

Modal Verbs. Revision.


современная школа

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Modal Verbs

Модальные глаголы являются одним из средств выражения модальности в английском языке.

Эти глаголы обозначают не конкретные действия, а выражают лишь отношение говорящего к действию.



Modal Verbs

К модальным глаголам относятся:

can, could, may, might, must, should, would, ought to .

Модальные значения могут быть выражены глаголами
be to, have to u shall / will.

Defective Verbs

1. Модальные глаголы не имеют неличных форм (инфинитива, причастия и герундия).
2. Модальные глаголы, кроме *can* и *may*, имеют форму только настоящего времени, которая может относить действие к настоящему или будущему времени.
 - Dan can give you the book now. – Дэн может дать тебе книгу сейчас.
 - Dan can give you the book tomorrow. – Дэн может дать тебе книгу завтра.Глаголы *can* и *may* имеют форму прошедшего времени *could* и *might*.
 - He could run well when he was young. – Он хорошо бегал, когда был молодым.

Defective Verbs

3. Модальные глаголы не принимают окончания -s в 3-м лице единственного числа при образовании настоящего времени.

4. а) Инфинитив смыслового глагола, следующий за модальными глаголами, употребляется без частицы to.

I can do it. – Я могу сделать это.

You needn't worry about that. – Вам не надо волноваться об этом.

He may come tonight. – Он может прийти сегодня вечером.

б) Инфинитив употребляется с частицей to после be, have, ought.

The train is to arrive at 5 o'clock. – Поезд должен прибыть в 5 часов.

He had to help us. – Он должен был помочь нам.

We ought to stay with him. – Мы должны остаться с ним.

Defective Verbs

5. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы предложений с модальными глаголами образуются без вспомогательного глагола.

You oughtn't to tell lies. – Вам не следует говорить неправду.

We can't listen to her singing. – Мы не можем слушать ее пение.

May I watch TV show? – Можно мне посмотреть передачу?

Can you help me? – Можете вы мне помочь?

6. Модальные глаголы могут употребляться с любой формой инфинитива в действительном и страдательном залоге.

People may be watched. – За людьми могут наблюдать.

You must have heard of him. – Должно быть, Вы слышали о нем.

В страдательном залоге за модальным глаголом следует глагол be или have been и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола.

They ought to be treated fairly. – С ними следует обращаться верно.

He can't have been sent away. – Его нельзя было отправить. (Источник: Жарникова, И.П. Модальные глаголы: учебно-методическое пособие / И.П. Жарникова, О.П. Кириченко, И.А. Ткаченко. – Братск: ГОУ ВПО «БрГУ». – 2006. – 105 с.)

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are used to express a wide range of communicative functions.

They can be grouped into **2 main meaning areas**:

A degrees of likelihood (certainty, probability, possibility), assumption and deduction.

B ability or opportunity, permission, obligation/duty, necessity


Practice 1

Read the sets of examples and decide what each modal verb means. To help you, try replacing them with expressions like *be likely, maybe, probably, be able to, be allowed to, be necessary to, be obliged to*

1. *can/can't*

- a. Being clear, direct and honest can actually achieve positive results.
- b. Role-playing can sometimes reveal serious problems.
- c. That can't be Tom, can it? He looks so different.

2. *could/couldn't*

- a. You have to be prepared for something that could happen.
 - b. Could I ask a question?
 - c. I'm afraid I couldn't tell you where he's gone.
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Practice 1 (keys)

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1. *can/can't*

- a. Being clear, direct and honest can actually achieve positive results. (ability)
- b. Role-playing can sometimes reveal serious problems. (ability)
- c. That can't be Tom, can it? He looks so different. (impossibility)

2. *could/couldn't*

- a. You have to be prepared for something that could happen. (possibility)
- b. Could I ask a question? (permission)
- c. I'm afraid I couldn't tell you where he's gone. (lack of ability)


Practice 1

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3. *may/might*

- a. May I interrupt for a moment?
- b. You may/might be right, I'm not sure.
- c. He obviously isn't coming so we may/might as well go home.

4. *should/ ought to*

- a. Assertiveness training ought to/should be part of the curriculum.
 - b. The course should help me gain confidence-I hope so!
 - c. You oughtn't to /shouldn't tell lies.
- 

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3. *may/might*

- a. May I interrupt for a moment? (permission)
- b. You may/might be right, I'm not sure. (probability/possibility)
- c. He obviously isn't coming so we may/might as well go home. (possibility)

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- a. Assertiveness training ought to/should be part of the curriculum.
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5. *will/would*

- a. They'll be half way to New York by now.
- b. Will/Would you do something for me?

6. *must*

- a. This must be John now, I can hear his voice.
 - b. I mustn't keep you talking any longer, I'm sure you must be very busy.
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Practice 1 (keys)

Read the sets of examples and decide what each modal verb means. To help you, try replacing them with expressions like *be likely, maybe, probably, be able to, be allowed to, be necessary to, be obliged to*

5. *will/would*

- a. They'll be half way to New York by now. (assumption/deduction)
- b. Will/Would you do something for me? (request)

6. *must*

- a. This must be John now, I can hear his voice. (assumption/deduction)
- b. I mustn't keep you talking any longer, I'm sure you must be very busy.
(negative obligation; assumption)

Degrees of likelihood (степень вероятности)

Could, may, might, must, will, can't should / ought to

1. **Could, may, might** can all express **possibility** (возможность вероятность) in the present/future

e.g. He **may** be in a meeting. I'm not certain.

may/might + not expresses **negative possibility**

2. We use **must and will** for **assumptions and deductions based on evidence** (для предположений и умозаключений, основанных на фактических данных)

e.g. That **must /will** be George knocking at the door.

The opposite of **must** is expressed with **can't** or **couldn't**.

e.g. No it **can't/couldn't** be – he just phoned.

3. By contrast with **must** or **will**, **should** and **ought to** for assumptions tend to assume only positive or desirable things.

e.g. I **shouldn't** have any difficulty finishing in time.

4. **Must, could, may or might + perfect infinitive** are used to express degrees of likelihood in the past.

e.g. We **must have sent** it to the wrong address.

Ability (способность)

Can, could

1. We use **can** or **be able to/will be able to** to express present/future ability
2. We use **could** for past ability when we talk about general ability or something which happened more than once.

Compare:

I **could** read well by the time I was five.

(this refers to general ability, so it is *correct*)

By staying up until 2 a.m. , I **could** read the report in time for the meeting.

(this refers to one particular occasion, so is *incorrect*).

You should say: *was able to read*; *managed to read* (if you want to emphasize the difficulty); *succeeded in reading* (if you want to emphasize achievement)

Permission (разрешение, позволение, согласие)
Can, may, could, will/would

1. We can use **can** or **may** to ask or give permission in the present. **May** is more polite than **can**.
2. **Could or was/were allowed to** can be used to talk about general past permission.
e.g. When we were children we **could /were allowed** to stay up late.
3. We also use **was/were allowed to** (but not could) to talk about permission resulting in a specific action.
e.g. On my seventeenth birthday, I **was allowed to** drive my father's car.
4. In question forms, **will** and **would** can be used to make requests.
e.g. **Will** you type this letter for me?

Obligation (обязанность, долг)
must, have to, should/ought to

1. **Must** and **have to** are usually used for rules and regulations or to express strong advice. **Should/ought to** can also be used to express strong advice in the present.
2. In the positive form **must/have to** are very similar in meaning, although **have to** expresses the authority of the third person and **must** the authority of the speaker.
e.g. We **have to** hand in our essays by Friday. The fridge isn't working properly. I **must** get someone to fix it.
3. When used in the negative form, **have to** and **must** have quite different meaning.
You **must** not go there. (This is an order not to do something the speaker is prohibiting you from going there).
You **don't have to** go there. (It's not necessary to go there - you can probably choose whether to go or not).

Lack of necessity (отсутствие необходимости)
need

1. We use ***needn't have done*** to talk about something we did that wasn't necessary.

e.g. They ***needn't have bought*** so much food. (They did buy the food but it wasn't needed. They didn't know when they bought the food, that it was unnecessary).

2. We use ***didn't need to*** to talk about something which we didn't do because it wasn't necessary. The meaning is similar to didn't have to.

e.g. She ***didn't need to*** say thank you but it was very kind of her to do so. (She knew it was not necessary but she did it).

Would/used to

Would can describe a regular or repeated activity in the past, like **used to**.

The difference is that **used to** can refer to states and actions , whereas **would** , with this meaning , can only refer to actions and not to states.

e.g. He **used to** be a postman (state).

We **used to/would** play a lot of football (action).

Practice 2 could/would

The modal verbs could and would can refer to the past as well as the present and future without changing their form or adding a perfect infinitive. Match the examples with their meaning. The answer the question In which sentences can the modal be replaced by

used to *was/were able to?* *Was/were allowed to?*

1. **past ability**
2. **past habit**
3. **past possibility**
4. **Permission**

- a. By the age of five, I could read fluently.
- b. As a teenager, I could borrow my father's car whenever I wanted.
- c. We would often spend holidays in the country when we were children.
- d. Holidays could get very boring for us children.
- e. Could you see what was happening from where you were standing?



Practice 2 (keys) could/would

The modal verbs could and would can refer to the past as well as the present and future without changing their form or adding a perfect infinitive. Match the examples with their meaning. The answer the question In which sentences can the modal be replaced by

used to (c, d) *was/were able to?* (a, b) *Was/were allowed to?* (b)

1. past ability (a, e)
2. past habit (c)
3. past possibility (d)
4. permission (b)

- a. By the age of five, I could read fluently.
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Practice 3


Underline the correct form of the verb in the following sentences. Then categorize each group under the uses below. In one of the sentences both answers are correct.

- (L) degree of likelihood
- (A) ability
- (P) permission
- (O) obligation
- (N) necessity (or lack of necessity)

1. ()

- a) Tony *must have been/must have* run into heavy traffic. He should have arrived by now.
- b) He *won't have/won't be* here in time for dinner.
- c) He *can't have/can have* called. I've been in all evening and haven't heard the phone.

2. ()

- a) Apparently, you *mustn't / don't have to* enter the country without a visa.
 - b) I know you *don't have to /mustn't* have a visa if you are travelling from Spain.
 - c) I *have to/must* remember to get my passport renewed.
- 

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2. (O)

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- (L) degree of likelihood
- (A) ability
- (P) permission
- (O) obligation
- (N) necessity (or lack of necessity)

3. ()

- a) Sue *doesn't need to/needn't have to/didn't need to* worry. I'm sure she'll pass the exam.
- b) I *needn't have /didn't need* worried about the interview. I got the job quite easily.

4. ()

- a) You *can't to/are not allowed to* smoke until you are 16 in England.
- b) I *was allowed to /could* stay out until quite late as a child.

5. ()

- a) The bank was closed so I *couldn't /wasn't able to* get any money out.
 - b) I *could /was able to* get some from the cashpoint by the supermarket.
- 

Practice 3 (keys)

Underline the correct form of the verb in the following sentences. Then categorize each group under the uses below. In one of the sentences both answers are correct.

- (L) degree of likelihood
- (A) ability
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3. (N)

- a) Sue doesn't need to/needn't have to/didn't need to worry. I'm sure she'll pass the exam.
- b) I needn't have /didn't need worried about the interview. I got the job quite easily.

4. (P)


- a) You can't to/are not allowed to smoke until you are 16 in England.
- b) I was allowed to /could stay out until quite late as a child.

5. (A)

- a) The bank was closed so I couldn't /wasn't able to get any money out.
- b) I could /was able to get some from the cashpoint by the supermarket.

Practice 4

The following sentences are too formal. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets.

1. We are obliged to tell the teacher if we're going to be late. (*have*)
 2. You weren't compelled to help me but thanks all the same. (*need*)
 3. You can dispense with the dictionary. The text is quite easy. (*need*)
 4. Were you successful in booking a table at the restaurant? (*able*)
 5. My parents have never permitted me to have a party. (*allowed*)
 6. He will in all probability have decided to stay at home. (*must*)
 7. I worried unnecessarily about the exam. It was easy. (*have*)
 8. We are not authorized to proceed beyond this point. (*must*)
 9. I won't be capable of meeting you at 9.00. (*able*)
 10. I am sure that isn't John at the door. He's still at work. (*can*)
- 

Practice 4 (keys)

The following sentences are too formal. Rewrite each sentence using the word in brackets.

1. We have to tell the teacher if we're going to be late.
2. You needn't have helped me/ didn't need to help me but thanks all the same.
3. You don't need the dictionary. The text is quite easy.
4. Were you able to book a table at the restaurant?
5. I have never been allowed to have a party.
6. He must have decided to stay at home.
7. I needn't have worried about the exam. It was easy.
8. We mustn't proceed beyond this point.
9. I won't be able to meet you at 9.00.
10. That can't be John at the door. He's still at work.

(Источник: Fast Track to CAE, Longman)





Спасибо за внимание!

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