пехан, О.Г. Федорцова

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ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ В
АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ**

Вінниця ВНТУ 2008

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Затверджено Вченою радою Вінницького національного технічного університету як збірник вправ з дисципліни “Іноземна мова”. Протокол №7 від 27 грудня 2007 р.

Вінниця ВНТУ 2008

УДК 811.111
В 19

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Рекомендовано до видання Вченою радою Вінницького національного технічного університету Міністерства освіти і науки України.

В 19 **М.Б. Васильєва, О.М. Михайлова-Пехан, О.Г. Федорцова**
Збірник вправ, тестів та завдань до вивчення модальних дієслів в англійській мові: Збірник вправ. – Вінниця: ВНТУ, 2008. - 122 с.

Даний збірник вправ, тестів та завдань призначений для надання допомоги студентам I – II курсів всіх спеціальностей з метою закріплення граматичного матеріалу розширеною системою вправ. Буде корисний для широкого загалу студентів старших курсів і частково для магістрів.

УДК 811.111

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МЕТОДИЧНА ЗАПИСКА

Знання іноземних мов є важливим засобом спілкування між народами, кращого знайомства з культурою країни досліджуваної мови, зміцнення міжнародного співробітництва. Тому необхідно забезпечити умови для оволодіння іноземними мовами молодим поколінням, насамперед учнями шкіл, ліцеїв, гімназій, а також студентами коледжів та вищих навчальних закладів.

Говорячи про значення вивчення іноземних мов, для успішної розбудови вільної і незалежної України, держави з новою соціальною, економічною і політичною структурою, ми маємо на увазі, що вивчення будь-якої мови взагалі сприяє значною мірою всебічному розвитку особистості, оскільки створює умови для вільного спілкування, відкриває для людини доступ до скарбниць людської мудрості і життєвого досвіду, прискорюючи прогрес усього суспільства.

В Україні вивчаються понад 15 іноземних мов, серед яких провідне місце займає англійська мова – 75% людей в Україні вивчають цей предмет у час розвитку прогресивних технологій та комп'ютеризації, яка тісно пов'язана з розумінням та володінням іноземної мови, і тому можна без перебільшення підкреслити необхідність вивчення англійської мови та вільного володіння нею. Молодій сучасній людині, а зокрема молодому спеціалісту-інженеру необхідно не тільки володіти іноземними мовами, але й вміти застосовувати їх на практиці, тобто використовувати при роботі з комп'ютером, знаходити інформацію, що розміщена на сайтах різноманітних закордонних інститутів, цікавитись програмами, навчальними планами зі спеціальностей. Адже в наш час комп'ютерних мереж, що під'єднані до системи Інтернет, стало життєво необхідною умовою вміння з безлічі інформації вибрати саме ту, яка потрібна.

Мета даного збірника – допомогти студентам сформувати і розвинути навички вживання модальних дієслів в усній та письмовій мові.

Даний збірник вправ, тестів та завдань призначений для надання допомоги студентам I – II курсів всіх спеціальностей. В посібнику висвітлюються основні питання вживання та значення модальних дієслів, їх функції в реченні та особливості перекладу українською мовою. Граматичні пояснення подано у вигляді моделей, значення яких розкривається на прикладах. Особлива увага приділяється труднощам, які виникають при перекладі речень з модально-забарвленими інфінітивами в перфектній та тривалій формах. Збірник включає матеріал, необхідний для розвитку навичок розуміння і перекладу оригінальної науково-технічної літератури, а також для формування навичок усної та письмової мови, що відповідає основній задачі – допомогти студентам оволодіти як навичками перекладу, так і навичками усної та письмової мови. Весь граматичний матеріал супроводжується різними тренувальними і творчими вправами, які забезпечують надійність засвоєння матеріалу, прищеплення навичок усного мовлення в

межах опрацьованої тематики, формування та закріплення навичок розуміння структур з модальними дієсловами, модальними еквівалентами та їх перекладу.

На наш погляд, дуже важливим є порівняння англійської граматики з українською, а саме контрастні особливості, притаманні англійській мові, у порівнянні з українською. Обсяг нашого збірника не дозволяє зупинитися на історії тих або інших явищ англійської мови. Втім, автори подали деякі особливості англійської мови, що є найбільш незвичними для україномовної людини, і тому це видання корисне перш за все для тих початківців, рідною мовою яких є українська. Слід зазначити, що в розділах граматики всі приклади наведені з паралельним перекладом українською мовою. Для зручності всі граматичні структури виділені в англійських реченнях напівжирним шрифтом для кращого запам'ятовування. Як вважають автори, цим матеріалом можна користуватися для самоперевірки отриманих знань.

Кількість вправ достатньо велика і дозволяє забезпечити як роботу в аудиторії, так і самостійну роботу студентів. В завданнях до вправ не вказується форма їх виконання (письмова чи усна), а вибирається викладачем і визначається рівнем підготовки конкретної групи студентів. Виконання ряду вправ розраховано на роботу зі словником. Але, в основному, при складанні вправ враховувався словниковий запас, отриманий в школі і на першому етапі навчання англійській мові у ВНЗ. Добре знання граматичного матеріалу – необхідна умова розвитку вмінь і навичок усного мовлення на базі загальнонавчальної лексики. Приклади з правильним виконанням передують запропонованим вправам та завданням. Кожне правило закріплюється вправами аналітичного характеру, що дозволяє вивчати багатозначність модальних дієслів та їх функціонування в мові.

Велике місце відводиться вправам тренувального характеру, вправам творчого характеру типу: “Завершити речення”, “Скласти короткі діалоги”. А наявність кількох завдань в цих вправах передбачає творчий підхід викладача до альтернативного вибору в залежності від підготовки студентів, рівня їх знань.

Лексика вправ підібрана з урахуванням специфіки лексики студентів технічного ВНЗ. Тема “Модальні дієслова” подається, як правило, на другому курсі, коли вже відбувається відбір професійної лексики, однак найпростіші відомості про модальні дієслова студенти можуть отримати вже з перших уроків навчання, тому що в перших двох розділах матеріал викладається в доступній для першокурсників формі.

Збірник складений у повній відповідності з програмою вивчення англійської мови у вищих технічних навчальних закладах.

Автори висловлюють вдячність студенту 4-го курсу інституту РТЗП групи МА-04 Журжію В'ячеславу за допомогу в підготовці оригінального макету рукопису до друку. Автори будуть вдячні за всі висловлені

зауваження і поради. Свої зауваження просимо надсилати на адресу видавництва.

ВСТУП

В англійській мові, як і в українській, слова за їх значенням і граматичними ознаками поділяються на класи, що звуться частинами мови. У центрі граматичної сучасної англійської мови стоїть дієслово. Адже дієслово в англійській мові – і за своєю питомою вагою, і за кількістю та способами утворення граматичних форм – безумовно, центральна частина мови. Слід зазначити, що за кількістю форм, граматичних категорій, за детальністю позначення різних відтінків граматичного значення дієслово не має собі рівних в англійській мові. Особливі труднощі для україномовного студента, безумовно, становлять ті граматичні форми, що не мають українських відповідників. При зіставленні часових форм, форм виду, стану, способу видно значні розбіжності не тільки обсягу граматичних форм, а й самої сутності категорії (так, в українській мові категорія виду відображає протиставлення доконаного і недоконаного виду, а англійський вид – це протиставлення дії, тривалої у часі, дії, позбавленої ознаки подовженості) та наявності категорій вже і зовсім не характерних для української мови (перфект, майбутній час з точки зору минулого) ставить дієслово на перше місце у вивченні англійської граматики. Отож, дієслово – це повнозначна самостійна частина мови, яка означає передусім дію. Але в англійській мові є група дієслів, які не позначають дію, а відтворюють душевний або фізичний стан, причому кожне з них виражає стан на свій лад, свій спосіб. Оскільки слово “спосіб” на латині означає “modus”, ці дієслова було названо модальними. Модальні дієслова *can, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, would, need, dare* виражають не дію, а відношення до дії, можливість, необхідність виконання дії і керують іншими дієсловами.

Модальні дієслова не мають усіх основних форм, властивих іншим дієсловам, і тому вони ще називаються недостатніми (Defective Verbs). Вони не мають ні інфінітива, ні дієприкметників і не можуть стояти ні в якому часі, окрім Simple Present і Simple Past. В майбутньому часі замість них вживаються модальні еквіваленти. До речі, в українській мові дієслово “повинен” – єдине, яке не має ні неозначеної форми, ні відмінювання. Тобто, відмінності кореняться, певно, у самій природі цих дієслів. А для практичного використання потрібно твердо запам’ятати дві їх особливості:

- а) повну відсутність відмінювання;
- б) інше дієслово, що стоїть після модальних дієслів в інфінітиві, втрачає частку *to*.

Вправи посібника побудовано на лексичному матеріалі розмовної мови, тому їх можна використовувати для розвитку у студентів певних вмінь та навичок усного мовлення. Всі вправи підбирались і подані в по-

ряду зростання складності. Це допомагає студентам закріпити засвоєний теоретичний матеріал і перейти до його практичного використання.

1 ЗАГАЛЬНІ ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

Найбільш поширеними модальними дієсловами в англійській мові є дієслова **can**, **may**, **must**. Ці дієслова самі ніякої дії не виражають. Вони позначають можливість, здатність, ймовірність, необхідність виконання дії (в українській мові “можу”, “вмію”, “повинен”). Сама дія виражається дієсловом в неозначеній формі (інфінітивом) без частки *to*, яке стоїть після модальних дієслів.

Дієслово **can** виражає фізичну або розумову можливість виконання дії і має значення “можу”, “вмію”.

Наприклад: *I can do this work.* – Я можу виконати цю роботу.

Дієслово **may** виражає дозвіл, можливість, ймовірність виконання дії, але найчастіше – дозвіл.

Наприклад: *I may go home.* – Я можу йти додому (мені дозволено).

Як дієслово **can**, так і дієслово **may** перекладаються українською з використанням слова “можу”, оскільки українська мова не визначає різниці між можливістю виконати дію і дозволом виконати її.

Дієслово **must** виражає повинність, а саме обов’язок, необхідність виконання дії. Воно перекладається українською мовою словом “повинен”.

Наприклад: *I must do it.* – Я повинен це зробити.

Пам’ятайте, що після модальних дієслів **can**, **may**, **must** неозначена форма дієслова (інфінітив), що виражає дію, використовується без частки **to**. Крім того, в третій особі однини модальні дієслова **can**, **may**, **must** не отримують закінчення **-s** на відміну від інших дієслів в Present Indefinite.

Запитальне речення, в складі якого є модальне дієслово **can**, **may**, **must**, утворюється шляхом розміщення модального дієслова перед підметом. Для утворення питальних речень не потрібно ніяких допоміжних дієслів.

Наприклад: *Can I help you?* – Можна тобі допомогти?

Заперечна форма речень з модальними дієсловами **can**, **may**, **must** утворюється додаванням заперечення **not**, яке ставиться після модального дієслова. Ніякі допоміжні дієслова не потрібні для утворення заперечних речень з модальними дієсловами. З модальними дієсловами заперечення **not** пишеться таким чином:

$\text{can} + \text{not} = \text{can't.}$

$\text{may} + \text{not} = \text{mayn't.}$

$\text{must} + \text{not} = \text{mustn't.}$

При заперечній відповіді на питання, що має у своєму складі модальне дієслово **may** (можна), відповіддю є **must not** (не можна).

Наприклад: *May I go home?* – Можна мені йти додому?

No, you must not. – Ні, не можна.

При заперечній відповіді на питання, що має в своєму складі модальне дієслово **must** (потрібно), відповіддю може бути **must not**

(не можна), але частіше використовується більш ввічлива форма **need not** (не потрібно).

Наприклад: *Must I get up at 7 o'clock?* - Потрібно мені встати о 7 годині?

No, you need not. - Ні, не потрібно.

Дієслова **can, may, must** вживаються тільки в Simple Present. У минулому часі (Simple Past) замість дієслова **can** вживається дієслово **could** – форма минулого часу дієслова **can**.

Наприклад: *He could do this work yesterday.* - Він міг виконати цю роботу вчора.

Замість дієслів **can, may, must** у минулому і майбутньому часі вживаються замітники (еквіваленти): **to be able to, to be allowed to, to have to**. А еквівалент модального дієслова **must**, тобто **to be to** вживається лише в теперішньому і минулому часах.

Замінником (еквівалентом) модального дієслова **can** є сполучення **to be able to**. У минулому часі воно має форму **was able to, were able to**.

Наприклад: *He was able to translate this text.* - Він міг перекласти цей текст.

У майбутньому часі замітник модального дієслова **can** має форму **shall be able to** або **will be able to**.

Наприклад: *He will be able to translate this text.* - Він зможе перекласти цей текст.

Минулий час замітника (еквівалента) модального дієслова **may** – **was allowed to, were allowed to** перекладається словом “дозволити”.

У майбутньому часі еквівалент модального дієслова **may** – сполучення **to be allowed to** має форму **shall be allowed to** та **will be allowed to**.

Наприклад: *He will be allowed to translate this article.* - Йому дозволять перекласти цю статтю.

Замінником модального дієслова **must** у минулому часі є **had to**. Він перекладається українською мовою словами: повинен був, потрібно було; у майбутньому часі замітники мають форму **shall have to, will have to** – повинен буду, потрібно буде, доведеться. Ще одним еквівалентом модального дієслова **must** є **to be to**. Цей еквівалент застосовується тоді, коли виражається необхідність виконання дії на основі чи домовленості за планом. У теперішньому часі він має форми **am to, are to, is to**.

Наприклад: *I am to meet him at 5 o'clock.* - Я повинен з ним зустрітись о 5 годині. (Ми з ним про це домовлялись).

У минулому часі еквівалент дієслова **must** – дієслово **to be to** має форми **was to, were to**. У майбутньому часі дієслово **to be to** як еквівалент модального дієслова **must** не вживається.

Еквіваленти модальних дієслів, такі як **to be able to, to be allowed to, to have to** можуть вживатись в Simple Present з тим же значенням, що і модальні дієслова **can, may, must**.

1.1 Вправи на вживання модальних дієслів can, may, must

Вправа 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть нижченаведені речення українською мовою.

1. May I come in? No, you must not. 2. I can't translate this text. 3. You must learn the words regularly. 4. She may come here today. 5. You needn't take this book. 6. Must she prepare her homework today? 7. May I ask you a question? 8. Must I translate the text? No, you needn't. 9. Can you speak English? 10. The students must not be late for classes. 11. Students must be attentive in class.

Вправа 2. Дайте короткі та повні стверджувальні й заперечні відповіді на такі запитання.

1. Can you speak English? 2. Can you take English books from the library? 3. Must I read or translate the text? 4. Must you work at your English regularly? 5. May I come in? 6. Can you perform this task for me? 7. Can you refuse this stupid request? 8. Can we prepare our home reading for tomorrow? 9. May the linen be changed twice a month in hostel No. 3?

Вправа 3. Поставте нижченаведені речення в запитальну й заперечну форми.

1. I can do the work. 2. She must go. 3. She may come in. 4. He can speak English well. 5. We must work at our design today. 6. You can tell them about the plan of your studies. 7. He can operate the computer brilliantly. 8. Our students can take an active part in self-government nowadays.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть нижченаведені речення українською мовою.

1. What can we do at home in the evening? 2. Can you speak French? 3. No, I can't, I can't speak French. 4. The students can assist his friend in his work. 5. It must be done today. 6. The students may take my books. 7. Ann can translate English articles. 8. Olga must take examinations.

Вправа 5. Перекладіть українською мовою нижченаведені речення з модальними дієсловами.

1. We need not speak English at home. 2. You must not go home now. 3. Nick cannot speak English. 4. You need not get up at 6 o'clock in the morning. 5. They must not go to the library. 6. They cannot do this work. 7. We need not take English examinations this winter. 8. The students must attend all the lectures and lessons.

Вправа 6. *Напишіть нижченаведені речення в запитальній формі.*

1. The students may join the scientific club. 2. Young people of our country can enter higher schools. 3. They may go to the library. 4. Every engineer must know a foreign language. 5. You may use my pen. 6. She can read English newspapers. 7. He may come in. 8. The students may take books at the library. 9. Ann can translate articles from English into Russian. 10. You may go home.

Вправа 7. *Дайте заперечну відповідь на запитання.*

1. May I use this pen? 2. May Nick go to the library? 3. May I come in? 4. May you come home late? 5. Must I get up at 7 o'clock? 6. Must we speak English at home? 7. Must I come here tomorrow? 8. Must he translate this article? 9. Must the students attend this lecture? 10. Must Ann read this book?

Вправа 8. *Напишіть нижченаведені речення в запитальній формі.*

1. The young people may join the club of international friendship. 2. Foreign citizens may enter higher schools in Ukraine. 3. Correspondence students may take some specialized literature in the library. 4. Correspondence students can have lessons even on Sundays. 5. The university students may borrow books from the university library without restriction. 6. The students who live far from Vinnytsia may have places in hostels. 7. The Education Council of VNTU can solve different problems concerning students' life. 8. Advanced students involved in self-government can help vice-deans and superintendants in some arguments. 9. The Arabic students of the fourth year of studies can translate papers from Arabic into Ukrainian.

Вправа 9. *Перекладіть українською мовою нижченаведені речення з модальними дієсловами і складіть власні діалоги.*

1. Can you paint? 2. Can you go home now? 3. Can you help me? 4. Can you draw? 5. Can you play tennis? 6. Can you read English newspapers? 7. Can you show us your new picture? 8. Can you tell us about your work? 9. Mary must go to the factory now. 10. The children must listen to this tape.

Вправа 10. *Висловіть здивування за зразком, вживаючи слово **really**.*

Model: *Teacher:* Peter must come here today.

Student: Must Peter **really** come here today?

1. We can help them. 2. She can show us the monument. 3. She can play tennis. 4. We must prepare our home reading. 5. You may go home. 6. She can paint very well. 7. Can you translate this text into French? 8. Alex can speak German and English.

Вправа 11. Дайте стверджувальну відповідь зі словом *certainly*. Скажіть, що ви добре виконуєте дію, про яку йдеться мова.

Model: *Teacher*: Can you draw?

Student: Certainly, I can. I can draw well.

1. Can you speak English? 2. Can you drive a car? 3. Can you read English? 4. Can you describe the picture? 5. Can you translate this text into Ukrainian? 6. Can you play tennis? 7. Can you copy the text? 8. Can you read English newspapers? 9. Can you make pictures? 10. Can you ride a bike? 11. Can you play the violin? 12. Can you cook tasty meals? 13. Can you bake delicious cakes and cookies? 14. Can you have a good holiday in the Crimea or in the Carpathian mountains? 15. Can you ride a bicycle?

Вправа 12. Дайте відповідь за зразком.

Model: *Teacher*: We must finish our work today. And you?

Student: I needn't finish it today.

1. You must listen to the tape. And your brother? 2. You must take the book from the library. And your friend? 3. Tom must go to the factory. And you? 4. Nick must do the translation. And you? 5. She must clean the room. And you? 6. Ann must take examinations. And you? 7. Olga must translate articles from English into German. And Peter? 8. I must go to the library right now. And you? 9. He must consult his professor. And you? 10. This student must apply to the Education Council for solving his problem. And you?

Вправа 13. Напишіть наведені нижче речення в минулому часі, використовуючи замінник (еквівалент) модального дієслова.

1. You may come in. 2. She may use my pen. 3. They may go to the library. 4. Peter may give you the textbook. 5. Students may get textbooks at the library. 6. He may translate this text. 7. The students of our group can assist teachers in the laboratory. 8. I can swim. 9. They cannot come. 10. Can Nick speak German? 11. The best student must carry the banner of VNTU. 12. Students may take places at the university hostels.

Вправа 14. Напишіть наведені нижче речення в минулому часі, використовуючи еквівалент модального дієслова *must*.

1. The students must attend all the lectures and lessons. 2. We must take examinations. 3. You must go home. 4. Ann must translate articles from English into Ukrainian today. 5. Every engineer must know a foreign language. 6. The students must take books at the library today. 7. I must enter a higher school. 8. The students must join the scientific club. 9. I must answer that question right now. 10. Nick must get up at 6 o'clock.

Вправа 15. *Напишіть наведені нижче речення в майбутньому часі, використовуючи еквіваленти модальних дієслів.*

1. He must not write the test. 2. Nick can paint a poster. 3. He can't help you today. 4. You must not go to the classroom because you are late. 5. He can't help you because he is unwell. 6. Mary must go to her study now. 7. The children must listen to this tape. 8. Our group can help them. 9. These students can show us the monument in the center of the city. 10. We must prepare our home reading on Monday.

Вправа 16 *Напишіть наведені нижче речення в майбутньому часі.*

1. I can enter the Institute. 2. We can read English newspapers. 3. They can work in this laboratory. 4. She can answer this question. 5. Mary can translate English articles into Ukrainian. 6. The student can assist his friend in his work. 7. He can swim. 8. She may work in the laboratory. 9. They may take books from the library. 10. Nick may go home. 11. He can persuade his friend not to smoke. 12. The trade-union organizations can take part in the action "Present a smile to a child".

Вправа 17. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення українською мовою.*

1. I am to go to the library at 5 o'clock. 2. Nick is to translate this article at 7 p.m. 3. We are to work at this laboratory at 6 p.m. 4. She is to meet me at 8 o'clock. 5. The students could assist his friend in his work. 6. He could swim. 7. She could translate this article. 8. She may answer this question. 9. He might go home yesterday. 10. I was allowed to work at the laboratory. 11. You must take an umbrella in rainy weather. 12. He has to take a taxi to get to the airport on time. 13. Children must not interfere in other people's affairs. 14. Jack must pass his road test to be given driver's license.

Вправа 18. *Напишіть нижченаведені речення в минулому часі, вживаючи еквіваленти модальних дієслів та їх форми минулого часу (could, might).*

1. She must do it. 2. I can translate English articles into Ukrainian. 3. Olga may work in this laboratory. 4. We may get textbooks at the library. 5. Students must study English. 6. Nick can do this work. 7. You may use my pen. 8. Ann can come at 6 o'clock. 9. Victor must take an exam in Math. 10. I am to meet him at 5 o'clock. 11. I must report about the results of my work at the conference. 12. The students of our group can do their own research. 13. Our teacher may give the students good marks. 14. My friend can make a speech about his own research in the field of electrical mechanics. 15. Can you set the alarm clock? 16. You can get to work by subway.

Вправа 19. *Напишіть нижченаведені речення в минулому часі.*

1. She will be able to read English newspapers. 2. The students of our group will be able to assist teachers in the laboratory. 3. I shall be able to swim. 4. They will not be able to come. 5. Will Nick be able to speak German? 6. You will be allowed to come in. 7. She will be allowed to use my pen. 8. They will be allowed to go to the library. 9. Peter will be allowed to give you the textbook. 10. Students will be allowed to get textbooks from the library. 11. They will not be able to pass the winter exams if they don't work hard.

Вправа 20. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення англійською мовою, вживаючи еквіваленти модальних дієслів.*

1. Мені дозволяють працювати в лабораторії. 2. Я зможу зробити це завтра. 3. Вони вміли читати англійською мовою. 4. Йому дозволяють їхати додому. 5. Він умів плавати. 6. Ми зможемо взяти його книгу. 7. Вони зможуть перекласти цей текст. 8. Студентам дозволяють брати книги в бібліотеці. 9. Вони будуть вміти плавати. 10. Ольга зможе прийти на збори раніше.

Вправа 21. *Поставте нижченаведені речення в минулому часі. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. Are you able to paint? 2. Are you allowed to go home now? 3. Are you able to help me? 4. Are you able to draw? 5. Are you able to play tennis? 6. Are you able to read English newspapers? 7. Are you able to show us your new picture? 8. Are you able to tell us about your work? 9. We are allowed to come in. 10. She is allowed to use my pen.

Вправа 22. *Поставте нижченаведені речення в майбутньому часі. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. He had to go to the library. 2. She had to use this method of work. 3. Nick had to translate this article. 4. Ann had to take entrance examinations. 5. I had to read this article. 6. You might come in. 7. She might use my pen. 8. Peter might give you the textbook. 9. Students might get textbooks at the library. 10. He might translate this text.

Вправа 23. *Поставте нижченаведені речення в минулому часі. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. We are allowed to come in. 2. She is allowed to use my pen. 3. They are allowed to go to the library. 4. Peter is allowed to give you the textbook. 5. Students are allowed to go home. 6. He has to go to the library. 7. She has to

use this method of work. 8. Nick has to take entrance examinations. 9. I am to read this report at the conference. 10. Students have to study English. 11. He has to prepare the paper for the university magazine. 12. Everybody may get English topics at the department of foreign languages.

Вправа 24. *Поставте нижченаведені речення в теперішньому часі. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. She will have to do it. 2. I shall be able to translate English articles into Ukrainian. 3. Olga will be allowed to work in this laboratory. 4. We shall be allowed to get textbooks at the library. 5. Students will have to study English. 6. Nick will be able to do this work. 7. You will be allowed to use my pen. 8. She had to do it. 9. We might get articles at the library. 10. That teacher had to use this method in his work. 11. He had to submit his thesis by the end of December. 12. He will be allowed to pass his exams before the examination period.

Вправа 25. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення англійською мовою, вживаючи модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.*

1. Я повинен піти в бібліотеку (в мене це заплановано). 2. Їй доведеться використати цей метод в своїй роботі. 3. Ольга була змушена перекласти цю статтю. 4. Ми повинні працювати в цій лабораторії. 5. Я вмю плавати. 6. Галя мала зустріти мене на станції о 5-й годині. 7. Чому ти не вмієш перекладати статті англійською мовою? 8. Ганна може краще перекладати статті, ніж Василь. 9. Я повинна буду (в мене це заплановано) попрацювати в бібліотеці. 10. Мені необхідно було (я повинна була) прочитати цю статтю. 11. Мій брат вміє їздити на велосипеді та мотоциклі. 12. Дівчина з паралельної групи може дуже гарно вишивати рушники. 13. Студент нашого факультету повинен виступити на пленарному засіданні з доповіддю англійською мовою.

Вправа 26. *Переробіть нижченаведені речення таким чином, щоб замість модального дієслова було вжито його еквівалент в теперішньому часі. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. You may come in. 2. She may use my pen. 3. They can read English newspapers. 4. The students of our group can assist teachers in the laboratory. 5. I can swim. 6. They can't come today. 7. Can you show me your picture? 8. I can help you. 9. Peter must come here today. 10. Can you paint? 11. Can you explain this difficult grammatical rule? 12. May I borrow your file for a moment? 13. He may come to the consultation on Friday afternoon. 14. The students must attend English lessons regularly.

Вправа 27. *Переробіть нижченаведені речення таким чином, щоб замість модального дієслова було вжито його еквівалент в минулому часі. Перекладіть українською мовою.*

1. Mary must go to her job now. 2. Students must listen to this tape. 3. We must help our mother. 4. We must finish our work today. 5. Nick must do the translation himself. 6. She must clean the room. 7. Can Mary describe the picture? 8. I must copy this article for my elder brother. 9. I must teach my younger brother to play tennis. 10. May the students of our group assist teachers in the laboratory?

Вправа 28. *Переробіть нижченаведені речення таким чином, щоб замість модального дієслова було вжито його еквівалент в майбутньому часі. Перекладіть українською мовою.*

1. He cannot go with us. 2. We must do this work. 3. They can speak English. 4. Yesterday he might go to work at the laboratory. 5. The meeting was to begin at 7 o'clock. 6. She could translate the article last month. 7. Last month we might visit the atomic power station. 8. The engineers had to examine the new machine. 9. You might take this article with you. 10. Oleh had to read this book yesterday.

Вправа 29. *Напишіть нижченаведені речення в минулому часі, вживаючи еквіваленти замість модальних дієслів.*

1. Tomorrow you will have to go to Kyiv. 2. The meeting is to begin at 7 o'clock. 3. Must we do it? 4. Next week we shall be allowed to visit the atomic power station. 5. The engineers will have to examine the new machine. 6. The students will be allowed to make an experiment. 7. Next week I will have to take an exam in English. 8. The lecture will have to begin at 8 o'clock. 9. The students will be allowed to use different methods of work. 10. They can visit the atomic power station today.

Вправа 30. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення англійською мовою, вживаючи модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.*

1. Завтра мені дозволять попрацювати в лабораторії. 2. Я зможу допомогти тобі завтра. 3. Вони вміли читати англійською мовою. 4. Йому дозволять їхати додому. 5. Вам дозволять взяти цю книжку додому. 6. Він навчиться плавати. 7. Студентам дозволять відвідати атомну електростанцію. 8. Наступного тижня я змушений буду складати екзамен з математики. 9. Наступного року ці студенти зможуть перекладати статті англійською мовою. 10. Студентам було дозволено використати різноманітні методи в їх роботі.

2 СПЕЦИФІЧНЕ ВЖИВАННЯ ДЕЯКИХ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

Широта і віддаленість лексичного значення модальних дієслів служить передумовою того, що це значення має тенденцію до свого послаблення, в результаті чого деякі модальні дієслова можуть підлягати драматизації, перетворюючись в допоміжні дієслова аналітичних дієслівних форм (**shall, will, should, would**).

Наприклад: первинна і основна функція модальних дієслів полягає в тому, що вони відтворюють модальне відношення до дії, необхідність виконання дії, яка виражається інфінітивом: *He must work*.

Вторинна, більш пізня функція модальних дієслів полягає в вираженні відношення того, хто говорить, до всього речення: *He must be there*.

Вживаючи модальні дієслова в основній, первинній функції, висловлювач передає різноманітні відтінки значення необхідності (**must, should, ought to**), можливості (**can, could, may, might**), значення волі, готовності або відмови (при заперечній формі) зробити що-небудь (**will, would**) та значення необхідності виконати дію (**need**).

Що стосується вторинної функції модальних дієслів, то лексичне значення всіх модальних дієслів більшою чи меншою мірою змінюється, оскільки всі вони починають виражати різноманітні відтінки нового модального значення – значення припущення.

Розглянемо вживання окремих модальних дієслів у їх вторинній функції.

Модальні дієслова, основним значенням яких при вживанні в основній функції є необхідність (дієслово **must, should, ought to**), у вторинній функції мають значення припущення, в чому висловлювач певною мірою переконаний.

Дієслово **must** в значенні припущення, як і інші модальні дієслова, може вживатися в поєднанні як з неперфектним, так і з перфектним інфінітивом. В поєднанні з неперфектним інфінітивом дієслово **must** означає одночасність даної дії (або стану) з висловлюванням припущення; в поєднанні з перфектним інфінітивом дієслово **must** означає, що припущена дія (або стан) передувє висловлюванню припущення і відноситься, як правило, до минулого часу, причому саме припущення відноситься як до теперішнього, так і до минулого часу:

1) *He must have a lot of money – he must have more money than he knows what to do with!* – Він, напевно, має багато грошей (і припущення, і наявність у нього грошей стосується теперішнього часу).

2) *It became clear that much of the planet must be made up of a light substance.* – Стало ясно, що більша частина планети, напевно, складалась з легкої речовини (припущення стосовно минулого часу, хоча припущений стан одночасний з висловлюваним реченням).

The result of his research shows that he must be relied on data above. – Результати його досліджень показують, що він, напевно, опирався на дані, що вказані вище (припущення з приводу подій в минулому стосується теперішнього часу).

Для висловлювання припущення в майбутньому дієслово **must** не вживається; воно не вживається і в його вторинному значенні в заперечних реченнях. Іноді трапляються приклади вживання дієслова **must** в значенні припущення в запитальних реченнях, але майже всі вони носять риторичний характер:

What must he have thought of me?! – Що він про мене подумав?!

But how far must that planet be from the Earth?! – Як далеко ця планета мусить знаходитись від Землі?!

Дієслова **should**, **ought to** при вживанні у вторинній функції також мають значення припущення. Характерно, що дієслово **must** в цьому значенні часто вживається з такими словосполученнями, як **become clear**, **be certain**, etc.

Всі ці дієслова виражають припущення, що ґрунтується на яких-небудь обставинах. Різниця між ними тільки в порядку вживання. Якщо дієслово **must** у вторинній функції широко вживається в літературі будь-якого стилю, то дієслова **ought to** і особливо **should** в значенні припущення зустрічаються рідко, причому дієслово **ought to** – переважно в художній літературі.

В поєднанні з неперфектним інфінітивом дієслово **ought to** може означати припущену дію не тільки в теперішньому, але й в майбутньому:

With Olga's knowledge of language she ought to be the best one in that group. – З Ольжиним знанням мови вона, певно, буде найкращою в тій групі (припущений стан стосується майбутнього часу).

Слід зазначити, що значення припущення, яке передається дієсловом **will**, відрізняється від значення припущення, яке передають дієслова **must**, **ought to**, **should**, тим, що це припущення ґрунтується не на фактах, а швидше на суб'єктивній думці того, хто висловлюється, і тому дієслово **will** вживається в поєднанні з такими словами, як: **I know**, **certainly**, **I suppose**, **I expect** і т.п.

Дієслово **will** вживається набагато рідше, ніж **must**, і його вживання більш характерно для художньої літератури (особливо для діалогу).

В значенні припущення дієслово **will** може вживатися в формі теперішнього (**will**) та минулого часу (**would**).

Дієслово **will** разом з неперфектним інфінітивом означає, що припущення дії або стану одночасне з висловленим припущенням та стосується теперішнього часу:

I suppose it will be the exam in higher mathematics keeping him from our company.

Слід зазначити, що дієслову **will** з підметом, що виражений неживим предметом, в українській мові відповідає дієслово “могти” в формі теперішнього часу, наприклад:

The hall will seat five hundred people. – Зала може вміщувати до п’ятисот осіб.

Крім того, в цьому випадку може вживатися прикметник в короткій формі “здатен”, наприклад:

Will the ice bear? – А крига витримає (здатна витримати)?

Поєднанню **will not** з інфінітивом в українській мові відповідає форма теперішнього часу основного дієслова з запереченням, якій зазвичай передують слова “ніяк”, “ні за що” і т.п., наприклад:

James was of a nervous temperament – one of those men whom things will not leave alone (J. Galsworthy). – “... був одним з тих людей, кого різні справи ніколи не залишають у спокої”.

В даному значенні форма **will** вживається тільки у поєднанні з неперфектним інфінітивом.

Поєднання форми минулого часу **would** з неперфектним інфінітивом має два значення. По-перше, це може бути пов’язано з узгодженням часів при передачі прямої мови непрямою:

The engineer said: "I will perform a number of experiments using these materials" (пряма мова).

The engineer said he would perform a number of experiments using these materials (непряма мова).

По-друге, форма **would** може вживатися самостійно; в цьому випадку її поєднання з неперфектним інфінітивом означає припущення, висловлене в теперішньому часі відносно дії (чи стану), що мала місце в минулому, тобто дії, яка виражається за допомогою Past Indefinite:

That would be his father, I expect. – Я гадаю, це мусив бути його батько.

That would be the state of matter in which the given substance could exist, I suppose. – Я припускаю, що то був стан матерії, в якому дана речовина могла існувати.

Тепер за допомогою вправ ви можете перевірити засвоєння даного граматичного матеріалу.

2.1 Вправи

Вправа 1. Дайте переклад англійською мовою, вживаючи, де можливо, *ought to*, *should*.

1. Вибачте. Я не повинен був говорити цього. 2. Я думаю, Вам необхідно більше поважати старших. 3. Я подумав, що тобі треба це знати. 4. Мені не слід було витрачати ці матеріали. 5. “Я розповів не те правило, мені слід було сказати інше ?” – запитав студент. 6. Не слід задавати таких

питань. 7. “Ви мали рацію, мені не так потрібно було провести свій дослід”, - сказав Петро. 8. Як ви гадаєте, які матеріали потрібно було використати для експерименту?

Вправа 2. Підберіть необхідну форму інфінітива після *ought to*, *should*. Дайте переклад українською мовою.

1. But we ought (to have) your brother here, to tell us exactly how we can go further. 2. Tea is between half past five and six, and it should (to be) ready now. 3. He couldn't see anything. He thought that he ought (to bring) a torch. 4. Should the baby (to play) with a box of matches? 5. You should (to see) him yesterday at the classes.

Вправа 3. Дайте переклад англійською мовою, вживаючи інфінітив в поєднанні з модальними дієсловами *ought to*, *should*.

1. Вам потрібно було прийти вчасно. 2. Вам необхідно було включити в роботу нові дані. 3. Ви повинні були завершити термінову роботу (але не зробили її). 4. Йому потрібно було взяти участь у самоврядуванні. 5. Їй необхідно було подумати про це вчасно. 6. Вам потрібно було роздрукувати ці тексти з посібника.

Вправа 4. Дайте відповідь на запитання, при цьому виражаючи майже повну впевненість в тому, що дія відбувається в даний момент, або відбувалась в минулому.

Model 1: Is he working now? - He must be working now.

Model 2: Has he done it yet? - He must have done it.

1. Have they obtained new data yet? 2. Are they testing the results now? 3. Is he carrying out his experiment now? 4. Have they completed their experiment yet? 5. Is she deriving these values now? 6. Have they explained this new phenomenon yet? 7. Has the engineer equipped a new laboratory yet?

Вправа 5. Дайте переклад українською мовою. Висловіть майже повну впевненість в тому, що дія відбувається в даний момент або відбувалась в минулому.

1. Петро, мабуть, вже завершив роботу. 2. Вони, напевне, вже вийшли з аудиторії. 3. Ці матеріали, напевне, придатні як провідники. 4. Цей інженер, мабуть, все ще проводить ряд дослідів в аудиторії. 5. Наші однокласники, напевне, все ще працюють з новим напівпровідником. 6. Він, напевне, вже вивчив дану тему. 7. Іван, мабуть, працює зараз над математикою. 8. Ольга, напевне, вже завершила своє наукове дослідження.

Вправа 6. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи модальне дієслово з перфектною та неперфектною формою дієслів. Дайте переклад українською мовою. Назвіть номери речень, в яких модальне дієслово **must** виражає припущення чи вірогідність.

1. This phenomenon must (to be described) in detail.
2. The temperature must (to have been) specified before.
3. I must (to have) met that man somewhere.
4. This effect must (to have) caused some change in the atomic structure.
5. Some new considerations must (to be) involved into this study.
6. This evidence must (to provide) some new facts.
7. This value must (to have) been included into the above considerations.
8. They must (to have) referred to the figures above.
9. These phenomena must (to be) distinguished carefully.

Вправа 7. Висловіть докір або жаль через невиконані дії.

Model: *To discuss the question with him* → *You ought to have discussed the question with him.*

To come on time; to begin the work earlier; to specify the problem; to describe the process; to involve the new data; to provide the evidence in favor of this problem; to complete the work by now.

Вправа 8. Дайте переклад українською мовою. Висловіть припущення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **ought** в поєднанні з неперфектною формою дієслова.

Model: *To do the work, involving new data.* → *At any case, he ought to do the work involving new data.*

To prove it mathematically; to explain the phenomenon in this way; to calculate the traveled distance; to go on with the measurements; to test the obtained results.

Вправа 9. Дайте переклад англійською мовою, висловлюючи невпевненість щодо виконання дії або стану, вживаючи дієслово **ought** або **should**.

1. Мабуть, він все ще продовжує експеримент. 2. Напевне, ці дані переведені в англійські одиниці виміру. 3. Вона, мабуть, пояснює ці явища своїм власним способом. 4. Їм, можливо, необхідно довести це рівняння математично. 5. Мабуть, вчений все ще продовжує ряд експериментів з деякими матеріалами. 6. Мабуть, організаційні збори щодо дотримання правил внутрішнього розпорядку в гуртожитках сприяють дбайливому ставленню до університетського майна.

Вправа 10. Висловіть припущення в теперішньому часі щодо дії, яка відбувається зараз, вживаючи дієслово **will** з неперфектним інфінітивом, і дайте переклад українською мовою.

I suppose	He (to come) on time she (to begin) the work by now they (to refer) to these figures
I expect	He (to provide) some new facts They (to cause) some change in the atomic structure

Вправа 11. Вживаючи дієслово **will**, дайте переклад англійською мовою.

1. Припускаю, що тільки така серйозна робота змусить його прийти вчасно. 2. Гадаю, вплив радіації викликатиме зміни в атомній структурі. 3. Думаю, тільки такі явні докази змусять його змінити свою думку. 4. Припускаю, що думка професора змусить його пояснити явища іншим шляхом. 5. Гадаю, що слово цього інженера справить на нього певне враження. 6. Думаю, що дані хімічні реакції приведуть до бажаних результатів. 7. Вважаю, що захист його кандидатської дисертації відбудеться вчасно. 8. Припускаю, що вона не поставить вас в таку неприємну ситуацію.

Вправа 12. Перекладіть англійською мовою, використовуючи модальні дієслова **should** або **ought to** у сполученні з перфектним інфінітивом.

1. Вам варто було б визначити прискорення. 2. Нам варто було б застосувати це прискорення. 3. Їм варто було б перетворити ці величини. 4. Їй треба краще б вивчити це явище. 5. Вам варто було б підтвердити результати експерименту математично. 6. Йому варто було б опублікувати цю статтю. 7. Їй варто було б переконати його більше цим не займатися. 8. Вам варто було б розмістити цю інформацію на вашій інтернет-сторінці.

Exercise 13. Назвіть номери речень, при перекладі яких варто було б ужити дієслово **to be** у значенні повинності (необхідності).

1. За планом досліджень нам необхідно було провести п'ять експериментів. 2. Ми повинні були завершити всю роботу до травня. 3. Через непередбачувані обставини нам довелося змінити процедуру проведення двох експериментів. 4. Ми змушені були відкласти проведення міжвузівського семінару "Мова як засіб спілкування". 5. Зараз нам треба надолужити згаяний час. 6. За договором ми повинні одержати результати через місяць.

3 ГРАМАТИЧНІ ОЗНАКИ Й ПРАВИЛА ВЖИВАННЯ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ І ЇХ ЕКВІВАЛЕНТІВ

Модальні дієслова мають ряд особливостей. Як було зазначено вище, модальні дієслова не мають форм інфінітива, дієприкметника та герундія, а тому не мають складних часових форм – майбутнього часу, тривалих і перфектних часів. Але вживання перфектних інфінітивів після модальних дієслів дає приклади з зовсім іншими значеннями, ніж звична для нас dokonana дія, що повинна бути обумовлена означенням „Perfect” – доконаний.

Після модальних дієслів інфінітив вживається без частки **to**. Винятком є дієслова **to be** і **to have** у модальному значенні та дієслово **ought**, після яких інфінітив вживається з часткою **to**, а також дієслова **need** і **dare**, після яких інфінітив може вживатися як з часткою **to**, так і без неї.

Розглянемо кожне модальне дієслово окремо із специфічними особливостями їх вживання і правилами утворення складних дієслівних форм.

3.1 Дієслово **can**

Дієслово **can** має дві форми: теперішній час **can** і минулий час **could**:

I can sing.

Я вмію співати.

He could read when he
was five years old.

Він умів читати, коли йому
було п'ять років.

Could часто вживається також як форма умовного способу – Subjunctive II. У цьому значенні **could** у сполученні з неозначеним інфінітивом (Indefinite Infinitive) вживається у теперішньому або майбутньому часі, а в сполученні з перфектним інфінітивом (Perfect Infinitive) – у минулому:

Could you eat now?
(*Hemingway*)

Ви могли б зараз їсти?
(*Хемінгуей*)

I could learn Latin very
soon. (*Eliot*)

Я могла б вивчити латинську
мову дуже скоро. (*Еліот*)

You could have gone to
the library yesterday.

Ти міг би піти в бібліотеку
вчора.

Дієслово **can** виражає фізичну або розумову здатність, уміння або можливість виконати дію в теперішньому (**can**) або минулому (**could**) часі:

He can lift this weight.

Він може підняти цю вагу.

Can you see anything?

Ви що-небудь бачите?

I **can read** French.
I **couldn't solve** the
problems.

You **can buy** this book;
it is on sale now.

Я можу читати французькою.
Я не зміг розв'язати задачі.

Ти можеш купити цю книжку;
вона зараз у продажу.

Після форми **could** у цих значеннях може вживатися перфектний інфінітив, який вказує на те, що дія, яка могла відбутися, не відбулася:

You **could have bought**
this book; it was on sale.

He **could have guessed** it.

Ти міг купити цю книжку,
вона була в продажу (*але не купив*).

Він міг здогадатися про це (*але не здогадався*).

Дієслово **can** не має майбутнього часу. Замість **can** вживається сполучення **to be able** *бути спроможним*: інфінітив після нього вживається з часткою **to**. Вираз **to be able** іноді вживається також у теперішньому і минулому часі:

Perhaps this young man
will be able to help you.

She **wasn't able** to an-
swer.

Можливо, цей молодий чоловік
зможє допомогти вам.

Вона не могла відповідати.

Дієслово **can** вживається для вираження дозволу або заборони (в заперечній формі).

You **can use** dictionaries
now.

You **can't use** dictiona-
ries.

Can I sit with you for a
little? (*Greene*)

Can I come in?
(*Dreiser*)

Можете зараз користуватися
словниками.

Словниками користуватися не
можна.

Можна мені трохи посидіти з
вами? (*Грін*)

Можна увійти? (*Драйзер*)

Форма **could** у значенні дозволу вживається лише в питальних реченнях, щоб виразити ввічливе прохання:

Could I take your pen?

Could I borrow your
umbrella?

Можна мені взяти вашу ручку?

Можна мені позичити вашу
парасольку?

Дієслово **can** вживається для висловлення сумніву, здивування, недовіри. У цих значеннях воно вживається лише в питальних і заперечних реченнях, але з різними формами інфінітива.

Примітка. Крім неозначеної та перфектної форм інфінітив у англійській мові має ще тривалу форму (Continuous Infinitive) та перфектно-тривалу форму (Perfect Continuous Infinitive).

Continuous Infinitive утворюється з допоміжного дієслова **to be** та дієприкметника теперішнього часу основного дієслова: **to be working**.

Perfect Continuous Infinitive - **to have been working** вживається дуже рідко. Continuous Infinitive з дієсловом **can** означає дію, яка відбувається в теперішньому часі.

Can she be working
now?

Невже вона зараз працює?

He **can't be waiting** for
you now.

Не може бути, щоб він зараз
чекав на вас.

Where **could she be**
going?

Куди б вона могла зараз іти?

Indefinite Infinitive вживається в цьому самому значенні, але лише з дієсловами, що не мають форми Continuous:

Can he know Japanese?
She **can't be** at home
now.

Невже він знає японську мову?
Не може бути, щоб вона зараз
була вдома.

Can they understand
their position?

Невже вони розуміють свою
позицію?

Perfect Infinitive означає дію, яка відбулася в минулому.

Can he have done it?
She **cannot have said**
this.

Невже він зробив це?
Не може бути, щоб вона сказа-
ла це.

Could something have
happened out there to keep
her away? (*Dreiser*)

Невже щось трапилось там, що
затримало її? (*Драйзер*)

Вживання **could** замість **can** у цих значеннях не змінює часу дії, а лише підсилює сумнів, невпевненість.

3.2 Дієслово **may**

Дієслово **may** має дві форми: теперішній час **may** і минулий час **might**.

Але в значенні минулого часу дійсного способу форма **might** вживається дуже рідко, головним чином у підрядних реченнях за правилом послідовності часів:

He asked the doctor if he
might use his telephone.
(Hemingway)

Він запитав лікаря, чи йому
можна скористатися його теле-
фоном. (Хемінгуей)

Дієслово **may** найчастіше виражає припущення з відтінком сумніву, невпевненості. У цьому значенні **may** вживається у стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях з усіма формами інфінітива.

Indefinite Infinitive з дієсловом **may** зазвичай виражає дію, що стосується майбутнього часу:

She may come back.

Може, вона повернеться.

Сполучення **may** з Continuous Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбувається в момент мовлення:

He **may be waiting** for
you.

Можливо, він чекає на вас.

Якщо дієслово не вживається в формі Continuous, то дія, що стосується теперішнього часу, позначається формою Indefinite Infinitive:

She **may know** about
it.

Можливо, вона знає про це.

They **may be** at school
now.

Можливо, вони зараз у школі.

Perfect Infinitive вказує на те, що припущення в даному випадку стосується лише минулого часу:

I may have put it on
the table.

Може, я поклав його на столі.

Дієслово **may**, як і **can**, вживається, щоб висловити можливість виконати дію, що залежить від певних обставин. У цьому значенні **may** вживається лише у стверджувальних реченнях з неозначеним інфінітивом:

You **may go** there by
train.

Ви можете поїхати туди
поїздом.

He **may apply** to the
dean's office with his problem.

Він може звернутися до декана-
ту зі своєю проблемою.

Форма **might** у цьому значенні вживається як Subjunctive II.

You **might find** him in
between eleven and twelve.
(*Dreiser*)

Ви могли б застати його між
одинадцятьою і дванадцятьою го-
динами. (*Драйзер*)

Перфектний інфінітив після **might** вказує на те, що дія, яка могла б відбутися, не відбулася:

I might have stayed at
home.

Я міг би залишитися вдома.

Дієслово **may** з неозначеним інфінітивом вживається для вираження дозволу:

You **may go** - with
whom you will. (*Hardy*)
May I use your phone?

Можеш йти з ким хочеш.
(*Харді*)
Можна скористатися вашим
телефоном?

Форма **might** вживається в питальних реченнях, щоб висловити ввічливе прохання:

Might I speak a word to
you? (*Shaw*)

Дозвольте звернутися до вас.
(*Шоу*)

Заперечна форма **may not** означає заборону, але вона рідко вживається. У таких випадках зазвичай вживається заперечна форма дієслова **must** (іноді **can**):

May we use dictiona-
ries?
No, you must not.

Можна користуватися словни-
ками?
Ні, не можна.

Дозвіл або заборону можна виразити також за допомогою словоспо-
лучень **to be allowed** і **to be permitted**, які вживаються замість **may** стосов-
но дії у минулому або майбутньому часі:

We were not allowed to
use reference books during the
test paper.

Нам не дозволяли користувати-
ся довідниками під час тесту-
вання.

We shall be allowed to
use dictionaries.

Нам дозволять користуватися
словниками.

Для висловлення докору, несхвалення, осуду, зазвичай, вживається лише форма **might**:

You **might be** more attentive.

Ти міг би бути уважнішим (зараз).

Perfect Infinitive після форми **might** виражає докір з приводу того, що дія не відбулася в минулому.

You **might have written** me a little something, anyhow. (*Dreiser*)

У будь-якому випадку ти могла б написати мені хоч кілька слів (але не написала). (*Драйзер*)

3.3 Дієслово **must**

Дієслово **must** має лише одну форму. Дія, виражена інфінітивом у сполученні з **must**, може стосуватися теперішнього і майбутнього часу:

He **must be** at school now.

Зараз він мусить бути в школі.

She **must come** tomorrow.

Вона має прийти завтра.

Must може стосуватися минулого часу в додаткових підрядних реченнях, якщо дієслово-присудок головного речення стоїть у минулому часі:

He **told** that she **must** consult a doctor.

Він сказав, що вона повинна порадитися з лікарем.

Дієслово **must** виражає обов'язок, необхідність. У цьому значенні **must** вживається у стверджувальних і питальних реченнях лише з неозначеним інфінітивом:

To catch the train I **must get up** at six.

Щоб потрапити на поїзд, я мушу встати о 6-й годині.

Must we **come** to school tomorrow?

Чи треба нам приходити в школу завтра?

Щоб виразити необхідність стосовно минулого і майбутнього часу вживається дієслово **to have** у відповідних часових формах:

But he **had to wait** a quarter of an hour. (*London*)

Але він мусив чекати чверть години. (*Дж. Лондон*)

I shall have to pay him something. (*Wilde*)

Мені доведеться щось заплатити йому. (*Уальд*)

У заперечних реченнях **must** виражає заборону. У цьому значенні **must** вживається лише з неозначеним інфінітивом:

You must not talk aloud in the reading-hall.

У читальному залі не дозволяється голосно розмовляти.

Коли йдеться про те, що нема потреби, необхідності виконати дію, вживають заперечну форму дієслова **need** – **need not (needn't)** або заперечну форму модального дієслова **to have**:

Must we come to school tomorrow? No, you **needn't**.

Треба нам приходити в школу завтра? – Ні, не треба.

You don't have to learn the poem by heart.

Не обов'язково вчити цей вірш напам'ять.

Дієслово **must** вживається для висловлення наказу і поради. У цих значеннях воно вживається у стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях з неозначеним інфінітивом:

Tomorrow you **must come** to school at eight.

Завтра ви повинні прийти до школи о восьмій годині.

You must not read this book. It is not interesting.

Не треба читати цієї книжки. Вона нецікава.

Дієслово **must** вживається для висловлення припущення, що межує з упевненістю. У цьому значенні **must** вживається лише в стверджувальних реченнях, але з усіма формами інфінітива.

Сполучення **must** з Continuous Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбувається в момент мовлення або протягом теперішнього періоду часу:

They **must be surrounding** the house. (*Гейм*)

Вони, напевно, оточують будинок. (*Хейм*)

Якщо дієслово не вживається у формах Continuous, то припущення стосовно теперішнього часу виражається сполученням **must** з неозначеним інфінітивом:

He **must be** eighty.
She **must hear** the music coming from the hall.

Йому, напевно, вісімдесят.
Вона, напевно, чує музику, яка ллється з зали.

Сполучення **must** з Perfect Infinitive виражає припущення, що дія відбулася в минулому:

She **must have caught** cold.

Вона, напевно, застудилася.

She looked on the shelf but the money wasn't there. Mabel **must have taken it**.
(Abrahams)

Вона подивилась на полицю, але грошей там не було. Певна річ, їх узяла Мейбл. (Абрахамс)

Дієслово **must** не вживається для вираження припущення стосовно майбутнього часу. Припущення щодо майбутніх дій можна висловити за допомогою слів **evidently, probably** або виразів **to be sure, to be likely, to be unlikely** та ін.;

He **is not likely to** return soon.

Він навряд чи скоро повернеться.

Evidently she'll be late.

Напевно, вона запізниться.

Треба пам'ятати, що **must** у значенні припущення не вживається у заперечних реченнях. Для вираження припущення із заперечним значенням вживаються слова **evidently, probably**:

Evidently he doesn't know your address.

Він, напевно, не знає вашої адреси.

3.4 Дієслова **should** і **ought**

Дієслова **should** і **ought** майже не різняться за значенням. Кожне з них має лише одну форму. **Should** вживається з інфінітивом без частки **to**. Після **ought** інфінітив вживається з часткою **to**.

Дієслова **should** і **ought** виражають моральний обов'язок (з точки зору того, хто говорить), пораду, рекомендацію. У цих значеннях **should** і **ought** вживаються з різними формами інфінітива.

Сполучення **should** і **ought** з Indefinite Infinitive виражають дію стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього часу:

You **ought to go** to the movies more. (Hemingway)

Вам слід більше ходити в кіно. (Хемінгуей)

Kate is in hospital. You **should visit** her.

Катя у лікарні. Ви б відвідали її.

Continuous Infinitive з **should/ought** виражає дію стосовно теперішнього часу, іноді стосовно моменту мовлення.

You **oughtn't to be working** for those people.
(*Dreiser*)

I think we **ought to be starting**. (*Galsworthy*)

Вам не слід працювати у тих людей. (*Драйзер*)

Я думаю, нам треба вирушати. (*Голсуорсі*)

Сполучення Perfect Infinitive з дієсловами **should** і **ought** у стверджувальній формі означає, що дія, бажана на думку того, хто говорить, не відбулася. Заперечна форма **should** і **ought** у сполученні з Perfect Infinitive виражає дію, що відбулася як небажана з точки зору того, хто говорить:

You **should have sent** her to school. (*Bronte*)

He **ought to have waited** for you. (*Shaw*)

You **shouldn't have left** her. (*Greene*)

We have done things we **ought not to have done**. (*Shaw*)

Вам слід було послати її до школи. (*Бронте*)

Йому слід було почекати на вас. (*Шоу*)

Вам не слід було залишати її. (*Грін*)

Ми робили те, чого не треба було робити. (*Шоу*)

Дієслова **should** і **ought** іноді вживаються для вираження припущення з відтінком упевненості. Проте в цьому значенні частіше вживається дієслово **must**:

He **ought to be able to** do something. (*Hemingway*)

You **ought to be** a happy wife. (*Hardy*)

Він, мабуть, зможе щось зробити. (*Хемінгуей*)

Ви, певно, щаслива дружина. (*Харді*)

Дієслово **should** вживається в риторичних запитаннях з питальним словом **why** для висловлення подиву, сильного здивування, обурення:

Why **should I feel** guilty about it? (*Braine*)

Why **shouldn't I go** for a walk? (*Greene*)

Чому я маю почувати себе винним у цьому? (*Брейн*)

А чому б мені не піти на прогулянку? (*Грін*)

3.5 Модальне дієслово **to have**

Дієслово **to have**, вжите як модальне, виражає необхідність чи обов'язковість дії, зумовленої обставинами.

На відміну від інших модальних дієслів, дієслово **to have** має форми інфінітива, дієприкметника і герундія і може вживатися в часових формах, яких не мають інші модальні дієслова, зокрема в майбутньому часі. З дієсловом **to have** вживається лише Indefinite Infinitive з часткою **to**:

I have to get up the next morning at seven. (*Dreiser*)

I had to sell most of my things. (*Heym*)

You'll have to go home now. (*Parker*)

Завтра вранці я маю встати о сьомій. (*Драйзер*)

Я змушений був продати більшість своїх речей. (*Хейм*)

Вам доведеться зараз піти додому. (*Паркер*)

Питальна й заперечна форми модального дієслова **to have** у Present Indefinite і Past Indefinite утворюються з допоміжним дієсловом **to do**:

Do we have to sleep with him in here? (*Maltz*)

You don't have to go in. (*Hemingway*)

You did not have to think about it. (*Hemingway*)

Ми мусимо спати з ним тут? (*Мальц*)

Вам не обов'язково заходити. (*Хемінгуей*)

Вам не треба було думати про це. (*Хемінгуей*)

В українській мові дієслово *мати* також вживається в значенні *мусити*, наприклад, «Господи, що ж я **маю** робити?» (*І. Франко*); «Хлопче-молодче, що **маю** діяти?» (*Народна пісня*).

В усному мовленні вираз **to have got** також вживається в модальному значенні і виражає необхідність чи обов'язок, зумовлені обставинами:

I've got to get up early.

He's got to take medicine.

Мені треба встати рано.

Йому потрібно прийняти ліки.

Питальна й заперечна форми утворюються, як відповідні форми Present Perfect:

Have you got to get up early?

I haven't got to get up early.

Вираз **to have got** у модальному значенні практично вживається лише в теперішньому часі.

3.6 Модальне дієслово **to be**

Дієслово **to be** як модальне вживається лише в двох часах: Present Indefinite і Past Indefinite.

He is to come at five.
He was to come at five.

Він має прийти о 5-й.
Він мав прийти о 5-й.

З модальним дієсловом **to be** в Present Indefinite вживається лише Indefinite Infinitive.

Після **to be** в Past Indefinite вживається також Perfect Infinitive, який вказує на те, що виражена ним дія не відбулася:

He was to have come at five.

Він мав прийти о 5-й (але не прийшов).

Дієслово **to be**, вжите як модальне, виражає обов'язок, що впливає з попередньої домовленості, плану, розкладу, графіка і т.п.:

We were to work two hours every morning. (*Dickens*)

Ми мали працювати дві години кожного ранку. (*Діккенс*)

We are to meet at the theatre.

Ми повинні зустрітися у театрі.

Модальне дієслово **to be** вживається для висловлення наказу або інструкції:

You are to go to sleep.

Лягайте спати.

You're not to come here any more. (*Parker*)

Більше сюди не приходьте. (*Паркер*)

The medicine **is to be kept** in a cool dark place.

Ліки треба тримати в прохолодному темному місці.

Модальне дієслово **to be**, вжите з інфінітивом у пасивному стані, виражає можливість :

He was not to be found.
They were not to be seen upon the principal streets. (*Dreiser*)

Його не можна було знайти.
Їх не можна було побачити на головних вулицях. (*Драйзер*)

She was not to be forgotten among other contemporaries for her bright mind and rare talent.

Її не можна було забути серед інших сучасників за її світлий розум і рідкісний талант.

Примітка. Інфінітив пасивного стану утворюється з інфінітива дієслова **to be** та дієприкметника минулого часу основного дієслова:

to be invited — бути запрошеним; to be written — бути написаним.

3.7 Модальне дієслово **shall**

Модальне дієслово **shall**, вжите з Indefinite Infinitive основного дієслова, означає дію стосовно майбутнього часу.

У стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях модальне дієслово **shall** вживається у другій і третій особах для висловлення наказу, попередження, погрози, обіцянки, перестороги:

You **shall go** into the dining room first. (*Bronte*)

You **shall not** do that again. (*Shaw*)

You **shall not run away** before you answer. (*Shaw*)

Whatever I know, you **shall know**. (*Dickens*)

Ти підеш в їдальню першою. (наказ) (*Бронте*)

Не робить цього більше. (наказ-заборона) (*Шоу*)

Ви не втечете, поки не відповісте. (погроза) (*Шоу*)

Все, що я знаю, знатимеш і ти. (обіцянка) (*Діккенс*)

У питальних реченнях модальне дієслово **shall** вживається у першій і третій особах при звертанні до співрозмовника з метою дістати від нього розпорядження, вказівку:

Shall I come to see you there?

Shall I turn on the lights for you?

Shall he go home?

Прийти до вас туди?

Увімкнути вам світло?

Хай він іде додому?

3.8 Модальні дієслова **will** і **would**

Подібно до **shall** і **should** дієслова **will** і **would** вживаються не тільки як допоміжні для утворення майбутнього часу й умовного способу, а й як модальні.

Модальні дієслова **will** і **would** вживаються у першій особі в стверджувальних і заперечних реченнях для вираження волі, бажання, наміру.

Як модальне дієслово **will** вживається стосовно майбутнього і теперішнього часу:

We **will help** you.

I **won't go** there.

I often write him but he **won't answer**.

She always tells him to be carefull but he **won't listen**.

Ми допоможемо вам (з охотою).

Я не піду туди (не хочу йти).

Я часто пишу йому, але він не відповідає (не бажає).

Вона завжди каже йому бути обережним, але він не слухає.

Would у цьому значенні вживається здебільшого в підрядних додаткових реченнях, де дієслово-присудок вжито у минулому часі:

I said that we **would**
help you.

Я сказав, що ми (*охоче*) допоможемо вам.

У питальних реченнях **will** і **would** вживаються у другій особі для вираження ввічливого прохання, запрошення, причому **would** надає проханню особливо ввічливого відтінку:

Will you **have** a cup of tea?
Won't you **sit down**?
Would you **help** me?
Would you **like** some coffee?

Випийте чашку чаю.
Сідайте, будь ласка.
Допоможіть мені, будь ласка.
Вип'єте кави?

Стосовно предметів **will** і **would** у заперечних реченнях вказують на те, що предмет не виконує дії, позначеної інфінітивом основного дієслова:

The knife **won't** cut.
The window **wouldn't**
open.
– You ought to lock
your door.
– I have tried. It **won't**
lock. (*Hardy*)

Ніж не ріже.
Вікно не відчинялося.
– Тобі слід би замкнути двері.
– Я намагалась. Вони не замикаються. (*Харді*)

Дієслова **will** і **would** як модальні можуть вживатися в підрядних умовних реченнях:

If you will allow me, I
will see you home. (*Bronte*)

Якщо ви мені дозволите, я проведу вас додому. (*Бронте*)

3.9 Дієслово **need**

Дієслово **need** вживається як модальне і як смислове. Як модальне дієслово **need** у сполученні з Indefinite Infinitive виражає необхідність виконання дії стосовно теперішнього або майбутнього часу і вживається у питальних і заперечних реченнях.

У значенні модального дієслово **need** має лише форму теперішнього часу.

Питальна й заперечна форми утворюються без допоміжного дієслова **to do** і вживаються з інфінітивом основного дієслова без частки **to**:

You **needn't hurry**.
Need we go there?

Вам немає потреби поспішати.
Нам треба йти туди?

Дієслово **need** як смислове означає *мати потребу в чомусь*. У цьому значенні воно відмінюється за загальними правилами і вживається в теперішньому, минулому і майбутньому часі:

I'll **need** this magazine.

Мені цей журнал буде потрібний.

Інфінітив після нього вживається з часткою **to**, питальна й заперечна форми в Present Indefinite і Past Indefinite утворюються з допомогою дієслова **to do**:

You **don't need** to say a lot of nonsense. (*Hemingway*)

Не треба говорити дурниць.
(*Хемінгуей*)

Do you **need** any money?

Вам потрібні гроші?

I **don't need** any more people around here. (*Heym*)

Мені не треба тут більше людей.
(*Хейм*)

Perfect Infinitive, вжитий з дієсловом **need**, означає, що дія, в якій не було необхідності, відбулася:

You **needn't have done** this exercise in written form.

Не треба було виконувати цю вправу письмово.

3.10 Дієслово dare

Дієслово **dare** означає: мати сміливість або зухвальство зробити щось. Воно вживається переважно в питальних і заперечних реченнях.

Dare вживається як модальне і смислове дієслово. У першому випадку воно утворює питальну й заперечну форми теперішнього і минулого часу без допоміжного дієслова **to do**, у третій особі однини теперішнього часу не має закінчення **-(e)s** і вживається з інфінітивом без частки **to**:

How dare you say it?
For a while he **dared not** move. (*Greene*)

Як ви смієте казати це?
Деякий час він не наважувався поворухнутися. (*Грін*)

Як смислове дієслово **dare** відмінюється за загальними правилами; інфінітив після нього вживається з часткою **to**.

Neither George nor I **dared to turn** round.

Ні Джордж, ні я не наважувалися обернутися.

3.11 Вправи

CAN

Exercise 1. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	can	speak German.
He	cannot	translate this text without a dictionary.
She	(can't)	answer this question.
We	could	repair a television set.
You	could not	skate.
They	(couldn't)	see him in the afternoon.

Can	I	speak French?
Can't	he	play tennis?
Could	she	solve this problem?
Couldn't	we	lift the box?
	you	run 100 metres in 12 seconds?
	they	go there by trolley-bus?

I	will	(not)	be able	to break the record.
He	shall			to carry the child.
She	'll			to do this sum.
We				to get there in time.
You				to pay such a sum.
They				to ring you up.

I	could have	prepared the report.
He		gone there.
She		done it yesterday.
We		bought a motor cycle.
You		broken the record.
They		come in time.

I	can't	be at school now.
He	couldn't	know this man.
She		have said it.
We		be waiting for you now.
You		have been teaching for ten years.
They		have insulted her.

Can	I	be preparing for an examination now?
Could	he	be at home at such an hour?
	she	know Japanese?
	we	be still waiting for us?
	you	have lost it?
	they	have fallen ill?

Exercise 2. *Make the following interrogative and negative.*

1. Peter can make a shelf. 2. Ann could go there yesterday. 3. His friends will be able to help him on Sunday. 4. Our pupils can read and speak English. 5. The tourists will be able to reach the village before dark. 6. I can show you the way to the park. 7. He could buy the ticket beforehand. 8. You will be able to catch the train. 9. She can fly in her dreams.

Exercise 3. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Can you speak German? 2. Can your mother speak English? 3. Could you speak English three years ago? 4. Can you skate? 5. Will you be able to skate tomorrow? 6. Which of your friends can play tennis? 7. Where can you see the films? 8. Will you be able to go to the cinema this evening? 9. Where can you buy books? 10. How can you get to school? 11. What poems can you recite? 12. What can you adore people for?

Exercise 4. *Ask questions as in the model.*

Mode I: *Ask your classmate if he can sing.-Can you sing?*

Ask your classmate: 1. if he can speak French; 2. if he could play the piano last year; 3. if he can run 100 metres in 13 seconds; 4. if he will be able to come to your place tomorrow; 5. if he can go to Kyiv by plane; 6. if his friends can play ice-hockey; 7. if he can repair a radio set.

Exercise 5. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb can.*

A. 1. You have the right to use dictionaries. 2. He has the right to receive a passport. 3. They have the right to live in this flat. 4. She has the right to stay away from these lessons. 5. He has the right to take a month's holiday in summer.

B. 1. Will you allow me to attend your lectures? 2. Will you allow me to take my seat? 3. Will you allow me to join you? 4. Will you allow me to take your dictionary? 5. Will you allow me to stay here?

C. 1. You haven't the right to travel by train without a ticket. 2. You haven't the right to occupy this house. 3. You haven't the right to enter the ci-

nema hall during the show. 4. We haven't the right to hunt hares now. 5. Children haven't the right to go to an evening show.

Exercise 6. *Paraphrase the sentences using **could** + **Perfect Infinitive** as in the model.*

Model: *I could prepare the report but I didn't do it.-I could have prepared the report.*

1. They could help him but they didn't do it. 2. She could buy this book but she didn't buy it. 3. She could write a good composition but she didn't do it. 4. You could send me a telegram but you didn't do it. 5. She could pass her examination in physics but she failed. 6. Our football players could win the match but they lost it.

Exercise 7. *Paraphrase the following sentences using **could** or **can**.*

Model: *Is it possible that she went there alone?-Can she have gone there alone?*

I don't believe that he is teaching English. He knows it badly. - He can't be teaching English.

A. 1. Is it possible that he is writing a novel? 2. Is it possible that she knows five foreign languages? 3. Is it possible that Nick failed in mathematics? 4. Is it possible that she is so absent-minded? 5. Is it possible that he has finished school already? 6. Is it possible that our basketball team lost the match? 7. Is it possible that he was there yesterday?

B.1. I don't believe that you saw a bear in this forest. 2. I don't believe that he is still working. It is very late. 3. It is impossible that they are still discussing this question. 4. I don't think she knows that man. 5. I don't believe that he lived in Odessa. He doesn't know anything about this city. 6. I doubt that he came in time. 7. I don't believe that they lost their way.

Exercise 8. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **can** and its equivalents.*

1. "I can't hear a word", said Magda. 2. It's just a matter of how fast I can type. 3. So you can just imagine how embarrassing it all is. 4. But I could see Anna wasn't really listening to my replies. 5. They couldn't stand each other. 6. I could not take this seriously; it was impossible. 7. "One can't hear the bell from outside", she said, "we made it ring upstairs because we could never hear it". 8. I shall never be able to explain that. 9. She said: "What I need is a lawyer". "I don't suppose I'd be able to help you". 10. You could give me a ring, if you needed me. 11. That's not too bad, that could have been a lot worse.

12. You've sat there and listened. You could have got up and gone away. But you've listened. I hope you've been able to shed some light on poor Deirdre's past. 13. Perhaps I could get in touch with you another time. 14. I can't find him. Nobody'll ever tell me where he is. 15. You can both talk about Edward Driffield, but I shall be able to get away when I'm fed up with you. 16. She could not hear one of the questions in the noise. 17. Philip, can I speak to you for a minute? 18. I can't think how I could have made such a silly mistake. 19. She hadn't been able to save much out of what Birling and Company had paid her.

Exercise 9. *Translate into English using the verb **can**.*

A. 1. Ми можемо закінчити цю роботу сьогодні. 2. Моя сестра вміє грати на скрипці. 3. Я не міг відповісти на друге запитання. 4. Ви можете прийти завтра? 5. Цей хлопець вміє кататися на ковзанах. 6. Можна мені взяти твій зошит? 7. Я зможу зробити це завтра. 8. Вони не змогли купити квитків на концерт. 9. Ти зможеш поїхати туди влітку? 10. Вона могла запізнитися на поїзд. 11. Він буде в змозі допомогти тобі з комп'ютером через два тижні. 12. Цей студент вміє писати програми мовами програмування Pascal та Borland Delphi.

Б. 1. Не може бути, щоб він “провалився” на екзамені з хімії. Це його улюблений предмет. 2. Невже вона сказала це? 3. Не може бути, щоб вони зараз чекали нас. 4. Невже він зараз вдома? 5. Не може бути, щоб він уже приїхав. 6. Невже вона вже виїхала з Києва? 7. Невже вона забула нас? 8. Не може бути, щоб вони були там з восьмої. 9. Невже вони працюють там з восьмої? 10. Невже вони вже чотири години грають у шахи? 11. Не може бути, щоб він прийшов так рано. 12. Невже вона не сказала тобі, що вона їде до Швеції?

MAY

Exercise 10. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	may	be at the theatre now.
He	might	be ill.
She		come on Friday.
We		have forgotten about it.
You		be fond of such films.
They		have learned German at school.

May	I he she we you they	take your book? use a dictionary? keep this book till Monday? go to the cinema in the evening? join your excursion? go home?
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I He She We You They	may	find him at home only in the evening. buy such a TV set at the department store. borrow this book at our school library. take a bus. spend a holiday in a village. go there by train.
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I He She We You They	might	be more careful. have done this homework better. listen to me more attentively. have told me about it before. have sent him a telegram. keep silent while I'm speaking.
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Exercise 11. *Paraphrase the following sentences referring them to the future and to the past.*

Model: *I may keep this magazine till Monday.* - *I shall be allowed to keep this magazine till Monday.* - *I was allowed to keep this magazine till Monday.*

1. We may occupy this room. 2. He may stay away from school. 3. The tourists may spend the night in the camp. 4. You may see these documents. 5. She may work in the laboratory. 6. The pupils may go home. 7. I may be present at the meeting.

Exercise 12. *Change from direct into indirect speech.*

Model: *The teacher said to the pupils, "You may go home."* - *The teacher told the pupils that they might go home.*

1. Mother said to her son, "You may go to the cinema." 2. The doctor said to the sick man, "You may go out." 3. He said to me, "You may look at it." 4. The girl said to her friend, "You may work in my room." 5. The militiaman said to them, "You may cross the street."

Exercise 13. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the verb **may**.*

Model: *Perhaps she is working at her report.- She may be working at her report.*

1. Perhaps he has bought the dictionary. 2. It is possible that they are in the park. 3. Perhaps a letter will come to you today. 4. Maybe, it will rain tomorrow. 5. It is possible that the child was there! 6. Perhaps she read this story. 7. Maybe, his mother knows Spanish. 8. It is possible that they know each other. 9. It is possible that she has gone to the doctor. 10. Maybe, they left for Moscow yesterday.

Exercise 14. *Paraphrase the following using the verb **may**.*

Model: *I nearly lost my way.-I might have lost my way.*

1. I nearly forgot about it. 2. It nearly killed him. 3. He nearly broke the window. 4. She nearly fell asleep. 5. I nearly caught cold. 6. He nearly fell off the bus. 7. She nearly cried listening to sentimental music.

Exercise 15. *Paraphrase the following using the verb **may** expressing reproach.*

Model: *I wish you were more attentive. – You might be more attentive.*

1. I wish you helped me. 2. I wish you did something for them. 3. I wish you were more modest. 4. I wish you had done it in time. 5. I wish they had been there yesterday. 6. I wish you spoke English at the lesson. 7. I wish you had visited him in the hospital. 8. I wish he behaved properly. 9. I wish he were here. 10. I wish my sister were with me.

Exercise 16. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **may**.*

1. You may wonder whether I ever thought of marrying Anna. 2. "I haven't anywhere to sleep tonight", I told her. "May I stay here?". 3. You might not necessarily agree with my way of looking at it at all. 4. I live quite well. Though some people might not think so. 5. He might have taken them to my parents. But I don't know. 6. I'll come and see you, if I may. 7. She may not even have noticed me coming down. 8. He's been thinking about it too for twenty years. He might be glad to let you know that he forgave you. 9. I thought you might like a lift to work. 10. "Why don't you tell me all about it?" she said gently. "It may not be as bad as it looks". 11. "May I offer you some fruit?" 12. Mrs. Palgrave seemed not only far away; she might never have existed. 13. "It must have been exciting!" "Why, you may have passed the murderer in the

street! You may have been quite near to him!" 14. "Good night, gentlemen". "May we all meet safely in the morning!"

Exercise 17. *Translate into English using the verb **may**.*

А. 1. Можна увійти? 2. Можна розгорнути книжки? 3. Можна мені зачинити вікно? 4. Можна нам іти додому? 5. Можна їй іти в бібліотеку? 6. Можна їм грати в футбол на шкільному подвір'ї? 7. Можна мені писати олівцем? 8. Можна тут голосно розмовляти? 9. Можна мені ввімкнути світло? 10. Можна йому взяти з собою маленького брата?

Б. 1. Я можу дістати квитки заздалегідь. 2. Ми можемо поїхати туди автобусом або залізницею. 3. У нашій школі є спортзал, де учні можуть займатися різними видами спорту. 4. Він може пообідати в їдальні. 5. У нашому місті ви можете побачити будинок, що був побудований у XVII столітті. Ви можете отримати дійсну насолоду.

В. 1. Може, Стів чекає на вас біля кінотеатру. 2. Можливо, вони вже пішли додому. 3. Може, головний інженер повернеться завтра. 4. Може, вона зараз слухає радіо. 5. Може, завтра буде дощ. 6. Може, вона не знає твоєї адреси. 7. Можливо, він уже закінчив школу. 8. Може, Аня захворіла. 9. Можливо, іноземні студенти з Еквадору вже приїхали.

Г. 1. На щастя, я зустрів дітей у лісі. Вони могли заблудитися. 2. Не грайте у футбол біля будинку. Ви можете розбити вікно. 3. Якби вона не наділа теплого пальта, вона могла б застудитися. 4. Ти така необережна. Ти могла б розбити тарілку. 5. У мене не було з собою грошей. Я міг би купити цю книжку. 6. Вимикайте електроплити! Ви можете створити пожежу в гуртожитку.

Д. 1. Я незадоволений твоєю відповіддю. Ти міг би відповісти краще. 2. Ви могли б слухати уважніше. 3. Соромно вам. Ви могли б тоді допомогти йому. 4. Ти могла б бути скромнішою. 5. Ви могли б зустріти її на станції. 6. Він міг би бути більш ввічливим і чемним. 7. Ви могли б придбати квитки на цей спектакль заздалегідь. 8. Ви могли б повести іноземних студентів до краєзнавчого музею. 9. Ти міг би передати батькам ліки через провідника. 10. Йому важко ходити після операції. Ти міг би допомогти йому. 11. Ви могли б поїхати туди автобусом або потягом. 12. Ти могла б попіклуватися про молодшого брата. Він залишився дома один. 13. Ви могли б більше уваги приділяти виховній роботі з іноземними студентами. 14. Інструктор міг би вчасно провести бесіду щодо дотримання правил внутрішнього розпорядку. 15. Вона могла б організувати екскурсію до музею-садиби М. І. Пирогова. 16. Ви могли б ознайомити іноземних студентів з сучасним мистецтвом України. 17. Викладач міг би запропонувати їм подивитися картини в музеї на кафедрі культурології. 18. Ви могли б запросити слухачів підготовчого відділення на Міжнародний день студента. 19. Вони могли б запропонувати більше номерів на свято "День студентського співтовариства".

MUST

Exercise 18. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	must	get up at six o'clock.
He		learn this poem by heart.
She		go home at once.
We		work hard to know English well.
You		prepare the report by Monday.
They		come to school at a quarter past eight.

I	must	be lying in the sun now.
He		be ill.
She		be angry with me.
We		be afraid of you.
You		have won the game.
They		have been waiting for her since seven o'clock.

Exercise 19. *Make the following sentences interrogative.*

1. You must air the room twice a day. 2. Children must sleep nine hours a day. 3. The pupils must clean their classrooms. 4. She must help her mother about the house. 5. We must read English books every day. 6. Everybody must go in for sports. 7. All children must go to school. 8. You must come to school in time. 9. You must forget your bad habits.

Exercise 20. *Give negative answers to the following questions.*

Model: *May I take this book home?* - *No, you mustn't. You must not take it home.*

1. May I open the window? 2. May we fish in this pond? 3. May we play football here? 4. May I use this telephone? 5. May the children play in the street? 6. May they dance in this room? 7. May we hunt in this forest? 8. May I tell my friends about it? 9. May I invite foreign students to the party?

Exercise 21. *Paraphrase the following sentences referring them to the past and to the future.*

Model: *I must go there at once.* - *I had to go there at once.* - *I shall have to go there at once.*

1. I must catch up with my class. 2. The man must sell his house. 3. She must turn off the radio. 4. You must be there at nine. 5. The girl must water the flowers. 6. They must get up at six. 7. His sister must go shopping. 8. We must work in the reading-hall. 9. They must stay at home. 10. You must pay for it.

Exercise 22. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What time do you get up? 2. What time do you get up on Sunday? 3. What time must you come to school? 4. What time must children go to bed? 5. What must you do in the morning? 6. What must you do in the evening? 7. What must you do in the afternoon? 8. What must you do to know English well? 9. What must the pupil on duty do?

Exercise 23. *Paraphrase the following using the verb **must**.*

Models: *I am sure she is at home now. - She must be at home now.*

I am sure they arrived in Kyiv yesterday. - They must have arrived in Kyiv yesterday.

A. 1. I'm sure you are very tired. 2. I'm sure your friend is a very modest girl. 3. I'm sure he is ill. 4. I'm sure they know you. 5. I'm sure he has plenty of time. 6. I'm sure he is a very good doctor. 7. I'm sure she is an experienced teacher. 8. I'm sure you like such films.

B. 1. I'm sure he is skating now. 2. I'm sure they are working in the garden. 3. Evidently they are preparing for their examinations. 4. I'm sure she is cooking dinner now. 5. Evidently your friend is fishing.

C 1. I'm sure you saw this performance last year. 2. I'm sure it happened on Sunday. 3. Evidently his daughter has finished the secondary school. 4. I'm sure he has fallen ill. 5. Evidently I have lost my pen. 6. I'm sure he has left his book at home. 7. Evidently they have gone away. 8. I'm sure the girl has known him since 1992.

D. 1. I'm sure they have been working here since morning. 2. Evidently he has been waiting for you for half an hour. 3. I'm sure she has been learning English for three years. 4. I'm sure they have been living here for a number of years. 5. I'm sure they have been discussing this question since two o'clock.

Exercise 24. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **must**.*

1. I must tell somebody, I had to tell somebody. 2. If you don't agree, you must say so. 3. You must be tired. You must be wanting to go home. 4. I must have known it, you see, I must have been expecting this all the time. 5. Tell me why you gave that money to that school in Africa. You must have had some problem in choosing it. 6. Simon's quite right, you can't expect us to do your

homework, you must do it for yourself. 7. He must have told you he wanted to go back. 8. "Oh, no!", Anna said furiously, "oh, no, no, no. You must be joking!" 9. It wasn't an accident, so someone must be responsible. 10. She must think I'm blind or stupid. 11. And I really mustn't leave Sarah alone in this mood for too long. 12. You must give me your address in London. We live in Berkshire, not far out. Perhaps we could meet some time. 13. And tomorrow you must both come to lunch. 14. You must be Miss Hope, the governess I've come to meet. 15. Mother says we mustn't stay too long. 16. We must discuss this business quietly and sensibly and decide if there's anything to be done about it.

Exercise 25. *Translate into English using the verb **must**.*

А. 1. Учні повинні виконувати домашні завдання. 2. Вона загубила ручку і мусила писати олівцем. 3. Тобі не можна їсти морозива. 4. Я мусив вимкнути телевізор. 5. Ми повинні приходити до школи вчасно. 6. Коли я маю повернути книжку? 7. Нам треба вивчити цей вірш напам'ять? 8. На екзамені вам не можна користуватися словником. 9. Вона сказала, що ми повинні полити квіти. 10. Йому доведеться складати екзамени у серпні.

Б. 1. Його батько, напевно, інженер. 2. Очевидно, це трапилося вчора ввечері. 3. Він, мабуть, зараз готується до екзамену з хімії. 4. Олена, мабуть, захворіла; вона ніколи не пропускає уроків. 5. Він, напевно, знає вашого батька. 6. Він тут уже, мабуть, півтори години. 7. Вони, напевно, все ще обговорюють це питання. 8. У Чернігові, мабуть, іде дощ. 9. Тобі, напевно, холодно, одягни пальто. 10. Вони, напевно, вже побудували новий міст через Дніпро.

TO HAVE

Exercise 26. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	have	to stay in for a few days.
He	has	to tell him the truth.
She	had	to borrow five dollars.
We	will have	to see a doctor.
You	shall have	to put the meeting off.
They		to take a taxi.

Do	I	have	to pay for it?
Does	he		to cook supper?
Did	she		to get up early?
Will	we		to look after the children?
Shall	you		to clean the room?
	they		to take entrance examinations?

I	do	not	have	to make a report.
He	does			to buy it.
She	did			to put off the excursion.
We	will			to lock the room.
You	shall			to learn it by heart.
They				to take a bus.

Exercise 27. *Make the following interrogative and negative.*

1. Her father has to wear spectacles. 2. The woman has to go to the post-office. 3. You had to return home. 4. The girl had to catch up with her class. 5. They have to live in one room. 6. The boy had to write with a pencil. 7. They had to work at night. 8. I had to wait for them.

Exercise 28. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **to have to**.*

1. I have to be at work early in the morning. 2. I'll have to get another solicitor, I could never look mine in face again. 3. "I was held up", said Simon. "I had to go and view a site, with a client". 4. I know it's upsetting, but I shall have to put in a report. 5. I'll have to think about it now. 6. I had to speak to Andrews again. 7. "Lucy, you'll have to get away. Sell the villa and come home". 8. I just don't see why we have to spoil a pleasant evening. 9. I had to come and see the chickens. 10. Then the day came when I had to go back to school. 11. I have to be back in London early on Monday morning. 12. Sorry, I've got to go home to bed. I'm the worker of the family. 13. I'll go. You'll have to give me some money. I haven't any left. 14. "Oh, brother, why had you to die so young and by so cruel a death?" 15. "Tommy! Stop spinning your napkin ring! How often have I got to tell you?" 16. "I'll retype this letter all right". "I am afraid you will have to". 17. You don't have to work for that man. 18. After about a couple of months, they told her she'd have to go. 19. I had to go away for several weeks then on business.

Exercise 29. *Paraphrase the following using the modal verb **to have**.*

Models: *It is necessary for me to go there. – I **have to** go there.*
*I am obliged to tell you the truth. – I **have to** tell you the truth.*

A. 1. It is necessary for him to get up at half past six. 2. It was necessary for them to build a bridge across the river. 3. It was necessary for her to read many books in order to prepare a good report. 4. It will be necessary for me to stay at home on Saturday. 5. It will be necessary for him to see a doctor.

B. 1. The driver was obliged to stop the car. 2. The teacher was obliged to give him a "two". 3. I'll be obliged to expel you from the circle. 4. The woman was obliged to lock the door. 5. I was obliged to repeat my question.

TO BE

Exercise 30. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	am	to leave for Kyiv on Monday.
He	is	to take part in the competition.
She	are	to return tomorrow.
We	was	to meet at the railway station.
You	were	to invite him.
They		to do it just now.

I	was	to have met in the park.
He	were	to have come yesterday.
She		to have finished school last year.
We		to have written her a letter.
You		to have prepared a room for them.
They		to have aired the room.

Exercise 31. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **to be**.*

1. It was awful because we were to have met on the night she died. 2. He was to live in the farm-house when he got married. 3. An Indian lady and gentleman were to send their carriage for us this morning at nine. It has never come. 4. I thought there was to be no polo. 5. The doctor said I was to go there for six weeks last summer. 6. The furniture was to be delivered on Friday. 7. The English nurse was to arrive on Monday morning. The housemaid, too was to come on Monday at eight in the morning. She was to be brought in her brother's car. 8. Tom was her lawyer from London. He was to arrive very early next morning. 9. I was to meet him that night, a Saturday. Kathleen's aunt was abroad, the maid on holiday, and I was to keep Kathleen company in the empty house. 10. How, then are we to find her? 11. But who is to give us the prizes? 12. Tell me what I am to say. 13. She told me Mr. Ackroyd wasn't to be disturbed again tonight.

Exercise 32. *Paraphrase the sentences using the modal verb **to be**.*

A. 1. We agreed to meet near the theatre. 2. They agreed to discuss the film after classes. 3. The pupils agreed to go to the forest on Sunday. 4. We agreed to spend the summer in the country. 5. We agreed to come to school at five. 6. I agreed to help my groupmates after the exams.

B. 1. It was arranged that I should meet them at the bus stop. 2. It was arranged that I should go there by plane. 3. It was planned that you should be given this task. 4. It was arranged that you should join us in Poltava. 5. It was planned that the pupils should go on an excursion to Kyiv.

C. 1. The delegation is supposed to arrive on Monday. 2. The conference is supposed to be held in London. 3. Peter is supposed to take part in the sports competition. 4. The time-table is supposed to be changed next week.

D. 1. You are ordered to come at eight sharp. 2. He was ordered to air the room. 3. The children are ordered to go to bed. 4. The soldiers were ordered to clean their rifles.

E. 1. You were not allowed to enter this room. 2. The sick man was not allowed to go out. 3. Children are not allowed to go to the cinema in the evening. 4. Pupils are not allowed to talk during the lesson.

F. 1. I was instructed to shake the medicine before using. 2. We were instructed to lubricate the machine once a week. 3. I was instructed to keep the paint in a dry place. 4. The woman was instructed to use special washing soda for silk things.

G. 1. You can find her at home in the evening. 2. You can find this book in the library. 3. You can buy a TV set at the department store. 4. You can't find this magazine in our school library.

H. 1. It was arranged that our children should spend the summer holidays in the Carpathians but they did not go there. 2. We agreed to meet at the post-office but we didn't. 3. It was arranged that she should take part in the performance but she didn't. 4. It was arranged that we should go to the circus but we didn't.

SHOULD, OUGHT

Exercise 33. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	should	visit him.
He	shouldn't	help her.
She	ought to	take the child to the doctor.
We	oughtn't to	be more attentive.
You		know this.
They		be listening to the teacher.

I	should	have come here the day before yesterday.
He	shouldn't	have said this in her presence.
She	ought to	have done it.
We	oughtn't to	have invited them.
You		have bought a motor cycle.
They		have gone there.

Exercise 34. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **should**.*

1. You should really have handed it straight over to your solicitors. 2. "You should go to bed early", he said. "You look so tired". 3. You should have seen his face. 4. Should I report it? 5. "You should eat a proper breakfast", he said looking round in vain for signs of bacon and eggs. 6. I should warn you that ignorance is no defence. 7. I think we should talk to her friends. 8. I've never been to this place before but it think it should be good. 9. Of course one should have outside visitors more often. 10. Should I go out now, go away until they've come and gone? 11. You shouldn't criticize foreigners in Nancy's presence. 12. I think that child should be taken home. 13. You should burn those letters and forget it. 14. Should you mind putting your coat on an coming round with me to see a friend?

Exercise 35. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **ought to**.*

1. But I ought to do something, oughtn't I, about that letter that came today? 2. I ought to never have kept you up so late. 3. You ought to be getting home. I've kept you too long. 4. "We ought to set off back, now", he said. 5. Ought I not to set them free, to tell Arthur now that he should see Crystal more, that Crystal needed protection? 6. It made his blood boil to see little creatures of five or six crossing Picadilly alone. The police ought to have stopped the traffic at once. 7. Clarice started to tell her mother that she ought to give him one more chance. 8. "Munnie", Bert said, "don't you think we ought to send your father a cable?" 9. Do you think I ought to tell them about it? 10. You ought to come and see us at the College next time you're home. 11. I suppose you ought to prosecute in the public interest. 12. I think perhaps I ought to see your mother and discuss future plans. 13. The weather ought to be all right. 14. I ought to get in touch with poor George. 15. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a big beast like you, to bite a poor little dog? 16. Sid was the life of that picnic. You ought to have heard him! 17. She ought never to have been employed at Marlborough House. It was like offering a lamb to a wolf. 18. I think you ought to be careful about the kind of movies you go to. I think you ought to see only the best ones.

Exercise 36. *Paraphrase the following using the verbs **should** and **ought**.*

A. 1. I advise you to buy this coat. 2. I advise you to go in for skating. 3. I advise you to read this book in the original. 4. I advise you to consult a doctor. 5. I don't advise you to go there tonight. 6. I advise you to take medicine. 7. I advise you to be careful with electrical appliances.

B. 1. I think you must wait for them. 2. I think you mustn't go there alone. 3. I think you must apologize to her. 4. I think she must not punish the boy for it. 5. I think you had better read aloud. 6. I would rather do something.

C. 1. It's a pity you didn't come to my place yesterday. 2. It's a pity he bought this camera. 3. It's a pity they didn't think about it before. 4. I'm sorry I went there. 5. It's a pity you broke it. 6. It's a pity you gave me the wrong number. 7. It's a pity you didn't come to the Angolian party.

Exercise 37. *Translate into English using the verbs **should** and **ought**.*

I. Вам слід би робити ранкову зарядку. 2. Вам слід було б зачекати їх. 3. Їй не треба було брати дитину в кіно. 4. Нам треба було купити квитки заздалегідь. 5. Ти б провідала її. 6. Вам слід дістати цей журнал. 7. Вам слід бути уважнішими на уроках. 8. Тобі не треба було замикаати дверей.

SHALL

Exercise 38. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

He	shall	get a new flat next year.
She		miss the train.
You		catch the flu.
They		stay here.
		go to the Zoo on Sunday.

Shall	he	open the window?
	she	read?
	we	translate the sentence?
	you	do this exercise in written form?
	they	clean the blackboard?

Exercise 39. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the verb **shall**.*

1. Shall I come to find you some dry things, Kate? 2. Shall I run a warm bath for you? 3. "Shall I sum up?" said Dave. 4. "He shall be back", said Mrs. Carpenter, "I promise you". 5. Whatever happens, he shall be back in England for Christmas. 6. Come, then, shall I take you? Shall I take you to your Granny? 7. Shall I shave you this morning, or would you rather do it yourself? 8. Shall I take your plate away? 9. When shall you return? 10. "Your commands shall be obeyed", said the leader. 11. You shall have nothing to eat until you do as I wish. 12. "Sidney," said my mother, "Never marry a woman who drinks. Lips

that touch liquor shall never touch yours!". 13. You shall have the photograph you want.

Exercise 40. *Paraphrase the sentences using the verb **shall**.*

Model: *Do you want me to repeat it? - Shall I repeat it?*

1. Do you want me to turn on the radio? 2. Do you want me to write this word on the blackboard? 3. Do you want me to lock the door? 4. Do you want me to post the letter? 5. Do you want him to fetch the book? 6. Do you want us to water the flowers?

WILL (WOULD)

Exercise 41. *Paraphrase the following using the verbs **will** (**would**).*

Model: *Close the window, please. – Will (would) you close the window? I shall willingly buy it. – I will buy it.*

I can't write with this pen. – This pen won't write.

A. 1. Come in, please. 2. Pass me the salt, please. 3. Please wait for me a little. 4. Give me your pen, please. 5. Turn on the light, please.

B. 1. I shall willingly play chess with him. 2. We shall willingly work in the field in summer. 3. We shall willingly go to the theatre this evening. 4. I shall willingly help you.

C. 1. I can't open the window. 2. I couldn't turn on the TV set. 3. I can't cut bread with this knife. 4. We can't work with this machine. 5. She couldn't close the suitcase.

Exercise 42. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **will**.*

1. I cannot and will not have scenes like this in the room where I work .
2. I will not talk to you. I will not be blackmailed by a stupid emotional woman.
3. "I won't hear a word against Italian girls", said Lauro, "And especially my wife".
4. "Gelda! Gelda! ", said the mother. "You will stop Gelda. You will say not more. You will be silent".
5. So, if you will allow me to join your party, I will also go to the Emerald City and ask Oz to help me.
5. Don't laugh, Jane. I won't have it.
6. "I will not have this misunderstanding come between us, Charles. I shall have it out with him tomorrow".
7. Old Ackroyd won't hear about Ralph, and they have to meet this way.
8. If you will allow me I will see you home.
9. I often write him but he won't answer my letters.

Exercise 43. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **would**.*

1 .Oh! Before you sit down would you be an absolute dear and do something for me? 2. Obviously, the heir would take care to recover the money before he returned the dog. 3. We could ask Anna, as well. Anna wouldn't want to come. 4. And he would sit alone for hours listening to the loudspeaker. 5. I didn't know what he meant, but he would not explain. 6. Sometimes, for days he would not speak. 7. I told her about it, but she wouldn't listen to me.

NEED

Exercise 44. *Make up five sentences from each table.*

I	needn't	do this exercise in written form.
He/She		have learned this poem by heart.
We		be afraid.
You		have called the doctor.
They		lock the door.

Need	I	say it to you?
	he/she	trouble him with such a trifle?
	we	repeat the sentence?
	you	do it again?
	they	put on a coat in such weather?

I	do not	need	to hurry.
He/She	does not		to worry about it.
You	did not		to take a taxi.
We			to stay in.
They			to get up so early.

Do	I	need	this magazine?
Does	he/she		a bicycle?
Did	we		a ticket for the concert?
Will	you		an engineer?
Shall	they		an alarm clock?

I	do not need	this newspaper.
He/She	does not need	your advice.
We	did not need	any book-shelf.
You	will not need	a sofa.
They	shall not need	a taxi.

Exercise 45. *Paraphrase the following using the verb **need**.*

Model: *You learned the text by heart but it was unnecessary. – You needn't have learned the text by heart.*

1. The woman sent for the doctor but it was unnecessary. 2. He went to the post-office but it was unnecessary. 3. She bought the tickets beforehand though it was unnecessary. 4. The pupils copied the text though it was unnecessary. 5. I bought a stamp but it was unnecessary.

Exercise 46. *Give negative answers to the following questions.*

Model: *Must we do this exercise at home? – No, you needn't. You needn't do this exercise at home.*

1. Must we come to school on Sunday? 2. Must I bring my dictionary tomorrow? 3. Must Nick rewrite his home-work? 4. Must I wait for you? 5. Must she go there herself?

Exercise 47. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **need**.*

1. But you needn't get too upset, after all. 2. It wasn't my fault at all, and you needn't have mentioned it. 3. But you needn't mind her. She's only a silly old woman. 4. But we needn't let Clifford know, need we? 5. Just to keep business mechanically going, you needed money. You needn't really have anything else. 6. "But you'd better ask your uncle if you can come". "I needn't do that". 7. "Oh, my dear fellow, that's asking a great deal. I've got a lot of work to do just now". "It needn't take you very long". 8. I've got some work to do with my secretary, so you needn't come back till six. 9. You needn't lose temper. I'm only demanding you to do your duty. 10. You needn't lay hands on me. I'm going. 11. "You needn't whisper, Mid. Think I don't know all that about Uncle Sid?" 12. I need hardly advise you, gentlemen, to lock your doors.

Exercise 48. *Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb **dare**.*

1. You know how Crystal feels about you. I expect she daren't even think about you now. 2. She did not dare to break his mysterious stillness. 3. "Oh! Connie imitated the breathless Miss Bentley, your Ladyship, if ever I should dare to presume!" 3. "Of course I had to have tea in Miss Bentley's shop", she said. "Really! Winter would have given you tea". "Oh yes, but I daren't disappoint Miss Bentley". 4. "I'm a doctor", he laughed. "Snakes don't dare bite me". 5. I will give you my kiss, and no one will dare injure a person who has been

kissed by the Witch of the North. 6. Don't you dare to bite Toto. 7. "We dare not harm this little girl", he said to them, "for she is protected by the Power of Good, and that is greater than the Power of Evil". 8. He dared scarcely think of the woman. He was afraid. 9. The girl sprung up. "How dare you ask me such a question. It's - it's insulting!".

Exercise 49. Find modal verbs in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the meaning of the modal verbs.

1. Something can't be right or wrong just for yourself, if it's right or wrong it must be right or wrong for everybody. 2. People shouldn't feel helpless. Something ought to be done. 3. But dearest Frances, you must have seen girls like that girl a hundred times. Dublin is full of them. 4. And anyway, Father was saying they have no arms. They can't fight. 5. "Here, I've picked you a lovely green rosebud. Mind the thorns". "May there be no thorns in our life together". 6. No, you'd better not buy the ring. You may still change your mind. 7. I have very little time for social conversation, you must excuse me. 8. You can't apologize just by saying "I apologize", not in that tone. 9. I wish we could meet sometimes and talk, just talk of anything at all, that's in our minds. 10. "Listen, Kathleen. I must tell you something." 11. Don't talk so loudly. I can hear you quite well. You mustn't talk like that here. 12. You know he'll go wherever you go. Are we to tie him up or what? 13. "You know, you should have given me a ring, Christopher, it might have protected me." 14. I may be totally uneducated, but at least I can make bread and butter. 15. I shall never be able to explain that. 16. Well, I must say I'm a bit suspicious of these mysterious "specialists" who can't even tell you plainly what they're doing. 17. You oughtn't to spend the winter in London with that cough in your chest.

Exercise 50. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the meaning and use of the modal verb *dare*.

1. The modal verb *dare* is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive. 2. "How dare you ask the little Kelveys into the courtyard", said her cold, furious voice. (*Mansfield*). 3. Did he dare to strike me when I was down? (*E. Bronte*). 4. He did not dare to meet his uncle. (*Kruisinga*). 5. How dare you go out by yourself after the orders I gave you? (*Shaw*). 6. You dare address me in that tone. (*Shaw*). 7. You know you didn't dare give the order to charge the bridge until you saw us on the other side. (*Shaw*). 8. The verb *dare* as well as *need* has some peculiarities which make it different from other modal verbs. 9. Sometimes *dare* takes the auxiliary but is followed by the bare Infinitive. 10. *Dare* means "to have the courage (or impertinence) to do something" 11. In the negative sentence *dare* denotes the lack of courage to do something. 12. We often come across *I dare say* which has become a stock phrase and acquired a new meaning "I suppose".

4 ЗВЕДЕНІ ВПРАВИ НА МОДАЛЬНІ ДІЄСЛОВА

Exercise 1. *Перекладіть українською мовою.*

1. He must have sold his piano. 2. He may have sold his piano. 3. He might have sold his piano. 4. He can't have sold his piano. 5. He should have sold his piano. 6. He shouldn't have sold his piano. 7. He needn't have sold his piano. 8. He had to sell his piano. 9. He was to sell his piano.

Exercise 2. *Вставте придатні модальні дієслова **must, can, need**.*

1. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard. 2. ... I take this book? – Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody. 3. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? – No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 4. There is something wrong with your television-set. You ... call a repair – man. Oh, we ... not do it! My brother ... fix it himself. 5. ... we bring these text – books every day? – No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 6. ... you go to the country with us? – No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library.

Exercise 3. *Вставте потрібні модальні дієслова **must, may, can, need, have to, be able to**.*

1. You ... not come to help them tomorrow as the work is done. 2. You ... not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it. 3. ... you help me now? – I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... help you. 4. John ... not tell us the rules of the game: we know them. 5. ... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I ... not finish it before. – No, that is too late. You ... bring it to me not later than Wednesday. 6. It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don't want to be late. 7. ... you translate this text into English? – I think I ... 8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann returned home as she ... not stay in the sun for such a long time.

Exercise 4. *Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи придатні за змістом модальні дієслова (**can, can't, may, must, needn't, shouldn't**).*

1. Вона має бути вдома зараз. 2. Вона, напевно, була вдома вчора. 3. Ми, можливо, прийдемо до Вас завтра. 4. Вони, можливо, приходили до нас учора, але нас не було вдома. 5. Він, можливо, бачив цей пам'ятник, коли був у вашому місті. 6. Їй не треба дивитися фільми жахів наніч. 7. Не може бути щоб вона вела себе таким чином. 8. Їм не слід було розповідати про це прилюдно. 9. Вони можуть піти на дискотеку в п'ятницю. 10. Вони, напевно, вже підготувались до виступу на пленарному засіданні.

Exercise 5. Проаналізуйте вживання модальних дієслів в наведених нижче реченнях і скажіть, яке значення вони виражають.

1. But have we really met since then, Oxana? I can't remember where.
2. Peter, you can't be serious in making such a proposition. 3. You can get the carriage for me now, Ivan. 4. "I can't say I have done it," he replied at last. "You know that I can recollect, anyhow." 5. I can tell you what's in the morning newspaper. 6. Can I get you a pill, Martin? 7. He had understood it better than could have been expected. 8. As far as he could see, not a single piece of furniture was worth a five – pound note.

Exercise 6. Скажіть, в якому значенні вжито дієслово *will/would* в нижченаведених реченнях.

1. "Would you do that for me?" – "Yes, I will". 2. I never thought the day would come when I'd be an engineer. 3. I know it is such a blow to you. I will not add further news. 4. I was informed that he had gone out early and they didn't know when he would be back. 5. Would you come to the cinema with me sometimes? 6. If you do so I will never forgive you. I will never speak to you again. 7. I wouldn't make such a mistake if I were you. 8. He decided he would speak to her in the train coming home. 9. I didn't really think you would agree to that plan. Well, we must arrange a compromise. 10. I wish I had known it was your birthday, I would have covered the whole street in front of your house with flowers for you to walk.

Exercise 7. Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи придатні за змістом модальні дієслова *can, may, needn't*.

1. Можете сьогодні туди піти. 2. Можете сьогодні туди не ходити.
3. Можете не переписувати твір. 4. Можете залишитись, адже у Вас є час.
5. Можете залишитись, якщо хочете. 6. Нам можна не повторювати ці правила: ми їх знаємо. 7. Ви можете взяти цю книгу: вона не важка.
8. Він міг і не приходити: усе було вже зроблено.

Exercise 8. Дайте переклад англійською мовою, виражаючи сильний сумнів щодо даної ситуації, вживаючи модальне дієслово.

Model: Невже він не перевірів, чи все на місці?

Can he have failed to check up whether everything is on the right place?

He can't have failed to check up whether everything is on the right place.

1. Він не міг не чути дзвінка. 2. Не може бути, щоб вона у це вірила!
3. Невже Ви не принесли статтю з собою? 4. Невже він Вам дійсно не подобається? 5. Невже він не зрозумів Ваших пояснень? 6. Не може бути,

щоб він завтра не приїхав. 7. Невже Ви ще не перевірили твори? 8. Невже він так і не відправив свою роботу на перевірку?

*Примітка. Модальне дієслово **can** може вживатись для того, щоб речення звучало більш емоційно. Такі речення хоча і мають форму запитань, але в смисловому відношенні не є запитаннями, тому що висловлювач не очікує на нього відповіді.*

	W	
hen		
	W	
here		can smb. do/have done smth.
	W	
hy		
	Ho	
w		

Наприклад: 1. Oh, Serhiy, how can you speak like that! – О! Сергію, як ти можеш так говорити! 2. Where can I have left my spectacles! – Де я міг залишити свої окуляри! 3. When can it have happened! – Коли це могло трапитись.

	W	
hat		can do/have done smth.
	W	
ho		
	W	
hich		

What can it mean!

Who can it have been!

Which of the two can have taken it!

Exercise 9. Зробіть наведені нижче речення більш емоційними, перетворюючи їх за наведеними вище прикладами.

1. I wonder where he is now. 2. I wonder why he said so. 3. I have no idea who wrote that thesis. 4. The room was locked. How did he get in? 5. What astonishes me is why he left that note. 6. I wonder why she is making so much trouble. 7. The entrance was watched all the time. When did he get out, I'm asking you? 8. I wonder how it was possible for him to find us in that crowd. 9. It astonishes me that you find pleasure in reading such unserious books. 10. I wonder which of the students is writing the composition, making such mistakes.

Exercise 10. Дайте переклад українською мовою. Скажіть, в якому значенні вживаються модальні дієслова.

Model: 1. *Sorry, you can't bring your own food here.* – Вибачте, до нас не можна приносити їжу з собою. (Заборона)

2. *Can it be so very expensive?* – Невже це коштує так дорого? (Виражає сильний сумнів “невже”)

1. You can't talk during classes! 2. Can I have another ice – cream?
3. Why didn't you write any thesis? It could have been earlier, in end of April.
4. “You can't play on the busy street”, mother said to her children. 5. Can he have meant it? 6. Could you show me how you do this exercise? 7. Can I bring my sister with me? 8. Sorry, you can't take the papers out of the reading hall.

Exercise 11. Дайте переклад англійською мовою, вживаючи модальні дієслова.

1. Під час контрольної не можна користуватись словниками. 2. Невже сьогодні так холодно? 3. Не міг він припуститися такої помилки. 4. Професор не міг Вам цього не пояснити. 5. Можете йти в кіно, якщо хочете. 6. Чому ти не запитав викладача? Він би міг тобі все пояснити. 7. Ви б не могли показати мені цю вправу в підручнику? 8. Як Ви могли запізнитись на лекцію! Ви дуже рано вийшли з дому. 9. Можна я спробую виконати вправу ще раз? 10. Я не знав, що Олег їздив додому. Я би міг попросити його привезти мені підручники.

Примітка. Крім основного свого значення, відсутність перешкод, заборони до виконання дії, модальне дієслово **may**, може виражати прохання або докір про можливість виконання (або невиконання) дії.

<p><i>You might do smth. – міг би зробити що-небудь (зробив би)</i></p>

Translate the following sentences:

1. You might do the home work, students.
2. You might bring a dictionary back into the class – room.
3. You might write the rule into your Grammar Page section.

Докір виражається за такою схемою:

You (smb.) might have done smth. – міг би (в минулому, в той час)

Translate the following sentences:

1. You might have brought her a few flowers. It was her birthday.

2. You might have come. All the group was waiting for you.
3. You might have written the composition. You were free the whole last month.
4. You might have learned the irregular verbs. You were informed about the coming test paper.
5. You might have behaved properly at the students' party.

Exercise 12. *Запитайте дозволу щось зробити; дайте дозвіл; забороніть дію; висловіть прохання, докір, вживаючи такі словосполучення.*

- to show smb. how to do smth.
- to explain to smb. how smth. happened;
- to help smb. do smth.
- to look after the children for smb.
- to do the shopping;
- to take the dog for a walk;
- to exchange the books at the library;
- to bring home a carton of ice-cream;
- to take care of one's grandmother.

Exercise 13. *Дайте переклад англійською мовою. Підберіть кілька варіантів, де можливо.*

1. Можна я Вас зачекаю? 2. Йому не можна йти разом з нами кататись на ковзанах. 3. Ти міг би подумати, перш ніж відповідати. 4. Ти б приготувала мені сніданок, Катю. 5. А зараз Ви можете бути вільними! 6. Можна я візьму твій підручник на хвилину? 7. На жаль, тут не можна зупинятись і чекати. 8. Ти хоча б подзвонила, що не прийдеш. 9. Ви могли б бути уважнішими. В роботах багато помилок. 10. Можна я проведу експеримент завтра?

Exercise 14. *Перетворіть такі речення на іронічне прохання. Висловіть докір. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

Model: *You never listen when I speak to you.*

1. *Прохання чи припущення: You might listen when I speak to you.*
2. *Докір: You might have listened when I spoke to you.*

1. You do not wear your new suit to the office. 2. You always forget to do the exercises, Kolya. 3. You don't pay attention to the grammar rules. 4. Do come and help me to choose a present for her. 5. You don't try enough. 6. Get up a little earlier and do every necessary correction in your work. 7. You never let me know when you are coming. 8. You always make the same mistake.

Примітка. Дієслово **may (might)** має значення припущення (сумнів):
Smb. may/might (not) do/have done smth. – можливо, (не) може бути, щоб...

Форма **might** виражає більший сумнів. Вона практично не вживається в цьому розумінні в минулому часі, наприклад:

1. *Let's leave the key under the mat. She may come when you are out.*
2. *Someone may have seen her leaning against the building.*
3. *Let's wait just a little longer. She might come after all.*

Exercise 15. Вживайте **may** з інфінітивом замість вставних слів у поданих нижче реченнях. Вживайте неперфектну форму інфінітива, коли речення відноситься до теперішнього або майбутнього часів, і перфектну форму, коли висловлення відноситься до минулого.

Model: *Maybe, he is at home now. – He **may be** at home now.*
*Perhaps, the rain will stop later today. – The rain **may stop** later today.*
*Maybe, he was too angry to measure his words. – He **may have been** too angry to measure his words.*
*Perhaps, he was ill. – He **may have been** ill.*

1. Maybe, you will meet him at the classes. 2. Maybe, he will recognize you when he sees you. 3. Perhaps, it is a less difficult exercise than you think. 4. Maybe, the door was not locked. 5. Maybe, she has forgotten her promise. 6. Maybe, he is only trying to help. 7. Maybe, she was out when you phoned. 8. Perhaps, you have left your gloves in the taxi. 9. Maybe, you will find this book in the library. 10. Perhaps, he does not know about it.

Exercise 16. Дайте переклад англійською мовою.

1. Ти могла залишити зошит в аудиторії. 2. Вона може знати це правило. 3. Його може не бути на лекції. 4. Віктор може запізнитись на урок. 5. Книга може бути вже розпродана. 6. В цьому магазині можуть бути книги з історії України. Іноді вони там бувають. 7. А раптом він не пам'ятає цього правила! 8. Ви могли помиляться. 9. Ви могли прийти до більш точного розрахунку. 10. Сашко зможе зустріти батька на станції.

Exercise 17. Дайте переклад англійською мовою. Вживайте *Continuous Infinitive* для вираження сумніву про дію в теперішньому, а *Indefinite Infinitive* – для вираження сумніву в майбутньому.

1. Можливо, Ольга друкує це після занять. 2. Можливо, Ольга надрукує це після занять. 3. Можливо, студенти обговорюють це між собою. 4. Можливо, студенти будуть обговорювати це питання на семінарі.

5. Можливо, Ігор вже починає тренуватись. 6. Можливо, Ігор почне тренуватись. 7. Можливо, Катя проживає в цьому містечку. 8. Можливо, Катя буде жити в цьому місті після закінчення університету.

*Примітка. **May** в значенні запитання, дозволу може замінювати фразу “Do you mind my ...” – “Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я ...”*

Exercise 18. *Перефразуйте нижчеподані речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **may** (в значенні запитання дозволу). Зробіть необхідні зміни.*

Model: *Do you mind my taking your copy – book?*

1. Do you mind my using your dictionary for a minute? 2. Do you mind my leaving later tomorrow? 3. Do you mind our coming again tomorrow? 5. Do you mind our coming to your birthday party? 6. Do you mind her joining us on our trip? 7. Do you mind my asking you a question? 8. Do you mind our professor's helping us? 9. Do you mind my going out? 10. Do you mind my speaking to your friend for a minute? 11. Do you mind his helping you with operating the computer?

Exercise 19. *Дайте переклад даних речень українською мовою. Скажіть, в якому значенні вжито модальне дієслово **may**.*

Model: 1. *You might think what you are writing (наказ: могли б).*
2. *Kate may not know about this (припущення; можливо).*

1. Students may borrow books from the University library. 2. No one may drive a car without a license. 3. It may stop raining in the afternoon. 4. You might go and wash your hands. 5. Oh, Mother, may we stay a little later? 6. I may be a late, but I'll get to the lecture. 7. Olga may have written her thesis but she never told us about it. 8. You might remember that it is very important.

Exercise 20. *Завершіть подані нижче речення. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. You can't prevent me from ... 2. I can't bring myself to believe ... 3. How could I blame you for ...? 4. I could never help thinking that ... 5. One couldn't help feeling ... 6. I couldn't bring myself to ... 7. One can't expect that ... 8. You can't deny that ... 9. I couldn't make out ... 10. I couldn't forget that ... 11. One can readily appreciate ... 12. Can I make you ... 13. I can assure you that ... 14. I couldn't but wonder ... 15. He could persuade his parents that

Exercise 21. *Складіть короткі діалоги, вживаючи модальні дієслова і подані нижче твердження.*

1. Could I see you this evening? 2. She can have anything she asks. 3. Can I speak to you about our joint venture? 4. Could you spare me a moment? 5. Can I get you a cup of coffee? 6. I can't understand the meaning of this sentence. 7. Can you get home by 4 o'clock? 8. You can't be serious! 9. How can you be so careless! 10. It's so absurd! I can't even be angry with you.

Модальне дієслово **must** має значення необхідності виконання дії, суворого обов'язку. Крім основного значення обов'язку виконання дії і заборони дії, дієслово **must** виражає емоційну пораду:

Model: *You must stop worrying about your examinations.*
You mustn't give another thought to what he said.

Модальне дієслово **must** в цьому значенні вживається в стверджувальній і заперечній формі.

Must може виражати припущення, яке містить сильну вірогідність в підтексті.

Model: *He must be ill. He looks so pale.*
It must be late as the streets are deserted.

В цьому розумінні **must** вживається тільки в стверджувальній формі. В таких випадках з модальним дієсловом **must** вживають дієслова у різних часових формах. При цьому мають на увазі теперішній час.

Model: *Jane must read the book.*
You must stay in the classroom.

Must в поєднанні з перфектним інфінітивом означає, що дія ві-
дноситься до минулого часу.

Model: *He must have finished his work* – Він, напевне, вже завершив свою роботу.

Must в поєднанні з перфектним тривалим інфінітивом означає дію, що почалась в минулому часі і продовжується до моменту мовлення.

Model: *Oleg must have been reading this book. He is absent today.*

Дієслово **to have to** для вираження обов'язку або необхідності децю відрізняється від **must**. Воно перекладається як **доводиться, змушений**.

В цьому розумінні воно вживається як в розповідних, так і в питальних і заперечених реченнях.

*В розмовній мові значення обов'язку і необхідності також виражається через **have (has) got to**. Цей вираз вживають у всіх часових формах і з простою формою інфінітива:*

Model: He has got to go right now. Has he got to go right now?

He hasn't got to go just yet.

Цей вираз вживається також і в минулому часі, хоча і не дуже часто, наприклад: He had got to work himself.

Exercise 22. *Перефразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **must**. Зробіть всі необхідні зміни.*

Model: He must have finished his work. – Він, напевне, вже завершив свою роботу.

1. It was planned that the students should wait for the tutor in the reading hall. 2. It is planned that the “round table” must be arranged in a week. 3. It is planned that the vice-dean should submit a report tomorrow at the council of the department for international relations of VNTU. 4. It is agreed that the prominent students engaged in self-government should represent their authorities' opinion. 5. It was agreed that chemists should be bothered by degradation of the environment. 6. All the papers written by our masters will be included in the university scientific magazine. 7. It is settled that only the best student of VNTU will carry the banner of the university for the Day of the City. 8. The conference on computer systems and networks is supposed to be held in the main building of the university. 9. The dean of our department is expected to be elected for a new term.

Exercise 23. *Запитайте про подальші інструкції, які стосуються дій, описаних нижче.*

Model: to give smb. an example → Shall I give you an example?

1. to fetch an evening paper; 2. to go and change the schedule; 3. to write and tell smb. smth.; 4. to explain smth. to smb.; 5. to show smb. how to do smth.; 6. to give smb. one's opinion; 7. to lend smb. one's pen; 8. to let smb. go out; 9. to have lunch now; 10. to make smb. some coffee.

Exercise 24. *Перекладіть англійською мовою за зразком: Зробити це сьогодні? – Shall I (smb.) do it (smth.)?*

1. Розповісти Вам про це? 2. Зварити Вам каву? 3. Показати Вам це місце в книзі? 4. Будемо зараз обідати? 5. Нам завершувати курсову до

кінця тижня? 6. Піти і сказати їм, щоб вони не здіймали галас? 7. Нам Вас зачекати? 8. Мені перекласти це в письмовій формі? 9. Сказати йому результати контрольної? 10. Нам йти в аудиторію? 11. Нам іти на репетицію в актову залу? 12. Нам роздрукувати курсовий проект?

*Примітка. Якщо вживати модальне дієслово **should (not)** з перфектною формою інфінітива, то фраза буде виражати критику дії, що відбулась в минулому часі.*

Exercise 25. *Прокритикуйте дію в таких реченнях.*

Model: *I took him to the pictures. → You **shouldn't have taken** him to the pictures. – Не треба було брати його в кіно.*

*Olga has forgotten to tell her brother about the seminar. → Olga **should have told** her brother about the seminar. – Ользі слід було сказати своєму брату про семінар.*

1. I'm not feeling well. It's probably the fish I ate for lunch. 2. I was never told to leave a message for her. 3. Didn't he explain to me how to work the thing? 4. I can't think now why I bought these red shoes. 5. We did not wait for them. It was beginning to rain. 6. I handed in my paper without rereading what I had written. I was afraid to. 7. She may not come. I forgot to remind her of her promise.

Exercise 26. *Розкрийте дужки, правильно поєднуючи модальні дієслова з інфінітивом, що в дужках.*

1. I think we ought (to start). 2. Something must (to do) for them whenever they leave Norway and settle in a new home. 3. The architect said: "The principle of the house was that you should (to have) room to breathe". 4. You're the mistress of the house, Julia. You need not (to excuse) your absence to anyone except me. 5. We got poorer and poorer. The house need (to sell). 6. However, one thing must (to consider). 7. Now, students, you must (to understand) the importance of this rule.

Exercise 27. *Вставте замість пропусків модальні дієслова **must, should, ought to, have to, be to, might** в правильній формі. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. We think she ... to go out more. 2. One morning they met in the class – room to decide what ... to be done next. 3. Well, hurry up, if you don't mind. I ... to get back in time to take Maria to the theatre. 4. Excuse me, doctor. There's Mrs. Page calling me. I'll ... to run. 5. They ... to take the train immediately after the ceremony, catch the afternoon boat to Calais and travel directly to Milan. 6. It ... be a good job, this business. 7. You surprise me very much.

Surely you ... be mistaken. 8. I am so glad you understand that, Kate! I don't think that you... have come.

Exercise 28. *Завершіть речення, вживаючи модальні дієслова **must, should, ought to, have to, be to, need.***

1. You have overestimated this, you 2. I suppose there is something you 3. He was wondering whether he 4. We have no obligation to them, only to ourselves, we 5. They wanted her for questioning, that's why she ... 6. There was also something we felt we ... 7. I often thought we ... 8. I'll apologize if I ... 9. What's wrong with you? Do you ... ?

Exercise 29. *Складіть діалоги, вживаючи подані нижче речення.*

1. You shan't go there. It's too dangerous. 2. He shall see his name in the paper. 3. You shall be all right. Don't worry. 4. Be sure you shall do nothing of the kind. 4. He shall be glad to see you. 5. Shall we go up there to the canteen? 6. You shall not do that again. 7. You shall not run away before you answer.

Exercise 30. *Дайте переклад англійською мовою. Використовуйте неозначену форму інфінітива, говорячи про теперішній чи майбутній час, і перфектну інфінітивну форму, говорячи про минуле.*

Model: Чому б Петрові говорити неправду? – *Why **should** Peter **lie**?*
Заради чого Петру було сперечатися? – *Why **should** Peter **have argued**?*

1. Чому б Оксані не знати результати екзаменів? 2. Заради чого ми будемо її запитувати? 3. Навіщо їй приходити? 4. Навіщо їй було заважати їм? 5. Чому б нам не взяти з собою однокласників? 6. Чому я повинен вірити цим результатам? 7. Чому б нам не поїхати на екскурсію до Львова? 8. Заради чого мені залишатись після уроків? 9. Чому Світлана повинна була запізнитись? 10. Чому йому потрібно було купувати словник?

Exercise 31. *Змініть форму інфінітива на **should, must, had to, shall/will have to + інфінітив** в залежності від того, містить речення пораду, критику минулого або вираження необхідності. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. My sister was taking an examination yesterday and I (to look after) her baby. 2. I (to get up) at half past seven to get to the office in time. 3. You (to wear) a raincoat. You are wet through. 4. You knew I was bringing people to dinner. You (to bake) a cake. 5. It was my son's birthday, so I (to bake) a cake. 6. My friends will get hungry in the train. You (to give) them some

sandwiches. 7. He could not do his lessons. I (to explain) some things to him. It took me a lot of time. 8. You (not to get) so excited. It's bad for you.

Exercise 32. *Дайте переклад англійською мовою. Використовуйте **should + infinitive** для вираження поради, **should + perfect infinitive** для критики минулої дії, а **have to** і **must** для вираження необхідності.*

1. Не треба було сперечатись з другом. 2. Вам треба більше працювати над теорією. 3. В кінці навчального року студенти повинні здати книжки в бібліотеку. 4. Не потрібно нічого писати на бібліотечних книжках. 5. Мені потрібно встати завтра о 6-й годині. 6. Мені довелося чекати довго. 7. Вам потрібно написати про результати своїх досліджень. 8. Вам потрібно було самому зайти в деканат.

Exercise 33. *Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи **should, need, have + infinitive** відповідно до того, чи ви даєте раду, дозвіл щось не робити, критикуєте минулу дію або стверджуєте відсутність необхідності. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. You (not to go out) in this rain. You'll have a bad cold. 2. You (not to go out) today. We have everything we want. 3. You (not to lose one's temper). It puts you automatically in the wrong. 4. You (not to give) all the details. You forgot that you were dealing with well – informed people. 5. It was Sunday and I (not to go) to the office. 6 You (not to put) so much sugar into the custard. 7. You never (to try) to do everything at once. You must plan things.

Exercise 34. *Перекладіть подані речення. Проаналізуйте дієслово **should**. Вкажіть, де воно допоміжне, де виражає модальність, а де – частина фрази, що виражає нереальність.*

Model: *If it should be so I'll be the first to congratulate you – модальна фраза, що виражає нереальність.*

But for his smile I should not have known him – умовний спосіб дієслова.

You should have taken the first train home – модальне дієслово; критика дії, що вже відбулась.

1. Why shouldn't he have said so if he meant it. 2. Oleg knew perfectly well that he should not have done it but he would not admit it. 3. This heat wave should last till the end of May at least. 4. But for these words I should have given in. 5. The more I thought the less I liked her idea that we should take Mom's money. 6. Oxana really should try harder. She doesn't seem to make any progress. 7. They should not allow children to be present at the party. 8. Why should it be always me? 9. You should not wear sports clothes with high – heeled shoes. 10. Nothing should have been touched in the room.

Exercise 35. Дайте пораду, використовуючи модальне дієслово *should* і слова, які подані в дужках.

Model: *Her diction is not very good (to read aloud). – She should read aloud.*

1. The boy is a little pale (to play out – of – doors). 2. I am afraid you will miss that train (to take a taxi). 3. There is no one in (to try the room next door). 4. I have a slight irritation in my throat (to smoke less). 5. This child doesn't want to eat soup (not to give it sweets before dinner). 6. She makes a lot of spelling mistakes (to copy passages out of a book). 7. The dog is afraid of him (not to shout at the dog). 8. The students are unable to follow what I am saying (not to speak so fast).

Exercise 36. Скажіть автору наведених нижче речень, що треба (не треба) було робити.

Model: *I bought that splendid book. – You should not have spent money for the previous one.*

I did not buy that book. – You should have bought the book.

1. So I took the child to the cinema. 2. We forgot to leave a message for her. 3. We did not wait for them because it was beginning to rain. 4. I did not put down her address and now I don't know how to find her. 5. I did not explain to her how to get here. 6. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress. 7. So I told my idea to her. 8. I have not seen the film and now it is too late because it is no longer on.

Exercise 37. Вставте модальні дієслова *should* або *had to*. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива. Використовуйте зразок:

Model: *I should have done it. – Варто було це зробити.*

I had to do it. – Довелося це зробити.

1. I ... (to write) this composition yesterday, but I was too busy as I ... (to translate) a very long text from English into Ukrainian. 2. I ... not (to take) my little brother to the evening performance, he was so excited, but I really ... (to do) so, for there was nobody at home to leave him with. 3. You ... (to see) our team play! You have missed a lot. You ... (to go) to the stadium. 4. It was a very important meeting and we ... (to attend) it. That's why we returned home late. 5. He ... (to attend) the lesson: the material which the teacher explained was very difficult and now it will be impossible for him to write the test – paper

well. 6. Although he felt unwell, he ... (to attend) the lesson, because the teacher explained some very difficult material.

Exercise 38. *Вставте модальні дієслова **should** або **had to**. Розкрийте дужки, вживаючи потрібну форму інфінітива.*

1. He was out when we came, and we ... (to wait) for over an hour. 2. It was raining heavily. We ... (to wear) our raincoats. 3. I ... (to take) a taxi, otherwise I might have missed the train. 4. You walked all the way here carrying this heavy suit – case. You ... (to take) a taxi. 5. They won't be able to buy anything but lemonade in the train. You ... (to give) them some sandwiches at least. 6. Mother was coming to dinner, so I ... (to bake) her favourite cake. 7. You knew I was bringing people to dinner. You ... (to bake) a cake. 8. She is quite an authority. You ... (to ask) her. 9. I could not stand that noise any longer. I ... (to go) out and (to tell) them to stop. 10. How can you work in this noise? You ... (to tell) the children to stop.

Exercise 39. *У наведених нижче реченнях частина тексту написана українською. Напишіть речення повністю англійською, вживаючи модальні дієслова **need** або **have to**.*

1. а) Можна було не купувати цукор, and I didn't go to the shop.
б) Why did you go to the shop?
Можна було і не купувати цукор: we have enough of it.
2. а) Ми могли не тривожитись за неї, as we knew that she was taken very good care of.
б) Непотрібно було тривожитись за нас: you see that everything is all right.
3. а) Можна було і не ходити туди, you have wasted your time. They have phoned us and given us all the instructions.
б) Можна було не ходити туди, and we remained at home.
4. а) Мені не треба було йти в бібліотеку, as I had all the books I needed.
б) Непотрібно було ходити в бібліотеку: you have only wasted your time. Don't you know that I shall give you all the necessary books?
5. а) Ви могли б і не їздити в центр: you could have bought everything you needed in the local shops.
б) Я міг не їздити в центр, as a very good department store had recently opened in our district, so I went there and bought everything I needed.

Exercise 40. *Перепаразуйте речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **must**. Зробіть всі необхідні зміни.*

1. Katherine is sure to be right. 2. I'm sorry if we are a little late, but I was obliged to call on the doctor. 3. Olga evidently expected me to go there at once. 4. She is sure to tell you about that. 5. Surely the girl has been kidnapped. 6. She surely has noticed the surprise with which you looked at that picture. 7. They are likely to have got married recently and they would never leave each other. 8. He definitely wanted to buy a new car this season. 9. They are likely to have changed their minds. 10. He is certain to improve his pronunciation this semester. 11. Slavik is sure to be the prominent student of his group. 12. The senior lecturer was sure to have chosen the best student in his speciality for the international conference. 13. It's a pity that she missed the opportunity but she was obliged to visit her aunt in the hospital.

Exercise 41. Вкажіть, яке модальне дієслово чи його еквівалент з наведених праворуч потрібно вжити в реченні.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. We (повинні) do this work today. | 1) can |
| 2. They (можуть) speak English. | 2) could |
| 3. Yesterday he (дозволили) to work in the laboratory. | 3) will be able |
| 4. (Дозвольте) I come in? | 4) may |
| 5. Tomorrow you (повинні будете) to go to Kiev. | 5) might |
| 6. The meeting (повинен) to begin at 7 o'clock. | 6) was allowed |
| 7. (Потрібно) we do it? | 7) shall be allowed |
| 8. Yes, you (потрібно). | 8) will be allowed |
| 9. No, you (не потрібно). | 9) must |
| 10. She (могла) translate the article last month. | 10) had |
| 11. Next week we (дозволять) to visit the atomic power station. | 11) shall have |
| 12. The engineers (повинні були) to examine the new machine. | 12) will have |
| 13. You (могли) take this book with you. | 13) is |
| 14. He (повинен був) to read the article yesterday. | 14) was |
| 15. I (повинен був) to meet him yesterday at 11 o'clock. | 15) need not |
| 16. You (не потрібно) read it. | |
| 17. Next week I (повинен буду) to take an exam in English. | |
| 18. Who (може) do it? | |
| 19. The students (дозволять) to make an experiment. | |
| 20. (Можна) I take this book? | |
| 21. Yes, you (можна). | |
| 22. No, you (не можна). | |
| 23. Next year he (зможє) to read English articles. | |
| 24. The lecture (повинна) to begin at 7 o'clock. | |
| 25. The teachers (буде дозволено) to use modern methods while explaining grammar rules. | |
| 26. The students (було дозволено) to take part in self-controlling activities in hostel №5. | |
| 27. Last week my sister (повинна була) to visit her groupmate in the hospital. | |

28. She (повинна була) to have a blind date at 7 p.m. |

Exercise 42. *In this exercise you have to use **can** or **be able to**. Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only **be able to** is possible.*

Model: *George has travelled a lot. He **can** (or **is able to**) speak four languages.*

*I haven't **been able to** sleep very well recently.*

1. Tom ... drive but he hasn't got a car. 2. I can't understand Martin. I've never ... understand him. 3. I ... stand on my head but I can't do it now. 4. Ask Ann about your problem. She ... help you. 5. Last summer he ... write the other part of his thesis. 6. I haven't ... concentrate on my studies because of my noisy neighbours next door.

Exercise 43. *In this exercise you have to complete the sentence with the modal verb **could**.*

Model: *I can't sing now but I **could sing** very well when I was a child.*

1. He can't play tennis very well now but he ... quite well when he was younger. 2. She can't run very fast now but when she was at school she ... faster than anyone else. 3. I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago I ... from one side of the lake to the other. 4. You can't ride a bicycle now but when you were 6 years old you ... it perfectly. 5. My grandfather can't play chess attentively now but 10 years ago he ... it splendidly. 6. This old man can't climb the ladder very quickly but 5 years ago he ... it faster.

Exercise 44. *This time you have to answer the questions with **was/were able to**.*

Model: *Did you persuade them? Yes. It was difficult but we **were able to** persuade them.*

1. Did they find your house? Yes. It took them a long time but they
2. Did you win the match? Yes. It wasn't easy but I 3. Did the thief escape? Yes. The policemen chased the thief but he 4. Did the doctor help you with your backache? Yes. It took him a lot of time but he 5. Did the mechanic repair the steering wheel of your car? Yes. It wasn't easy but he 6. Did the private detectives manage to catch the dangerous criminal? Yes. It was very difficult but they

Exercise 45. *Now you have to complete a sentence with **could/couldn't** or **was/were able to**.*

Model: *My grandfather was very clever. He **could** (or **was able to**) speak five languages.*

*I looked for the book everywhere but I **couldn't** find it.*

*The fire spread quickly but everyone **was able to** escape.*

1. He had his leg hurt, so he ... walk very well. 2. She wasn't at home when I phoned but I ... contact her at her office. 3. I looked very carefully and I ... see a figure in the distance. 4. They didn't have any tomatoes in the nearest shop I went to, but I ... get some in the next shop. 5. My grandmother loved music. She ... play the piano very well. 6. The boy fell into the river but fortunately we ... rescue him. 7. Her dog was very intelligent. It ... bring her slippers when she entered the apartment. 8. A month ago I was very nervous. I ... shout at everybody, cry and bite my nails for no reason whatsoever. 9. My daughter had her hair cut yesterday. So she ... wear her hair in a plait.

Exercise 46. *In this exercise you have to make suggestions. You may use the modal verb **could**.*

Model: *Where shall we go for our holidays? (Scotland) **We could go to Scotland.***

1. What shall we have for dinner tonight? (fish) ... 2. When shall we go and see Tom? (on Friday) ... 3. What shall I give Ann for her birthday? (a book) ... 4. What shall I do for you? (do me a favour). 5. Where shall we meet? (near Piccadilly Hotel).

Exercise 47. *This time you have to use **could have**. Answer the questions in the way shown.*

Model: *"Did you go to the cinema?" "No. **We could have gone to the cinema but we decided not to.**"*

1. "Did you go to the concert last night?" "No. We" 2. "Did John take the examination?" "No. He" 3. "Did you buy a new car?" "No. I" 4. "Did Kate make up her mind to sell her apartment?" "No. She" 5. "Did the theatre director change the actor in the first act?" "No. He" 6. "Did our boss employ a new programmer?" "No. He"

Exercise 48. *In this exercise you have to write sentences with **could** or **could have**.*

Model: *She doesn't want to stay with Linda. **But she could stay with Linda.***

*She didn't want to stay with Linda. **But she could have stayed with Linda.***

1. He didn't want to help us. But he ... 2. He doesn't want to help us. But ... 3. They don't want to lend us any money. But ... 4. She didn't want to have anything to eat. ... 5. He didn't plan to find out her position in the society. But he ... 6. Constance doesn't want to give people definitions. But she ...

Exercise 49. *In this exercise first read this information about Ken:*

Ken doesn't know any Spanish. Ken doesn't know anything about machines.

Ken is very rich and generous. Ken can't drive.

Ken was ill on Friday night. Ken was free on Monday afternoon.

A lot of people wanted Ken to do different things last week but they couldn't contact him. So he didn't do any of these things. You have to say whether he could have done or couldn't have done these things (if he had known).

Model: *His aunt wanted him to drive her to the station. **He couldn't have driven her to the station (because he can't drive).***

1. Ann wanted him to come to a party on Friday night. He ... because ... 2. Jim wanted him to play tennis on Monday afternoon. He ... 3. Sue wanted him to translate a Spanish newspaper article into English. ... because ... 4. Jack wanted Ken to lend him \$20. ... 5. Ken's mother wanted him to repair her washing machine. ...

Exercise 50. *Complete these sentences using **must (have)** or **can't (have)**.*

Model: "Is he British?" "Yes, **he must be British**". "Did she see you?" "No, **she can't have seen me**".

1. "Are they married?" "Yes, they must" 2. "Is he serious?" "No, he can't" 3. "Were they in a hurry?" "Yes, they" 4. "Does Ann know a lot of people?" "Yes, she" 5. "Did Tom know about the plan?" "Yes, he" 6. "Do they have much money?" "No, they" 7. "Was he driving carefully?" "No, he" 8. "Are they waiting for somebody?" "Yes, they"

Exercise 51. *Complete these sentences with **must/can't** + a suitable verb.*

Model: *You've been travelling all day. You **must be** very tired.*

1. Brian has got three houses, six cars, a yacht and a helicopter. He ... a lot of money. 2. (*The doorbell rings.*) I wonder who that is. It ... Jim. He said he would come after 7 o'clock and it's only 6.30 now. 3. I wonder why Tom isn't at

work today. I suppose he ... ill. 4. John seems to know a lot about history. He ... a lot of books. 5. Jack's putting on his hat and coat. He ... out.

Exercise 52. *Now you have to read a situation and write a sentence with **must have** or **can't have**. Use the words in brackets.*

Model: *The phone rang but I didn't hear it. (I must / be / asleep). ...*

1. That dress you bought is very good quality (it must / be / very expensive). It 2. I haven't seen Jim for ages (he must / go / away). He 3. I wonder where my umbrella is (you must / leave / it on the train) 4. Don passed the examination. He didn't study very much for it (the exam can't / be / very difficult) 5. She knew everything about our plans (she must / listen / to our conversation) 6. Dennis did the opposite of what I asked him to do (he can't / understand / what I said) 7. When I woke up this morning, the light was on (I must / forget / to turn it off) 8. I don't understand how the accident happened (the driver can't / see / the red light)

Exercise 53. *In this exercise you have to make sentences with **may** or **might**. The first four sentences are present.*

Model: *'Do you know if Jack is in his office?' 'I'm not sure. He may be in his office.'* *'Do you know if Ann likes ice-cream?' 'I'm not sure. She might like ice-cream.'*

1. "Do you know if they are married?" "I'm not sure. They" 2. "Do you know if she wants to go?" "I'm not sure" 3. "Do you know if he's telling the truth?" "I'm" 4. "Do you know if he has a car?" "I"

The next three sentences are past.

Model: *'Do you know if he was serious?' 'I'm not sure. He might have been serious.'* *'Do you know if they were looking?' 'I'm not sure. They may have been looking.'*

5. 'Do you know if she was ill?' 'I'm not sure. She' 6. 'Do you know if she told anybody?' 'I' 7. 'Do you know if they were listening?' ''

*And now you have to use **may not** or **might not**.*

Model: *'Is Jack in his office?' 'I'm not sure. He might not be in his office.'*

8. 'Does she want to go?' ' ... ' 9. 'Is he telling the truth?' ' ... ' 10. 'Are they ready?' ' ... ' .

Exercise 54. *This time you have to write sentences to explain each situation. Use the words in brackets to make your sentences.*

Model: *I can't find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.*

a) (he might / go / shopping). **He might have gone shopping.**

b) (he could / play / tennis). **He could be playing tennis.**

1. Look! Sue's going out. I wonder where she's going. a) (she may / go / to the theatre) ... b) (she could / go / to a party) ... 2. Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time. a) (he may / go / to bed early) ... b) (he might not / hear / the bell) ... c) (he could / be / in the bath) ... 3. How do you think the fire started? a) (someone may / drop / a cigarette) ... b) (it could / be / an electrical fault) ... 4. I wonder where Tom was going when you saw him. a) (he might / go / to work) ... b) (he may / go / shopping) ... 5. George didn't come to the party. I wonder why not. a) (he might / have / to go somewhere else) ... b) (he may not / know / about it) ...

Exercise 55. *In this exercise you have to talk about your (and other people's) future plans. But you are not sure what is going to happen. Use **may** or **might**.*

Model: *Where are you going for your holidays? (to Italy???) I haven't finally decided but **I may (or might) go to Italy.***

1. What sort of car are you going to buy? (a Mercedes???) I'm not sure yet but I ... 2. What are you doing this weekend? (go to London???) I don't know for sure but ... 3. Where are you going to hang that picture? (in the dining-room???) I haven't made up my mind yet but ... 4. When is Tom coming to see us? (tomorrow evening???) I'm not sure but ... 5. What's Jill going to do when she leaves school? (a secretarial course???) She hasn't decided yet but ...

Exercise 56. *This time you have to talk about possible happenings. Use the word(s) in brackets.*

Model: *Do you think it will rain this afternoon? (may). **It may rain this afternoon.** Do you think Ann will come to the party? (might not). **She might not come to the party.***

1. Do you think Tom will be late? (may). He ... 2. Do you think Ann will be able to find our house? (might not). She ... 3. Do you think there'll be an election this year? (might). There ... 4. Do you think Tony will pass the exam?

(may not). 5. Do you think they'll be waiting for us when we arrive? (might). 6. Do you think it'll snow later? (may).

Exercise 57. *Now you have to read these situations and make sentences with **may/might** as well.*

Model: *A friend has invited you to a party. You're not very keen to go but there isn't anything else to do. So you think you should go. You say: I might as well go. There isn't anything else to do.*

1. You're in a cafe with a friend. You've just finished your drinks. You're not in a hurry, so you think you should both have another drink. You say: We ... What would you like? 2. Someone has given you a free ticket for a concert. You're not very keen on the concert, but you think you should go because you have a free ticket. You say: I It's a pity to waste a free ticket. 3. You've invited some friends to dinner but they haven't come. The dinner has been ready for half an hour and you think you should begin without them. You say: We I don't think they are coming.

Exercise 58. *Read the situation and write what you would say. Use the words given in brackets.*

Model: *You've got a pound note but you need some change. You ask somebody to help you. (Can you ...?) **Can you change a pound?***

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him/her? (Could I...?). 2. You have a car and you want to give somebody a lift. What do you say? (Can I ...?). 3. You have to go to the airport but you don't know how to get there. You ask a passer-by. (Could you ...?). 4. You are telephoning the owner of a flat which was advertised in a newspaper. You are interested in the flat and you want to come and see it today. (Do you think I ...?). 5. You are at an interview. You want to smoke a cigarette. What do you ask first? (May I ...?). 6. You want to leave work early because you have some important things to do. What do you ask your boss? (Do you think I ...?). 7. You want to invite someone to come and stay with you for the weekend. (Would you like ...?). 8. The person in the next room has some music on very loud. How do you ask him politely to turn it down? (Do you think you ...?).

Exercise 59. *This time you have to decide how to say what you want to say. You may change the Model if you find it necessary.*

Model: *You have to carry some heavy boxes upstairs. Ask someone to help you. **Do you think you could give me a hand with these boxes?***

1. A friend has just come to see you in your flat. Offer him something to drink. ... 2. You want your friend to show you how to change the film in your camera. What do you say to him/her? ... 3. You're on a train. The woman next to you has finished reading her newspaper. Now you want to have a look at it. What do you say? ... 4. You need a match to light your cigarette. You haven't got any but the man sitting next to you has some. What do you ask him? ... 5. There is a concert on tonight and you are going with some friends. You think Tom would enjoy it too. Invite him. ... 6. You're in the post office. You want three stamps for Japan. What do you say? ... 7. You are sitting in a crowded bus. There is an old lady standing. Offer her your seat. ... 8. You're in a car with a friend, who is driving. He is going to park the car but there is a No Parking sign. You see the sign and say: ...

Exercise 60. Complete these sentences with **must** or **have to** (in its correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only **have to** is possible.

Model: *Well, it's 10 o'clock. I **must** (or **have to**) go now. Ann was feeling ill last night. She **had to** leave the party early.*

1. You really ... work harder if you want to pass that examination.
2. Many children in Britain ... wear uniform when they go to school.
3. Last night Don suddenly became ill. We ... call the doctor.
4. Ann has ... wear glasses since she was eight years old.
5. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I ... work late.
6. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I ... work late.
7. Tom may ... go away next week.
8. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We ... take it to a garage.
9. When you come to London again, you ... come and see us.

Exercise 61. Now make questions with **have to**.

Model: *'Torn **had to** go to the police station.'* *'Why **did** he **have to** go to the police station?'*

1. 'Ann has to leave tomorrow.' 'What time exactly ... ?'
2. 'We had to answer a lot of questions in the examination.' 'How many questions ... ?'
3. 'George had to pay a parking fine.' 'How much ... ?'
4. 'I have to get up early tomorrow.' 'Why ... ?'
5. 'Robert had to walk a little after a big dinner.' 'Why ... ?'

Exercise 62. This time make negative sentences with **have to**.

Model: *'Did they change trains?'* *'No, it was a through train so **they didn't have to** change (trains).'*

1. 'Did you pay to get into the concert?' 'No, we had free tickets so we'
2. 'Does Jack shave?' 'No, he's got a beard so'
3. 'Did you get up early this

morning?' 'No, it's my day off so' 4. 'Do you work?' 'No, I'm extremely rich so' 5. 'Did you pay a fine for parking your Rolls Royce there?' 'No, there was a Parking Lot sign so I'

Exercise 63. Complete these sentences with *or don't/doesn't have to*.

Model: *I don't want anyone to know. You **mustn't** tell anyone what I said. I **don't have to** wear a suit to work but I usually do.*

1. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I ... work. 2. Whatever you do, you ... touch that switch. It's very dangerous. 3. You ... forget what I told you. It's very important. 4. She ... get up so early. She gets up early because she prefers to. 5. We ... leave yet. We've got plenty of time. 6. You ... shout so loudly in the yard. The neighbours won't like it. 7. I ... wear glasses at home. It's only a habit. 8. He ... leave home so late. It's dangerous. 9. The boy ... stay in bed for a week because he doesn't have a high temperature. 10. If you are told not to do it please, don't. You ... violate the law. 11. Please, don't beat around the bush. You ... answer for your behaviour.

Exercise 64. In this exercise you have to write a sentence with **needn't**.

Model: *Shall I do the shopping now? (no / this afternoon). **No, you needn't do it now. You can do it this afternoon.***

1. Shall I clean the windows today? (no / tomorrow) No, you You ... tomorrow. 2. Shall I type these letters now? (no / later) No, You 3. Shall I go to the bank this morning? (no / this afternoon) 4. Shall I send a message to my friend? 5. Shall I take a Business Course in Summer?

Exercise 65. In this exercise you have to complete the sentences with **must, mustn't or needn't**.

Model: *We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.
We've got plenty of time. We **needn't** hurry.*

1. 'Do you want me to wait for you?' 'No, it's okay. You ... wait.' 2. Tom gave me a letter to post. I ... forget to post it. 3. You ... come if you don't want to but I hope you will. 4. 'What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?' 'Well, it ... be big - that's not important. But it ... have a nice garden - that's essential.' 5. We have enough food at home so we ... go shopping today. 6. This book is very valuable. You ... look after it very carefully and you ... lose it. 7. We have enough gas in the tank. We ... look for a gas station.

Exercise 66. This time you have to make a sentence with **needn't have**.

Model: *I don't know why we hurried. **We needn't have hurried.***

1. I don't know why they left so early. They 2. I don't know why she shouted at me like that. She 3. I don't know why he read the whole book 4. I don't know why she cancelled her holiday. 5. I don't know why he is nervous 6. I don't know why Gerbert is depressed. 7. I don't know why they rushed along the street at such a late hour. 8. I don't know why Steve looked for the key where he didn't put it. 9. I don't know why Eleonor taught Spanish at summer school. 10. I don't know why he refused to take part in the gala concert. 11. I don't know why he did the work carelessly. 12. I don't know why it took you so long to get there.

Exercise 67. *Now read these situations and make sentences with **needn't have**.*

Model: *Ann bought some eggs. When she got home, she found that she already had plenty of eggs. **She needn't have bought any eggs.***

1. Tom went out and took an umbrella with him because he thought it was going to rain. But it didn't rain. 2. Jack got very angry with Jill and threw a book at her. Later Jill said: 'I know you were very angry but' 3. Brian had no money, so he sold his car. A few days later he won a lot of money in a competition.

Exercise 68. *You are giving advice to a friend. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.*

Model: *Your friend is always coughing because he smokes too much. Advise him to stop smoking. **You should stop smoking.***

1. Your friend has a bad toothache. Advise him to go to the dentist. You 2. Your friend rides his bicycle at night without lights. You think this is dangerous. Advise him not to do it. 3. Your friend is going to visit Greece. Advise him to learn a few words of Greek before he goes.

Exercise 69. *This time you give your opinion about something. You may use **I think / I don't think ...***

Model: *Tom has just been offered a job. You think it would be a good idea for him to accept it. **I think Tom should accept the job.***

1. You think it would be a good idea for all motorists to wear seat-belts. I think 2. You don't think it would be a good idea for Jill and Sam to get married. I 3. Your friend has a bad cold. Tell him that you think it would be a good idea for him to stay at home this evening.

Exercise 70. Now you have to read the situations and write sentences with *should (have)* and *shouldn't (have)*. Sometimes you have to use the present, sometimes the past.

Model: *The speed limit is 30 miles an hour but Tom is driving at 50. **He shouldn't be driving so fast.***

*When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We hadn't reserved one. **We should have reserved a table.***

1. It's very cold. Mr Taylor, who has been ill recently, is walking along the road without a coat. He 2. We went for a walk. While we were walking, we got hungry but we hadn't brought anything with us to eat. We said: We 3. I went to Paris. Marcel lives in Paris but I didn't go to see him while I was there. When I saw him later, he said: You 4. The notice says that the shop is open every day from 8.30. It is now 9 o'clock but the shop isn't open. 5. The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I drove into the back of his car. It wasn't my fault. 6. The children normally go to bed at 9 o'clock. It is now 9.30. They are not in bed; they are watching television, (make up two sentences)

Exercise 71. In this exercise you have to use *should* to say that you think something will happen.

Model: *Do you think Margaret will pass the examination? Well, **she should pass the examination.** She has studied very hard.*

1. Do you think Ted will get the job he applied for? Well, He's got all the necessary qualifications. 2. Do you think Jim will win his tennis match against Tom? Well, He's a much better player than Tom. 3. Do you think £ 10 will be enough to do all the shopping? Well, it But take a bit more in case it isn't.

Exercise 72. In this exercise you have to use *if ... should ...*.

Model: *I don't suppose you'll see Tom this evening but **if you should see him** can you ask him to phone me?*

1. I don't think Ann will arrive before I get home but ... can you look after her until I come? 2. I don't think there will be any letters for me while I'm away but ..., can you send them on to this address? 3. I don't suppose you'll need any help but ..., just let me know.

Exercise 73. Now you have to write a sentence (beginning in the way shown) which means the same as the first sentence.

Model: *'I think it would be a good idea to see a specialist', the doctor said to me. The doctor recommended that **I should see a specialist.***

1. 'You really must stay a little longer', she said to me. She insisted that ...
2. 'Why don't you visit the museum after lunch?' I said to them. I suggested that
3. 'You must pay the rent by Friday at the latest', he said to us. He demanded that
4. 'Why don't you go away for a few days?' Jack suggested to me. Jack suggested that
5. 'You really must develop your supernatural abilities', the psychoanalyst said to a woman
6. 'Why don't you arrange an exhibition displaying your pictures?' I said to the freelance artist

5 ТЕСТИ ТА ЗАВДАННЯ

Виконуючи тести та завдання, ще раз зверніть увагу на особливості вживання модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів (таблиця 1).

Test 1. *Виберіть необхідне модальне дієслово або його еквівалент.*

1. My sight is getting worse.
Next year, I'm afraid, I ... read without glasses.
a) can not b) may not c) won't be able to
2. Don't you see I'm tired? You ... me, darling.
a) might have ... helped b) could ... help c) may ... help
3. Police, firefighters, newspaper reporters and radio broadcasters ... work on holiday in the USA.
a) could b) might c) must
4. The real history of the period between 1688 and the middle of the eighteenth century ... summed up in three words: accumulation of capital.
a) need be b) will be able to be c) can be.
5. The power of knowledge ... placed in the hands of decent people.
a) should be
b) ought to be
c) need to be.
6. We ... commemorate great people.
a) must
b) need to
c) may
7. Whatever else the government ... to undertake its duty is to keep order in civil society.
a) must try
b) might try
c) may try
8. No museum ... ever ... buy even one painting by this artist.
a) has ... been able to
b) might ... have
c) has ... been allowed to.
9. Twelve delegates representing scientific groups from several countries arrive for six days of talks at the end of February.
a) will be able to
b) will be to
c) will have to
10. ... you ... get up early yesterday to meet the delegation at the airport?
a) Did ... have to
b) Had ... to
c) Have ... had to

Таблиця 1 - Модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти

Modal Verbs / Equivalents	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
can =	He <i>can</i> help you.	He <i>could</i> help you.	
to be able to	He <i>is able to</i> help you.	He <i>was able to</i> help you.	He <i>will be able to</i> help you.
Розумова, фізична спро- можність.	Він може допомогти вам.	Він міг допомогти вам.	Він зможе допомогти вам.
must =	I <i>must</i> meet him.		
have to	I <i>have to</i> meet him.	I <i>had to</i> meet him.	He <i>will</i> <i>have to</i> meet him
be to	I <i>am to</i> meet him.	I <i>was to</i> meet him.	I <i>shall</i>
should	I <i>should</i> meet him.		
Обов'язок	Я повинен зустріти його	Я повинен був зустріти його	Я повинен буду зустріти його
may =	I <i>may</i> take this book	I <i>might</i> take this book.	
be allowed to	I <i>am allowed to</i> take this book.	I <i>was allowed to</i> take this book.	I <i>shall be allowed to</i> take this book
be permitted to	I <i>am permitted to</i> take this book.	I <i>was permitted to</i> take this book	I <i>shall be permitted to</i> take this book.
Можливість, дозвіл	Я можу взяти цю книгу	Я міг взяти цю книгу	Я зможу взяти цю книгу

Test 2. Вставте потрібне модальне дієслово або його еквівалент.

1. You ... take care of your parents
a) should b) ought to c) are to
2. The leopard ... not change his sports.
a) need b) can c) ought
3. We ... learn from the past.
a) may b) need c) must
4. Teenagers who commit crimes ... be treated as adults and sentenced to the punishment.
a) would b) should c) ought to
5. The Senate and the House of Representatives ... approve a bill for it to become a law.
a) had to b) must c) was to
6. Excuse me, ... you tell me the way to the House of Parliament, please?
a) could b) may c) will
7. ... you come and sit down?
a) Could b) Are c) Won't
8. ... you like a cup of coffee?
a) Should b) Would c) Could
9. I ... mind a drink, if you care for another glass of wine.
a) shouldn't b) wouldn't c) haven't
10. ... you come and present a new idea to the audience?
a) Are b) Could c) Won't

Test 3. Виберіть модальне дієслово або його еквівалент.

1. You will ... speak Spanish in another few months.
A. can C. be able to
B. have D. ought to
2. I'd like.. skate.
A. to can C. to have to
B. to be able to D. could
3. Nobody ... answer the phone.
A. should C. can
B. would D. must
4. I'm sorry. I ... have phoned to tell you I was coming.
A. should C. had to
B. ought to D. could
5. To my mind, the government ... take care of old people.
A. ought to C. must
B. need to D. may
6. I ... get up early on Mondays.
A. am able C. must
B. have to D. may

7. The policeman told the woman she ... worry.
A. needn't C. couldn't
B. needn't to D. didn't have to
8. ... you mind passing me the salt?
A. will C. could
B. should D. would
9. As you ... remember, I was always interested in scientific experiments.
A. may C. must
B. have to D. ought to
10. Little children like books with large print. They ... read them easily.
A. can C. must
B. shall D. ought to
11. ... I speak to Jane, please?
A. could C. must
B. shall D. ought to
12. My dentist says I ... eat so many sweets.
A. needn't C. ought not
B. mustn't D. shouldn't
13. – Why hasn't Mr. Grill got in touch with us?
– I don't know. It ... be that he has lost our phone number.
A. may C. must
B. ought to D. should
14. – Lui seems to be avoiding you.
– I can't tell you for certain. She ... have been hurt by my words about her boyfriend.
A. should C. might
B. must D. needn't

Test 4. Вставте необхідне модальне дієслово або його еквівалент.

1. What time tomorrow ... I see you?
A. can C. could
B. have to D. will be able to
2. I ... just hear what he has told them.
A. can C. to have to
B. could D. will have to
3. I ... write a message to him because I have his address.
A. could C. will be able to
B. can D. will have to
4. I ... write a message to him because I hadn't his address.
A. can't C. wasn't to
B. couldn't D. will not be able to
5. We ... do all these exercises in five minutes.
A. can C. will be able to
B. couldn't D. weren't to

6. Oleg ... swim when he was six years old.
A. can C. was to
B. will have to D. could.
7. ... we go into your garden now, aunt?
A. can C. could
B. may D. might
8. Frederick asked if he ... borrow Tom's bicycle.
A. can C. might
B. may D. is able to
9. Charles asked his aunt if he ... smoke in the sitting – room.
A. can C. might
B. may D. could
10. Aunt Margaret said that he could come but he ... not.
A. may C. isn't allowed to
B. might D. wasn't able to

Test 5. *Вставте доречне модальне дієслово.*

1. We asked mother if she thought it ... rain.
A. may B. can C. might
2. I ... hear every word you said.
A. may B. . could C. can
3. Henry ... lift that heavy box right now.
A. may B. will haven't C. can
4. You have worked hard all day, you ... be tired.
A. can B must C..will
5. - I can hear Brown's phone ringing but no one is answering it.
- Oh, they ... be at home.
A. mustn't B. might not C. can't
6. - Must I come at four o'clock?
- Oh, no, you ... come at four, it's too early.
A. can't B. needn't C. shouldn't
7. Remember, you ... be too late or all the best cakes may be gone.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't
8. But I ... go home first to put on another frock.
A. can B. may C. must
9. I ... see the dentist tomorrow about my bad tooth.
A. can B. shall have to C. must
10. They ... run if they want to catch the train.
A. must B. will have to C. will be able to

Test 6. *Виберіть доречний модальний еквівалент, що підходить за змістом.*

1. I ... go to the dentist yesterday about my bad tooth.
A. have to B. will have to C. had to

2. We ... clear away the snow before we can get to the gate.
A. must B. may C. needn't
3. I ... read the story to the end 'cause I want to see who gets the treasure.
A. may B. can C. must
4. Little girl ... open the box of chocolates until her sister comes home.
A. may B. mustn't C. can't
5. – I want to go home to put on another frock.
– Oh, you ... do that. The frock you're wearing is very nice.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't
6. Oh, yes. I must change my frock, but you ... worry, I'll be in time.
A. mustn't B. couldn't C. needn't
7. You ... do the work this evening, it is not urgent.
A. needn't B. couldn't C. mustn't
8. I told him that he ... have said those silly things.
A. needn't B. shouldn't C. can't
9. You ... sit there in your wet clothes, you will catch cold if you do.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. mayn't
10. They ... do all the exercises, it will be enough if they do four of them.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't

Test 7. *Виберіть необхідне модальне дієслово або його еквівалент з запропонованих нижче.*

1. We ... go away just yet; our train doesn't leave for half an hour yet.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. mayn't
2. I ... give an answer at once.
A. can B. must C. may
3. They ... leave the house because the new owner wants to move in.
A. must B. can C. may
4. "You ... spend all your money", his mother said.
A. mustn't B. can't C. couldn't
5. – Fred, it's your bed – time. You ... go to bed now.
A. may B. must C. can
6. Yesterday Mrs. Green told her daughters that they ... help her with the work in the house.
A. must B. might C. had to
7. Ellen, you're big enough, you.. dust the sitting – room.
A. can B. must C. may
8. You, Mary ... make the beds. You're not a kid any more.
A. can B. are able to C. must
9. Yesterday Margaret was very busy. She ... mend daddy's clothes.
A. must B. may C. had to
10. Today Lillian will not go for a walk. She ... help her mother in the vegetable garden.
A. must B. had to C. might

Test 8. Вставте необхідне модальне дієслово або його еквівалент з поданих нижче.

1. A word in English ... often have more than one meaning.
A. must B. may C. can
2. You ... use *a(an)* with countable nouns.
A. can't B. can C. couldn't
2. You ... use *a(an)* with uncountable nouns.
A. can't B. can C. may
3. The wood belonged to lord Northwood, a rich gentleman, and no one ... go there.
A. can't B. could C. may not
4. One ... break a piece of a chalk.
A. could B. couldn't C. can
5. But one ... have the "whiteness" of the chalk without the chalk.
A. can B. can't C. could
6. One of the men asked Serhiy if he ... tell them what the weather would be like for the following few days.
A. can B. might C. could
7. These old people know more of the secrets of nature than our science ... tell us.
A. will be able to B. will be allowed to C. can
8. Although it was foggy I ... see the car in the distance.
A. can B. could C. might
9. She thought she ... finish her work by seven o'clock.
A. may B. might C. could

Виконуючи завдання, що подані нижче, зверніть увагу на визначники часу, які супроводжують часові зміни в реченнях з модальними дієсловами та їх еквівалентами.

Task 1. Змініть час в реченнях на майбутній, вживаючи слова в дужках.

1. He can't speak to you now (in an hour).
2. They can't buy a new piano (in August).
3. Tom can't leave hospital now (in a fortnight).
4. I can't take the watch to the watchmaker today (the day after tomorrow).
5. They can't speak English well now (in a year or two).
6. You can't open a visa to Spain at present (in a month).

Task 2. Змініть час в реченнях на минулий, зробіть їх заперечними. Вживайте слова в дужках.

1. I can meet you today (last night).
2. I can go with you now (an hour ago).

3. The students can translate well now (three months ago).
4. Roger can play the violin well (a few years ago).
5. He can come tonight (yesterday morning).
6. She can cure her children herself (last year).

Task 3. *Замініть наведені речення на запитальні, вживаючи дієслова **can/could** для висловлення сильного сумніву.*

1. They know how to get there.
2. She is trying so hard to please everybody now.
3. He is telling the truth now.
4. He knows the language quite well.
5. Children like to play here.

Task 4. *Поставте речення в заперечну форму, вживаючи дієслово **can/could** для висловлення сильного сумніву.*

1. He understands every word you say.
2. She really likes that inquisitive child.
3. She is crying.
4. They are criticizing everything we do very much.
5. We hear strange sounds through the closed window.

Task 5. *Поставте речення в минулий час, вживаючи правильну форму інфінітива.*

1. It can't be so difficult after all.
2. You cannot know this.
3. But she cannot mean it.
4. He can't like the place.
5. They can't be very tired.

Task 6. *Утворіть речення, які виражають заборону, вживаючи дієслово **can**. Вживайте подані нижче комбінації слів.*

1. to cross the street here;
2. to write in pencil;
3. to take pictures here;
4. to raise one's voice;
5. to please everybody.

Task 7. *Утворіть речення для вираження дозволу, вживаючи дієслово **can**. Використовуйте такі комбінації слів.*

1. to take smb's book;
2. to have milk with one's coffee;
3. to leave the child with the grandparents;
4. to drop in at a shop;
5. to use one's dictionary.

Task 8. *Поставте розділові запитання до речень.*

1. Smoking can be very bad for health, ...?
2. Your sister can cook very well, ...?
3. You couldn't ride a bicycle when you were six, ...?
4. John couldn't play chess when he was young, ...?
5. No one can open the door, ...?

Task 9. *Перепишіть речення, вживаючи дієслово **can**.*

1. Mary is sometimes very rude.
2. All of us are occasionally forgetful.
3. This medicine is often very good for the flu.
4. A foreign language is often of great value to us.
5. This child is frequently very annoying.

Task 10. *Утворіть речення, які виражають дозвіл, вживаючи дієслово **may**. Кожне речення починайте з "You ...".*

1. open the window.
2. go and watch the TV program.
3. leave the office as soon as you have finished.
4. take my car.
5. take two books home with you.
6. speak to the secretary.
7. have a copy of the letter.
8. see Mr. Jones.
9. have a sweet.
10. take your book.

Task 11. *Виберіть модальне дієслово **should, shouldn't, may, mustn't, might**, яке найбільше підходить. Напишіть варіант відповіді.*

1. The baby is asleep. You ... shout.
2. We've got plenty of time. We ... hurry.
3. You ... come if you don't want to.
4. This book is very valuable. You ... lose it.
5. We have enough food at home. So we ... go shopping today.
6. Tom gave me a letter to post. I ... forget to post it.

Task 12. *Виберіть модальне дієслово, яке найкраще підходить за змістом. Дайте свій варіант відповіді.*

1. (Can, may, must) you speak English?
2. I (can, may) jump off this box, but I (can't, may not) jump off that wall.
3. (May, must) I have a cup of tea, please?
4. (May, must) I take a biscuit, Mum?
5. I (can, may) type this letter for you. Don't worry.

Task 13. *Виберіть модальне дієслово, яке найбільше підходить.*

1. (May, can) I come in?
2. (Can, must) you go now?
– Yes, I (can, have to) leave immediately.
3. (Did you have to, could you) take a taxi?
– I'm afraid I (had to, might).
4. (May, must) I smoke here?

Task 14. *Виберіть форму модального дієслова, яка найкраще підходить.*

1. (Can, must) you get up early tomorrow morning? – Yes, I'll have to get up at 6 o'clock.
2. (Do we have to, may we) walk to the station? - No, we (needn't, may not). We can catch a bus.
3. Hasn't your friend arrived yet? How long (have you had to, may you) wait for him? I (may, have had to) wait for two hours.
4. (may I, had I to) speak to you now?

Task 15. *Виберіть модальне дієслово, яке найбільше підходить.*

1. My daughter (can, may, must) already read.
2. He (can, need) run fast.
3. I (can, must) go to the library. I have time to work there.
4. If you want to speak good English you (may, can, must) work hard.
5. I (mustn't, needn't) water the flowers now, it'll rain soon.
6. I (had to, can) get up very early yesterday.

Task 16. *Виберіть дієслово (a,b), яке найкраще підходить.*

1. You must ... a fool to think so.
a) be b) to be
2. Mind, you must not ... it all at once.
a) spend b) to spend
3. I must ... some shopping before school.
a) do b) to do
4. She must It's five to ten already.
a) hurry b) to hurry
5. The pupils must ... their classroom.
a) clean b) to clean
6. Everybody must ... in for sports.
a) go b) to go

Task 17. *Виберіть дієслово (a,b), яке найбільше підходить за змістом речення.*

1. Our pupils can ... good English.
a) speak b) to speak

2. We can ... a month's holiday in summer.
a) take b) to take
3. The boy can't ... a box.
a) lift b) to lift
4. Can I ... with you for a while?
a) sit b) to sit
5. You can't ... the street here.
a) cross b) to cross
6. What poems can you ...?
a) recite b) to recite

Task 18. *Виберіть форму дієслова (a,b), яка найбільше підходить.*

1. The teacher told my friend that she must ... at the meeting.
a) speak b) be speaking
10. The line is busy; someone must ... the telephone now.
a) use b) be using
11. Bob is absent. He must ... ill now.
a) be b) have been
12. He is having a walk. He must ... better
a) be feeling b) have felt
5. She must ... at the library now because all of her books are gone.
a) study b) be studying.
6. Ann must ... married because she does not attend classes.
a) have got b) be getting

Task 19. *Виберіть форму дієслова (a,b), яка найбільше підходить в реченні.*

1. The streets are wet: it ... have rained last night.
a) should b) must
2. The pen won't write, it's ink ... have run out.
a) can b) must
3. My friend must ... yesterday.
a) be called b) have called
4. The ring that I was looking at in the jewelry store is gone. Someone else must ... it.
a) buy b) have bought
5. He doesn't have his keys; he must ... them in his case.
a) lock b) have locked
6. I don't see Martha anywhere. She must ... in the garden.
a) be left b) have been left

Task 20. *Виберіть дієслово (a,b), яке найбільше підходить.*

1. Whatever you decide, you mustn't ... thinking about the prospects.
a) stop b) have stopped

2. I must ... the room twice a day. It's stuffy here.
a) air b) have aired
3. The pupils must ... this performance last year.
a) see b) have seen
4. Your friend is absent today. He must ... ill.
a) be b) have been
5. She must ... this translation tomorrow.
a) have done b) do
6. Think how she must ... now.
a) suffer b) be suffering

Task 21. Виберіть дієслово (a,b), яке найбільше підходить.

1. He can't ... English for ten years.
a) be teaching b) have been teaching
2. You've only just had dinner. You can't ... hungry already.
a) be b) have been
3. Can he ... at home now?
a) be b) have been
4. They can't ... for us now.
a) wait b) be waiting
5. The boy can't ... his way. He knows the city well.
a) be losing b) have lost
6. Can they ... this question now?
a) be discussing b) have been discussing

Task 22. Виберіть дієслово (a,b), яке найкраще підходить.

1. She could ... fluently when she was six.
a) read b) to read
2. The pupil could not ... the problem.
a) solve b) to solve
3. Could it ... so late now?
a) be b) to be
4. The boy could not ... a lie.
a) be telling b) tell
5. Could you ... me your pen?
a) lend b) to lend
6. They could not ... a decent man.
a) have insulted b) to have insulted

Task 23. *Виберіть дієслово, яке найбільше підходить.*

1. Children may ... books from the school library.
a) borrow b) to borrow

2. May I ... your excursion?
a) join b) to join
3. The director is alone. You may ... him in his office.
a) see b) to see
4. You may ... a taxi by telephone.
a) order b) to order
5. She may ... this magazine till Monday.
a) keep b) to keep
6. He must not ... the room until I say so.
a) leave b) to leave

Task 24. *Виберіть форму дієслова, яка найбільше підходить.*

1. He may ... the letter but the signature is certainly not his.
a) be writing b) have written
2. Her daughter may ... at school now. She hasn't come yet.
a) be b) have been
3. She may ... her bag in the shop. She hasn't lost it.
a) be leaving b) have left
4. My son may ... at his report now.
a) be working b) have been working
5. They may ... French for two years.
a) be learning b) have been learning.
6. She may ... the dictionary already.
a) be buying b) have bought

Task 25. *Виберіть дієслово, яке найбільше підходить.*

1. You might ... the parcel for me.
a) carry b) to carry
2. Might I ... you?
a) join b) to join
2. Might I ... a word to you?
a) speak b) to speak
3. She might ... the window.
a) have broken b) to have broken
5. It is late. The child might ...
a) be sleeping b) to be sleeping
6. The manager might ... in his office.
a) be b) to be

Task 26. *Виберіть дієслово, яке найбільше підходить.*

1. He is ... Mother at the station at 6 p.m.
a) meet b) to meet
2. We had ... him all the details the day before.
a) tell b) to tell

3. You needn't ... here if you don't want to.
a) stay b) to stay
4. They ought not ... in pencil.
a) write b) to write
5. The tourists will be able ... the village before darkness.
a) reach b) to reach
6. She should ... better care of her health.
a) take b) to take

Task 27. *Висловіть такі речення в минулому часі. Зробіть всі необхідні граматичні зміни.*

1. That is all I can do for the moment. 2. We can't allow you to leave without asking about your new job. 3. Your paper may be published at our Institute. 4. My friend is satisfied that he may work at the computing center for students of our faculty. 5. Every student must know that our professor is well-known for his great inventions. 6. The students must know the rules of behaviour in the hostels as well as contract obligations. 7. An electronic calculator can add, subtract, multiply and divide. 8. Information or data can be stored in the computer's memory or storage. 9. You may go to the student's club while you have your summer holidays. 10. You can gain time by holding out there as long as possible.

Task 28. *Перепаразуйте такі речення, вживаючи, де можливо, модальне дієслово **can**.*

1. The event has proved that atomic research was impossible to do without Kurchatov's genius. 2. You are almost a scientist, Ihor, I am unable to recognize you. 3. She was able to continue her research with a reasonable amount of accuracy. 4. She had not slept since midnight. 5. She had not been able to begin her own research since she figured out her disadvantageous position. 6. I was never able to think that I could make the benefit of this cooperation. 7. I am deeply disappointed. I am not able to work at my experiment for days and weeks like a real scientist. 8. She will be able to answer your question about outstanding scientists who worked in the field of nuclear physics. 9. It is possible to group similar elements according to their position in Mendeleev's table.

Task 29. *Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на функції модальних дієслів.*

1. Your English is quite good for a beginner. You can read English books in the original. 2. Do you think that the word "phase" when properly used in technical terminology can be referred to time? 3. Can you imagine that only similar substances become electrified or acquire electrical charges, being touched

together and then separated? 4. Do you think that the force developed by the generator can depend on the number of coils in the armature as well as on the speed of rotation? 5. Can you know anything about electrically charged particles? 6. Do you know that any two dissimilar substances could be electrified? 7. Do you know that the atom can be regarded as an electrical system? 8. Can you tell us anything about famous scientists in the field of physics? 9. Do you think that it was Yoffe who formulated a systematic theory of semiconductors? 10. Can't you think that a long series of experiments enabled the scientist to succeed in the physics of semiconductors?

Task 30. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на модальне дієслово **may**, яке виражає припущення.*

1. Minerals and crystals may possess properties which increase with heating and decrease with cooling. 2. Today a group of students may have practical training in the laboratory of semiconductors. 3. The teacher might ask the students about the properties and uses of semiconductor materials. 4. Investigations of the properties of radioactivity may show the strength of the radiation to be independent of any influences. 5. This device may be adapted for the study of radioactivity. 6. You might have heard the name of the outstanding scientist, academician Serhiy Korolyov. 7. You might tell us anything about the application of semiconductors. 8. You may know that semiconductors can generate heat from electricity. 9. You might have heard the name of the great scientist, academician I.Kurchatov.

Task 31. *Скажіть, в якому значенні вжито модальне дієслово **may** в нижченаведених реченнях. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. It might have been years before mankind put all the efforts into the development of atomic industry. 2. They might have completed a series of experiments. 3. I suppose he might have discovered the way of conducting these experiments. 4. This may have been the right way of splitting the atom. 5. May it be the truth that these scientists made a major discovery in nuclear physics? 6. May it have been his own contribution into neuron research? 7. We might even suggest that the most important discovery was still ahead of us. 8. Only a long series of experiments may enable the scientists to find high-performance systems. 9. It might have taken a lot of time before all the data compiled by Yoffe enabled him to formulate a systematic theory of semiconductors.

Task 32. *Перекладіть речення, звертаючи увагу на форму інфінітива, що вживається після модальних дієслів **may**, **might**.*

1. The career of scientist Kurchatov might have served as a model for any young scholar. 2. He might be slow but he was very sure in his research. 3. It

might arouse suspicion but the ideas of K. Tsiolkovsky were far in advance of his time. 4. It might have been Victor's research or it might have been some other student's one. 5. From the first years of Lomonosov's work at the Academy of Sciences he might have carried on a struggle for the development of science and culture. 6. Did you know that a stream of electrons in a circuit might develop a magnetic field around the conductor along which the electrons were moving? 7. It might have been static electricity or it might have been electric current. 8. One may obtain a continuous supply of electrical charges by two general methods. 9. Electrons may accumulate at the end of the wire and their repulsion back along the wire may stop the current flow. 10. You may show the experiment of charging an electroscope from a distant point by means of a long copper wire and a charged rubber rod. 11. The electron tube may depend for its action on a stream of electrons that act as current carriers. 12. These attractive surface forces tend to keep the electrons within the cathode substance except for a small portion that might have sufficient kinetic energy (energy of motion) to break through the barrier.

Task 33. *В нижченаведених реченнях вставте модальні дієслова **can**, **may**, **must** у відповідних формах.*

1. Our scientists...place automatic devices on the moon. 2. The cosmic flights have shown that man's abilities...be unlimited. 3. These reactions... give mankind an inexhaustible source of energy. 4. But here we... come up against the question of how new sources of energy... be utilized. 5. Your efforts with these reactions... give incomparably more energy than in the previous experiment. 6. This young scientist... find some new ways of using the atomic energy. 8. One ...foresee that in the next century three long-term sources of energy will be available. 9 ...our University undertake some studies to solve difficult energy problems? 10. ...fusion have any advantages over fission?

Task 34. *Пов'яжіть модальне дієслово **may/might** з правильною формою інфінітива, що в дужках.*

1. I know the concept that may (to bring) him success. 2. It may (to mean) that the determining factors in those reactions should (to be) different from the previous. 3. On Friday the results of your research might (to expect) to arrive at the University laboratory. 4. You may (to tell) me something about the application of semiconductors. 5. May the properties of minerals (to increase) with heating and may they (to fall) with cooling? 6. May I (to mention) the new properties of minerals in my report? 7. It was unwise of him to hurry like that because he might (to rush) towards a group of students waiting for their monitor and (to ask) them what to do next. 8. Possibly our groupmates may (to have) practical training in the laboratory of semiconductors. 9. Our teacher of physics

may (to arrange) a short quiz next week. 10. You may (to fail) in your exam in chemistry if you don't study hard.

Task 35. *Перекладіть подані речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на форму інфінітива з модальним дієсловом **must**.*

1. Man must use his intelligence in order to create conditions under which his talents can develop. 2. In the application of electronic instruments the engineer must have knowledge of their characteristics. 3. There must be some important works in the field of chemistry in our library. 4. This student must have known something about the experimental work. 5. These raw materials found in the crust of the earth must be very important. 6. Some substances must have existed as crystals of different forms upon given conditions. 7. The visible side of the moon must have been already studied. 8. Friction is an important force that must be dealt with in nearly all kinds of motion. 9. These results obtained by Tsiolkovsky must be followed by a number of very important works. 10. One must note that the amount of electricity on any proton is exactly the same as that on an electron.

Task 36. *Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на виділені конструкції. Складіть свої власні речення за допомогою цих конструкцій.*

1. **I must tell you** that there are dozens of ways of liberating electrons from atoms. 2. **You must remember that** the matter is composed of atoms. 3. **You must not forget that** an electron is very small and that it has a very small mass. 4. **You must let me know** if a small electrical current is flowing in this conductor. 5. **You must admit that** Yuri Gagarin was the first who penetrated the spheres where no human being had ever been before. 6. **You must admit** that Ukrainian scientists have given the possibility to perform technological progress. 7. **You must remember that** the weight of the proton is always less than the whole weight of the atom. 8. But **I must tell you that** the nucleus of hydrogen contains only one proton.

Task 37. *Дайте переклад речень з першого по п'яте українською мовою. Завершіть речення англійською мовою, починаючи з шостого.*

1. You must allow me to say that radio is playing an increasing part in human life. 2. You mustn't think that radio is insignificant nowadays. 3. I must say that radar has many peaceful uses. 4. You must be surprised that very small atomic batteries have already been constructed. 5. I must begin by saying that semiconductors occupy a position between conductors of electric current and non-conductors. 6. It must be wonderful... 7. You must let the teacher know... 8. You mustn't worry... 9. I must say that... 10. I must begin by

saying... 11. It must be splendid... 12. You shouldn't rely upon... 13. I'd like to tell you... 14. You must be sure that... 15. He must let me know that... 16. She must be astonished to learn... 17. He is not likely to find out that...

Task 38. *Завершіть наведені речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **ought to**.*

1. You don't know the characteristics of a semiconductor diode, I must say. You 2. Our new groupmate doesn't know much about these substances. He... . 3. You look rather exhausted after the exams, I must say. You 4. Your experiments are very useful but everyone says they must be more practical. You 5. He doesn't know about the current flow in semiconductors. He 6. Our students should be interested in lectures of such kind. They 7. Did you really spend our winter vacations at home? You 8. Do you really sit up so late in the laboratory? You 9. Our group came to the experimental workshop too late. We 10. Yesterday we were late for classes of electric systems and networks. We

Task 39. *Дайте переклад українською мовою та вкажіть, в якому значенні вжито дієслово **should**: як модальне чи допоміжне.*

1. I was really upset that he should speak so little about condensers as I knew the material perfectly well. 2. Why should the Exhibition of students' achievements not be opened in a day or two? 3. I wondered if I should ask the teacher about the imaginary condenser. 4. I should confess that now I can't give an example of this kind of substances. 5. The scientists of our country should predict the future of power engineering. 6. I should like to know how the magnet loses some of its magnetism. 7. My friend told himself that he should not be too disappointed if he couldn't give the proper answer about nuclear energy. 8. I should like to take this opportunity of telling you that these materials can generally be divided into some categories. 9. I wondered if I should know so much about such kinds of liquids. 10. I wonder if my groupmates should help me in preparing this experiment.

Task 40. *Прочитайте і перекладіть нижченаведені речення, звертаючи увагу на модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.*

1. Every student must know that information or data can be stored in the computer's memory or storage. 2. I was pleased when I was allowed to work at the computing center. 3. Our students are allowed to visit the computing center to see the operation of the most modern computers. 4. Every student must know about the physical properties of matter. 5. Every student of our speciality has to know the important property of atoms. 6. What may occur when atoms are close together? 7. Some operations for this computer have to be changed and new in-

structions have to be added. 8. You should know the difference between these kinds of substances. 9. We ought to help him to solve the problem by a personal computer. 10. We were permitted to attend the conference dedicated to conductors and semiconductors.

Task 41. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення з модальним дієсловом **should**, вживаючи опрацьовану лексику технічних текстів.*

1. I should know 2. You should never have told the professor
3. You should be grateful our teacher 4. He shouldn't speak about semiconductors that 5. Perhaps we should do the research and find out 6. I should like to know 7. The results of our experiment should be 8. Our groupmates should 9. The latest achievements of up-to-date computing should 10. You should have reminded me

Task 42. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення, вживаючи еквіваленти модальних дієслів.*

1. Today the students of our group ... to learn the fundamental principles of coding and programming. 2. My friend ... to perform the computations clearly and accurately. 3. Every student ... to know the stages in programming. 4. The students involved in the project ... to know what reasonable operations should be performed a succession. 5. A good engineer ... the latest achievements of modern electronics. 6. Today our students ... to be instructed by the professor. 7. To perform reasonable operations a computer ... know the way of accepting data. 8. An educated man ... to say what he means in suitable words and expressions. 9. A well-educated man ... at least one more language besides his own. 10. Every modern engineer ... to understand scientific methods and ... to get some elementary knowledge of at least one science.

Task 43. *Перекладіть українською мовою речення з модальним еквівалентом **to be**, який виражає заплановану дію.*

1. This week every student of our scientific club is to speak at the conference. 2. Our laboratory assistant is to demonstrate a new electronic device at 5 o'clock p.m. 3. Today you are to pass the exam in mathematics at 2 o'clock after classes. 4. Our group is to check up the results of the experiment. 5. Tomorrow at 12 o'clock we are to solve this problem by a computer. 6. The data of computations are to be written in the form of tables. 7. We are to meet a well-known scientist at 2 p. m. 8. According to the time-table you are to begin your classes at 8.15 in the morning. 9. This post-graduate is to present his thesis in the conference hall at 10 o'clock a.m. 10. You are to learn at least one foreign language besides your own, my friends.

Task 44. *Перекладіть українською мовою нижченаведені речення з модальним дієсловом **must** та його еквівалентами.*

1. Electrical engineering must deal with all kinds of electrical instruments and devices. 2. Every educated person must have heard about French mathematician Pascal who invented the first mechanical computer. 3. A modern engineer must work at research laboratories, at design institutes, at plants, at hydropower stations, etc. 4. When working with these building blocks our engineers have to invent new ways of using them. 5. All our groupmates have to work hard during the students' summer practice. 6. One has to find a way out of a difficult situation. 7. The authorities of our university must provide the most necessary equipment for medical apparatuses. 8. On completion of studies all students must present their graduation theses or take the finals. 9. If you want to do a post-graduate course you must pass entrance examinations. 10. The study process must be planned with the use of computers.

Task 45. *Дайте переклад нижченаведених речень українською мовою та вкажіть в якому значенні вжито дієслово **to have**.*

1. I have a close friend in our group. 2. To take this trend a young person must have scientific aptitude, imagination, initiative and good judgement. 3. In our country housing construction must have been carried out on a large scale since the downfall of the empire. 4. If you want to be a qualified engineer you have to know the scale and the specifications of this field. 5. The electrons must have performed a certain amount of work to overcome the restraining surface forces and to escape from the surface of the material. 6. To do this work the electrons must have sufficient energy imparted to them from some external source of energy. 7. Engineering must have been defined as a kind of science by which natural forces and materials are utilized in structures, machines or mechanisms for man's benefit. 8. The students who are on duty in the laboratory have to switch off the devices in time. 9. Serhiy has to use these data in his experimental work. 10. We will have to listen to the lecture on accident prevention.

Task 46. *Дайте переклад нижченаведених речень, звертаючи увагу на модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.*

1. Before carrying out this experiment Oleh had to examine all the instruments carefully. 2. In our country great progress must be achieved in developing all branches of science and engineering. 3. During this lecture the students must be told about a number of problems connected with the development of radio electronics. 4. Scientists could not improve radar without making numerous investigations in this branch of radio engineering. 5. When testing this device you were able to show the desired results. 6. The device being applied at our

plant may be quite necessary. 7. One can be sure that every application of electricity in modern life depends upon Faraday's discovery. 8. Scientists had to make a great number of investigations to improve radar equipment. 9. The radio operator was able to determine the exact location of a distant object. 10. We shall be allowed to switch on a radio set in a few minutes. 11. The booklet "Fault-Tolerant Codes" must have been already published in Ukrainian. 12. The article "The Golden Section in the Measurement Theory" must be included in the prestigious American magazine.

Task 47. *Змініть теперішній час на минулий в нижченаведених реченнях. Зробіть всі необхідні зміни.*

1. He has to take his examinations next month. 2. The post-graduates may carry on research at the laboratories and shops of the Universities and Institutes. 3. Our scientists are able to make great contributions to the development of world science. 4. Vasyl can enter the University in two years. 5. The students of our group must apply to the library for scientific literature every month. 6. My friend is allowed to carry on research at the laboratory of our University. 7. This young man can achieve good results in his work. 8. Your work must be of great value to us. 9. Once admitted, the students must study 5 years. 10. In their final year they have to write theses based on the work done in their speciality or they are to take state examinations. 11. Chinese students of our university can celebrate their New Year on the 6-th of February.

Task 48. *Перепарафразуйте нижченаведені речення, вживаючи дієслово to be в його модальному значенні. Зробіть всі необхідні зміни.*

1. It was planned that the students should wait for the teacher in the reading hall. 2. It is planned that the meeting must take place in a week. 3. It is planned that my friends should make a report at our conference tomorrow. 4. It is agreed that the students must perform their laboratory work at 2 o'clock p.m. 5. It was agreed that chemists should gather at the conference hall at 10 o'clock a.m. 6. It is planned that students will have their business trip to Kyiv next week. 7. It is settled that two students from our group will begin this research. 8. It was arranged that our monitor would meet the guest-professor from Poland at the railway station. 9. The conference is supposed to be held in the main building of the University. 10. The dean of our department is expected to be present at the meeting dedicated to self-government. 11. It is planned that the prospectus on the development of self-correcting analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters will be published next year. 12. It is planned that the portraits with the biographies of our university professors will be put on the central wall near rector's council hall. 13. The music "We believe in love" dedicated to the Saint Valentine's Day is supposed to be held on Monday at 6 p.m. 14. It is

arranged that the delegation from Belgium will be accepted today at 11 a.m.
15. It is settled that school-leavers will write tests in May this year.

Task 49. *Перефразуйте нижченаведені речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **to be**. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. It is agreed that you should ring me up at 6 o'clock. 2. The meeting is postponed till 12 o'clock p.m. 3. The train is late for 2 hours. 4. I am supposed to have my summer vacation in July. 5. According to the plan all students will arrive today at 2 o'clock. 6. It is planned that many students in the higher classes begin to do independent research. 7. I am supposed to write a thesis in June. 8. It is agreed that we should make an experiment in the laboratory at 2 o'clock. 9. I am expected to help my friend to demonstrate the experiment during the conference. 10. My friend is expected to receive state allowance next month. 11. He is believed to be involved in this activity on his own accord.

Task 50. *Вставте, де необхідно, частку **to**. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. Organic chemists would be able ... make materials better and more versatile. 2. Chemists realize that the giant molecules must ... be composed of a large number of smaller atoms connected end-to-end. 3. We know that each molecule of cellulose must ... be made of strings of simple glucose molecules. 4. We have about 40 materials at our disposal which can ... be used as monomers. 5. The story of man's civilization may ... be called the story of his study of nature and application of his knowledge in practice. 6. If we are...make effective use of the principles and measurements of physical science, we must ... have a workable knowledge of mathematics. 7. By measuring the changes of the paths of satellites we can...find out how much atmosphere exists there. 8. All students must ... have strong wish to obtain knowledge. 9. One should not ... think that students are interested only in lectures and seminars. 10. You are not able ... see an individual atom since every atom is very small.

Task 51. *Замініть теперішній час на майбутній в нижченаведених реченнях. Вжуйте еквіваленти модальних дієслів, якщо необхідно.*

1. At present a qualified building worker must be able to read a technical drawing, he must know the scale and the specifications. 2. The building profession nowadays may attract many young people. 3. Those who enter the profession of a builder must have scientific aptitude, imagination, initiative and good reason. 4. An architect has to think not only of what he wants the building to look like when it is finished, but also what it is to be used for. 5. The efforts of an engineer and the constructor may be directed toward the same goal. 6. The application of engineering fundamentals and analyses to construction activities may reveal methods of improving the quality. 7. The engineer should study

every major item to determine if it is possible to reduce the cost of the project. 8. It may be possible to change the design and to modify the requirements for construction. 9. A specialist should be certain in architectural methods which may provide challenging prospects.

Task 52. *Поєднайте модальне дієслово **need** з правильною формою інфінітива, що в дужках.*

1. I don't see that you need (to worry), Serhiy. You know the subject quite well, I hope. 2. You needn't (to take) some advice of your friend. You are not the worst student. 3. You needn't (to come) so early. The exam will start at 10 o'clock. 4. You don't need (to ask) the professor about this article. It's already written correctly. 5. You needn't (to explain) this rule to the students again. 6. I need (to explain) this exercise once more. It is a difficult one. 7. I needn't (to ask) permission to use this magazine. It belongs to me. 8. You needn't (to worry) about your homework every day. You're a diligent student.

Task 53. *Встановіть, в яких реченнях дієслово **need** є модальним, а в яких – функціональним. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. This experiment is quite difficult. You need years of studying and training to succeed in it. 2. You needn't worry. You have a great variety of conference proceedings at your disposal. 3. I need some help, Victor. I want to study the scale and specifications of the building. 4. I need a supply of existing modern materials. 5. Listen, Martha. You needn't write about very ancient structural components in your report. 6. You needn't worry about your thesis. All you really need is to include the new material. 7. I think you need to speak with this outstanding person. He can help you a lot. 8. I need some more scientific experiments. 9. You needn't bother about my trip to Kyiv, Mum. My friends will go with me. 10. This chapter needs rewriting. It needs to be rewritten. 11. You needn't pay for your studies in advance. You may pay the whole sum twice a year.

Task 54. *Перекладіть українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на виділені конструкції. Складіть свої власні речення, вживаючи ці конструкції.*

1. I'm sure you **need not be nervous**. The atmosphere during the exam is very friendly. 2. You **need not trouble** the professor once more. He has already delivered his lecture. 3. Our groupmates are never late for their classes. You **need not worry** about it. 4. We **need not go further** with this experiment. I think we did our best in this case. 5. At present we **need not go on** with the discussion of the subject. Everything is very clear about your research. 6. Peter **need not discuss** this matter further. He has already got an excellent mark. 7. Do you **need to read** my article once more? 8. You **need not be nervous** about

your future. You will definitely find a good job. 9 You **need not** worry about your term paper. All calculations are correct.

Task 55. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. You needn't trouble ... 2. You needn't stay at the University ... 3. You needn't speak about ... 4. You needn't be afraid that ... 5. My friend needn't tell the teacher ... 6. I wish we needn't ... 7. You needn't worry about ... 8. You needn't have been worrying about the exam ... 9. You needn't bother the professor ... 10. You needn't tell our tutor about your problems in the hostel once more ...

Task 56. *Завершіть подані речення модальним дієсловом **need**.*

1. The report was too long, you ... 2. Your answer was incorrect, you... 3. You'll have to wait until the conference is over, you ... 4. Entering college requires a complete secondary education, you'll ... 5. You will not be provided with all necessary books, you ... 6. My friend has not enough money, he ... 7. If you don't want to fail in the exam, you ... 8. I can hear you perfectly well, you ... 9. The weather is fine, we ... 10. Your suitcases are not heavy, you ... 11. Your textbook looks shabby. It ... 12. Her heart was torn by grief, she ...

Task 57. *Складіть короткі діалоги, вживаючи наведені речення. У запитаннях використовуйте модальне дієслово **must**.*

1. You needn't write your report in details. 2. You needn't do everything possible to finish your research till Monday. We have enough time. 3. You needn't take care of the job in summer. You will definitely get a grant in September. 4. You needn't pay for your studies. College tuition is completely free. 5. You needn't explain your point of view to the audience. It's quite clear from your report. 6. You needn't bother your parents with request for money. You will get your scholar-ship this semester. 7. As for attending higher school regularly you needn't bother yourself. There is part-time and correspondence education at our University. 8. You needn't worry about your examination period. All correspondence students are given paid vacations twice a year.

Task 58. *Дайте відповіді на запитання, звертаючи увагу на модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти.*

1. Do you have to get up early every day? 2. When do you have to get up not to be late for classes? 3. Does your mother have to wake you up? 4. Did you have to get up early yesterday? 5. When did you have to get up? 6. Did you have breakfast today or did you have to go to the university without it? 7. Why do

you sometimes have to go to the university without breakfast? 8. Did you go to your native town last week-end or did you have to stay in the hostel? 9. Why did you have to stay in the hostel? 10. Have you got to stay at home this week-end or are you going to the country? 11. Why must we prepare all tasks given by teachers? It's impossible!

Task 59. *Поставте модальні дієслова та їх еквіваленти в правильну форму. Вжуйте, де необхідно, частку to.*

1. Foreign students ... study at the preparatory department. 2. The students ... decide themselves which department to choose. 3. The course of tuition ... last 5 years. 4. Our University ... train intellectually developed young people. 5. Theory ... be combined with practice. 6. The students of technical universities ... pass state exams in foreign languages. 7. The students ... be trained for research work. 8. The majority of pupils ... begin doing independent research in the higher forms. 9. Every fourth-year student ... write a Bachelor thesis or sit for state examinations. 10. Today we ... meet at the stadium for playing football. 11. Practical cultural training at VNTU ... give students versatile knowledge of arts, poetry, music, etc.

Task 60. *Вкажіть значення модальних дієслів і дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. Don't you think that aluminium must be very expensive? 2. Aluminium alloys can possess the strength of steel though having less weight. 3. Cows may give good milk, but there must be cool, heat-reflecting aluminium roofs on their dairy barns. 4. Nearly indestructible, aluminium can be remelted over and over. 5. All metals including mercury can be melted. 6. The temperature in the container must not have been very high. 7. You ought to mention more important properties of those metals. 8. The engineer had to consider all the characteristics of transformers. 9. The students have to learn all the peculiarities of non-ferrous metals. 10. You must also explain why soft iron has higher permeability than steel.

Task 61. *Поєднайте модальні дієслова з правильною формою інфінітива, що в дужках. Перекладіть українською мовою.*

1. I think the exam ought (to start). 2. Something new must (to do) in this field of physics during the experiment. 3. What process must the raw materials (to be; to subject) to? 4. How can silicon (to be; to purify) further? 5. The third-year students ought (to know) the amplifying effect of these devices. 6. Concrete can (to be; to divide) into two classes. 7. Builders must (to use) two types of new building materials. 8. The water used for mixing cement, lime and plaster must (to be; to clean) reasonably. 9. You ought (to be able to; to explain) the

quality of building materials on the exam. 10. You must (to know) what kind of crystals can be used for transistors. 11. Your proposal about our scientific cooperation in the area of the AMD processors must (to be) rather challenging.

Task 62. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення. Перекладіть їх українською мовою.*

1. The students must have known the material because 2. I think I should make clear this point of view 3. I think I must wait next to our classroom because 4. I was sorry to bother the professor during the lecture but I had to announce 5. You needn't be nervous about the exam because 6. Later he was to learn that 7. You don't have to answer all the questions as 8. We'll have to do something about our research 9. She is to meet me at the dean's office at 2 p.m. because 10. You ought to be able to differentiate between semiconductor characteristics as 11. Some dissertations must have been defended on the problem because

Task 63. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення українською мовою. Зверніть увагу на вживання модальних дієслів **shall/should** на відміну від допоміжного дієслова **shall**, яке утворює майбутній час.*

1. I have promised my friend that his book shall be returned tomorrow. 2. If you can't do the research yourself come to me and you shall have my assistance. 3. In a few years you shall have a diploma of a qualified engineer. 4. You shall have all modern conveniences in the hostel. 5. If you choose this profession, you should know higher Mathematics on a proper level. 6. You shall learn the importance of non-metallic insulators which have practically no free electrons available to conduct current. 7. You shall remember the major properties of building materials for the coming exam. 8. You should know about the modern concept concerning the nature of electricity. 9. All you sow, you shall mow.

Task 64. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення, в яких модальне дієслова **shall** використовується для вираження запитання про подальшу вказівку. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. The exam is starting. Shall we take our seats and be ready to answer? 2. Shall we go to the dean's office right now? 3. Shall I show you, Serhiy, what I have found during the experiment? 4. Shall we go and have a cup of coffee during the next break? 5. Shall the professor be here tomorrow to continue the debate I've started? 6. Shall our group go and start the work now? 7. Oleh's grammar is terrible. Shall he go to the library and work hard? 8. Our dean is at the conference right now. Shall I call him out to talk to the students' parents? 9. This conference hall is the best. Shall I make a reservation for our seminar

there? 10. Shall I make a speech tomorrow? Shall I read my report or shall I speak at random? 11. Shall I reproduce pictures connected with image processing?

Task 65. Вкажіть, в яких нижченаведених реченнях *shall* допоміжне дієслово, а в яких – модальне.

1. Shall I wait for you next to the University? 2. You shall not copy the exercises from my copy-book into yours. 3. We shall have a party next Saturday. It will be my birthday. 4. Stay at the library a little bit longer. You shall finish your essay by all means. 5. You may realize the disadvantages of being a lazy student. You see that the youth shall be better organized nowadays. 6. Olha knows that everyone shall be well-prepared to work with the computer. 7. If I get ready for the seminar very well I shall be chosen as a participant of the conference. 8. My research assistant promises me that I shall not be deeply disappointed with the latest results obtained from our joint project. 9. If you are not ready for the classes now, you shall stay at the library till 8 o'clock. 10. You shall not touch my things. You have no right to do so. 11. You shall not run away before you answer. 12. Martin shall warn his friend about danger caused by his careless behaviour.

Task 66. Завершіть нижченаведені речення. Дайте переклад українською мовою, враховуючи функцію модальних дієслів.

1. Do you think something ought to be done in the field ... ? 2. If our teacher doesn't come I think we ought to 3. One ought to know that the electric cell is a device 4. The amounts of power are to be transferred from 5. The electrons in two – element tubes have to go 6. If the temperature decreases, the velocity of electrons should 7. We should get the electron emission if 8. It is essential that we should use iron because 9. The discovery of atomic energy had to provide 10. We can also explain why soft iron

Task 67. Вкажіть, в яких нижченаведених реченнях *shall* допоміжне дієслово, а в яких – модальне.

1. I shall be ready for the classes within 10 minutes. 2. Shall I tell you that the lecture on chemistry is postponed till tomorrow? 3. Shall we come here next year and work here as young specialists? 4. When shall I take final – year examinations? 5. I rather think I shall be invited to the power plant as a highly qualified engineer. 6. You shall not leave the classroom until you answer oral examination questions about semiconductors. 7. I shall tell you about the theory of magnetism. 8. Shall the students of our group deal with some innovations

achieved in this field? 9. We shall be able to overcome all the difficulties in our research. 10. Shall we use iron as a magnetic substance in this case?

Task 68. *Складіть короткі діалоги, вживаючи нижченаведені речення.*

1. I suppose I ought to clear up the effect known as self-induction. 2. Are you able to tell us about the induced current? 3. Can I ask you some questions about magnets? 4. Don't you think we must increase the current in this circuit? 5. I know what I ought to do in this experiment. Can you help me with the device? 6. Shall we go to the dean's office to talk about our practice? 7. He knew that he had to make a new circuit. 8. Can you improve this device by yourself or do you need someone's help? 9. Can you imagine that lasers proved to be of great help in medicine? 10. It should be noted that these devices must be in many respects more reliable than vacuum tubes.

Task 69. *Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. A good experimenter must perform perfect operation for the purpose of discovering something unknown. 2. A small amount of power may be quite sufficient for establishing communication over vast distances. 3. In the laboratories students may work with the apparatus, i.e. instruments, machinery, tools intended for a specific use. 4. You had to object to this material being used as a filament. 5. One must admit that the density of force is the greatest at the poles. 6. A well – educated person must know that his views and opinions may be wrong, and he should always be ready to change them. 7. A modern engineer must know at least one foreign language well enough besides his native one. 8. Today every pupil of the first form must be able to read, write and do arithmetic before going to school. 9. You may not understand the whole scientific method but you must have elementary knowledge of at least one aspect. 10. All students have to remember the names of the scientists who have contributed to the development of their speciality.

Task 70. *Завершіть речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **must** або його еквіваленти.*

1. Both devices are designed by our post – graduate students. Now the students of our group must 2. This professor's lecture on microprocessors and microprogramming is immensely important. All students must 3. A number of computing devices were arranged in our laboratory. All of us must 4. A computer can replace a human being in all respects. But people must... . 5. Students discuss various problems of realization and computer graphics methods at the seminar. Next week the students of our group will have to 6. To be admitted to the University school leavers must 7. Progressive people everywhere in the world must 8. Yesterday the students of our department

... . 9. The invented machine was successfully put into operation. Now we
10. Having made many tests, the experimenter

Task 71. *Поєднайте модальні дієслова **can**, **could**, **may**, **must** з правильною формою інфінітива, що в дужках.*

1. The scientists may (to have, to finish) the research. 2. The experimenter may (to have, to get) interesting results. 3. These researchers can (to arrive) at new valuable conclusions. 4. This post – graduate must (to carry on) many experiments and tests. 5. The scientist can (to make) a thorough analysis of the data obtained. 6. Any two dissimilar substances can (to be; to electrify). 7. Scanning can (to be; to accomplish) by deflecting electron beams. 8. Solids must (to be; to divide) into two categories, i.e. amorphous and crystalline. 9. In amorphous substances the atoms or molecules may (to be; to bind) quite strongly to one another. 10. Some substances can (to be; to regard) as super-cooled liquids in which the atoms are arranged in space.

Task 72. *Перефразуйте вищенаведені речення, вживаючи модальні дієслова **can** або **may** у правильній граматичній формі.*

1. I am afraid the well – known professor is not able to arrive at our conference. 2. Today you are not able to answer at the seminar. 3. The final – year students are able to know so many things in different fields of power engineering. 4. I'm so glad you were able to answer at the oral examination yesterday. You've made a great progress in mathematics. 5. Last week the students of power engineering department were allowed to take part in the important event. 6. During my experiment only a computer was able to perform such difficult calculations. 7. Students were allowed to deal with these substances. 8. Talking about plasma scientists are able to begin with the depth of intergalactic space. 9. The reaction which was able to produce useful energy will take place only at very high temperatures. 10. The amount of current flow was able to depend upon the ability of the cathode to emit electrons.

Task 73. *Перекладіть речення, в яких вжито модальне дієслово **must** та його еквіваленти, що виражають необхідність чи обов'язковість, українською мовою.*

1. All of the students must be in time for their classes. 2. According to the time – table we must begin our classes at 8.15. 3. Today my friend must perform some operations with the help of the computer. 4. Every student must know that incremental analog-to-digital conversion is performed by A/D converters. 5. Some data for this experiment have to be changed and new data have to be added. 6. The main task of this post – graduate was to show the results of his research work in his article. 7. Our lab assistant has to design the circuit with some other parameters. 8. The students of power engineering department must

remember the names of the scientists who have contributed to the development of power engineering. 9. The results of final – year tests are to be announced on Monday after classes. 10. Senior students have to help first – year students to solve their freshmen’s problems.

Task 74. *Змініть нижченаведені речення таким чином, щоб кожне речення починалось з модального дієслова **shall**. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

Model – Let’s go to the laboratory, shall we?
– Shall we go to the laboratory?

1. Let’s discuss this scientist’s point of view. 2. Let’s read about the success of physics in that article. 3. Let’s work in this field of engineering. 4. Let’s check up the results of our experiments. 5. Let’s create this device ourselves. 6. Let’s ask this inventor about his famous achievements. 7. Let’s construct a new device. 8. Let’s put down the results of our tests. 9. Let’s prepare our laboratory equipment for practical classes. 10. Let’s gather at 3 o’clock to continue our research.

Task 75. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. The books shall be returned to the library in time because 2. The day of the exam shall be announced when 3. The article shall be sent to this University if 4. You shall not leave for the conference if 5. Our friends shall not improve the conditions of performing their experiment if 6. You shall be able to achieve the main point in your article if 7. The lecture shall begin in time if 8. You shall study harder because

Task 76. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення, вживаючи модальне дієслово **shall**.*

1. If you want to succeed in physics you 2. In a few years you 3. I am quite sure that soon 4. I am convinced that our group 5. I remind you that you 6. I am explained how to solve this problem because I 7. In a few months the new department of mathematics 8. I must say that many books on computers 9. Some foreign students came to Ukraine without necessary documents. They 10. Modern scientists look for signs of intelligent life on other planets. They

Task 77. *Складіть короткі діалоги, вживаючи нижченаведені твердження.*

1. There must be some students' scientific and technical society at our University. 2. Young people of our country may enter any institute or university. 3. There must be various computers at our computing centre. 4. Some young engineers of our Institute will be allowed to join the seminar on programming at 4 p.m. tomorrow. 5. A lot of our groupmates are allowed to make a report at the seminar. 6. Yesterday my friend was able to make a speech on cybernetics. 7. There must be a lot of ways of solving this particular problem. 8. Our new dean will be able to open some new laboratories at our Institute next year. 9. There might have been some precautions as for the number of electrical devices, especially computers used in each room of hostel №5.

Task 78. Прочитайте діалог. Складіть свій власний діалог за прикладом наведеного.

Demonstrator : You shall have to make comments on the experiment if you want to succeed in conducting it.

Student : The electric current is a quantity of electrons flowing in a circuit per second of time.

D. : What can you tell us about the unit of measurement for current?

S. : The unit of measurement for current is the ampere.

D. : How can we determine the magnitude of the current?

S. : I think the magnitude of the current can be practically expressed in amperes.

D. : How can the power of current be defined in the circuit?

S. : The power of current may be defined as the number of amperes per volt in a circuit.

D. : What can you tell us about the nature of a magnetic field?

S. : A stream of electrons in a circuit will develop a magnetic field around the conductor along which the electrons are moving.

Task 79. Вкажіть значення дієслів *will/would* в наведених реченнях. Дайте переклад українською мовою.

1. Will you tell us everything about the electric current? 2. If the conductivity is doubled, the current will be also doubled. 3. One could think that the electric current would always flow in a circuit, but this is not the case. 4. It is unlikely that they would allow the first – year students to take part in “Miss VNTU” performance. 5. I believe these new data would be indispensable for your research. 6. Everyone knows that if the conductivity were doubled the current would be also doubled. 7. A stream of electrons in a circuit will produce a magnetic field around the conductor along which the electrons are moving. 8. It is likely that the best student of our group will take an active part in preparing the conference. 9. He would give a profound answer if he were asked about unknown flying objects. 10. If hundreds of witnesses saw UFO most

descriptions wouldn't be identical. 11. The vice-dean will allow the students to pass their exams later according to the medical certificates submitted by the 5-th of December.

Task 80. *Вкажіть, в яких нижченаведених реченнях дієслова **will** і **would** модальні, а в яких – допоміжні.*

1. Would you help me to translate the text? – Yes, I will. 2. I'd never thought the day would come when I'd be an engineer. 3. I will not add anything to my report in physics. 4. I was informed that the meeting had started earlier than they planned and nobody knew when it would finish. 5. There would have been serious arguments for and against if the experimenter hadn't stopped the discussion. 6. If you take part in that conference you will receive an excellent mark in chemistry. 7. I wouldn't stop the experiment if I were you. 8. The students decided they would speak to the professor after the lecture. 9. She would have been an outstanding scientist if she had not given up the research in the right direction a few years ago. 10. I didn't really think you would agree with my point of view as for this scientific approach. 11. If she join the students' council of the hostel she will occupy the right place among the active members.

Task 81. *Замість крапок вставте **will** або **would**. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. The teacher asked his students whether they ... do the experiment themselves. 2. The student answered they ... if he brought them into the laboratory. 3. I like these verses very much. I ... read them after my English lesson. 4. I don't think either of us ... perform the experiment successfully after all. 5. – What ... you like to be? – In the nearest future I ... try to be Master of Science. 6. What a beautiful idea! I think I ... move a little further with this research. 7. I think I ... rest a while after the classes. 8. ... you mind helping me with my homework now? 9. My friend asked the professor if he ... write the article in coauthorship. 10. I enjoy the new data so much that I ... tell my scientific supervisor about them at the very moment I see him.

Task 82. *Дайте переклад нижченаведених речень українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на різницю між модальними дієсловами **will/would** та одноіменними допоміжними. Складіть свої власні речення за прикладом наведених.*

1. I will show my friends what materials I have prepared for this design. 2. "Won't you join our project?" said the monitor of our group. 3. I will always remember this distinct field of science in which experienced instructors have been trained. 4. Would you like to come to the laboratory on Saturday to improve your professional skills? 5. Our dean wouldn't be pleased if our group missed the lecture on the fundamentals of research work the following week. 6. I

will show my scientific supervisor the results of my research work. 7. – Will you make a report at the students' scientific conference? – I certainly will. I will do it with pleasure. 8. This jig-saw won't cut. It is not suitable for this kind of wood.

Task 83. *Замініть подані нижче речення, використовуючи ввічливу форму: **would you mind** або **will you please**.*

1. Give me that book for translating the text. 2. Don't tell us your point of view while I'm answering. 3. Take these test papers to the dean's office. 4. Don't watch TV while I'm doing my home work. 5. Don't make so much noise in the corridor. 6. Try to come earlier to the classes. 7. Print this article for me. 8. Come another day as I'm quite busy now. 9. Help me with this research, please. 10. Give me more time to compile material for a small dictionary on radio electronics.

Task 84. *Переробіть нижченаведені речення, вживаючи ввічливу форму **will you please**. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

Model: I will invite my group – mates to show how I use the computer in my work. – **Will you please come** to my place and see how I use the computer in my work?

1. If you prove to be enthusiastic and active enough I will invite you to share the achievements of the students' scientific society. 2. Trust me absolutely and I will help you with your research. 3. When the time comes I will give you the assignment to make a speech at the conference. 4. I will ask you to take part in the seminar on intellectual technologies of identification. 5. I will ask you to help me with a new invention. 6. If you succeed in doing some independent work your scientific supervisor will ask you to present your thesis. 7. I will ask you to apply your own new building method while constructing houses. 8. She will ask him to find a way out of this situation himself. 9. Be sincere with him and he will bring the Earth to your feet.

Task 85. *Завершіть нижченаведені речення, вживаючи модальні дієслова **will/would**.*

Model: 1) If the weather is fine, I will go to the bank of the river.
2) If the weather were fine, I would go to the bank of the river.
3) If the weather had been fine yesterday, I would have gone to the bank of the river.

1. When our teacher allows us we 2. If I do everything right, I
3. If our dean had been at his office yesterday, we... . 4. If I had sent a message to him, I 5. If the professor gives a consultation to us, we 6. If I had sent the technical journal to that University, I 7. When I got a letter from my

friend, I 8. If I had worked so hard, I 9. If I were you, I 10. If he were with us, we 11. If the delegation from Poland comes to our university on Monday, our best students

Task 86. *Складіть короткі діалоги, вживаючи нижченаведені речення, що базуються на опрацьованому лексичному матеріалі.*

1. Can you tell me what a semiconductor is?
2. Could you name some semiconductors?
3. Are you able to name the properties of minerals and crystals?
4. Are you able to speak about magnetism and some electrical phenomena?
5. How could substances be “electrified”?
6. Can only similar substances become electrified?
7. Could you, please, speak about the nature of electricity?
8. Will you, please, tell us a few words about the nucleus, the proton and the electron?

Task 87. *Перекладіть нижченаведені речення українською мовою.*

1. Atoms may have the same number of protons and a different number of neutrons. 2. Working in the laboratory we had to do with electricity in motion. 3. In the case just considered we have to do with thermal effects. 4. One can say that the force and motion always go together: one is a cause and the other is a result. 5. It should be noted that this characteristic is of vital importance in all electrical systems and for all apparatus. 6. In considering power in electrical circuit one should remember that all the electrical devices must have resistance. 7. Even the best conductors of electricity can offer some resistance to the current flow which must be kept in mind while dealing with electrical phenomena. 8. One should remember that breaking the circuit causes sparking. 9. Electromotive force must be defined as the work per unit charge done by the battery or generator on the charges in moving them around the circuit. 10. It must be mentioned that if two rubber rods electrified by being rubbed against fur are brought near each other, they will be found to repel each other.

Task 88. *Порівняйте значення і вживання модальних дієслів **shall** та **will**. Зверніть увагу на вживання цих модальних дієслів на відміну від одноіменних допоміжних дієслів майбутнього часу.*

1. I will make a few steps in science with the help of my friend and then I will do everything myself. 2. You shall speak about the structure of the atom at your exam. 3. While breaking the magnet into still shorter pieces we will get many complete magnets. 4. If a magnet is brought near any substance traversed by an electric current, this substance will generally be acted upon by a force tending to move it. 5. Once a molecule has been formed it will move about and

behave as a unit particle under various physical conditions. 6. The lab assistant of the physics laboratory will explain Ohm's law to the senior pupils at the next lesson. 7. You shall remember the phenomenon we are going to observe as it is of great practical importance. 8. You shall play the role of the demonstrator and I will be your assistant during our experiment. 9. Electric typewriters are very slow and they won't be used any more being unquestionably replaced by personal computers. 10. – Listen! You are in charge of maintenance! You shall be very clever and experienced as a the computer operator. 11. – Will you give me a piece of advice? I definitely need it.

Task 89. *Вставте замість крапок модальні дієслова, які підходять за змістом. Дайте переклад українською мовою.*

1. To do the program the programmer ... have a good understanding of the problem to be performed by the computer. 2. The experiment ... conducted carefully in order to study what happens with the previous results and gain new data. 3. The programmer to do the program for a computer ... display profound knowledge of mathematics. 4. To carry out the instruction the computer ... accept the data in the form of punched holes and blanks. 5. In order to write programs in a good way the programmer ... have a mathematical mind. 6. This electric field ... thought of as comprising a number of lines of forces representing the directions in which the electric force acts. 7. The voltage ... be too high as the insulation is broken down. 8. The experiment ... done in a wrong way because of the obtained data being in contradiction with Lenz's law. 9. This magnetized body ... exert some attractive or repulsive force on the other one. 10. To get better results quite a different method ... applied.

Task 90. *Перекладіть речення українською мовою.*

1. I am pleased I can involve you in a project of a chief programmer team. 2. In order to make good programs the programmer must be very talented and he must know the way it is to be done. 3. To carry out the instruction, the computer has to accept the data in the form of punched holes and blanks. 4. The students of our University have to know Norbert Wiener, the father of cybernetics. 5. The information that is stored in registers is to be computed today. 6. These operations are to be performed by the operator till the end of this week. 7. In ancient times people could think that the Earth was flat. 8. Everyone must know the first cosmonaut Y. Gagarin who made the first orbital flight around the Earth. 9. The prominent scientists of Ukraine have to make a contribution into industrial technologies of our country. 10. I must wait until the information about the exams will appear at the dean's office.

Task 91. *Дайте переклад українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на модальні дієслова. Складіть свої власні речення за прикладом наведених.*

1. This summer the mean temperature in our town shall be about 25 °C. 2. The academic year at the University of Croatia will start in the end of September. 3. He wrote me that he would soon defend his diploma thesis. 4. Would you like to see our new Institute's lab? 5. We will see our new laboratory equipment after lunch. Would you help me with my research in that laboratory? 6. The laboratory assistant should have examined the trouble caused by the overheated conductor. 7. Should the resistance on the load increase, the efficiency will be improved. 8. If each atom in an orange measured inch in diameter, the orange would be as large as the Earth.

Task 92. *Дайте переклад українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на виділені конструкції з модальними дієсловами.*

1. The nature of the material determines the ease with which electrons *are allowed* to pass. 2. The action of some instruments *cannot be much relied upon* because of their being not sensitive enough. 3. The friction between the wax and the flannel *must have rubbed off* some electrons of the flannel molecules and left them on the surface of the wax. 4. This magnetized body *may have exerted* some attractive or repulsive force on the other one. 5. To get better results another method *ought to have been applied*. 6. It *must have been known* for centuries that a colored glass is cooler at the bottom of a pot than a colorless glass. 7. This electric field *may be thought* of as consisting of a number of lines of force representing the directions in which the electric force acts. 8. *You don't have to explain* the idea of your research again. I have just listened to your report. 9. *Shall I speak* to the professor about the day of a consultation now? 10. We were told that our sponsors *would build* a new concert hall for our theatrical and musical projects. 11. The structure an architect creates *should give* us pleasure and a sense of beauty.

Task 93. *Перекладіть українською мовою речення, в яких вжито опрацьовану технічну термінологію.*

1. The dielectric of a condenser may be found in solid, liquid or gaseous form in combinations of these forms in a given condenser. 2. We can also explain why soft iron has a higher permeability than steel. 3. By the beginning of the 20th century it was clearly demonstrated that the movement of microscopic particles could be explained only on the basis of molecular bombardment. 4. Great care should be taken in the operation of the mercury vapor type of rectifier tube to permit the filament to build up space charge before applying plate voltage. 5. In atomic power plants special safety precautions must be taken to protect the workers from the danger of radioactivity. 6. We know small powerful electromagnets which can be used by doctors to remove steel particles from the eye. 7. In order to make profound

observation the current should be passed for about half an hour. 8. We were sure we should be able to overcome all difficulties in our investigation. 9. Were the filament heated, we should get the electron emission. 10. It is essential that we should use iron as one of the principal magnetic substances in the case in question.

Task 94. Прочитайте речення. Назвіть номери речень, в яких модальне дієслово **must** виражає припущення або ймовірність. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. This phenomenon must be described in detail. 2. The temperature must have been specified before. 3. I must have met that man somewhere. 4. This effect must have caused some change in the atomic structure. 5. Some new considerations must be involved into this study. 6. This evidence must provide some new facts. 7. This value must have been included into the above considerations. 8. They must have referred to the figures above. 9. These phenomena must be distinguished carefully.

Task 95. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. The object of the experiment is to test the results obtained. You are to provide the necessary equipment for it. 2. They couldn't have applied that equation. They ought to have proved it mathematically. 3. They needn't know the exact temperature to make the plot. 4. He can't have explained these phenomena in this way. 5. The values given above must be converted into the English units. 6. They should have calculated the distance travelled more accurately. 7. This research team must be going on with the measurements.

Task 96. Перекладіть речення українською мовою.

1. Becquerel used photographic plates and an electroscope for measuring the intensity of the radioactive emissions. These must have been used today though in somewhat different form. 2. Because our sense of temperature is not very reliable temperature measurements of our body must be made with accurate thermometers. 3. Mercury must have lost most of its atmosphere while it was still hot. 4. In the early stages of the Moon's history the rate of escape of atmosphere must have been very rapid. 5. In order that we may be able to find out how efficient the engine is, we must measure the amount of energy that we put into it and compare this with the energy that it produces. 6. Life could not exist on the Earth but for the heat and light which it receives from the Sun. 7. It is theoretically possible that a part of the nuclear energy might be liberated by transforming either the lightest or the heaviest of the elements into others of medium weight. 8. Studies of the atmosphere show that temperature does not decrease as might have been expected. 9. Neutrons do not occur in nature and if

they did, we could not accelerate them since they carry no electric charge.
10. The disintegration of the radioactive elements can give rise to three types of radiation.

Таблиця найуживаніших нестандартних дієслів

I. Infinitive	II. Past Indefinite	III. Past Participle
arise виникати	arose	arisen
awake прокидатися	awoke	awoken /awaked
be бути	was (were)	been
bear носити	bore	born
become ставати	became	become
beat бити	beat	beaten
begin починати	began	begun
bend гнути	bent	bent
bind зв'язувати	bound	bound
blow дути	blew	blown
break розбивати	broke	broken
bring приносити	brought	brought
build будувати	built	built
burn горіти	burnt	burnt
buy купувати	bought	bought
catch ловити	caught	caught
choose вибирати	chose	chosen
come приходити	came	come
cut різати	cut	cut
deal with мати справу з	dealt	dealt
do робити	did	done
draw креслити, тягнути	drew	drawn
drink пити	drank	drunk
drive приводити в дію	drove	driven
eat їсти	ate	eaten
fall падати	fell	fallen
feed годувати	fed	fed
feel почувати	felt	felt
fight боротися	fought	fought
find знаходити	found	found
fly літати	flew	flown
forget забувати	forgot	forgotten
freeze замерзати	froze	frozen
get отримувати	got	got
give давати	gave	given
go іти, ходити	went	gone
grind молоти	ground	ground
grow рости	grew	grown

I. Infinitive	II. Past Indefinite	III. Past Participle
hang висіти	hung	hung
have мати	had	had
hear чути	heard	heard
hide ховатись	hid	hidden
hit ударяти	hit	hit
hold тримати	held	held
keep зберігати	kept	kept
know знати	knew	known
lay класти	laid	laid
lead вести	led	led
learn вчити	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave залишати	left	left
lend позичати	lent	lent
let дозволяти	let	let
lie лежати	lay	lain
light запалювати	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose губити	lost	lost
make робити	made	made
mean означати	meant	meant
meet зустрічати	met	met
pay платити	paid	paid
put класти	put	put
read читати	read	read
ring дзвонити	rang	rung
rise підніматися	rose	risen
run бігти	ran	run
shake трясти	shook	shaken
shine світити	shone	shone
shoot стріляти	shot	shot
show показувати	showed	shown
shut закривати	shut	shut
sing співати	sang	sung
sink занурюватися	sank	sunk
sit сидіти	sat	sat
sleep спати	slept	slept
slide ковзатися	slid	slid
speak розмовляти	spoke	spoken
spend проводити	spent	spent
split розщепляти	split	split
spread розповсюджувати	spread	spread

I. Infinitive	II. Past Indefinite	III. Past Participle
spring стрибати	sprang	sprung
stand стояти	stood	stood
steal красти	stole	stolen
stick приклеювати	stuck	stuck
strike вдаряти	struck	struck
swim плавати	swam	swum
swing коливати(ся)	swung	swung
take брати	took	taken
teach навчати	taught	taught
tear рвати	tore	torn
tell розповідати	told	told
think думати	thought	thought
throw кидати	threw	thrown
understand розуміти	understood	understood
wear носити	wore	worn
win вигравати	won	won
wind намотувати	wound	wound
write писати	wrote	written

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**Збірник вправ, тестів та завдань до вивчення модальних дієслів
в англійській мові**

Збірник вправ

Оригінал-макет підготовлено Михайловою-Пехан О.М.

Редактор В.О. Дружиніна

Науково-методичний відділ ВНТУ
Свідоцтво Держкомінформу України
серія ДК №746 від 25.12.2001
21021, м. Вінниця, Хмельницьке шосе, 95, ВНТУ

Підписано до друку
Формат 29,7×42 ¼
Друк різнографічний
Тираж _____ прим.
Зам. № _____

Гарнітура Times New Roman
Папір офсетний
Ум.друк.арк.

Віддруковано в комп'ютерному інформаційно-видавничому центрі Вінницького національного технічного університету
Свідоцтво Держкомінформу України
серія ДК №746 від 25.12.2001
21021, м. Вінниця, Хмельницьке шосе, 95