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Speak English with Pleasure

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Навчально-методичний посібник спрямований на розвиток граматичних та лексичних навичок розмовної мови і письма як продуктивних видів мовленнєвої діяльності, метою яких є формування у здобувачів вищої освіти здібностей критичного мислення, поглиблення навичок самостійного аналізу та аргументованого оцінювання прочитаного, саморозвитку та самонавчання, здатності до творчого вирішення життєвих задач.

Для студентів-філологів, лінгвістів, учителів, а також усіх, хто цікавиться англійською мовою.

What are modal auxiliary verbs?

Modality is a lexico-grammatical category denoting the relation of the contents of speech to reality as viewed by the speaker.

Grammatical modality is the modality expressed by the Indicative, Imperative and Oblique Moods. The Indicative Mood represents an action as a fact, the Imperative Mood urges the person addressed to perform an action, the Oblique Moods describe the action as unreal, desirable, hypothetically possible, problematic, etc.

Lexical modality is the modality expressed by modal verbs and modal words. Semantically modal words fall into three groups, denoting:

1. certainty or doubt (certainly, of course, indeed, surely, decidedly, really, definitely, naturally, no doubt, undoubtedly, doubtfully);
2. supposition (perhaps, maybe, probably, obviously, evidently, apparently);
3. (un)desirability ((un)happily, (un)fortunately, (un)luckily).

Modal verbs, unlike other verbs, do not denote actions or states, but only show the attitude of the speaker towards the action expressed by the infinitive which always follows them. The speaker may represent the action or state as necessary or unnecessary, possible or impossible, certain or doubtful, etc.

Most modal verbs can be used in three modal meanings: the primary, the imperative, the suppositional.

The primary modal meanings are basic meanings given in dictionaries.

The imperative modal meanings express permission, asking for permission, prohibition, request, instruction, advice, etc.

The suppositional modal meanings express various degrees of certainty or uncertainty.

Modal verbs are: **can (could), may (might), must, shall, should, ought to, will (would), need, dare**. The semi-modals **to be to** and **to have to** also belong here.

General characteristics:

1. Modal verbs are used with the infinitive without *to* of other verbs. *Ought to, have to, be to* are exceptions

I must water the flowers, (NOT I must to water ...)

Progressive, perfect and passive infinitives are also possible:

I may not be working tomorrow.

She was so angry she could have killed him.

The kitchen ought to be painted one of these days.

2. Modal verbs have no -s in the third person singular

She may know his address, (NOT She may's ...)

3. Questions, negatives, tags and short answers are made without *do*, except *have to* and *dare*

Can you swim?, (NOT DO you can swim) ~ Yes, I can

He shouldn't be doing that, should he? (NOT He doesn't should ...)

4. Modal verbs do not have infinitives or participles (*to may, maying, mayed* do not exist) and they do not normally have past forms (though *would, could, should*, and *might* can sometimes be used as past tenses of *will, can, shall* and *may*). Other expressions are used when necessary

I'd like to be able to skate, (NOT ... to can skate.)

People really had to work hard in those days, (NOT People really musted to work...)

5. However, certain past ideas can be expressed by a modal verb followed by a perfect infinitive (**have + past participle**).

You should have told me you were coming.

I think I may have annoyed Aunt Mary

6. All modal verbs have 2 negative forms: full and reduced(contracted). Contracted negative forms (*can't, won't, etc*) are used in an informal style. (*Shan't* and *mayn't* are only used in British English; *mayn't* is very rare.) *Will* and *would* also have contracted affirmative forms (*I'll, I'd*).

You can't please all of the people all of the time.

You mustn't get yourself into a situation where you have to lie to your parents.

You shouldn't have interfered in her affairs and made a mess of everything.

7. A modal verb in combination with the infinitive forms a modal compound predicate.

Ex.1. Add to where necessary.

1. I have ... go downtown tomorrow.
2. Tom must ... see his dentist.
3. Could you please ... open the window?
4. May I ... borrow your pen?
5. A good book can ... be a friend for life.
6. I ought ... go to the post office this afternoon.
7. Jimmy is yawning and rubbing his eyes. He must ... be sleepy.
8. I have ... go to the post office this afternoon.
9. Shouldn't you ... save a little money for a rainy day?
11. Alex! Stop! You must not ... run into the street when there's traffic.

Ex.2. Correct the errors.

1. Can you to help me, please?
2. I must studying for an exam tomorrow.
3. We couldn't went to the party last night.
4. I am have to improve my English as soon as possible.
5. You shouldn't to spend all your free time at the computer.
6. My mother can't speaking English, but she can speaks several other language.
7. You should asked more questions.
8. That's against the law! I shall to complain to the council.
9. People will gossiping, it's in their nature.
10. Kings ought be kings in all things.

Ex.3. Change the following affirmative statements into questions.

1. I must leave at four o'clock.
2. He might be leaving for work now.
3. We can solve the puzzle.
4. You should have called him.
5. They could have been waiting for the bus.
6. I shall go out now.
7. You will have finished the book.
8. We should be making the arrangements.
9. She would like to know the answer.
10. They can explain what happened.

Ex.4. Change the following affirmative statements into negative statements.

1. You must come with us.
2. It may be sunny tomorrow.
3. She could have won the race.
4. We might be right.
5. You would have liked that movie.
6. They can swim very well.
7. She might be finishing school now.
8. He should have been walking to work.
9. I shall be happy to see him.
10. You will have been working all night.

Ex.5. Change the following affirmative statements into negative questions. Do not use contractions in this exercise.

Model: He must be at work now.

Must he not be at work now?

1. You should be wearing a warm hat.
2. He could have decided to stay at home.
3. They might have forgotten the message.
4. She will see you again next week.
5. They would enjoy riding on the ferry.
6. He may decide to go camping.
7. They could have been playing football yesterday.
8. We shall visit our friends.
9. She must have wanted to join us.
10. He should be getting more sleep.

Modal verb can

Can is a modal verb expressing physical and mental ability in the present and future. We use *can* to say that is possible: that someone has mental or physical ability or opportunity:

My sister can play the piano very well. (ability)
She can go to the music room. (opportunity)
She is very clever. She can translate this text into English.
My dad is strong. He can lift this heavy box.
If you want I can help in some hours.

General characteristics:

- 1) There is no -s in the third person singular.
He can come on time, (NOT He cans ...)
- 2) Questions and negatives are made without *do*.
Can I go home? (NOT: do I can go?)
You can't smoke (NOT: you don't can smoke.)
- 3) After **can** the infinitive without *to* of other verbs is used.
I can write in English (NOT I can to write ...)
- 4) **Can** has no infinitive or participles (*to can, caning, caned* do not exist).
When necessary, we express similar meanings with other words, for example form of *be able to*.
It's good to be able to get up early after parties (NOT to can get up ...)
He'll be able to lend some money (NOT He'll can...)
She's always been able to write dictations (NOT She's always caned...)
- 5) Some ideas about the past is expressed by *could*.
When I was 10 I could speak French.
She could swim last year.
- 6) Some ideas about the future is expressed by *will/shall be able to*.
I shall be able to play the piano in a year.
Will you be able to help me?
- 7) The negative form is **cannot** or **can't**.
I cannot answer your question.
I can't understand it (but not: I can not ...)
She can't play the violin.

Remember! *Cannot* is usually written as one word in British English.

She cannot swim.
My sister cannot skate and ski.

Usage

Can is used:

- 1) to express physical and mental ability
We can run and jump very well.
I can see and hear you.

Pupils can understand this rule.

- 2) to express request (можете)

Can you help me?

Can you open the door ?

- 3) to ask for and give permission (especially the rules)

Can I borrow your pencil?

You can't smoke here! You can smoke in the hall.

Can't is used to refuse permission (often with the other words to soften the refusal)

Can I have some more cake? - No, I am afraid you can't.

Can and **Could** are used to talk about permission that has already been given or refused and about things that are (not) allowed by rules or laws.

Note: may is not used to talk about rules or law.

You can't smoke and speak in the reading room.

Can everybody park here? (Not May everybody park here)

- 4) express offer to do things:

Can I cook something for you?

Can I help you?

Could is also possible if you want an offer to sound less definite:

I could mend your bicycle if that would help.

- 5) to say what people and things are able (or unable) to do because of their knowledge, skill, strength, nature, design etc.

I can read Italian but I can't speak it.

Dogs can't sing songs.

These roses can grow anywhere.

- 6) to say what is common or typical:

Scotland can be very warm in September.

Ann can really get own your nerves something.

- 7) to say what we are able (or unable) to do because of the circumstances that we are in – what is possible in the situation:

We can go to Paris this weekend because I don't have to work.

There are three possibilities: we can go to the police, we can talk to a lawyer or we can forget all about it.

- 8) to talk about future actions which we will be able to do because of present ability , present circumstance , present decisions etc.:

She can write the test well tomorrow if she really tries.

I've bought a car , so we can go to the river.

Can you visit us on Sunday?

In other cases it is better to use other structures, for example will be able to.

*I'll be able to speak French at the end of this course (**not:** I can speak French at the end of this course).*

- 9) to express general possibility:

can + Present Infinitive:

- is theoretically possible. This structure is used in affirmative sentences to show that something is possible theoretically or in general, that is when we are not referring to a specific situation:

This road can get very busy (in general, not in a specific situation)

- **doubt, astonishment** (in negative and interrogative sentences)

can - before subject – не вже

can't - after subject – не може бути

Can you live abroad? - *Не вже ви живете за кордоном?*

You can't live abroad. - *Не може бути, що ви живете за кордоном.*

Remember:

Can/ can't + Indefinite Infinitive – the speaker is not sure that action is true or real in general:

Can she be his wife? - *Не вже вона його дружина?*

Your mother can't live in the village. - *Не може бути, що його мати живе в селі?*

Can/ Can't + Continuous Infinitive – the speaker isn't sure that the action is going at the time of speaking.

Can they be playing in the yard now?

They can't be listening at the radio at this time.

Can/ Can't + Perfect Indefinite (only have + V3ed) – the speaker isn't sure that action has done. (минула дія)

Can he have met her?

She can't have been married.

Can/Can't + Perfect Continuous – the speaker is not sure that action has begun and it is still going on.

Can you have been studying at university for 3 years?

We can't have been waiting for her since 10 o'clock.

Ex.6. Read, translate and comment on the form and meaning of modal verb can.

1. On a clear day, you can see the shores of Haiti and Cuba from the summit of Blue Mountain Peak. 2. I know you can do it because you have the courage. 3. Bungalows are for old people who can't manage the stairs. 4. She gave Mary the names of several friends, whom she could trust. 5. We wish we could rely on him! 6. If I could, I would get the moon for you! 7. I can't wait to get back into the swing of things. 8. Warm thoughts can fill the day with sunshine. 9. I can't stop talking! I just can't help it! 10. — Can I keep your CD till Sunday? — You could if it were mine. 11. You can't use your own name in a novel. 12. Even the best memory can let you down. 13. My God, what those walls could tell us if they could talk! 14. It can snow in spring in Ukraine. 15. I will be able to join you on Sunday.

Ex.7. Turn the following sentence into the past and future.

1. Alice can draw well.
2. We can speak German.
3. Tom can understand him.
4. I can't count in English.
5. I can invite you in the town.
6. I can ride the bike.
7. She can skate and ski.

8. They can't play tennis.
9. Ann can bake and cook.
10. Bob can dance very well.

Ex.8. Tell the class what you can do now and what you could do when you were little and what you will be able to do in future.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -drive a car | - ride a horse |
| -ride a bicycle | - read (speak fluently) French |
| - bake cakes | - play the violin |
| - repair home appliances | - dance hip-hop |
| - make a fire | - use internet |

Ex.9. Translate into English.

1. Хто зможе приготувати щось смачне на вечерю?
2. Ви можете прийти рівно о 10 год.?
3. Що ви можете зробити, щоб допомогти мені в цій справі?
4. Ви зможете подивитись за дітьми, поки я буду готуватись до вечірки?
5. Ти можеш помити посуд? - Міг би, якби хотів.
6. Вони ніколи не можуть здати контрольні роботи вчасно.
7. Чи можна подорожувати будь-де без візи?
8. Чи можна водити машину, коли тобі 17.
9. Людина не може зробити більше, ніж вона може.
10. Не можете ви, відкрити вікно? Дуже жарко в кімнаті.
11. В Україні взимку може бути дощ.
12. Він може прати о 10 год. Це не дивно для нього.
13. Вона дуже розумна. Вона може вирішити будь-яку проблему.
14. Можу я взяти книгу до понеділка?
15. Людина не може жити без любові та поваги.

Ex.10. Translate into English.

1. Тут забороняється палити.
2. У читальному залі не можна розмовляти.
3. Студентам не можна користуватися словниками на іспиті.
4. Не можна паркувати машину у цьому місці.
5. Тут забороняється пити воду.
6. Чи можна тут їхати 60 миль на годину?
7. Не можна переходити дорогу на червоне світло.
8. Студентам забороняється користуватися шпаргалками на іспитах.
9. Не можна рвати квіти у цьому парку.
10. Ви повинні знати, що не можна продавати алкогольні напої підліткам.
11. Вона вміє грати на гітарі, але вона не вміє грати на піаніно.
12. Ця дитина ще не вміє розмовляти, але трохи вміє ходити.
13. Ви можете відвідати нас сьогодні ввечері? На жаль, ні, але я можу прийти завтра.
14. Можна нам іти додому? Так, тепер можна йти.
15. Ви не можете переходити цю вулицю на червоне світло.

Ex.11. Read, translate and comment on the form and meaning of modal verb can.

1.Can you have solved your problems without our help? 2.They can't have been learning the modals for 2 years. 3.Can she have changed her mind? 4.Can they have met on the train? 5.Her relatives can't have sold their house? 6.Could you have recognized me? 7.Can she be a scholar? 8.They can't know Spanish and German? 9.Can children be skating in the yard now? 10.Can your friends trust each other? 11.These books can't be sold in the bookstores? 12.Can your sister be often invited at the parties? 13.Can there be a lot of stars in the sky in winter? 14.They can't be rude? they can't be prudent because they can't behave badly. 15.She can't have gone to the skating ring, because she can't skate.

Ex.12.Make the sentences negative and interrogative to express doubt or disbelief.

Model *He is lying. — Can he be lying? He can't be lying.*

1.I don't believe she will come.2. It's impossible that children are sleeping now.3. I don't believe you go to a party every week. 4. It's impossible that she's drinking her tea from a saucer. 5. It's impossible that the bride is dressed in black. 6. I don't believe the kid is drinking wine.7. I don't believe Brian is always late for work. 8.It's impossible that boys play with dolls. 9. It's late but the children are still watching the telly. 10. I don't believe they have relatives abroad.

Ex.13. Translate into English.

1. Невже ти скасувала замовлення квітів?
2. Невже він отримав нагороду за роботу?
3. Невже кабінет міністрів підвищив заробітню плату для вчителів?
4. Не може бути, щоб моя дочка приготувала такий смачний обід.
5. Не може бути, щоб діти побили вікно і нічого не сказіли.
6. Не може бути, щоб вона забула про свої обіцянки.
7. Невже, Ганна вийшла заміж влітку?
8. Невже, твої батьки вирішили розлучитись?
9. Невже, вона закінчила писати дипломну роботу?
- 10.Невже, ви передумали вступати в університет?
- 11.Невже він чекає її вже 2 години біля під*їзду?
- 12.Невже її не запитали що вона думає робити?
- 13.Не може бути, щоб він вчив вірш 2 дні і здав його.
- 14.Не може бути, щоб ви вчили англійську 3 роки.
- 15.Невже студенти чекали викладача пів пари і не втекли?

Modal verb could.

Could is a modal verb expressing physical and mental abilities in the past. It is the past form of *can*.

When I was little I could read .

He could swim last year.

However , modal verb *could* can also be used as a less definite or conditional form of *can* , referring to the present or future:

Could I ask you something?

What shall we do this evening? - We could go and see a film.

I could translate this text if I knew French.

Usage

Could is used :

- 1) to express ability in the past . *Could* is more usual than «was able to» ; it is used in statement for repeated actions:

She could play the piano when she was 5.

But! With the verb of sense perception (see, hear, smell, feel, guess, understand etc) *could* is used for single actions.

I could smell something burning. (not: I was able to smell.)

- 2) to express requests(asking someone to do something).**Could** is more polite than **can**.

Could you give me a glass of water?

- 3) to talk about the chances that something will happen , or is happening.

Note: *can* is not used in this way.

It could rain this afternoon (Not : it can rain this afternoon).

- 4) to express possibility:

Could + Present Infinitive (it is possible that something will happen in the future or perhaps it is at the moment):

Ann could pass his test this time.

But! *Could + Perfect Infinitive* is used for something which was possible but didn't actually happen.

Don't drive so fast! You could have killed that boy.

- 5) to express logical assumptions in negative form:

Could + Present Indefinite (it is logically improbable)

You couldn't buy this dress. You are very poor.

Could + Perfect Indefinite (it's impossible that something happened in the past)

She couldn't have lost her way.(I don't think she has lost her way).

- 6) to talk about permission (to talk about the past – used for repeated actions)

She could always meet her friends after school.

But! If we speak about single action *could* is not used , **to be allowed** is used:

The reporter was allowed to (not: could) take a photo of the pop singer.

- 7) to express suggestions : **could** is more polite , more formal or less definite than **can**.

If you like you could go for a walk. The weather is good.

8) to say about «general ability» - to say that somebody could do something at any time , whenever he/she wanted:

When I was younger I could run 10 km. in under 40 minutes.

But! If we want to say that somebody did something on one occasion, **could** is not used , other expressions are used:

I managed to run 10 km. yesterday in under an hour (not: I could run 10 km. yesterday...)

How many eggs were you able to set ? (not: could you set)

However we use **couldn't** to say that something did not happen on one occasion.

I managed to find the street , but I couldn't find her house.

9) to express criticism:

could + Present Infinitive – criticism for not doing things at present:

You could ask before you borrow my car.

could + Perfect Indefinite – criticism for not doing things at past:

You could have helped me – Why did you just sit and watch?

10) to ask about permission. **Could** is more polite than **can**.

Could you repeat once more?

But we do not use **could** to give or refuse permission (It suggests respect , so it is more natural in asking for permission than in giving it):

Could I ask you something?- Yes , you can (not : you could)

Ex.14.Read, translate and comment on the form and meaning of modal verb could

1.Sorry, we couldn't visit you last Sunday. We were busy. 2.Could you lend me a pound, please?3.What a perfect morning! Who could feel sad at heart on a day like this? 4. But I don't have any idea what I could do in such situation.5. She couldn't have been in love with him all those time.6. If you don't know what do in such fine weather, you could go to the river and swim. 7.They could have helped us if we had asked them. 8. I could speak better English when I was at school. I could speak good English if I need. 9. You could have a look at those magazines while you are waiting. 10.My mother could have said that she didn't like my boyfriend but she liked me and she kept stand.

Ex.15.Translate into English.

1)Коли мені було 7, я вмів читати.

2)Коли мій тато був молодим, він вмів рибалити дуже добре.

3)Не могли б ви показати свої записи ще раз?

4)Передайте, будь ласка, пляшку води.

5)Не могли б ви зайти до мене ввечері?

6)Зробіть, будь ласка, це для мене.

7)Чому ви вдома в такий сонячний день? Ви могли б піти на прогулянку.

8)Якщо ви не знаєте куди поїхати влітку, ви могли б поїхати в Карпати.

9)Коли вона була молодша, вона могла вивчити вірш за 5 хв.

10)Діти змогли вирішити задачу, хоч і витратили багато часу.

Ex. 16. Translate into English.

1. Чому ти не подзвонив вчора? - Я міг подзвонити, але я був втомлений і я не хотів.
2. Чому ви не переклали текст? Ви не розумієте його? - Ні, я могла перекласти, але я не мала бажання.
3. Вони могли приїхати вчора, але погода погіршилась і вони вирішили заночувати вдома.
4. Я міг би його вбити, але це було не те, що я хотів.
5. Ми могли використати ті гроші на медовий місяць, але ми вирішили купити машину.
6. Елісен могла б вийти заміж за того хлопця, але вона не хотіла бути дружиною дурня.
7. Мої батьки могли відправити мене в табір, але вони передумали і ми поїхали на море разом.
8. Стів міг би вчитися дуже добре, але він був ледащо.
9. Директор міг би відрахувати Джейка зі школи, але він дозволив йому залишитися.
10. Хлопці могли купити квіти, але вони запросили дівчат у кіно.

Can and be able to

If the present ability is surprising or involves overcoming some difficulty, we can also use *is/are able to*:

Despite his handicap he is able to drive a car.

In the present tense, *be able to* is a little more formal and less usual than *can*:

Emma is good with computers. She can write / is able to write programs.

But in some structures we always use *be able to*:

To-infinitive: *It is nice to be able to go to the opera.*

After a modal verb: *Melanic might be able to help us.*

Present Perfect: *It's been quiet today. I've been able to get some work done.*

For the future we use *can* or *will be able to*:

If we earn some money, we can go / we'll be able to go on holiday next summer.

But to suggest a possible future action, we normally use *can*.

We can come to in the evening.

Note: We cannot usually use *be able to* with a passive:

This book can be used by complete beginners. (not: This book is able to be used by complete beginner.)

There is some difference between *can* and *to be able to*: *to be able to* is used to show an ability to do smth. because of money, time, etc.; *can* is used to express mental or physical abilities:

She is free now. She is able to read.

They are very rich. They are able to help you with money.

She is very clever. She can read.

He is very strong. He can lift a sofa.

For ability or opportunity in the past *could* or *was / were able* is used:

Natasha could or (was able to play) the piano when she was four.

BUT! To say that the ability or opportunity resulted in a particular action, something that really happened *was / were able to* is used but not *could*:

The children were able to swim across the river yesterday (a past action).

The children could swim when they were young (a past ability).

Could (but not *was / were able to*) is normally is used with verbs of sense perception and with verbs of thinking:

We could see the village in the distance.

I couldn't understand what was happening.

Will be able to – ability in the future:

When you graduate, you will be able to get a job.

BUT! We use *can* when we decide now about something we will do in the near future:

I haven't get any money not but I can pay you tomorrow. (= I decide now about something I will do tomorrow).

Note: To emphasize the difficulty or to suggest a great effort (in the present, past or future) we use **manage to**. In more formal English we can also use **succeed in** + -ing form:

Do you think she'll manage to get a visa?

The army succeeded in defeating their enemy.

Ex.17. Fill the blanks with can / be able to / managed to:

1. Tom ... play the piano well.
2. Although we are tired, we ... do it.
3. I am sure that you ... find an answer.
4. She is busy. However, she ... explain to us how to resolve the exercises.
5. I have been working for him for two hours, but I ... not finish.
6. I ... try to do the best.
7. ... I smoke in here, Kate?
8. Mike ... shave himself rather well.
9. Harry is so obstinate. Nothing ... move him.
10. Sheila ... leave her room because the lock has just broken.

Ex.18. Translate into English.

1. Сєнді, ти можєш піти зі мною? Я просто не можу іти туди сама.
2. Вибачте, але ми зайняті і не можемо з вами поговорити.
3. Вона дуже розумна, вона може розмовляти багатьма мовами.
4. Нарєшті у мене є вільний час і я можу почитати цікаву книгу.
5. Я не можу зрозуміти, чому ти плачєш.
6. Діти не можуть піти на прогулянку, тому що вони ще не переключили текст.

7. Ти можеш прийти до мене ввечері? Ти не зайнята ?
8. Батьки не змогли зателефонувати вчора, тому що вони повернулися з роботи дуже пізно.
9. Він не зміг купити авто, тому що він витратив всі гроші на ремонт.
10. Ми не могли бачити ніяких емоцій на їх обличчях, тому що ми сиділи далеко від сцени.

Ex. 19. Translate into English.

1. Якщо ви хочете працювати в США, вам необхідно вміти розмовляти англійською.
2. Я вже вмію готувати і тепер я можу пригостити друзів своїми стравами.
3. Кожен учень повинен вміти перекладати з української на англійську.
4. Невже ти вмієш танцювати народні танці?
5. Дівчатам слід вміти шити і готувати.
6. Ти вже вмієш розрізняти хороших і поганих людей?
7. Не може бути, що ти зможеш зустріти мене в аеропорту.
8. Лікарі повинні вміти розрізняти доброякісні і злоякісні пухлини.
9. Не може бути, що вона вміє в'язати і вишивати.
10. Я вже вмію водити машину і тепер я можу їхати, куди захочу.

Ex. 20. Translate into English.

1. Моя бабуся каже, що ми можемо приїздити до неї коли захочемо.
2. Комп'ютер відомий зараз, але кілька років тому, лише декілька людей знали що це таке.
3. Я запитала продавця чи не міг він показати мені газети що він продає.
4. Я вільна. Я можу читати книгу зараз.
5. Невже твоя сестра навчається в інституті вже 2 роки.
6. Не може бути що ти сказала правду.
7. Не може бути що багато людей бояться ходити до лікаря.
8. Чи можу я відкрити ще один рахунок у банку?
9. Ви могли б по прибирати. Чому ви сидите?
10. Ти можеш по прибирати в моїй кімнаті завтра.
11. Погода гарна ми могли би піти на прогулянку.
12. Я не можу читати одну і ту ж книжку дуже довго.
13. Вона вміє грати на піаніно, але вона не вміє грати у футбол.
14. Я думаю, що вони зможуть перекласти текст до кінця уроку.
15. Де діти? Я їх не чую.
16. Ви не знаєте, де я можу зустрітися з викладачем?
17. Не могли б ви приходити частіше?
18. Вибач, але я не могла промовчати у цій ситуації.
19. Він міг би вчора попередити мене.
20. Напишіть твори якомога скоріше, це справді терміново.

May and Might

May and **might** are mainly used to talk about the chances of something happening and to ask for and give permission (especially in a more formal style).

I may see you tomorrow.

Do you think I might borrow your typewriter?

Might is not often used as a past form of **may**: both **may** and **might** are used to talk about the present or future. **Might** is mostly used as a less definite or more hesitant form of **may**, suggesting a small chance - it is used when people think something is possible but not very likely:

I may go to London tomorrow (perhaps a 50% chance).

Joe might come with me (perhaps a 30% chance).

General characteristics:

- 1) There is no -s in the third person singular.

He may go out (NOT He may's ...)

- 2) Questions and negatives are made without *do*.

May I go home? (NOT: do I may go?)

You may not come in (NOT: you don't may come in.)

- 3) After **may** the infinitive without *to* of other verbs is used.

I may be late (NOT I may to be ...)

- 4) **May** has no infinitive or participles (*to may*, *maying*, *mayed* do not exist). When necessary, we express similar meanings with other words, for example form of *to be allowed / permitted to*.

It's good to be allowed to use computer (NOT to may use ...)

He'll be permitted to take some money (NOT He'll may...)

She's always been allowed to eat chocolate (NOT She's always mayed...)

- 5) Some ideas about the past is expressed by **might**.

The doctor said that I might go home.

Some ideas about the future is expressed by *will/shall be allowed / permitted to*.

I shall be allowed to drive a car in summer.

Will you be permitted to join me?

Usage

May and **might** is used to express:

- 1) asking for permission. **May** and **might** can both be used to ask for permission, **might** is very polite and formal and is mostly used in indirect question structures:

May I put the TV on?

I wonder if I might have a little more cheese.

- 2) to express giving and refusing permission. **May** is used to give permission; **may not** to refuse permission or forbid:

May I put the TV on? - Yes of course you may.

Students may not use the staff car park.

- 3) to express requests and suggestions.

May I have a glass of water?

You might ask your uncle for a job.

- 4) to express possibility:

may/might + Present Indefinite (perhaps: it's possible that something will happen in the future or perhaps it is true at the moment)

She may pass his test well (it is possible that he will pass his test).

She might be reading a lot now (it is possible that she is reading now)

(*может*)

But! to express possibility in questions *may* is not used, ***can, could to be likely to, might*** can be used:

Can he succeed?

Could he succeed?

Is he likely to succeed?

Might he succeed?

may/might + Perfect Infinitive (it is possible that something happened or was true in the past)

Polly is very late. She may have missed her train (= it is possible that she missed...)

What was that noise? - It might have been a cat.

May/might have... can sometimes refer to the present or future:

By the end of this year I might have saved some money.

But! To say that something was possible but did not happen, we can use **may/might + Perfect Infinitive**:

If he hadn't been so bad - tempered, I might have married her (but I didn't marry)

- 5) to express criticism

might + Present Infinitive is used to criticize people for not doing this in present:

Why are you dirty? You might wash up.

might + Perfect Infinitive is used to criticize people for not doing something in the past:

You might have asked me before borrowing my car.

- 6) to express wishes and hopes. *May* (**but not might**) is used in formal expressions of wishes and hopes:

I hope you may enjoy your holidays at the sea.

I wish you may have a good husband.

May often comes at the beginning of the sentence.

May you both be very happy!

May God be with you.

- 7) to express typical occurrences. In scientific and academic language *may* is often used to talk about typical occurrences - things that can happen in certain situations:

A female chocolate may lay 30-40 eggs.

Children of divorced parents may have difficulty with relationship.

With this meaning *might* can be used to talk about the past:

In those days, a man might be hanged for stealing a sheep.

Remember:

1) *May* is not normally used to ask about the chance of something happening:

Are you likely to go camping this summer?

2) *May* is possible in indirect questions (for example after *Do you think*)

Do you think you may go camping this summer?

3) *Might* can be used in direct questions, but this is rather formal.

Might you go camping?

4) *Might* (but not *may*) can have a conditional meaning (= would perhaps)

If you went to bed for an hour, you might feel better.

5) *Might + Infinitive* is not normally used to talk about past possibility (except in indirect speech):

I felt very hot and tired. Perhaps I was ill. (NOT I might be ill)

6) *May* (and sometimes *might*) can be used in a discussion rather like *although* or even of to say that smth is true. They are often followed by **but**.

He may be clever, but he hasn't got much common sense. (= Even if he's clever, he...)

It may be comfortable car but it uses a lot of petrol.

Note: that in this structure, *may* and *might* can be used to talk about things that are definitely true, not just possible.

You may be my boss, but that doesn't mean you're better than me.

7) *May / might as well* is a structure what is used informally to suggest that one should do something because there is nothing better, nothing more interesting or nothing more useful to do.

There is nobody interesting to talk to. We may as well go home.

Shall we go and see Fred? - OK. might as well.

Ex.21. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form meaning of the modal verb may.

1. I wonder if I might have a glass of wine. 2. May I have my hair cut? 3. You might ask your mother for a help. 4. I hope you may enjoy your holidays at the river. 5. I wish you may have a romantic husband and two nice kids. 6. May all your dreams come true. 7. May you realize what an incredible being you are. 8. Mum, may I have another sweet? 9. At least you might phone your parents more often. 10. He seemed to read my mind. "Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. But I might have been very different, I might have been as good as you, and perhaps wiser." 11. However rich you may be, you cannot be sure of happiness. 12. Thought he may live to be a hundred, he will never learn to be patient. 13. Whatever may happen life will still go on. 14. Don't throw it away, it may come in useful, you never know. 15. — Might I trouble you, madam? — You might have knocked!

Ex.22. Correct the mistakes if there are any.

1. You may to go there if you want. Dad doesn't object to it.

2. Alan might have leave the glasses near the bench in the park.

3. We may to invite our friends on the next weekends.

4. Monty might had left his key in the bar.

5. Margie may not to come early. She is always late.
6. May Larry to use your car? - No, he cannot, he has no driving license.
7. I might have bring the book, but I don't remember.
8. Gregory may to say it himself.
9. Mrs. Todd might have buy that house last year.
10. You may to be mistaken. This is not the boy I told you about.

Ex.23. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the form meaning of the modal verb may.

1. She may be one of the cleverest pupils in our group. 2. We are not sure where children are, but they might be playing football at the stadium. 3. The boys may have come, but they did nothing. 4. Willy is laughing. He may have been told a funny joke. Or he might have won a lottery jackpot. 5. Ann can't be a diplomat. She may be a stewardess. 6. John and Mary may have been married for about 10 years. 7. Jane may have been keeping to a diet for 2 weeks. 8. The Ukrainian government may have enough money to support science in future. 9. The lecturer might have explained to his audience about the evil of spirit-drinking, but they didn't understand him. 10. She may not be sleeping. She may be reading.

Ex.24. Rephrase the following sentences using may / might + Present Infinitive or Continuous Infinitive to express general or present possibility:

1. Maybe the Johnson's are at office.
2. Perhaps the girls will not hear us.
3. Perhaps the dog is barking now.
4. Maybe you remember his address.
5. Perhaps my brother will travel by train.
6. Maybe she doesn't drink milk in the evening.
7. Perhaps the teacher is checking compositions now.
8. Perhaps she will not come in time.
9. Maybe they are not at home.
10. Maybe the children are running in the yard at the moment.

Ex.25. Translate into English.

1. Можливо вона ще не вирішила, що читати.
2. Магазин може і закритий на перерву зараз, але я не хочу чекати.
3. Вона може втопилася і тому хоче спати.
4. Можливо я знаю щось таке, що ти навіть не здогадуєшся.
5. Можливо вона сама знає його номер телефону.
6. Можливо вона сподівається отримати позитивну відповідь.
7. Можливо, він вже повернувся з круїзу
8. Можливо, вже цього року будуть створені ефективні ліки проти СНІДу.
9. Можливо, ця машина коштує більше, ніж ти можеш заробити за усє своє життя.
10. Можливо, нам з вами по дорозі? Я міг би провести вас.

11. Можливо, вона не зрозуміла всієї серйозності ситуації і продовжує опиратися.
12. Може і її бачили в місті, але ніхто не знає коли.
13. Можливо, ви і вчили ці слова 2 години, але ви не знаєте їх добре.
14. Мені, можливо, дозволять поїхати до моря влітку.
15. Дітям, можливо, і купили іграшки, але вони не граються.
16. Можливо, вона зараз пише статтю для жіночого журналу.
17. Мода, може, і поміняється, але стиль залишеться незмінним.
18. Одного разу вам, може, і посміхнеться удача.
19. Можливо, вона знову розмовляє по телефону зі своєю подругою.
20. Йй, можливо, допомогли перекласти цей текст.

May and to be allowed to

When we talk about rules made by someone we use *to be allowed to* what can be used in different tenses:

Present: *This girl is allowed to go to the disco.*

Past: *I was allowed to drink wine when I was 16.*

Future: *Will you be allowed to record the interview on tape?*

For a general permission in the past we use either *could* or *was / were allowed to*.

I could always stay / I was always allowed to stay up late as a child.

But to say that that the permission resulted in a particular action, something that really happened ***was/were allowed to*** (but not *could*) is used.

I was allowed to leave work early yesterday.

Ex.26. Translate into English.

1. Мені дозволяти ходити на дискотеку, тому що я ніколи не приходила додому пізно.
2. Сину дозволили не йти до школи і він був щасливим.
3. Тобі дозволяють подорожувати кораблем?
4. Дітям не дозволяють бігати і стрибати вдома.
5. Чому їм дозволили зайти без квитків?
6. Коли тобі дозволять взяти авто, щоб поїхати на пікнік?
7. Було холодно і мені не дозволяли довго гуляти.
8. Нам не дозволяють користуватися словником під час іспиту.
9. Моєму брату дозволяли пити вино, коли йому було 15.
10. Куди тобі дозволять поїхати влітку?
11. Їй можливо дозволять влаштувати дівич-вечір у п'ятницю.
12. Невже тобі дозволяють одягати джинси до школи?
13. Їм дозволили не йти на пару.
14. Я щаслива. Мені дозволили поїхати до моїх друзів в Лондон.
15. Вам може і дозволяють курити, але це шкідливо для здоров'я.

Maybe and perhaps

These two words mean the same. They both are common. In British English *perhaps* is used more than *maybe* in a formal style.

Maybe / perhaps it'll stop raining soon.

Julius Caeser is perhaps the greatest of Shakespeare's early plays.

Might as well

May / might as well is used in an informal style to suggest that one should do something because there is nothing more interesting or nothing more useful to do; *may/might as well* - з таким же успіхом, я б напевно, напевно краще б.

When we mean the past time we use *might as well* + Perfect Infinitive **without** the particle *to*.

"Stop laughing!" said Alan; but he might as well have spoken to the wall.

Ex.27. Paraphrase the sentences using may /might as well or maybe / perhaps

1. I don't think I will drink milk. I prefer a glass of juice.
2. Kyle wants a cup of tea.
3. Susan would like a glass of fizzy drink.
4. It will be better for Andy to repeat the words.
5. Lan prefers fizzy drink.
6. It will be better for Nancy to return the book in time.
7. I don't think Mason will eat the pie. He prefers crunchy bread.
8. Jeremy prefers to buy shoes at Marx and Spencer.
9. It will be better for him to do it.
10. It was better for you to rewrite the exercise.

Ex.28. Translate into English.

1. Тато каже ,що діти можуть іти на дискотеку.
2. Мій друг цікавиться, чи він може відвідати мене.
3. Можна взяти ваш планшет на одну хвилинку?
4. Брат казав,що ми можемо поїхати на його авто.
5. Лінда питає,чи вона може взяти мої сережки.
6. Можна,ми підемо? - Ні,не можна.
7. Мені можна плавати в басейні,якщо вода тепла.
8. Дітям можна дивитися мультики,якщо вони вже зробили домашнє завдання.
9. Моїй сестрі не можна фарбувати волосся. Їй лише 12.
- 10.Мені не дозволяють їздити на мотоциклі.
11. Учням не дозволили користуватися словниками на парах.
- 12.Коли пацієнту дозволять ходити?
- 13.Тобі вже дозволили користуватися комп'ютером.
- 14.Коли ми побачили їх на авто ,ми зрозуміли,що їм дозволили поїхати авто.
- 15.Чому тобі не дозволяли гуляти до 12,коли тобі було 14.

16. Поліція сказала, що він не може виїхати з міста.
17. Хлопчик думав, що йому можна їсти морозиво.
18. Мати каже, що діти можуть піти в кінотеатр.
19. Можна запитати, хто він і звідки приїхали.
20. Студентам не можна запізнюватись на пари.
21. Можливо, мама не відразу помітила, що ми розбили люстру.
22. Можливо, вона сама знає його номер телефону.
23. Можливо, це відкриття здійснить значний переворот у науці.
24. Можливо, магазин зараз закритий на перерву. Давай трохи почекаємо.
25. Можливо, вони прийдуть в травні.

Modal verb *must*

General characteristics:

- 1) There is no -s in the third person singular.

He must start coming on time, (NOT He musts ...)

- 2) Questions and negatives are made without *do*.

Must you go? (NOT: do you must go?)

You mustn't worry, (NOT: you don't must worry.)

- 3) After *must*, we use the infinitive without *to* of other verbs.

I must write to my mother, (NOT I must to write ...)

- 4) **Must** has no infinitive or participles (to *must*, *musting*, *musted* do not exist), and it has no past tense. When necessary, we express similar meanings with other words, for example forms of *have to*.

It's annoying to have to get up early on Sundays (NOT ... to must get up ...)

He'll have to start coming on time (NOT He'll must...)

She's always had to work hard (NOT She's always musted ...)

- 5) Some ideas about the past can be expressed by **must have + past participle**.

I can't find my keys. I must have left them at home.

Must can also be used with a past sense in indirect speech.

Everybody told me I must stop worrying.

- 6) There is a contracted negative *mustn't*:

Students mustn't use cribs at exams.

Usage

Must is used to express :

- 1) **obligation - necessity – duty** (must – it's your duty to do smth , you are obliged to do smth)

You must stop when the traffic is red (You are obliged to stop when the traffic is red)

- 2) **strong advice, order** (if you don't follow it, you will have problems)

You must behave yourself at school (you really behave yourself at school, or you'll get into trouble).

Your skirt is very dirty. You must wash it. (If you don't wash your skirt , everybody will think that you are untidy and you will not have friends).

3) wish

I must buy a newspaper. I want to see the racing results.

Must is common in emphatic invitations:

You really must come to us

4) smth normal or logical (there are excellent reasons for believing it , or it is the only possible explanation for what is happening)

I am in love. – You must be very happy.

There is the doorbell. It must be Roger.

5) prohibition (mustn't – it is forbidden to do smth, you are not allowed to do smth, it is against law/ rules)

You mustn't park here. (you are not allowed to park here. It is against law).

6) logical assumptions (only positive logical assumptions) **Must = I am sure / certain**

They must be the boy's parents.

7) certainty:

Must + Indefinite Infinitive (it's logically probably in present)

His face is red. He must be very angry. (I think he's very angry)

Must + Continuous Infinitive (it's logically probably at the moment of speaking)

What is he doing? He has just come. He must be changing his clothes.

Must + Perfect Infinitive (it's very probable that something happened in the past)

She must have translated this text. (I think she has translated the text)

We went to Rome last month. ~ That must have been nice.

A woman phoned while you were out. ~It must have been Kate.

But! Must + Perfect Infinitive can be used only in affirmative statements. *Can* is used in question and negatives.

*You can't have done this (**Not** You mustn't have done this)*

Note: If you want to use *must + Perfect Infinitive* in negative sentence you can change any other word in negative:

You must have misunderstood me.

You must have known nothing about him.

He must have never seen this film before.

Remember:

1) **must** is not often used to express certainty in negative clauses . *Cannot/can't* is normally used to say that something is certainly not the case, because it is logically or practically impossible, or extremely improbable.

*It can't be the postman at the door. It's only seven o'clock (**NOT** It mustn't be the postman ...)*

She's not answering the phone. She can't be at home.

2) **mustn't** is used in question tags after *must*.

*It must be nice to be a cat, mustn't it? (**NOT** ... can't it?)*

3) **must** can be used after a past reporting verb as if it were a past tense in indirect speech

I felt there must be something wrong.

4) **mustn't** is not used to say that things are unnecessary. This idea is expressed by *needn't*, *don't need to* or *don't have to*.

You needn't work tomorrow if you don't want to. OR YOU don't have to work ... (NOT you mustn't... if you don't want to.)

You don't need to get a visa to go to Scotland, OR You don't have to get a visa ... (NOT You mustn't get a visa to go to Scotland.)

5) **must not / mustn't** is used to say that it is wrong to do things, or to tell people not to do things. *Can't* is also possible.

The government mustn't/can't expect people to work for no money.

You mustn't/can't open this parcel until Christmas Day.

6) In questions **must** is used to ask about what the hearer thinks is necessary.

Must I clean all the rooms?

Why must you always leave the door open?

7) **must** is not normally used to talk about past obligation (except in indirect speech). This is because **must** is used mainly to influence people's behavior - for example through orders or advice - and one cannot do this in the past. *Had to* is used to talk about obligation that existed in the past.

I had to cycle three miles to school when I was a child.

My parents had to work very hard to build up their business.

Ex.29. Comment on the meanings of the modal verb must.

1. Who says A must say B. 2. Knowledge must be gained by ourselves. 3. What everybody says must be true. 4. What can't be cured must be endured. 5. He realized he must do it. 6 I think we must rely only on ourselves. 7. We must not look for a golden life in an iron age. 8. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. And so should Caesar. 9. At work today, my boss told me that I must stop sleeping. 10. — Must I send the fax and write the contract today? — You needn't send the fax, but you certainly must write the contract.

Ex.30. Translate into English.

1. Щоб розмовляти вільно англійською, ви повинні зрозуміти, що мова — це система.
2. Якщо людина дуже хвора, вона повинна піти до лікаря.
3. Якщо хочеш мати хорошу роботу, ви повинні отримати вищу освіту.
4. Студенти не повинні пропускати пари, якщо вони хочуть здати іспити.
5. Якщо ти хочеш бути хорошим другом, ти повинен думати не лише про себе.
6. Ви повинні зайти до нас на каву. Ми будемо чекати на вас.
7. Вона повинна думати і піклуватися про своїх дітей. Вона ж мати.
8. Діти повинні ходити до школи.

9. Пасажири повинні поважати водія і платити за проїзд.
10. Вона хоче схуднути і тому вона повинна їсти менше.
11. Якщо вчитель хворий, то він повинен попередити учнів про це.
12. Якщо ти не хочеш мати проблеми з навчанням ти повинен відвідувати пари.
13. У тебе великі проблеми, ти не повинен сидіти і чикати.
14. Діти повинні поважати своїх батьків.
15. Батьки повинні турбуватися про дітей.

Ex.31. Comment on the meanings of the modal verb must.

1. Well, I must have looked an ass. 2. My matches must have fallen out. 3. I believe I must have dropped them somewhere just by the bridge. 4. Henry must be still sleeping. 5. Phil must have been looking for the right girl all his life. 6. Sorry, but you must have misunderstood me. 7. This task must have been difficult for you but you managed to do it. 8. Sandra must be waiting for you in the park. 9. There must be something strange in this situation. 10. They must be said to learn words every day.

Ex .32. Open the brackets using the right form of the infinitive after verb must.

1. He looks intelligent. He must (be) a good chess player. 2. They must still (play chess), they really must (make) a break. 3. Ted looks upset. He must (lose) the game again. 4. The friends must (play) chess non-stop the whole day. 5. "Something must (keep) the children," said Aunt Molly. "They must still (look) for the dog." 6. She went red in the face. She must (offend). 7. He must (know) about her state of mind long before, but finally he came to say that they must (do) something about it. 8. I realized that it must (be) a wrong word to use in a lady's presence, and that now I must (apologize). 9. He must never (be) poor. How should he know what poverty is? 10. The Browns must (fail) to get in touch with us. 11. The children must never (suffer), however difficult the situation may be. 12. Janice's number is still engaged. She must (be) on the phone all morning. 13. The Dean must (misunderstand) me. I didn't really mean that. 14. "Oh, you mustn't (go) yet." he protested. "You must (come) and see my new kitchen." — "Oh, it must (cost) you a fortune with all those new prices!" 15. She must really (make) your life unbearable all these years.

Ex.33. Translate into English.

1. Напевне зараз виступає адвокат і говорить щось розумне.
2. Напевне це найцікавіший текст, який я коли не будь читала.
3. Він щасливий, він ,напевне, досяг у житті усього чого хотів.
4. У нього хороша робота, він напевне отримав хорошу освіту.
5. Їм, напевне, не залишалося що робити, а тільки чекати.
6. Його друзі,напевне, не згадали про його день народження.
7. Дивись, який великий будинок. У ньому має бути багато квартир.
8. Вона завжди одягнена дуже гарно. Вона напевно має гарний смак.
9. Вона напевне не зрозуміла, що ти сказав.
10. Її тато напевне не заробив нічого за цей місяць.

11. Напевне вона добре розуміється на моді, якщо дає такі поради.
12. Він з'їв багато. Він напевне не їв три дні.
13. Діти напевно не прибрали речі у кімнаті.
14. Студенти напевне не пропустили жодної пари.
15. Адвокат напевне не знайшов ні яких доказів.

Ex.34. Translate into English.

1. Ти серйозно хворий. Ти повинен відвідати лікаря.
2. Ми летимо літаком і тому ми повинні зробити пересадку у Манчестері.
3. Твоя сукня дуже брудна, ти повинна попраці її.
4. Маленькі діти повинні бути на свіжому повітрі.
5. Ти повинна думати про навчання, а не про кохання.
6. У неї багато нових програм, вона напевно добре розуміється на комп'ютері.
7. Напевне у неї багато фотокарток її друзів. Вона дуже компанійська людина.
8. Напевне ця передача стала популярною серед молоді, я в цьому просто впевнена.
9. Він витрачає багато грошей на машини. Напевне, він дуже заможна людина.
10. Вона, напевне, не хотіла розмовляти ні з ким.
11. Напевне, вона зараз катається на своєму велосипеді.
12. Йому, напевне, ніколи не допомагають писати курсові.
13. Їм, напевне, купили квитки в театр.
14. Напевне, діти дивляться мультики. Я їх не чую.
15. Ви, напевне, не зрозуміли мене правильно.

Modal verb have to

Have to is a modal verb to talk about obligation: things that it is necessary for us to do. The meaning is quite similar to must.

General characteristics:

- 1) *have to* – is a modal auxiliary verb;
- 2) there are two forms in present : *have to* and *has to* (for the third person singular)
- 3) questions and negatives are made with the help of auxiliary verb to do.
Do you have to stay at home?
Does he have to read this text?
Did they have to wash up yesterday.
- 4) after *have to* the infinitive is used with the participle to of other verbs.
I have to write to my mother.
- 5) *have to* can be used in different tenses.
I have to work very hard.
I had to work very hard when I was 19.

*I'll have to work very hard very soon.
I am having to work very hard at the moment.
I have had to work hard recently.*

Usage

Have to is used to express:

- 1) **necessity**, when it comes from outside the speaker or when other decides for him.

I have to lose some weight. (The doctor says so; the doctor duties for me).

- 2) **absence of necessity** (it is not necessary in the present or it was not necessary in the past)

You don't have to take a jacket. It's rather warm.

He didn't have to buy milk.

- 3) «**distance**» **instructions**, making them sound less direct than *must*.

You can borrow my car, but you'll have to bring it back before ten.

- 4) **future obligation** (will must is impossible)

When you leave school you'll have to find a job.

- 5) **past necessity and obligation**

I had to cycle three miles to school when I was a child,

My parents had to work very hard to build up their business.

Remember!

- 1) **Must** is used when the speaker decides that something is necessary.

I must find a hotel to stay to night. (The young man has made the decision himself)

- 2) **Have to** is used when somebody else other than the speaker has made the decision.

I have to wear a uniform at work (Somebody else has made the decision).

- 3) **Have got to** means the same as have to, but have got to is informal and it is mainly used in the present.

I have got to make my sandwiches.

Ex.35. Translate the sentences , paying attention to the meaning of the verb have (to).

1. He had to raise his voice to be heard through the rising gale.
2. You don't have to cheer up if you don't want to!
3. Jane has to get up early to catch the coach.
4. You'll have to say it to his face.
5. I had to run for my life! But for my feet I would have long been dead!
6. Just think of the arrangements that have to be made. And the people we have to fetch.
7. We'll have to label all the goods which we have to sell.
8. He had to submit to his fate. He had no choice.
9. From now on, my son, you'll have to earn your own living.
10. Mary had to invent a story to escape from the house.
11. I understand, darling. Work has to come first.
12. It was something she had to put up with.
13. It was the cross he had to bear in life.
14. Dad has something to tell you, Nick, and he has to say it right now.
15. Teachers have to be performers.

Ex.36. Fill the blanks with must, or have to:

1. The students wear uniforms.
2. You finish the job, if do you need money.
3. I can't play tennis. I go shopping.
4. This boy earn his living since he was seventeen.
5. As the manager was ill we postpone our meeting.
6. I couldn't come here yesterday, because he finish my project.
7. If do you want to pass the exam, you have to learn the whole book.
8. I think we rely only on ourselves.
9. We not look for a golden life in an iron age.
10. Teachers be performers.

Ex.37. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb have (to).

1. The car broke down so I ... go by bus.
2. We arrived too early so we ... wait.
3. Nobody likes it when he ... get up early in the morning.
4. The building ... be demolished. It's not safe.
5. My passport was out of date so I... renew it.
6. If weather conditions get any worse, the climbers .. give up.
7. The manager told me I... reduce my lunch breaks.
8. If you broke it, you ... pay for it.
9. The old man told me he ... work very hard when he was my age.
10. If business hadn't improved, they ... close down.
11. I... learn Spanish at the moment because I need it for my job.
12. If I hadn't passed the exam, I... take it again.
13. It... be ready by the end of the week or you won't get paid.
14. I regret to ... inform you of the sad news.
15. ... the Queen ... tell a black lie?

Ex.38. Translate into English.

1. Тобі доведеться провітрити кімнату перед сном.
2. Щоб одержувати гарні оцінки, тобі необхідно бути стараннішим.
3. Кожна людина повинна відвідувати лікаря хоча б раз у рік.
4. Ми повинні замислитись над майбутнім власної країни.
5. Він не прийшов вчора, тому що він повинен був доглянути за своєю бабусею.
6. Кли ти закінчиш писати лист, тобі необхідно буде скласти діалог.
7. Перед тим, як іти спати, вона повинна була прибрати зі столу та вимити посуд.
8. Діти повинні самі слідкувати за ладом у своїй кімнаті.
9. Вона повинна вивчити цей урок, щоб написати контрольну роботу.
10. Ви не повинні давати їй так багато грошей. Вона не заробляє їх.
11. Вчора я повинна була випрати білизну та піти в магазин.
12. Вони можливо повинні будуть піти до неї на день народження.
13. Якщо вона хоче поїхати до моря, вона повинна економити гроші.
14. Я був щасливий, тому що мені більше не треба було займатися з ранку до ночі. Сесія закінчилася!
15. Того дня мені довелося перевірити близько ста диктантів.
16. На щастя, нам не довелося залишатися у лікарні.

17. Їй пояснили, що кожного дня вона повинна отримувати і відправляти факси, відповідати на телефонні дзвінки.
 18. Ти повинен змінити розпорядок дня, якщо ти постійно не висипаєшся.
 19. Йому не довелося купувати квіти, тому що вона не змогла прийти на побачення.
 20. Тобі доведеться повторити речення ще кілька раз, щоб отримати п'ятірку.

Modal verb need

General characteristics:

- 1) There is no -s in the third person singular.
She need reserve a seat (NOT she needs ...)
- 2) Questions and negatives are made without *do*.
Need I fill in a form? (NOT: do I need fill in a form?)
You needn't fill in a form. (NOT: you don't need fill in a form.)
- 3) After, need we use the infinitive without *to* of other verbs.
I, need write to my mother, (NOT I need to write ...)
- 4) *Need* has no infinitive or participles and it has no past tense. But after *need* an *-ing* form can be used with the same meaning as a passive infinitive, especially in BrE.
That sofa needs cleaning again. (= ... needs to be cleaned ...) A structure with object + ... *-ing* or past participle is also possible in some cases.
You need your head examining. (BrE) (OR ... examined.)

Need is used mainly in negative sentences (*needn't*); but it is also possible in questions, after *if*.

You needn't fill in a form.
I wonder if I need fill in a form.

Usage

Need is used to express:

- 1) **immediate necessity.**
- 2) **ask for or give permission** - usually permission not to do something.

Remember!

- 1) *Need* is not used to talk about habitual, general necessity.
- 2) Tense forms of *need* are used when making decisions about the future.
Need I come in tomorrow?

But! *Will need to ...* can be used to talk about future obligation, and give advice for the future. It can make orders and instructions sound less direct.

We'll need to repair the roof next year.
You'll need to start work soon if you want to pass your exams. You'll need to fill in this form before you see the Inspector.

- 3) *need not have done something* is used when we mean that he or she did it, but that it was unnecessary - a waste of time.
You needn't have woken me up. I don't have to go to work today.
I needn't have cooked so much food. Nobody was hungry.

But! If we say that somebody *did not need to do something*, we are simply saying that it was not necessary (whether or not it was done). Compare:

I needn't have watered the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.

It started raining, so I didn't need to water the flowers.

- 4) *I need never have ...* is a more emphatic version of *need not have*.
I need never have packed all that sun cream - it rained every day.
- 5) *need not* or *do not need to* is used to say that there is no obligation; *must not* is used to say that there is an obligation not to do something.

Compare:

You needn't tell Jennifer - she already knows.

You mustn't tell Margaret - I don't want her to know.

- 6) As an alternative to *need*, we can use *need to* or *have to*:

We don't need to/have to bother making the bed.

Do you need to/have to shout so?

Ex.39. Translate the sentences , paying attention to the meaning of the verb need

1. Do you really need my advice? – You needn't worry. I'm fine. 2. I didn't need a coffee break, I needed a break from coffee. 3. You needn't have cooked dinner. We are dining out tonight. 4. What the girl needs is a good shopping. 5. You needn't learn this text, you need translate it. 6. We needn't have taken baby. There was nobody to play with. 7. Need I tell you that you needn't have taken so much trouble? 8. She need buy a carpet to go with the furniture in her room. 9. They needn't go to school this morning unless they wish to do so. 10. You needn't have told him to go in such a rude way.

Ex.40. Paraphrase the sentences using need.

1. It is necessary for him to enter the university.
2. I bought a loaf of bread but it was not necessary.
3. Is it necessary for him to wash his car today?
4. It is not necessary for you to learn this poem.
5. Is there any reason for her to copy this text?
6. Why do you want to get up so early tomorrow?
7. Why did you send it by post?
8. Is it necessary for her to send e-mail letter today?
9. Why does she want to inform them immediately?
10. It wasn't necessary for her to wash windows and floors.

Ex.41. Fill in needn't – didn't need to – needn't have + V³ed.

1. Little children _____ (to read) books every day.
2. You _____ (to eat) chocolate. You'll have toothache.
3. It's Sunday today. She _____ (to go) to work.
4. She looks tired today. She _____ (to go) to bed to late.
5. You _____ (to meet) your relative near the park. He'll come himself.
6. There were plenty of apples in the basket, so he _____ (to go) in the garden.
7. We have two bottles of olive oil so he _____ (to go) to the supermarket.
8. Why you are running? You have plenty of time and you _____ (to hurry).

9. What have you done? You _____ (to clean) windows. Our mother did it two days ago.
10. There are a lot of books of _____ in our library, so I _____ (to buy) this one.

Ex.42. Fill in the gaps with *must, mustn't or needn't/don't have to*.

1. All children finish the secondary school.
2. It's warm now. The trees have covered with blossom.
3. Somebody is knocking at the door. It be my husband.
4. You are so happy with that boy you be married soon.
5. The phone rang but nobody answered. Natalya be sleeping now.
6. She knew everything about our future plans. She heard our conversation.
7. The fridge is full of food you go to the market.
8. I wonder where my umbrella. You leave it in the train.
9. You've been traveling all day. You be very tired.
10. My parents be at the sea now because they have the second honey moon.
11. They have the wedding the next summer.
12. You be at the airport now.
13. You have very beautiful dress. You bought it in the expensive shop.
14. We have many different books in our home library you go to the school.
15. Erica has good knowledge of English so she take the private lessons.

Ex.43. Translate into English

1. Тобі не треба йти на базар, я вже все купила.
2. Даремно ти метушишся, вони прийдуть через годину.
3. Чи потрібно тобі так багато часу проводити за комп'ютером.
4. Їй не потрібно приходити ще раз, вона може зателефонувати.
5. Зараз канікули і дітям не потрібно ходити до школи.
6. Сьогодні вихідний і мені не потрібно вставати о 9 годині.
7. Нам не потрібно брати таксі, наші родичі відвезуть нас до аеропорту.
8. Нам не потрібно готувати обід, тому що нас запросили на вечірку.
9. Мені не треба писати йому про це, він і так усе вже знає.
10. Матері не потрібно прибирати, тому що діти все прибрали до її приходу.
11. Тобі не треба було говорити з нею так суворо, вона дуже ображена.
12. Не треба було тобі так багато їсти.
13. Їй не потрібно було готувати так багато – прийшло лише кілька друзів.
14. Не треба було йому згадувати її ім'я.
15. Не тобі було купувати торт, моя мама спекла.

Modal verb be to

General characteristics:

- 1) be to – is a modal auxiliary verb;
- 2) there are three forms in present : *am to, is to, are to*
- 3) there are two forms in past : *was to* and *were to*
- 4) questions and negatives are made without do.
- 5) be to is followed by the infinitive without to.
- 6) there is a contracted negative: *am not to = aren't to*
is not to = isn't
are not to = aren't to

Usage

Be to is used to express :

1) plans and arrangements

The President is to visit Nigeria next month

I felt nervous because I was soon to leave home for the first time

Note: be to + Perfect Indefinite is used to show that a planned event didn't happen

What a mess! Who was to have cleaned the room?

2) fate

One day you are to meet your boy at the river.

I thought we were saying goodbye for ever. But we were to meet again, many years later.

3) order, often by parents speaking to children

You are to do your homework before you watch TV.

She can go to the party, but she is not to be late.

4) pre-condition - something that must happen first if something else is to

happen

If we are to get there by lunch time we had better hurry.

He knew he would have to work hard if he was to pass his exam.

Remember!

1) **be to** can be used with Simple Infinitive in Passive Voice.

You were often to be seen in the bar of the hotel. - Його можна було часто побачити в барі готеля.

2) **be to** is used in set expressions:

What am I to do? - Що мені робити. (Як мені робити.)

What is to become of me? - Що зі мною станеться. (Що зі мною буде?)

Where am I to go? - Куди ж мені піти? Куди мені подітися?

Nothing was to be done. - Нічого не можна було вдіяти.

Ex.44. Comment on the form and meaning of the modal verb to be (to)

1. We are to decide it right now. 2. It was the first and the last ceremony I was to see. 3. Who is to do the talking today? 4. What am I to tell my parents? 5. The Government was to have reduced inflation. 6. She couldn't make up her mind whether the letter was to be answered or not. 7. Who was to have done the shopping? 8. A fortuneteller told me that I should be rich one day. I should soon be married, and after that I was to have a severe illness, from which I was to recover. My next adventure would be to cross the water, after which I was to return to my country. 9. Whatever will be will be! You are to discover very soon that it can't be helped. 10. How was I to know all this was going to happen this summer? I just thought it was going to be a great lazy summer. How was I to know Carl Ray would come to town and turn everything into an odyssey?

Ex.45. Fill in to be to or to have to.

- 1) I was late because I finish my wash.
- 2) Where the meeting to take place.
- 3) He to wear spies.
- 4) He to come on Monday.
- 5) I am afraid you to find the solution to their problem.
- 6) He told that we to return his money in a month.
- 7) The agreement was that you there in time.
- 8) As it was decided, I to cook fish, but my sister to bake cakes.
- 9) We to go home because our parents are waiting for us.
- 10) You to pay a fine if you are caught.

Ex.46. Translate into English.

1. Ми повинні вирішити це зараз. У мене немає часу чекати.
2. Що ж мені тепер казати батькам?
3. Хто відповідатиме сьогодні на уроці?
4. Вчитель повинен провести урок у понеділок.
5. Як мені думати, що це доля?
6. Не їж цукерок перед обідом.
7. Наші родичі повинні приїхати завтра ввечері.
8. Побачиш! Ви зустрінетеся дуже скоро. Він твоя доля.
9. Президент планує підвищити зарплату для вчителів, лікарів.
10. Ми одружимося у липні. Ми повинні замовити ресторан.
11. Одного дня ти зустрінеш своє кохання.
12. Я повинна була здати курсову роботу ще в понеділок.
13. Ми повинні зустрітися завтра о 5 біля метро.
14. Наступного тижня ми маємо почати вивчити модальні дієслова.
15. Його тато мав купити машину минулого року, але він передумав.

16. Ми пишемо контрольну у понеділок.
17. Концерт має розпочатися через 10 хвилин.
18. Зустріч повинна розпочатися о третій.
19. Вона мала робити зачіску у неділю, але її плани змінилися.
20. Одного дня ти зустрінеш свою долю.

Ex.47. Translate into English.

1. Мій брат мав мене зустріти біля виходу з метро, але я запізнився.
2. Врешті-решт Енді не зміг все зробити. Він повинен був виконати всі інструкції, але він цього не зробив.
3. Я мала відповідати на уроці, і підготувала доповідь, але вчитель захворів і ми не мали пари.
4. Стів повинен був підписати папери ще вчора, але його відправили у відрядження.
5. Де хліб? Хто повинен був йти у магазин?
6. Чому ви не прийшли на зустріч? Ми повинні були обговорити питання для іспиту.
7. Ен збиралася одружитися влітку, але вона зрозуміла, що цей юнак не для неї.
8. Ми домовилися зустрітися біля університету, але я не змогла прийти.
9. Я повинна була відповісти на лист, але я забула.
10. Він повинен був купити квитки ще вчора, але захворів.
11. Нічого не можна було вдіяти і діти вирішили втекти, щоб ніхто не побачив, що вони зробили.
12. Коли мене запитували, що зі мною буде в майбутньому, я не знала, що відповісти.
13. Молода мама не знала, що їй робити, коли їй принесли немовля.
14. Куди ж мені піти – так часто ми запитуємо самі себе, коли не хочемо нічого робити.
15. Його можна було часто побачити на окраїнах нашого міста, коли він не хотів нікого бачити.

Modal verb ought to

General characteristics:

- 1) *Ought to* is a modal auxiliary verb.
- 2) it has no -s in the third person singular.
- 3) questions and negatives are made without do.
- 4) *ought* is followed with the particle *to*. (This makes *ought* different from other modal verbs)
- 5) in American English, interrogative and contracted forms of *ought to* are rare; *should* is generally used instead.

Note: in some English dialects, questions and negatives are made with **did**, but this structure is not used in standard English.
6) *to* is not used in questions tags.

Usage

Ought to is used:

1) **to advise people** (include ourselves) to do things

We ought to respect our parents.

Note: *ought to* is sometimes used for advice based on laws, rules or accepted ideas.

2) **to tell people that they have a duty to do things**

People ought not to drive like that.

3) **to say that we guess or conclude that something is probable** (because it is logical or normal)

We are spending the winter in Miami. - That ought to be nice.

The weather ought to improve after the weekend.

Remember!

1) *ought to* has no past form, but we can use *ought to have + past participle* to talk about things which were supposed to happen but did not.

I ought to have phoned him this morning but I forgot.

2) in negative clauses *not* comes before *to*.

You ought not to go / You oughtn't to go (**Not** You ought to not go)

3) the normal question forms of *ought to* are rather formal than a structure with think... ought to ...

Do you think we ought to go now? (Less formal than *ought we to...?*).

Ex.48. Comment on the form and meaning of the modal verb *ought to*.

1. We ought to weight well what we can only once decide. 2. Before the children could wonder what they ought to do, the king spoke. 3. Maybe you ought to drop your physics course and enroll in a different science course next term. 4. Why didn't you come before? – he said. You ought to have come, instead of staying at home. 5. Madam ought to have kept silence but she forgot about everybody and quarreled. 6. You ought to remember the rule, it has been explained so many times before. 7. He ought to have done what I told him. - Ought I to speak to him? 8. Why is he so naïve? He oughtn't to have gossiped with her about his friends. 9. I really ought to find something to take my mind out off my troubles. 10. Ann didn't know if she ought to accept the present from a stranger.

Ex.49. Translate into English

1. Брехуну слід мати хорошу пам'ять.

2. Матерям слід проводити більше часу зі своїми дітьми.

3. У тебе великі проблеми. Тобі слід зробити все можливе, щоб вирішити свої проблеми.

4. Подивися на себе. Тобі слід слідкувати за своєю вагою.
5. Що мені слід зробити, щоб ти була щасливою?
6. Вчителю слід зрозуміти психологію дітей.
7. Мені слід поговорити з ним? Мені слід пояснити все?
8. Тобі не слід звинувачувати батьків у всьому. Ти сама про що думала?
9. Місіс Ебот не слід втручатись в життя свого сина.
10. Тато каже, що мені слід самому заробляти на свої витрати.
11. Тобі не слід було говорити це в її присутності.
12. Їй не слід було прогулювати пари, а зараз вже нічого не зробиш.
13. Мені не слід було втручатися в цю справу.
14. Нам треба було порадитися з нашими батьками, а зараз вже пізно.
15. Йому слід було одружитися ще 5 років тому.

Ex.50. Translate into English

1. Я думаю тобі слід повернути ці речі в магазин.
2. Вам потрібно підготувати ці документи на підпис.
3. Тобі слід продати цю машину. Вона не щаслива.
4. Ти повинна відремонтувати квартиру якнайшвидше.
5. Кевін повинен відвідати хвору тітку.
6. Вчителю слід бути уважнішим до учнів.
7. Тобі треба готуватися до іспитів. Залишилося мало часу.
8. Не слід одговорювати особисті проблеми в присутності сторонніх.
9. Боюся, це свинка. Дитину слід ізолювати.
10. Я думаю, тобі не слід на неї ображатися. Вона діяла з кращих спонукань.
11. Тобі слід розмовляти з дорослими шанобливо.
12. У тебе часто болить голова. Тобі слід звернутися до лікаря.
13. Їй слід було не карати своїх дітей. Вони не зробили нічого поганого.
14. Тобі потрібно було кинути палити ще 10 років тому.
15. Мені здається, тобі потрібно було розповісти всю правду своїм батькам. Дітям не слід обманювати батьків.

Modal verb Should

General characteristics:

- 1) ***Should*** is a modal auxiliary verb
- 2) it has no -s in the third person singular
- 3) questions and negatives are made without do
- 4) ***should*** is followed by an infinitive without to
- 5) there is a contracted negative ***shouldn't***.

Usage

Should is used to express:

- 1) **obligations, duty** (things that it is good or important for people to do)
Everybody should wear car seat belts.
- 2) **probability (because it is logical or normal)**
She is away, but she should be back tomorrow.

Note: *Should* + **present infinitive** is used to show that something is probable now or in the future.

Tom should pass his exams (He will probably pass).

Should + **perfect infinitive** is used to show that we expected something to happen but we don't know if it happened or not.

She should have translated the text.

3) **advice or instructions** (it is the best thing to do; I should advise you to)

Should I go and see the police?

What should we do?

4) **criticism** (saying what the best thing to do in the past was) *Should* + perfect infinitive is used

You shouldn't have been rude to her yesterday (but you were)

You should have locked the car before leaving (but you didn't)

Remember!

1) **should** is used in *that* clauses after adjectives and nouns expressing the importance of an action (e. g. important, necessary, vital, essential, eager, anxious, concerned, wish).

It's important that somebody should talk to the police

It's his wish that the money should be given to charity

2) **should** is used after some verbs, especially in sentences about the past (insist, recommend, suggest, propose ect.)

He insisted that the contract should be read aloud.

I recommended that she should reduce her expenditure.

3) **should** is used for predictions to say what people expect to happen.

It should be fine tomorrow

4) **should** can be used in *if*-clauses after *in case*, *so that*, *in order that* to suggest that something is unlikely, or not particularly probable. *If should* = *If happen*

If you should see Caroline, tell her I've got the tickets.

I'll get a chicken out of the freezer in case Aunt Mary should come.

5) **should** is used in indirect speech and "future in the past" sentences.

I told her that we should be ready at 8.

I looked at the house where I should spend next three years.

6) **should** is used in the rhetorical *why* questions

Why should I do it? - Чому я маю це робити?

Why shouldn't you invite her? - Чому б Вам її не запросити?

6) **should** is used in set expressions.

The door opened and who should come in but Tom. – Двері відчинилися, і хто б Ви думали увійшов? Ніхто інший, як Том.

How should I know? - Звідки я знаю? Звідки мені знати?

Ex.51. Comment on the form and meaning of the modal verb should.

1.The report says that the country should think twice before joining the European market.2.A gentleman should be honest in his action and refined in his language.3.It is important that pupils should do home assignments. 4.Well, you should be working now instead of relaxing. In fact you should have finished everything by now. 5.Never forget that we should always think of others and work for others. 6.He should have phoned Simkin earlier knowing his habits.7. Should I lie to my parents? What should I do? 8. Why should some people be rich while others are poor? 9. The teachers insisted that we should learn 10 new words every day. 10.Should you fail your exam don't worry.

Ex.52. Translate into English

1. Дітям слід читати книги.
2. Нам слід змінити меблі. Вони вже дуже старі і поламані.
3. Мені не слід пити каву перед сном. Я не зможу заснути.
4. Вам слід робити ранкову зарядку, якщо ви хочете бути здоровими.
5. Кевіну слід бути ввічливим.
6. Не слід поспішати. У нас є ще досить часу.
7. Дітям не слід дивитися фільми жахів.
8. Підліткам не слід курити.
9. Чому я повинен це робити?
- 10.Чому жінки повинні готувати, прибирати, прати ...?

Ex. 53. Give some advice to your friends what they should have done or shouldn't have done.

Model: It wasn't necessary for pupils to be so impolite.

The pupils shouldn't have been so impolite.

1. It was better for Kevin to keep the instructions.
2. You really could keep silence yesterday.
3. It was better for Amanda not to wear so much make up.
4. It wasn't necessary for Alan to sign these documents then.
5. It was better for you not to walk in rain yesterday.
6. It was better for you to take the medicine two days ago.
7. It was better for Jane to be punctual.
8. It was better for the guests to arrive before the time.
9. It was necessary for her to win the race.
- 10.It wasn't necessary for you to interfere in her affairs.

Ex.54. Translate into English

1. Треба було викликати таксі, тепер ми спізнаємось.
2. Тобі не слід було згадувати його ім'я.
3. Їй не слід було приходити до нас вчора. Її ніхто не запрошував.
4. Йому слід було вже давно вибачитися.
5. Треба було спекти торт. Тепер ми не маємо з чим пити чай.
6. Не слід було так довго сидіти за комп'ютером.

7. Їй не слід було гуляти в дощ. Зараз вона хвора.
8. Тобі слід було відразу розказати про автокатастрофу.
9. Треба було визвати лікаря. Тепер вже пізно.
10. Учням слід було повторити правила.

Ex.55. Translate into English

2. Я думаю тобі слід поговорити з ним самій.
3. Тобі слід поновити свій гардероб, тому що весь одяг, який ти носиш - старий.
4. Їй не слід було приходити до нас вчора, її ніхто не запрошував.
5. Тобі слід було б посміхнутися перед від'їздом.
6. Дітям слід думати про їхнє навчання у школі.
7. Кожній людині слід їсти фрукти щодня.
8. У тебе погане здоров'я, тобі слід було кинути курити багато років тому.
9. Нам не слід було йти до нього на вечірку.
10. Якщо в тебе проблеми в школі, тобі слід поговорити з директором.
11. В тебе болять зуби. Тобі слід сходити до стоматолога.
12. Нам не слід було прогулювати пари.
13. Тобі не слід було йти на вечірку.
14. Тобі не слід хвилюватися за мене, все буде добре.
15. Якщо ти хочеш бути здоровим, тобі слід зайнятися спортом.
16. Його мамі не слід було розповідати мені про це.
17. Тобі слід було б відвідати її у лікарні.
18. Кожній людині слід поважати іншу людину.
19. Тобі слід попросити вибачення у цієї вчительки.
20. Мені здається тобі давно слід знайти хорошу подружку.

Ex.56. Fill in ought to or should.

1. Childrenrespect their parents.
2. Little childrenspend much time outdoors.
3. I think youeat more vegetables and fruits.
4. Youbuy this lash. It's very interesting.
5. Parentstake care of their children.
6. If you want to improve your English you watch English films and listen to English songs.
7. We spend free time with our friends.
8. I think you help your classmates.
9. You buy this dress. It's really nice.
10. Children (not to eat) junk food.

Ex.57. Translate into English

1. Природно, що маги любить своїх дітей.
2. Важливо щоб студенти готувалися до практичних занять.

3. Важливо щоб батьки знали про успіхи своїх дітей.
4. Вони рекомендували, щоб ми купили нову машину.
5. Необхідно щоб мати розуміла свого сина.
6. Я наполягав щоб вони прийшли вчасно.
7. Важливо, щоб люди розуміли ціну життя.
8. Лікар рекомендує мені їсти малину з цукром.
9. Необхідно щоб їхні бажання були задоволені.
10. Природно, що перекладач володіє мовами добре.

Modal verb shall

General characteristics:

- 1) **Shall** is a modal auxiliary verb
- 2) it has no -s in the third person singular
- 3) questions and negatives are made without do
- 4) *shall* is followed by an infinitive without to
- 5) there is a contracted negative *shan't*.

Usage

Shall is used to express:

- 1) **offers** (Do you want me /us to..? – informal)
Shall I help you with your luggage?
- 2) **suggestion**
Shall we go to the theatre?
- 3) **advice** (asking for advice)
Shall I tell him the truth? (Is it the right thing to do).
- 4) **promise, hope** (only with the second and third singular and plural: he, she, it, you they)
Don't worry. You shall get your prize.
- 5) **threat** (only with the second and third singular and plural: he, she, it, you they)
You shall remember me one day.

Ex.59. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the verb shall.

1. That's against the law! I shall complain to the council. 2. Well, what shall we do next? 3. Shall I tell you the real reason, sir? 4. Let's go there, shall we? 5. It is a clever piece of work — and useful — as you shall see. 6. — Seek and you shall find. — All right, I shall try. 7. — As a man lives so shall he die. — Yes, as you sow, so shall you reap. 8. He that has no money, shall need no purse. 9. Fragile articles, money, jewellery, business documents shall not be accepted as checked baggage. 10. Blessed be he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed.

Ex.60. Translate into English

1. Не хвилюйся ти отримаєш браслет на день народження, я в цьому впевнена.
2. Ти більше їй не зробиш боляче я обіцяю!
3. Колись ти пригадаєш мої слова,але буде вже пізно.
4. Запам'ятай, ти більше ніколи не з'явишся у цій квартирі
5. Де поставити крісло?
6. Мені подзвонити тобі у вечері?
7. Йому йти додому? Їй друкувати ці речення?
8. Якщо ти ще раз пропустиш пару, тебе викличуть в деканат.
9. Запам'ятай мої слова, ти на пошкодуєш про це.
- 10.Я обіцяю, він більше ніколи не буде перебивати тебе.
- 11.Я тебе покараю, якщо ти не перестанеш дивитися телевізор.
- 12.Мені написати вправу ще раз?
- 13.Ти нікуди сьогодні не підеш, якщо не вивчиш географію.
- 14.Тобі за все доведеться відповідати, стережися!
- 15.Усі пасажери мають відійти від краю платформи.
- 16.Я не залишу тебе за жодних обставин, обіцяю.
- 17.Запам'ятай, я завжди допоможу тобі у житті.
- 18.Спустити штори? – Можна буде увімкнути світло.
- 19.Якщо ти ще коли-небудь підеш без мого дозволу, я тебе просто відлупцюю.
- 20.Якщо все буде добре, я зателефоную тобі.
- 21.Що ж мені тобі порадити?
- 22.Якщо ви довірите свої гроші цій людині, то обов'язково ви залишитесь без них.
- 23.Не радій передчасно. Все стане на свої місця.
- 24.Якщо ви не виконаєте мої вимоги, то ви ще згадаєте мене.
- 25.Мені відповісти на дзвінок? – Так, будь ласка.
- 26.Йому писати чи читати? – Краще писати.
- 27.Як людина живе так і помирає.
- 28.Що посієш, те й пожнеш.
- 29.Попрацюй зі мною і дізнаєшся хто я.
- 30.Я обіцяю, що хата буде твоєю.

Modal verb will

General characteristics:

- 1) **Will** is a modal auxiliary verb
- 2) it has no -s in the third person singular
- 3) questions and negatives are made without do
- 4) **will** is followed by an infinitive without to
- 5) there is a contracted negative *won't*.

Usage

Will is used to express :

1) **certainty or confidence about present or future situations**

Don't phone them now – they will be having dinner.

Tomorrow will be cloudy, with some rain.

Will have + Past participle refers to the past

We can't go and see them now – they will have gone to bed.

Dear sir, you will recently have received a firm...

2) **willingness or a decision**

Can somebody help me? - I will.

If you will come, we will be glad to see you.

There is doorbell. - I will go.

3) **firm intention, promise or threat** (mostly with I, we)

I really will stop smoking.

I will definitely pay you back next week.

I will kill him for this.

4) **request, orders and offers**

Will you send me the bill please?

Come this way, will you.

Will you be quiet!

Would you is «softer», more polite.

Note: **will** can be used in affirmative structures to give impersonal, military- type orders.

All staff will submit weekly progress reports.

5) **typical behavior**

She will sit talking to herself for hours.

When you look at clouds they will often remind you of animals.

Note: stressed **will** can be used to criticize people's typical behavior.

She will fall in love with the wrong people.

6) **something what is impossible to change or avoid**

Accidents will happen. - Нещасних випадків не уникнути.

Boys will be boys. - Хлопці завжди залишаються хлопцями.

7) **refusal in the present**

The door will not / won't open. - Двері не хочуть відчинятися.

The pen will not / won't write. - Ручка ніяк не пише.

8) **express** – здогад, міркування, припущення.

This will be your photos. - Це мабуть твоє фото.

He will have caught the last bus. - Він мабуть встиг на автобус.

Remember!

1) **will you...?** is used to ask about people's wishes

What will you drink?

Will you have some more potatoes?

2) **won't you...?** expresses a pressing offer

Won't you have some more wine?

- 3) **Will** is sometimes used to say how much money is owed
That will be 1, 65 please.

Ex.61. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meanings of the verb will

1. And I want you to help me, sir, if you will. 2. People will gossip, it's in their nature. 3. I will wait for you for a thousand summers till you are back beside me! 4. Now, miss, if you will be so good, listen to me! 5. "I will lead you home if you will trust me," she said. 6. Whatever will be, will be! 7. Keep your mouth shut, will you? 8. — Will you invite them for the weekend? — No, they will be away. 9. I will take no more "I love you" from you. 10. A wise man changes his mind, a fool never will. 10. There's none so blind as those who will not see 11. Boys will be boys. Sometimes girls will be boys 12. We'd like her to retire but she won't listen.

Ex.62. Translate into English.

1. Він годинами сидить перед комп'ютером.
2. Після вечері моя сестра зазвичай іде на прогулянку.
3. Ти не позичиш мені свій фен?
4. Будь ласка, купи мені щось смачне.
5. Вона ніяк не погоджується на мою умову.
6. Допоможи мені, двері ніяк не зачиняються.
7. Ти не потанцюєш зі мною?
8. Він навіть і слухати мене не хоче.
9. Заходь і сідай будь ласка.
10. Він обов'язково заїде до тебе ввечері.
11. Щоб не трапилось, я обов'язково тобі допоможу.
12. Хлопці є хлопці, вони завжди будуть битися.
13. Я тебе покараю, якщо ти не припиниш битися.
14. Він годинами говорить про здоровий спосіб життя.
15. Щоб не транилось, я обов'язково тебе знайду.

Ex.63. Translate into English.

1. Будь ласка, приготуйте нам щось смачне!
2. Я намагаюся вмовити її піти до лікаря, але вона й слухати мене не хоче.
3. Його лікують найкращі лікарі, але йому не стає краще.
4. Ти допоможеш мені вишити рушник?
5. Вона крутиться перед дзеркалом зранку до вечора.
6. Потримай мою сумку, будь ласка, поки я відчиню двері.
7. Цей ніж не ріже, дай мені інший.
8. Він годинами сидить і думає про втрачене кохання.

9. Їй пояснили цю тему вже три рази, але вона ніяк не може зрозуміти.
10. Допомоги тобі організувати свято?
11. Діти не впевнені, що виконають завдання вчасно.
12. Вона завжди наполягає на своєму і ніколи не хоче погодитись з думкою інших.
13. Я піду з тобою, якщо ти матимеш бажання почекати мене.
14. Ти не перевіриш мій твір?
15. Ця ручка не пише, дай мені іншу.
16. Вікно ніяк не зачиняється, допоможи мені.
17. Вона годинами робить зачіску.
18. Зателефонуйте трохи пізніше, будь ласка.
19. Замовте квиток по телефону, будь ласка.
20. Щоб не трапилось, я ніколи не забуду про тебе.

Ex.64. Fill in shall or will.

1. ... you shut the door, please?
2. I promise I ... repair the car tomorrow.
3. You ... go into the dining room first.
4. We ... help you to prepare breakfast.
5. I need some money. Don't worry. I ... lend you some.
6. You ... not run away before you answer.
7. Parents ... parents. They always care about their children.
8. We ... probably go to village in July.
9. ... I open the door? It is very hot.
10. Where ... we go this morning?
11. I expect Olya ... get a job.
12. She ... probable say nothing about me.
13. What ... I give Olya for birthday?
14. I am sure you ... like my mother.
15. You ... take scholarship after exams.

Modal verb would

General characteristics:

- 1) *Would* is a modal auxiliary verb
- 2) it has no -s in the third person singular
- 3) questions and negatives are made without *do*
- 4) *would* is followed by an infinitive without *to*
- 5) there is a contracted negative *wouldn't*.

Usage

Would is used to express :

- 1) **polite request and offers as a softer form of will**
Would you open the window, please?

Would you like tea or would you prefer coffee?

2) **past willingness of a general kind**

She would hover, dust and iron, but she didn't like doing windows.

Note: would is not used to express willingness to do something on a particular past occasion.

She agreed to come and see me.

3) **typical behavior in the past**

When she was old, she would sit in the corner talking to herself for hours.

Sometimes he would buy me little presents without saying why.

Note: Stressed **would** can be used to criticize a single past action – the meaning is «that's typical of you».

You would tell Mary about the party.

I didn't want to invite her.

REMEMBER!

1) *would* is used as a softer less definite firm of will, or in some cases as the past of will.

2) *would* is used in indirect speech and «future in the past» sentences

3) *would* is used in set expressions:

would rather / `d rather – воліти краще..., аніт

would sooner / `d sooner – краще... ніж

would like / `d like – хотіла (в) би

would you mind – чи дозволити ви

wouldn't you mind – чи не проти

Would you like to have a cup of coffee? - Чи не бажаєте Ви чашку кави?

I would rather do it myself – Я краще зроблю це сам.

Would you mind my staying here for while? - Чи дозволити Ви мені залишитися тут на деякий час?

I wouldn't you mind going for a walk. - Я не проти піти по гуляти.

Ex.65. Read and translate the sentences Comment on the form meaning of the verb would.

1. Tired though she was, sleep wouldn't come to her. 2. He would say over and over again that he wouldn't leave his father till he was better. He wouldn't agree to leave him to the care of the nurses. 3. If you would be happy for a week, take a wife; if you would be happy for a month kill a pig; but if you would be happy all your life, plant a garden. 4. He knew that one day he would win the world. 5. The monks would rise at four and pray and pray and pray.6. — Someone's knocking at the door. — That would be the Pest Control man.7. — Would you help me? — I would be delighted to do it! 8. Why she has to go I don't know, for she wouldn't say. 9.It would be such an honour if you would attend our party. 10. Once again, fate would intervene and change Norris's course.

Ex.66. Translate into English

1. Після обіду він завжди дзвонив своїм друзям.
2. В дитинстві мені бабуся розповідала казки перед тим, як піти спати.
3. Ключ ніяк не повертався в замку.
4. Він ніколи не відповідав на мої питання.
5. Коли він мав поганий настрій, то відкривав томик Шекспіра.
6. Я намагалася вмовити її продати будинок, але вона і слухати мене не хотіла.
7. Після уроків він зазвичай дрімав у садку.
8. Вона намагалася заспокоїтися, але тривога не відступала.
9. Авто ніяк не заводилося, і він починав нервувати.
10. Собака все гавкав і гавкав.
11. Я застерігав вас, але ви неодмінно хотіли зробити все по-своєму.
12. Хотів би я знову стати дитиною.
13. Мої двері завжди для вас відчинені, приходьте, коли схочете.
14. Чи не будете ласкаві допомогти мені занести ці речі в кімнату?
15. Це, мабуть, його дім, а ми ніяк не хотіли зайти.
16. Вони нізачо не хотіли говорити, звідки він про це дізнався.
17. Опинившись всередині, я виявив, що квартира була би ідеальною для мого життя в Парижі.
18. Я б не хотіла, щоб він прийняв таке рішення.
19. Вона сказала, що допоможе своєму чоловікові.
20. Піднімісь, будь ласка, і принеси мені окуляри.

Modal verb used to

General characteristics:

Used to has no present form (and no progressive, perfect, infinitive or *ing* forms). To talk about present habits and states we usually just use the simple present tense.

He used to smoke (**Not** he uses to smoke)

Usage

Used to is used to express :

- **the things that happened at an earlier stage of one's life and are now finished:** there is an idea that circumstances then changed at a past time, or how long it took, or how many times it happened.

I used to smoke but now I have stopped.

That hall bingo hall used to be a cinema.

But: *I worked very hard last month.* (**Not** I used to work hard last month)

REMEMBER! *would* and *used to*

Used to can refer to repeated actions and events in the past, in the same way as **would**.

*When she was old, she used to sit in the corner talking to herself for hours.
Sometimes he used to bring me little presents without saying why.*

But: only *used to* can refer to past states:

When we were children we would/used to go skating every winter.

And *used to*, not *would*, is used to talk about regular and important habitual behavior.

Robert used to play a lot of football. (Not: Robert would play...)

Ex.67. Read and translate the sentences Comment on the form meaning of the verb used to

1.She used not to have regular English classes them. 2.Did you use to live in the village.3.My parents used to live this street. 4.Oh, I've become so absent-minded! – But you used to be aggressive.5.My father doesn't smoke. But he used to smoke like a chimney.6.They used to be clock friends but now they even don't want to spend a minute together.7.Did she use to work as a waitress? 8.Mary never used to be polite. What has happened with her.9.They used to be our regular customers. 10. Did you use to have long hair?

Ex.68. Replace the verb in the past simple by the used to construction:

1. In those years Einstein lived in this house.
2. Our house was formerly a kindergarten.
3. Where they lived they had seen often the wild bears.
4. There was once a church near the market.
5. Our town was the capital of the country.
6. There was once a pub here.
7. This house was a club.
8. There was once a shop here.
- 9.I went in for sport when I was little.
- 10.She lived in the village when I was abroad.

Ex.69. Fill in used to or would

- 1.She ____ spend all day long gossiping with the neighbors.
- 2.He said that Liverpool ____ win the cup.
- 3.I ____ play football at school.
- 4.Last year we ____ have English 3 times a week, but this year we have 4 times.
- 5.If only you ____ stop smoking.
- 6.Nobody really cared about him, he ____ sit and watch TV all the time.
- 7.The key ____ not to turn in the Keyhole. ____ you help me
- 8.He ____ practice playing piano when he was a student.

- 9.They ____ live in London when they were children.
10.Every time when he called he ____ ask me about my close friend

Ex.70. Translate into English

1. Раніше я грала теніс, а тепер я віддаю перевагу комп'ютеру.
2. Раніше ми жили в квартирі, а тепер ми насолоджуємося життям у будинку.
3. Раніше мій брат захоплювався фантастикою, а тепер його більше цікавлять історичні романи.
4. Колись вона навчалася найкраще у школі, а зараз вона ледве здає іспити в університеті.
5. Колись він був таким чарівним хлопцем, а зараз він зневажає свою дружину.
6. Коли Ен навчалася в університеті, вона жила в гуртожитку.
7. Коли мій тато був молодим, він витрачав дуже багато грошей, а зараз він економить кожен копійку.
8. У роки студентства вона ходила у кіно майже кожного дня.
9. Бувало він брав свої пензлі і зникав на цілий день.
10. Коли я була дитиною, я малювала різні картини, а зараз я навіть не ходжу на виставки.
11. Раніше студенти мали дуже малу стипендію, а зараз вони отримують досить гарні гроші.
12. Колись він жив у гуртожитку, чи не так?
13. Колись чоловіки думали про свої сім'ї, чи не так?
14. Ти колись вчилася в цій школі? Неймовірно.
15. Це правда, що вона раніше займалася музикою?
16. Хто раніше викладав англійську у вашій групі?
17. Ніколи раніше я не поступав так безсоромно.
18. Вона колись займалася боксом!
19. Ніколи раніше вони не позичали гроші, щоб поїхати відпочити.
20. Це правда, що твоя бабуся колись жила за кордоном?

Ex.71. Translate into English using used to or would

1. У дитинстві бабуся розповідала мені казки, перед тим як лягала спати.
2. Коли і де б ми не зустрічалися, він завжди цілував мене.
3. Раніше студенти думали лиш про навчання, чи не так?
4. Він годинами говорив про здоровий спосіб життя.
5. Коли він був студентом, він грав футбол?
6. Вона проводила цілі дні на березі лісового озера.
7. У дитинстві його дочка їла дуже багато цукерок.
8. Вона годинами сиділа біля каміну, дивлячись у вогонь.
9. Коли ми жили за містом, я часто гуляв у полі.

10. Коли мій брат навчався у школі, він мав 6 уроків кожного дня.
11. Це правда, що ти раніше не знала англійську мову?
12. Ти перестала бути студенткою ще два роки тому.
13. Хелен перестала довіряти йому.
14. Ніколи раніше він зраджував її.
15. Коли мати була у настрої, вона готувала щось смачне.
16. Коли ми були малими, то закривали двері на замок, бо боялися злодіїв.
17. Він завжди осуджував інших і ніколи не бачив себе.
18. Кожний раз коли дівчата зустрічалися, вони згадували їхнє студентське життя.
19. Чому ти раніше не думав про майбутнє ?
20. Ви б хотіли сидіти на березі океану зараз і насолоджуватися пейзажем?

Had better

General characteristics:

1) *Had better* refers to the immediate future, but the form is always past (have better is impossible). After *had better* the infinitive without *to* is used

. *It's late – you had better hurry up.* (NOT ... you have better ...)
(NOT ... you had better hurrying/ to hurry ...)

2) The negative is made with *had better not* + infinitive.

You'd better not wake me up when you come in.

(*You hadn't better wake me ...* is possible but very unusual.)

Note: A negative interrogative form *Hadn't ... better ...?* is possible.

Hadn't we better tell him the truth?

Normal unemphatic short answer forms are as follows:

Shall I put my clothes away? – You'd better!

He says he won't tell anybody. – He'd better not.

Had is sometimes dropped in very informal speech.

You better go now. I better try again late

Usage.

Had better is used:

- **to give strong advice**

You had better turn that music down before your dad gets angry.

- **to tell people what to do (including ourselves).**

It's seven o'clock. I had better put the meat in the oven.

REMEMBER!

1) *Had better* refers to the immediate future. It is more urgent than *should* or *ought*.

I really ought to go and see Fred one of these days. ~ Well, you'd better do it soon – he's leaving for South Africa at the end of the month.

2) *Had better* is not used in polite requests. Compare:

Could you help me, if you've got time? (request)

You'd better help me. If you don't, there'll be trouble. (order/threat)

Note: *had better* does not usually suggest that the action recommended would be better than another one that is being considered – there is no idea of comparison. The structure means 'It would be good to ...', not 'It would be better to...!'

Ex.72. Read and translate the sentences Comment on the form meaning of the verb *had better*

1.You'd better not say what makes you think so. 2.You'd better get out your calculator and tot it up. 3.Mr. Pearson had better tell his wife the truth.4.I think we had better go and wait by the car. 5.She is going to the north. She had better buy some warmer clothes. 6.You had better get me home.7.Dad had better stay at home and help his children with preparations to the party. 8.I think what I had better say not to be rude. 9.Of course she had better buy the most expensive one, but she doesn't have enough money for that. 10.She paused for a little to think what she had better say next.

Ex.73. Translate into English

- 1.Вам би треба було б поїхати в Карпати.
2. Я думаю, що б мені сказати далі, щоб не образити нікого.
3. Дідусю треба було б поїхати до моря полікувати ревматизм.
4. Вона не знає, що б їй зробити далі.
5. Тобі треба було б відпочити, щоб завтра змогти здати іспит.
6. Ти б краще увійшов, а то промокнеш!
7. Вона постійно кашляє. Їй потрібно було б поїхати в Крим.
8. Ти б краще одягнула пальто. На дворі холодно.
9. Тобі б краще випити міцної кави. Або прийняти душ.
10. Вона краще б їла більше фруктів, а не жувала цілий день цукерки.
11. Вам би краще прийняти пігулку від головного болю і лягти спати.
- 12.Йому треба було б припинити сперечатися з дорослими.
13. Тобі б краще піти до лікаря і перевірити серце.
14. Йому краще не говорити нічого, що могло б образити інших.
15. Вам би краще перевірити розрахунки ще раз, десь повинна бути помилка.
16. Їй краще змінити розпорядок дня, якщо вона постійно не висипляється.
17. Тобі треба було б не їхати сьогодні, якщо ти себе погано почуваєш.
- 18.Їй краще жити у родичів і не потрібно буде платити за квартиру.
- 19.Ти б думала, що ти говориш!
20. Він краще б не думав про дівчат, а про навчання.

Dare

Dare means to have the courage (or impertinence) to do something. In the negative it denotes the lack of courage to do something.

General characteristics:

1) *dare* – is a modal auxiliary verb;

2) there are two forms: ***dare*** for the Present and *dared* for the Past.

I dare say that you are not right.

She dared not to open the door to her parents.

3) questions and negatives are made with the help of auxiliary verb to do.

She doesn't dare (to) go out at night.

The old lady didn't dare (to) open the door.

Do you dare to say so?

Did he dare to come here so late?

Note: A special negative form *daren't* (+ infinitive without *to*) is common in British English.

I daren't look.

She daren't tell him what she thinks (the third person singular is also *daren't*, without –s).

4) *Dare* is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

Dare is used:

- to express the courage (or impertinence) to do something

REMEMBER!

1) *dare* is quite often used in negative sentences;

2) *dare* is used in set expressions:

- *Don't you dare!* is sometimes used to discourage people from doing unwanted things.

*Mummy, can I draw a picture on the wall?~ **Don't you dare!***

- *How dare you?* is sometimes used as an indignant exclamation.

How dare you? *Take your hands off me at once!*

- *I dare say* (sometimes written *I daresay*) is used to mean 'I think probably', 'I suppose'.

I dare say it'll rain soon.

I daresay *you're ready for a drink.*

- *I dare you* + infinitive is used to challenge each other to do frightening things.

I dare you to run *across the road with your eyes shut.*

3) *dare* is not a very common verb in modern English. In an informal style, people generally use other expressions.

He's not afraid to say what he thinks.

Ex.74. Read and translate the sentences Comment on the form meaning of the verb dare

1. Neither of them dared to speak of what he might do when he came. 2. How did you dare play truant from the lessons? 3. How dare you address me as dear Sir, Sir? 4. Pupils dared not disobey the teacher. 5. He longed to know more about her, yet he didn't dare ask her anything. 6. My dear daughter dare not think of getting married. You are only 16. 7. How do you dare deceive me? You are fired! 8. I dare say, young man, it's time you got married and have nice kids. 9. How did he dare take my money without asking? 10. Don't dare date with this rude impolite boy.

Ex.75. Translate into English

1. Як ви можете так говорити? Ви ж лише студенти. Не смійте думати, що вам можна робити все, що ви хочете.
2. Навіть і не думайте їсти цукерки перед обідом.
3. Як ти сміла розповісти про цю зустріч моєму батьку, ти ж знаєш яка вона важлива для мене.
4. Не смій кричати в моїй кімнаті, моя кімната-мої правила.
5. Він не розповідав правди, бо боявся негативної реакції.
6. Я нічого не говорила, бо боялася зачепити твою гордість, але мені запропонували керівну посаду.
7. Маша посміла відмовитися від цієї пропозиції заради своєї сестри.
8. Саша побоювся підійти до неї та заговорити.
9. Я дуже боюся стрибати з парашутом але мені це так подобається.
10. Навіть і не думай говорити йому правду.
11. Не смій нікого осуджувати, у кожного своя доля.
12. Не смій забувати про збагачення свого словника, адже мова - це пишний яр, а не сумне провалля.
13. Він думав спробувати цю страву, але не посмів цього зробити через її огидний вигляд.
14. Вони побоюлися поїхати на свято, тому що лляв дощ і гриміло.
15. Вона не побоюлася відкрити йому свою душу вдруге.
16. Діти не посміли піти в кіно без дозволу.
17. Як ти смієш казати, що цей випадок знову повториться.
18. Він не побоювся піти в цей ліс, хоч і чув, що там є привида.
19. Не смій купувати цю куртку, вона завелика для тебе.
20. Оксана дуже боїться ходити вечорами по вулиці одна.

Mixed bag

Ex.1.Fill in the gaps with can, can't, could, couldn't or wasn't / able to:

1.Fransis... to become a headmaster of our school 5 years ago. 2. Tanya... went to the library yesterday because she had a lot of problems with her English exam. 3... you speak louder, please? 4. Ann wanted him to come to a party on Friday night an accident. 5.Nataly doesn't want to help us. But she... have cleaned the room. 6.My mother was very busy that day so the... to come to our party in time. 7. My younger brother... go when he was only 9 months old. 8.We... have gone to the cinema but we decided to stay at home. 9.The weather was fine and we... to go to the forest. 10. I'm so happy to see you again but I... stay with you no longer time. 11. We... go to Scotland last winter holidays. 12.Sue wanted her husband to help her about the house but he... because of his work. 13.I... to translate the text because I know English very well. 14.You... have prepare the supper before my coming. Why didn't you do this? 15.I... stay no more time with you. My plane takes in 15 minutes.

Ex.2.Fill in the gaps with must, mustn't or needn't/don't have to:

1. You ... come at 8 o'clock if you want to ... pass your exam. 2. Take another copy-book if you ... 3. You ... be tired after your journey. 4. Does Ann know a lot of people? –She ... know a lot of people because she had a lot of friends. 5. Bill ... be a very good player because he has been training for 2 years. 6. Nataly ... enter the university because she has two high education. 7. She ... has a good boyfriend because she is very attractive girl. 8. It ... be raining today because the sky is clouding. 9. Inna ... more money because she is flying to London on Tuesday. 10. That dress you bought it very good quality. It ... be very expensive. 11. The sky is clouding. It ... be snowing in some hours. 12. The forecast said the weather will be fine on Tuesday and I think we ... go for a walk. 13. Can I speak with Marina? - She is out. She ... be at the library now. 14. Dan passed all the examinations. He ... rest with his friends now. 15. This book ... have very interesting context.

Ex.3.Correct the mistakes.

1. Will I give you a lift? 2. Shall you like me to call later? 3. Advise Anny to go to the dentist. She may have gone to the dentist long away. 4.Tom neednt have taken her book. 5. You shouldn't tell anyone what I have said. 6. We can go to the market now. 7. She can have stayed with Inna. 8. I haven't could sleep very well recently. 9. We can have gone to the cinema but we decided to. 10. You've been traveling all day. You can be tired now. 11. He may have been serious in such situation. 12. He maybe playing tennis when he was a child. 13. She must not come

to the party. 14. Do you think you may give me bag with these books? 15. Ann was feeling ill last night. She may leave the party early.

Ex.4. Choose the correct variant. Explain your choice.

1. That can't have / shouldn't have been Nick that you saw. 2. When we were at school, we had to / ought to wear a uniform. 3. You must have given / might have given me a hand! 4. You don't have to / mustn't wear your seatbelt during the whole of the flight. 5. I caught a later train because I had to see / must have seen a client. 6. You need / must be a member of the library before you can borrow books. 7. It is your own fault, you can't have / shouldn't have gone to bed so late. 8. I don't need to / shouldn't wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good. 9. He didn't know at that time that he was never to see / mustn't have seen his native place again. 10. We needn't have / couldn't have ordered so much food as nobody was hungry. 11. I asked them to leave, but they might not / wouldn't go.

Ex.5.Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

1.You had better take the private lessons of English to pass an exam successfully. 2. Can you buy this bag for your mother? 3. Why don't you prepare for your report these holidays? 4. You don't do the cleaning in the house. I have already done it myself. 5.You should to dress on the coat. The weather is cold. 6.I really advise you to think twice before enter the door. 7.It wasn't necessary for Natalya to wake up early in the morning because it was Sunday. 8.You are forbidden to enter this door. 9. Would you help me with my article. 10. I could go for a walk without our parents permission. 11. I strongly advise you to take the legal action. 12. Do you mind if I open the window? 13. We are supposed to obey the law. 14. It wasn't necessary for John to read through the report. 15.You can go to the cinema.

Ex.6.Complete the sentences using the word listed below.

can may might must don't have to needn't ought rather want

Foreign students in Britain (1) _____ usually stay with family or they (2) _____ be able to find a cheap hotel if they'd (3) _____ be on their own. Those who (4) _____ to improve their English very quickly normally stay with a family. Students who come to Britain for more than three months (5) _____ register with the police. If you stay for less than three months, you (6) _____ register at the police station. All foreign students (7) _____ to register with a doctor although it is not compulsory. You (8) _____ need medical help during your stay. If you fall ill, you (9) _____ go directly to a hospital unless it is a serious emergency. Phone your doctor first.

Ex.7. Insert the verbs can, could, may, might, should, would.

1. ... you be prosperous and happy! 2. I trust that your fears ... not be realized. 3. In my perplexity I appealed to my guide to know what I... do. 4. A good general makes every preparation against defeat, ... such a contingency arise. 5. It makes my blood boil to think that such cruelties ... go on around us. 6. ... such circumstances arise, I shall take steps to deal with them. 7. Whatever ... have happened, the result is the same. 8. Who can say what... have happened, had not the accident been averted? 9. Some of these rocks ... perhaps have been deposited by passing icebergs. 10. He was so indifferent to public opinion that he did not care what the papers ... say.

Ex.8. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one using the word given.

1. Perhaps they noticed the tire was flat.

might

They _____

2. All that trouble I went to wasn't necessary in the end.

needn't

I _____

3. Apparently someone has borrowed the cassette player.

have

Someone _____

4. I'm disappointed that you didn't back me up!

might

You _____

5. Our worrying so much was a waste of time.

needn't

We _____

6. It's possible that the last person to leave locked the door.

might

The last person _____

7. School uniform wasn't compulsory at my school.

wear

We _____

8. I took so much suntan lotion with me, but I didn't need it.

Taken

I _____

9. In the end, I finished the report in spite of feeling bad.

able

In the end, I _____

Ex.9.Translate into English

1.Мабуть квитки до опери є дуже дорогі. 2.Вона може і знає відповідь, але не хоче сказати. 3.Може він і займається спортом, але він має погане здоров'я. 4.Ти мабуть не дуже любиш англійську, бо ти погано вивчаєш завдання. 5. Цей хлопчик дуже талановитий. Мабуть його чекає велике майбутнє. 6. Можливо вона і зараз сміється над цим, але в майбутньому вона буде гірко плакати. 7. Вона виглядає блискуче. Напевне вона провела багато часу перед дзеркалом. 8.Певне телеграма надійде завтра в ранці. 9. Студенти напевне не пропустили жодної пари. 10.Ти такий втомлений, мабуть працював цілий день. 11. Це не його авто, він можливо взяв його на прокат. 12. Вони можливо працюють з самого ранку. 13. Можливо вона зараз читає лекцію. 14. Можливо в цьому і є щось цікаве. 15. Може ти й сказала це заради жарту, але вона тебе не зрозуміла.

Ex.10.Translate into English

1. Можливо, мама не відразу помітила, що ми розбили люстру. 2. Можливо, вона сама знає його номер телефону. 3.Його друзі напевне не згадали про його день народження. 4. Дивись, який великий будинок. У ньому має бути багато квартир. 5. Можливо,вони приїдуть в травні. 6. Невже твоя сестра навчається в інституті вже 2 роки. 7. Не може бути що ти сказала правду. 8.Не може бути що багато людей бояться ходити до лікаря. 9. Напевне зараз виступає адвокат і говорить щось розумне. 10. Напевне це найцікавіший текст, який я коли не будь читала. 11. Він щасливий, він напевне досяг у житті усього чого хотів. 12. Можливо, це відкриття здійснить значний переворот у науці. 13. Можливо, магазин зараз закритий на перерву. Давай трохи почекаємо. 14. У нього хороша робота, він напевне отримав хорошу освіту. 15. Їм напевне не залишалося що робити, а тільки чекати. 16. Його друзі напевне не згадали про його день народження. 17. Дивись, який великий будинок. У ньому має бути багато квартир. 18. Напевне ця передача стала популярною серед молоді, я в цьому просто впевнена. 19. Він витрачає багато грошей на машини. Напевне він дуже заможна людина. 20. Вони , напевне, не мали вільного часу вчора , тому і не подзвонили.

Ex.11.Translate into English

1.Її не потрібно вступати в університет, якщо вона не хоче вчитися. 2. Студентам не потрібно ставати рано влітку. 3. Що ж мені тепер казати батькам? 4. Хто відповідатиме сьогодні на уроці? 5.Тобі вже дозволили користуватися комп'ютером. 6.Хлопчик думав,що йому можна їсти морозиво. 7. Ти міг би приділяти більше часу своїм заняттям з музики. 8. Того дня мені

довелося перевірити близько ста диктантів. 9. Їй пояснили, що кожного дня вона повинна отримувати і відправляти факси, відповідати на телефонні дзвінки. 10. Тобі доведеться повторити речення ще кілька раз, щоб отримати п'ятірку. 11. Вибачте, але ми зайняті і не можемо з вами поговорити. 12. Ви могли б по прибирати. Чому ви сидите? 13. Ти можеш по прибирати в моїй кімнаті завтра. 14. Я думаю, що вони зможуть перекласти текст до кінця уроку. 15. Де діти? Я їх не чую. 16. Тато каже, що діти можуть іти на дискотеку. 17. Можна взяти ваш планшет на одну хвилинку? 18. Можна, ми підемо? - Ні, не можна. 19. Мені можна плавати в басейні, якщо вода тепла. 20. Моїй сестрі не можна фарбувати волосся. Їй лише 12. 21. Коли пацієнту дозволять ходити? 22. Якщо хочеш мати хорошу роботу, ви повинні отримати вищу освіту. 23. Студенти не повинні пропускати пари, якщо вони хочуть здати іспити. 24. Якщо ти хочеш бути хорошим другом, ти повинен думати не лише про себе. 25. Ви повинні зайти до нас на каву. Ми будемо чекати на вас. 26. Вона повинна думати і піклуватися про своїх дітей. Вона ж мати. 27. Якщо вона хоче поїхати до моря, вона повинна економити гроші. 28. Я був щасливий, тому що мені більше не треба було займатися з ранку до ночі. Сесія закінчилася! 29. Їй довелось вибачитися за слова, які вона сказала? 30. Я був щасливий, тому що мені більше не треба було займатися з ранку до ночі. Сесія кінчилася. 31. Не треба було фарбувати волосся в руде. Тобі не личить. 32. Мені не потрібно заводити будильник, собака будить мене о 6 годині кожного дня. 33. Вона дуже розумна, вона може розмовляти багатьма мовами. 34. Моя бабуся каже, що ми можемо приїздити до неї коли захочемо. 35. Я запитала продавця чи не міг він показати мені газети що він продає. 36. Чи можу я відкрити ще один рахунок у банку? 37. Вчитель повинен провести урок у понеділок. 38. Президент планує підвищити зарплату для вчителів, лікарів. 39. Ен збиралася одружитися влітку, але вона зрозуміла, що цей юнак не для неї. 40. Нічого не можна було вдіяти і діти вирішили втекти, щоб ніхто не побачив, що вони зробили. 41. Коли мене запитували, що зі мною буде в майбутньому, я не знала, що відповісти. 42. Тобі треба готуватися до іспитів. Залишилося мало часу. 43. Я думаю, тобі не слід на неї ображатися. Вона діяла з кращих спонукань. 44. Тобі слід розмовляти з дорослими шанобливо. 45. У тебе часто болить голова. Тобі слід звернутися до лікаря. 46. Їй слід було не карати своїх дітей. Вони не зробили нічого поганого. 47. Тобі потрібно було кинути палити ще 10 років тому. 48. Нам не слід було йти до нього на вечірку. 49. Тобі не слід хвилюватися за мене, все буде добре. 50. Якщо ти хочеш бути здоровим, тобі слід зайнятися спортом.

PART II. READING
TEXT 1.

BEST LOOKING GIRL IN TOWN

From the time she was thirteen Rilla Marby had been ashamed of her appearance. It was then that she started growing taller than the other girls. She was also awkward as well as tall and she was too thin.

By the time she was twenty she was fully convinced that her appearance was really something terrible. All of the other girls seemed little and cute and attractive. No matter what Rilla wore it seemed wrong. She was much too tall to wear tailored clothes. And thin dresses simply hung around her loosely.

All of the boys and girls in the group liked Rilla. She was a fine girl - if you could forget the way she looked. Even her hair was wrong - rather stringy - but she had a pleasant and rather attractive face. In spite of her looks Rilla had a boy-friend. He was Patrick Redding and his father kept a grocery store. Pat wasn't any great prize - but then you couldn't expect Rilla, with her looks, to do any better. People felt that Rilla ought to be well satisfied. Pat was a nice looking boy, and he shouldn't be considered unimportant.

Rilla didn't consider Pat unimportant. She was grateful to him for being nice to her. She was as pleasant and friendly as she could be. As a matter of fact she liked Pat a lot. He was fun to be with. She would have been perfectly satisfied good - for Shane was the prize of the town. Shane's father was a banker - and rich. His mother was the social leader of the town. Shane was tall - much taller than Rilla - and handsome, besides.

Pat went into the grocery business with his father. Shane went into the bank. That's the way sons do in small towns unless they have definite ideals about law or one of the other professions. Rilla didn't do anything. Her parents had just enough money so she didn't have to work. She went to parties with Patrick - and admired Shane from a distance. The town people felt that she would marry Pat, that he'd take over his father's grocery store and that they'd settle down.

That might have happened if it hadn't been for Leslie Durant. Leslie Durant was - and still is - a well known magazine illustrator. And he came to Morrisville to visit an aunt. And he was taken everywhere to all the parties, of course. He was the social lion of the season. He stayed in town for only a few days - but that was long enough for a lot to happen.

He saw Rilla Marby! Rilla was standing near the door - and she was looking at Shane Tennant. She never knew how much her face showed what she was thinking about. No one else noticed - but Durant, being new, understood the situation. He saw Rilla, standing not quite straight because she didn't feel quite as tall that way, in a

badly fitted dress and her hair not quite smooth - and he saw Shane, perfectly dressed, self-confident, good-looking. And then Pat came to Rilla to ask to dance.

On the second day of his visit Durant made his remarkable statement. He told anyone who would listen to him that Rilla Marby was by far the best looking girl in town. One of the best looking girls he had ever seen.

Rilla had never had a compliment about her looks before, She had always been shy, self-conscious, and often unhappy about her appearance. And now, the first authority on beauty who had ever been on town blamed that she was the prize. When Durant, himself, told her what he thought of her she was filled with confusion. She managed finally to thank him. And lately, very shyly, she went up to him.

"I do wish that you'd tell me how I can look better," she said.

"That's not really my particular kind of Work" he told her, .."but maybe if we go together...".

They got together the next morning. Durant came to Rilla's house and with Rilla's mother acting as a helper, they did things to her stand up straight. And he rearranged her hair. And he told her what was wrong with the clothes she wore.

That night there was a dance for Durant - his last evening in town. And, as he had thought when he started things, Rilla was, for the first time in her life, the center of attention. Toward the end of the evening Durant had the satisfaction of seeing Shane Tennant dancing very attentively with Rilla, Shane Tennant, whom Rilla had looked at with longing eyes - and who had never paid any attention to her. Durant went back to his home and his work in New York. And forgot about the whole thing.

And years passed. And then, just the other day, this happened: Durant was launching alone at a restaurant when an attractive, tall woman, past her first youth, came up to him.

"You don't remember me?" she asked.

Durant didn't remember her.

"I'm Rilla Tennant - I was Rilla Marby when you knew me. You came to my home town and - and rather made my life over. Remember now?"

"Of course I do," said Durant. n

"I remember very well. It was my one attempt at changing the destiny of another person." . "You did a wonderful job!" said Rilla.

There was a strange note in her voice which he didn't understand. "You married the boy you were in love with, I see. His name was Tennant, wasn't it?"

"Why, yes," said Rilla. "But how did you remember the name? And how did you know I was in love with him?. "I'm good at remembering names. And I saw you looking at him. Simplicity itself! And to think that I was the cause!"

"Yes, you were," said Rilla. "It was very funny' when you look back on it. There I was, going with Pat Redding and in love with Shane, and terribly unhappy and

awkward. And you came down and said I was beauty - so automatically I became a beauty' And the boys all wanted to go out with me. And I married Shane"

"Wonderful!" said Durant. And he smiled happily' "How are you getting along, now?" "That's the difficult part," said Rilla. You shouldn't asked."

"Shane and I got married - and didn't get along very well though I was awfully happy in the beginning. The Tennants lost all of their money in a bank failure - and my family had its money in the Tennant bank by that time, so our money went, too. Then Shane fell in love with a chorus girl. I got a divorce, of course. I've been teaching in a girl's school for the past three years" ' "

"That's too bad!" said Durant' "But maybe that was better than marrying that other boy whom you didn't love."

"Maybe," said Rilla. "You can never tell - Love goes... Patrick Redding took over his father's grocery store - and married the cutest girl in town. They have three children and are very happy. And, oh, yes, he became quite ambitious and started a chain of grocery stores' Now he is the richest and most important man in town."

Use of English

1. Form the words from the given roots in brackets and according to the text.

1. Rilla Marby had been ashamed of her (appear).
2. Rilla Marby had a pleasant and rather (attract) face.
3. Pat was a nice looking boy, and he couldn't be considered(important)...
4. Leslie Durant (arrange) Rilla's hair.
5. Towards the end of the evening Durant had the (satisfy) of seeing Shane Tennant dancing very attentively with Rilla.
6. Durant was lunching alone in a restaurant when a tall woman, past her first (young), came up to him.
7. "I'm good at remembering names. And I saw you looking at him. (Simple) itself"
8. Patrick Redding became quite (ambition) and started a chain of grocery stores.

2. Fill in the blanks with the necessary prepositions from the text.

1. Rilla Marby had been ashamedher appearance. 2. ...the time she was twenty she was fully convinced that her appearance was really something terrible. 3. ...spite...her looks Rilla had a boy-friend. 4. Rilla was grateful. . .Pat. . .being nice. . .her. 5. Rilla would have been perfectly, satisfied.. . Pat except. . .the fact that she was...love...Shane Tennant. 6. Durant had the satisfaction... seeing Shane Tennant dancing very attentively with Rilla. 7. "I remember very well. It was my

attempt.....changing the destiny of another person." 8. "I am good... remembering names."

3. Explain and expand on the following.

1. The town people felt that Rilla would marry Pat and that they would settle down.
2. Durant stayed in town for only a few days enough for a lot to happen,
3. Rilla was filled with confusion. - but that was long
4. Rilla was, for the first time in her life, the center of attention.
5. "Wonderful!" said Durant. And he smiled happily.?" 'How are you getting along now?"
6. "Maybe," said Rilla. "You can never tell. Love goes.

4. Express your opinion and comment on it.

1. Why did Rilla Marby come up to Durant in a restaurant in New York?
2. "You did a wonderful job." What strange note was in Rilla's voice when she pronounced this phrase? Durant couldn't understand this note. Why?
3. Do you approve of Durant's attempt at changing the destiny of another person, Rilla Marby, namely?
4. Do you think that Shane Tennant's love to Rilla was sincere and honest?
5. Was Rilla's love to Shane unrequited from the very beginning?
6. Could Rilla be happy in her future life if she had married Pat Redding?
7. Do you feel any notes of regret in Rilla's words that she didn't marry Pat?
8. Did she admit another variant of her life? What makes you think so?
9. Do you admit that Rilla was unhappy through the fault of her own? If you think so, what was her fault?.
10. Which point of view do you support: to marry a person whom you don't love, but you can have a well-to- do family and nice children or to marry a beloved person but your future happiness is rather vague?

5. Explain how you understand the following quotations, if you agree with the authors and if they explain Rilla's destiny,

1. "Marriage is the greatest earthly happiness when founded on complete sympathy." Diogenes.
2. "For us, family means putting your arms around each other and being there." Barbara Bush.

TEXT 2.

“Actions speak louder than words”

(Proverb)

That morning my wife and I said our usual goodbyes. She left her second cup of tea, and she followed me to the front door. She did this every day. She took from my coat a hair which was not there, and she told me to be careful. She always did this. I closed the door, and she went back to her tea.

I am a lawyer and I work very hard. My friend, Doctor Volney, told me not to work so hard. ‘You’ll be ill,’ he said. ‘A lot of people who work too hard get very tired, and suddenly they forget who they are. They can’t remember anything. It’s called amnesia. You need a change and a rest.’

‘But I do rest,’ I replied. ‘On Thursday nights my wife and I play a game of cards, and on Sundays she reads me her weekly letter from her mother.’

That morning, when I was walking to work, I thought about Doctor Volney’s words. I was feeling very well, and pleased with life.

When I woke up, I was on a train and feeling very uncomfortable after a long sleep. I sat back in my seat and I tried to think. After a long time, I said to myself, ‘I must have a name!’ I looked in my pockets. No letter. No papers. Nothing with my name on. But I found three thousand dollars. ‘I must be someone,’ I thought.

The train was crowded with men who were all very friendly. One of them came and sat next to me. ‘Hi! My name’s R.P. Bolder — Bolder and Son, from Missouri. You’re going to the meeting in New York, of course? What’s your name?’ I had to reply to him, so I said quickly, ‘Edward Pinkhammer from Cornopolis, Kansas.’

He was reading a newspaper, but every few minutes he looked up from it, to talk to me. I understood from his conversation that he was a druggist, and he thought that I was a druggist, too. ‘Are all these men druggists?’ I asked. ‘Yes, they are,’ he answered. ‘Like us, they’re all going to the yearly meeting in New York.’

After a time, he held out his newspaper to me. ‘Look at that,’ he said. ‘Here’s another of those men who run away and then say that they have forgotten who they are. A man gets tired of his business and his family, and he wants to have a good time. He goes away somewhere and when they find him, he says that he doesn’t know who he is, and that he can’t remember anything.’

I took the paper and read this:

Denver, June 12th Elwyn C. Bellford, an important lawyer in the town, left home three days ago and has not come back. Just before he left, he took out a lot of money from his bank. Nobody has seen him since that day. He is a quiet man who enjoys his work and is happily married. But Mr Bellford works very hard, and it is possible that he has amnesia.

‘But sometimes people do forget who they are, Mr Bolder,’ I said.

‘Oh, come on!’ Mr Bolder answered. ‘It’s not true, you know! These men just want something more exciting in their lives — another woman, perhaps. Something different.’

We arrived in New York at about ten o'clock at night. I took a taxi to a hotel, and I wrote the name, 'Edward Pinkhammer', in the hotel book. Suddenly I felt wild and happy — I was free. A man without a name can do anything.

The young man behind the desk at the hotel looked at me a little strangely. I had no suitcase.

'I'm here for the Druggists' Meeting,' I said. 'My suitcase is lost.' I took out some money and gave it to him.

The next day I bought a suitcase and some clothes and I began to live the life of Edward Pinkhammer. I didn't try to remember who or what I was.

The next few days in Manhattan were wonderful — the theatres, the gardens, the music, the restaurants, the night life, the beautiful girls. And during this time I learned something very important — if you want to be happy, you must be free.

Sometimes I went to quiet, expensive restaurants with soft music. Sometimes I went on the river in boats full of noisy young men and their girlfriends. And then there was Broadway, with its theatres and bright lights.

One afternoon I was going back into my hotel when a fat man came and stood in front of me. 'Hello, Bellford!' he cried loudly. 'What are you doing in New York? Is Mrs B. with you?' 'I'm sorry, but you're making a mistake, sir,' I said coldly. 'My name is Pinkhammer. Please excuse me.' The man moved away, in surprise, and I walked over to the desk. Behind me, the man said something about a telephone. 'Give me my bill,' I said to the man behind the desk, 'and bring down my suitcase in half an hour.'

That afternoon I moved to a quiet little hotel on Fifth Avenue. One afternoon, in one of my favorite restaurants on Broadway, I was going to my table when somebody pulled my arm. 'Mr Bellford,' a sweet voice cried.

I turned quickly and saw a woman who was sitting alone. She was about thirty and she had very beautiful eyes. 'How can you walk past me like that?' she said. 'Didn't you know me?' I sat down at her table. Her hair was a beautiful red-gold colour. 'Are you sure you know me?' I asked. 'No.' She smiled. 'I never really knew you.' 'Well, my name is Edward Pinkhammer,' I said, 'and I'm from Kansas.' 'So, you haven't brought Mrs Bellford with you, then,' she said, and she laughed. 'You haven't changed much in fifteen years, Elwyn.' Her wonderful eyes looked carefully at my face. 'No,' she said quietly, 'you haven't forgotten. I told you that you could never forget.' 'I'm sorry,' I answered, 'but that's the trouble. I have forgotten. I've forgotten everything.' She laughed. 'Did you know that I married six months after you did? It was in all the newspapers.'

She was silent for a minute. Then she looked up at me again. 'Tell me one thing, Elwyn,' she said softly. 'Since that night fifteen years ago, can you touch, smell, or look at white roses — and not think of me?' 'I can only say that I don't remember any of this,' I said carefully. 'I'm very sorry.'

I tried to look away from her. She smiled and stood up to leave. Then she held out her hand to me, and I took it for a second. 'Oh yes, you remember,' she said, with a sweet, unhappy smile. 'Goodbye, Elwyn Bellford.' That night I went to the theatre and when I returned to my hotel, a quiet man in dark clothes was waiting for

me. 'Mr Pinkhammer,' he said, 'can I speak with you for a minute? There's a room here.'

I followed him into a small room. A man and a woman were there. The woman was still beautiful, but her face was unhappy and tired. I liked everything about her.

The man, who was about forty, came to meet me. 'Bellford,' he said, 'I'm happy to see you again. I told you that you were working too hard. Now you can come home with us. You'll soon be all right.' 'My name', I said, 'is Edward Pinkhammer. I've never seen you before in my life.'

The woman cried out, 'Oh, Elwyn! Elwyn! I'm your wife!' She put her arms round me, but I pushed them away. 'Oh, Doctor Volney! What is the matter with him?' the woman cried. 'Go to your room,' the doctor said to her. 'He'll soon be well again.'

The woman left, and so did the man in the dark clothes. The man who was a doctor turned to me and said quietly, 'Listen. Your name is not Edward Pinkhammer.' 'I know that,' I replied, 'but a man must have a name. Why not Pinkhammer?' 'Your name', the doctor said, 'is Elwyn Bellford. You are one of the best lawyers in Denver — and that woman is your wife.' 'She's a very fine woman,' I said, after a minute. 'I love the colour of her hair.' 'She's a very good wife,' the doctor replied. 'When you left two weeks ago, she was very unhappy. Then we had a telephone call from a man who saw you in a hotel here.' 'I think I remember him,' I said. 'He called me «Bellford». Excuse me, but who are you?' 'I'm Bobby Volney. I've been your friend for twenty years, and your doctor for fifteen years. Elwyn, try to remember.' 'You say you're a doctor,' I said. 'How can I get better? Does amnesia go slowly or suddenly?' 'Sometimes slowly.'

Sometimes suddenly.' 'Will you help me, Doctor Volney?' I asked. 'Old friend,' he said, 'I'll do everything possible.' 'Very well. And if you're my doctor, you can't tell anybody what I say.' 'Of course not,' Doctor Volney answered.

I stood up. There were some white roses on the table. I went over to the table, picked up the roses and threw them far out of the window. Then I sat down again. 'I think it will be best, Bobby,' I said, 'to get better suddenly. I'm a little tired of it all now. Go and bring my wife Marian in now. But, oh, Doctor,' I said with a happy smile. 'Oh, my good old friend — it was wonderful!'

Use of English

I. Complete the following sentences from the text inserting the omitted parts.

1. She took from my coat a hair which.....
2. That morning, when I was walking to work I was feeling...
3. I looked into my pockets. No letter. No papers. Nothing...
4. She was about ... and she had very.
5. Her hair was a beautiful....
6. Very well. And if you are my doctor' you can't tell.....

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the usual morning parting of Elwyn C. Bellford and his wife like?
2. What was Elwyn Bellford's profession and his attitude towards his work?
3. What did his friend Doctor Volney warn him about?
4. What was E. Bellford's first thought when he came to himself after a long sleep?
5. What kind of people did E. Bellford meet on the train?
6. What news-story attracted his neighbour's attention in the newspaper?
7. Why did the young man at the hotel look at E. Bellford a little **slangely**?
8. How did E. Bellford spend time in a new city?
9. What important condition was necessary for E. Bellford to be happy?
10. Why did E. Bellford decide to change a hotel?

III. Express your opinion and comment on it.

1. When did E. Bellford come to the decision to be free and happy? At what moment?
2. Why did E. Bellford examine his pockets carefully? What did he want to find there and why?
3. How will you explain the woman's reaction to E. Bellford's phrase "Are you sure you know me?"
4. When the beautiful woman found out that E' Bellford hadn't brought his wife with him she laughed and said: "You haven't changed much in fifteen years, Elwyn. "What did she mean? What did she want to stress?"
5. What betrayed E' Bellford when he tried to convince the woman that he didn't remember her?
6. Why do you think he asked Doctor Volney if amnesia went slowly or suddenly?
7. Why did he want Doctor Volney to keep his secret?
8. How will you explain E' Bellford's wild action to throw the white roses from the table far out of the window?
9. Was E. Bellford in the state of amnesia? What makes you think so?

IV. Agree or disagree, with the following statements and comment on them.

1. E. Bellford's life was monotonous and he needed relaxation.
2. E. Bellford chose an appropriate form of relaxation (unfriendly, asocial, dangerous' etc').
3. By his actions E' Bellford proved that he was a narrow-minded man with no serious interests, hobbies, passions, etc.
4. E. Bellford was a selfish and dishonest man.

V. Can the following quotation explain the reason for E. Bellford's behavior?

"How many crimes committed merely because their authors could not endure being wrong!" (Albert Camus). Explain why you agree or disagree with this quotation.

TEXT 3.

*"A mother never realizes that
her children are no longer children."
Holbrook Jackson.*

FINAL BREAK

Ian S. Thompson

They had been walking along Oxford Street, no they stopped, Greg's hand on her arm.

"This is the place," he said. "I thought you might get the sort of thing you like here." Helen nodded, but there were tears in her eyes as she looked through the shop-window. The new hat had been his idea, not hers. "What about that black one?" He pointed. "It would go with your suit!"

Her lips trembled. One of the little things she loved so much about him was the really genuine interest he had always taken in what she wore. It had made you feel young somehow, loved, though in your heart you knew you were young no longer. "Yes. Yes, it would, wouldn't it?" She carefully avoided meeting his eyes, because there was so much in her own eyes that he must never see.

They went into the shop. A clerk appeared to wait upon them. Helen described the hat. It was in the window. She was wishing now that they had never come into the shop. But Greg had been insistent. He wanted to give her something. A parting gift, he had called it. He was smiling now out of blue, untroubled eyes. Which surprised her. And yet why should it, she asked herself, as she took the hat from the clerk and placed it on her blue-gray hair? She had always tried to be modern, and part of modernity was to see these things through bravely, when and if they came. Her mind turned back. And she saw herself in the hat-shop mirror, not as someone in a black tailored suit, but as a bride. Smiling, radiant, on Greg's arm. At least they had said she had looked that. She had never thought of it, never cared. She had been so completely, so blindly happy.

Five minutes later they were out again in the sunshine of the street and Greg, after looking at his watch, suggested tea. "I know a place - "There was an expression of excitement in his eyes which she could not understand. "You'll like it there."

It was a small, very ordinary café in one of the side streets off Oxford Street. He dared for them both, and then leaned back. He didn't speak, but his hand came out across the table and took hers. "Please, God, don't let me cry," she prayed. "Not now. Not so long as he's with me."

The tea arrived. He drank one cup quickly, lit himself a cigarette, and then said: "You're quite certain that you want to stay on in that house alone? I mean – well, I feel rather bad about the whole thing. And if there is anything I could do –"

There was one thing, but it would have been hysterical weakness to have suggested it. She shook her head. She didn't want him to have any feelings of regret, any pangs of conscience. It had been wonderful having him for all those years. "No, really," she said. "It'll be all right."

But he still didn't seem satisfied. "There's another thing I'd like to mention," he said. "I didn't say anything about it because I know - well, I know how sensitive you are about that sort of thing. "He broke off and then went hurriedly on, his eyes avoiding hers. "It's money. I've arranged with the bank... ."

The color came at once to her cheeks. Not because of any false pride. That was a luxury you couldn't afford if you had no one to support you.

"Oh, Greg, you shouldn't," she said with embarrassment. He brushed that aside. Angrily almost. "Why not? It's something I want to do. And Sandra - " He mentioned the girl's name - "she agrees. We were talking about it last night." Sandra... We... How easily, familiarly, he spoke of her, Helen thought with an ache.

And yet two months ago they hadn't even met. Two months... Was it really only that time since he'd gone up to London on that business trip?

She had realized, of course, after he came back that there was something, although he hadn't actually said a word then. Some deep-rooted woman's instinct had warned her that he wasn't all hers any longer, that she was sharing him with someone else.

A girl. Young, fresh, and lovely. The imagined picture had filled her with a sense of panic. He had changed his job for a better one and gone up to live in London. For a moment she hadn't seen him. And she had never met the girl.

Sandra... She worked in the advertising business, he had told her. And very clever. But that didn't matter to Helen. When you have loved somebody with every part of you, you did not think of cleverness in considering that younger person to whom you were losing him.

Was she really nice? Would she work to keep him happy as you had tried to do? But Sandra... The name had a sharp quality. You couldn't imagine a girl with a name like that being - Helen's eyes were drawn to a girl who had just walked into the cafe, who was looking around hesitantly - well like that, for instance. Then the girl turned. She was beautiful, with a shy, sweet loveliness that caught at your heart. Helen stared, quite unconscious that she was staring. And then her eyes widened in surprise as she saw Greg rise to his feet. The girl was hurrying towards their table. "So you were able to get here, darling!" She heard Greg's voice and then he had turned, was smiling down at her. "A little surprise," he said. "This is Sandra, Mother. Tomorrow's happy bride!"

Use of English

I. From the following words form 1) the nouns; 2) the adjectives from the text.

- a) Modern, weak, proud, clever, lovely, to express, to excite, to embarrass;
- b) To insist, to trouble, to wonder, to smile, to sense, to hesitate, to excite, to part, hysteria.

II. Match the following adjectives on the left with the nouns that collocate with them on the right. (Each word can be used once only).

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. genuine | a) musician |
| 2. untroubled | b) steps |
| 3. parting | c) voice |
| 4. hysterical | d) interest |
| 5. sensitive | e) feelings |
| 6. familiar | f) look |
| 7. deep-rooted | g) words |
| 8. hesitant | h) laughter |
| 9. unconscious | i) desire |

III. Identify if the following statements are false or true. Correct the false ones.

- 1. Helen asked her son to drop into the hat shop.
- 2. They had to wait for the clerk for some time.
- 3. It was difficult for Helen to describe the hat she wanted.
- 4. Greg and the clerk said that Helen looked as a bride.
- 5. After his business trip to London Greg had told his mother about his love.
- 6. Greg changed his job for a better one in London.
- 7. Helen didn't worry about her son's marriage.
- 8. Helen liked the name of Greg's girl.
- 9. Helen was quite prepared to meet her future daughter-in-law.

IV. Answer the following questions:

- 1. Whose idea was to drop into the hat shop?
- 2. Was it pleasant for Helen to drop into this shop?
- 3. What did Greg want to speak about with his mother?
- 4. Did Helen keep up the conversation and Greg's ideas?
- 5. In what situation did Greg show his temper?
- 6. Did Helen guess that Greg had met his love?
- 7. How did Greg characterize his girl?
- 8. Why did the imagined picture of Sandra filled Helen with panic?
- 9. What worried Helen in her son's future life?
- 10. What surprised Helen more when the girl walked into the café? Why?

V. Agree or disagree with the following statements and prove your point of view using some facts from the text.

1. Helen was a true woman.
2. The described day was unhappy and difficult for Helen.
3. Helen was about to say that she didn't want to part with her son.
4. It was very difficult for Helen to part with her son, but she thought more about him and his future happiness.
5. Greg was attentive to his mother and tried to comfort and to please her.
6. The described day was difficult for Greg, too.

VI. Express your opinion and explain it.

1. Which of the following adjectives describes Helen as a mother: generous, unselfish, possessive, modern?
2. To what extent do you sympathize with Helen and Greg?
3. Do you think that the described break will be a break and final?
4. What future relationship do you foresee between Helen and her son?
5. What do their future relationship depend on?
6. Do you agree with the quotation "A mother never realizes that her children are no longer children"?
7. Do you feel that your parents' attitude to you is the same? Can you remember any life situations?

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.»

TEXT 4.

(Proverb)

SOAPY'S CHOICE

Soapy sat on a seat in Madison Square, New York, and looked at the sky. A dead leaf fell onto his arm. Winter was coming, and Soapy knew that he must make his plans. He moved unhappily on his up seat.

He wanted three months in a nice, warm prison, with food and good friends. This was how he usually spent his winters. And now it was time, because, at night on his seat in the square, three newspapers did not keep out the cold.

So Soapy decided to go to prison, and at once began to try his first plan. It was usually easy. He ate dinner in an expensive restaurant. Then he told them he had no money and they called a policeman. Nice and easy, with no trouble. So Soapy left his seat, and walked slowly along the street. Soon he came to a bright restaurant on Broadway. Ah! This was all right. He just had to get to a table in the restaurant and sit down. That was all, because, when he sat down, people could only see his coat

and his shirt, which were not very old. Nobody could see his trousers. He thought about the meal – not too expensive, but good.

But when Soapy went into the restaurant, the waiter saw Soapy's dirty old trousers and terrible shoes. Strong hands turned him round and helped him out into the street again. So now he had to think of something different. Soapy walked away from Broadway and soon he found himself on Sixth Avenue. He stopped in front of a shop window and looked at it. It was nice and bright, and everybody in the street could see him. Slowly and carefully he picked up a stone and threw it at the window. The glass broke with a loud noise. People ran round the corner and Soapy was happy, because the man in front was a policeman. Soapy did not move. He stood there with his hands in his pockets, and he smiled, «I'll soon be in prison now,» he thought.

The policeman came up to Soapy. 'Who did that?' he asked. «Perhaps I did,» Soapy replied. But the policeman knew that people who break windows do not stop to talk to a policeman. They run away. And just then the policeman saw another man, who was running to catch a bus. So the policeman ran after him. Soapy watched for a minute. Then he walked away. No luck again. He began to feel cross.

But on the opposite side of the road he saw a little restaurant, «Ah, that'll be all right,» he thought, and he went in. This time nobody looked at his trousers and his shoes. He enjoyed his meal, and then he looked up at the waiter, smiled and said, «I haven't got any money, you know. Now, call the police.. And do it quickly. I'm tired!» «No police for you!» the waiter answered. «Hey! Jo!»

Another waiter came, and together they threw Soapy out into the cold street. Soapy lay there, very angry. With difficulty, stood up. His nice warm prison was still far away, and Soapy was very unhappy. He felt worse because a policeman, who was standing near laughed and walked away. Soapy moved on, but he walked for a long time before he tried again. This time it looked easy.

A nice young woman was standing in front of a shop window. Not very far away there was also a policeman. Soapy moved near to the young woman. He saw that the policeman was watching him. Then he said to the young woman, with a smile, «Why don't yet come with me , my dear? I can give you a good time.»

The young woman moved away a little and looked more carefully into the shop window. Soapy looked at the policeman. Yes, he was still watching. Then he spoke to the young woman again. In a minute she would call the policeman. Soapy could almost see the prison doors. Suddenly, the young woman took hold of his arm. «OK,» she said happily. «If you buy me a drink. Let's go before that policeman sees us.».

And poor Soapy walked away with the young woman, who still held on to his arm. He was very unhappy. At the next corner he ran away from the woman.

Suddenly he was afraid. «I'm never going to get to prison,» he thought. Slowly, he walked on and came to a street with a lot of theatres. There were a lot of people there, rich people in their best clothes. Soapy had to do something to get to prison. He did not want to spend another night on his seat in Madison Square. What could he do? Then he saw a policeman near him, so he began to sing and shout and make a lot of noise. This time they must send him to prison. But the policeman turned his back to Soapy and said to a man who was standing near, «He's had too much to drink, but he's not dangerous. We'll leave him alone tonight»

What was the matter with the police? Soapy was really unhappy now, but he stopped making a noise. How could he get to prison? The wind was cold, and he pulled his thin coat around him.

But, just then, inside a shop, he saw a man with an expensive umbrella. The man put his umbrella down near the door, and took out a cigarette. Soapy went into the shop, picked up the umbrella, and, slowly, he began to walk away. The man came quickly after him. «That's my umbrella,» he said. «Oh, is it?» Soapy replied. «Then why don't you call a policeman? I took it, and you say that it's your umbrella. Go on then. Call a policeman! Look! There's one on the corner.»

The umbrella man looked unhappy. «Well, you know, perhaps I've made a mistake. I took it from a restaurant this morning. If it's yours, well, I'm very sorry...» «Of course it's my umbrella,» Soapy said.

The policeman looked at them – and the umbrella man walked away. The policeman went to help a beautiful young girl to cross the road.

Soapy was really angry now. He threw the umbrella away and said many bad things about policemen. Just because he wanted to go to prison, they did not want to send him there. He could do nothing wrong! He began to walk back to Madison Square and home – his seat. But on a quiet corner, Soapy suddenly stopped. Here, in the middle of the city, was a beautiful old church. Through one purple window he could see a soft light, and sweet music was coming from inside the church. The moon was high in the sky and everything was quiet. For a few seconds it was like a country church and Soapy remembered other, happier days. He thought of the days when he had a mother, and friends, and beautiful things in his life.

Then he thought about his life now plans. And then a wonderful thing happened. Soapy decided to change his life and be a new man. «Tomorrow,» he said to himself, the empty days, the dead «I'll go into town and find work. My life will be good again. I'll be somebody important. Everything will be different. I'll...» Soapy felt a hand on his arm. He jumped and looked round quickly – into the face of a policeman!

«What are you doing here?» Asked the policeman. «Nothing». Soapy answered.

«Then come with me,» the policeman said. «Three months in prison,» they told Soapy the next day.

Use of English

I. Find antonyms of the following adjectives in the text.

Alive, gloomy, similar, quiet, dangerous, noisy, harsh, unpleasant.

II. Rearrange the following sentences from the story in the right order.

1. Slowly he walked on and came to a street with a lot of theatres.
2. Soapy remembered other happier days.
3. Winter was coming, and Soapy knew that he must make his plans.
4. But just then he saw a man with an expensive umbrella.
5. Soapy came to a bright restaurant on Broadway.
6. On the opposite side of the road he saw a 'little' restaurant.
7. On sixth Avenue he stopped in front of a shop window and looked at it.
8. He said to a young woman with a smile, «Why don't you come with me, my dear?»

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. It was time for Soapy to think of a nice, warm prison because
2. Usually it was easy for him to get into prison because
3. Soapy was turned round and helped out from the first restaurant because
4. The policeman did not believe that Soapy had broken the window because... .
5. Soapy was thrown into the cold street out of the second restaurant because
6. Soapy's pretence «to enjoy a nice young woman's company» failed because... .
7. Near the theatre Soapy made much noise, but again he was out of luck because... .
8. The case with an umbrella ended in failure because... .
9. Soapy suddenly stopped near the church because... .
10. Soapy's thoughts near the church were pleasant because

IV. Give your detailed explanation of Soap's problems and different situations he happened to get into.

1. Why was Soapy unhappy at the beginning of the story?
2. Why did Soapy dream of prison?
3. Why did Soapy have to make different attempts to get into prison?
4. Why did Soapy come to his final and right decision only when he was standing near the church?

5. Why couldn't Soapy take the right decision earlier: did anybody or anything (his relatives, the society, circumstances, his personal qualities, etc.) prevent him from doing it?

V. Express your point of view and comment on it.

Is the story «Soapy's Choice» a good illustration of the following quotations?

1. «Every man is a maker of his fortune.» (Richard Steel)
2. «Work keeps at bay three main evils: boredom, vice and need.» (Voltaire)
3. «City life: millions of people being lonesome together.» (Henry David Thoreau)

VI. Discuss the central idea of the story and choose the proverb which conveys it best.

Explain your choice.

«It is never too late to mend.»

«Idleness is the mother of all evil.»

«A lazy man is the beggar's brother.»

TEXT 5.

THE VALENTINE CARD

After N. Mosarrat

Helen only smiled and said nothing when her parents asked why she didn't go out. Her mother often suggested that Helen should invite some of her friends home one evening.

“I can make some cakes and you can all dance and have a party. Your father and I can go out for the evening so you won't have to worry about the noise you make,” she said. Her father also tried to bring her out of her isolation and told her that when he was sixteen, “he knew a pretty face when he saw one.”

It was all useless. Helen stayed at home in the evening and read books or played records or watched television. Parents were nice. They tried to help. But they did not understand. To be popular with boys you had to be gay and pretty. Helen looked in her bedroom mirror. She saw a small, round face that usually became red whenever a boy even said “Hallo!” to her. No boy could ever like me, she said to herself.

Then, at breakfast on St Valentine's Day, the card arrived by post. Helen looked at the envelope with her name and address written in bright blue ink. Her mother went into the kitchen and her father quietly read his morning paper and ate

his toast. Helen opened the envelope and took out the card. There were the words on the card in bright blue ink: "To Helen – hope we meet soon." Who was it from? Perhaps it was a joke? "It's a very nice card," said her mother. "Who is it from?" she asked. "I've no idea," said Helen. "There's no name on the valentine card."

Who was it from, Helen asked herself as she walked to school. She tried to think of the people she knew who used bright blue ink. There was Paul, of 19 course. He lived in the street next to hers. He always used that colour ink. But how could the card be from Paul? He was always going out and had a lot of friends. He was also the best tennis player and swimmer in the school and had lots of girl-friends. Before going into her classroom at school, she saw Paul coming towards her. Was he smiling at her or only laughing at her? If he was the person who had sent the card, he must know that she had received it that morning. Probably he was going to tell the whole of the class about the joke.

"Hallo, Helen," he said. "How are you?" "I am O.K." said Helen.

If he sent me the card, thought Helen, I am not going to let him know I've got it. "You're always doing your homework. You never seem to have time to come out in the evening," said Paul. "Why not come out tonight? It's February 14. You know what day that is, don't you?" "Of course," replied Helen. "St Valentine's Day." She smiled carefully at Paul. He smiled back at her. "We can go and see a film in town and then have some coffee. You will come, won't you?" "I'm sorry, I can't come. I've got to go out with my mother and she..." "Please come. I'll call at your house at seven o'clock."

The bell began to ring for the first class and he turned to go. "Don't forget, will you? Seven o'clock." Helen arrived home at half past four and started to run up the stairs. "Hallo, dear," called her mother from the kitchen. "You are in a hurry."

Helen ran back down the stairs and into the kitchen.

"Where's my green dress, mum? Do you know? I've got to go out tonight and I must get ready before dinner."

"But it's only half past four. You don't have to get ready so early, do you?"

"Yes, yes, I must get ready now," said Helen. She ran out of the kitchen and bumped into her father who was coming into the hall.

"What's the hurry? Is there a fire or are you going out somewhere?"

"I'm going out tonight – I'm going to see the film – with Paul from school."

"Oh, that's nice," said her father. "Lucky Paul!"

"Isn't it nice of Paul to ask Helen to the pictures with him?" said Helen's mother. "She'll enjoy herself." Helen's father smiled at her.

"Yes," he said. "Must be the valentine card that did it."

Then he went into the living-room and quietly put the bottle of bright blue ink inside his desk drawer.

TEXT 6.

BIG BUSINESS

Danny was standing on Manhattan Bridge. Suddenly he noticed a still burning cigarette-end on the sidewalk and rushed to save it. A few deep puffs and Danny sent little blue clouds of smoke into the mild air of the early morning.

While enjoying the smoke he thought over his present situation. What's the use of it all, he said to himself; here I am a young man looking for a job of some kind or other — but not the ghost of a chance of getting one.

And I am certainly no fool! I am good at anything, I don't mind what I do — and still — no luck ... I must smoke dog-ends thrown away by others ... Oh boy! what does a man do to become a partner of Rockefeller or Vanderbilt? ... I am quite sure they were not very particular about the way in which they made their money — and I shouldn't be either!

... And still, there is only eight dollars and fifty cents in the torn pocket of my trousers. Eight dollars and fifty cents! The devil knows how much longer I shall be able to make both ends meet on eight fifty! A week? A fortnight? A month? Where, for Heaven's sake, could I pick up a job? Damn it all! Now it is beginning to rain cats and dogs on top of all, and I have a hole in my shoes. A hole? It's holes I have, nothing but holes and no shoes around them

... Where can I hide from the rain? I'll go into the Post Office for a while. By the time he reached the Post office he was nearly wet through. Now he stood in the main hall of the post office, watching the people hurrying busily this way and that, and then picked up a letter somebody seemed to have left behind on one of the many writing desks. He read the first few lines, hardly knowing what exactly he was reading; then something struck him. He read again, and this time he gave a low, long whistle of surprise. In no time he was out in the street again, looked stealthily back, and hiding in a doorway started to learn by heart the short note.

“Dear Friend,” it said. “Yesterday, shortly before I left I made up my mind to get rid of my old clothes. I am well on my way to San Francisco by now, but I just remembered something terrible.

The night before I left I happened to meet Mr. Burbridge at the Savoy. He paid off an old debt. He gave me a one thousand dollar bill, and I put it into the inside pocket of the blue worsted suit I was wearing. But I have sold that suit along with the other old things. Do please go at once to Black, the old clothes dealer, at 3, Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, maybe he has not resold the suit yet...”

One thousand dollars! Whispered Danny, almost beside himself with excitement. That sum might be the making of me ... Damn it, I am going to risk my last dollars! Black & Son, second hand gents' clothiers, had their shop full of

customers when Danny entered. Old man Black, his sleeves rolled up, was wiping the sweat off his face, and after giving instructions to his employees who were busy carrying clothes about the shop, hurried towards Danny to serve him.

“What can I do for you, sir?”

“Have you got anything in tweed?” asked Danny with seeming indifference.

“Tweed, sir? Certainly, sir, the very latest ... My assistant will attend to you. John, run and bring the tweed suit we bought from Mr. Rockefeller the other day!”

“Now I come to think of it,” said Danny who seemed to be changing his mind, “I think I would rather have something in worsted.”

“Just my own taste, sir! Worsted is always the smartest wear for a gentleman.”

“Well — I think I'd like to have something in navy blue —”

“I can let you have a suit like that, sir. Something quite exceptional,” exclaimed Mr. Black. “I say, John, leave the tweed, bring the blue worsted one... Yes, the one we have from Mr. Gould — it will be just the right size.” And then Mr. Black turned to another customer.

“The blue lounge suit!” cried the attendant to a small boy. “Run, Ralph, be sharp! Get us the navy worsted lounge suit!”

The boy hurried off and a second later Danny was trying on a jacket that hung loosely from his narrow shoulders.

“Fits you like a glove, sir!” exclaimed the attendant in admiration. “A suit made to measure by a first-class tailor couldn't fit you better —”

Carefully and yet stealthily Danny passed his hand over the pockets of the jacket, his heart almost stopped beating, he had to clear his throat. Then he asked for the price, and without bargaining he paid the price of seven and a half dollars, and a quarter of an hour later he sat in Columbus Park with a large parcel in his hands. He couldn't help feeling excited.

Hurriedly he opened the parcel, took out the navy blue jacket in the right inside pocket of which he found a black leather wallet, opened it and began to count the money with shaking hands. “Eleven thousand three hundred dollars!” he stammered. “Eleven — thousand — three — hundred — dollars! Danny, old boy, that was big business, indeed!” ...

* * *

When Mr. Black closed his shop long after nine p.m., his managing clerk said to him with a satisfied smile: “Well, sir, that was excellent business again today, wasn't it?” ... We are getting rid of all our old things. We are doing very good business in those cheap suits!”

“Fine,” said Mr. Black smiling. “Did you manage to write those letters?”

“Certainly, Mr. Black. Five hundred!”

“All right! My son will deal with that. Tomorrow morning he is going to 'lose' them again in the post offices, the subway and in the telephone boxes ... We shall sell out everything in a couple of days. A marvelous idea, those one thousand dollar letters!”

Mr. Black was searching about the shop for something.

“Ralph!” he called, “bring me my jacket!”

“Your jacket, sir?”

“Yes, I hung it here over the chair. The blue jacket!”

“Oh, that one . . .” stammered the boy and opened his eyes wide, “that one was sold this afternoon, sir.”

Use of English

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Was Danny a young man or a middle-aged man?
2. Did Danny find the letter in the street or in the Post Office?
3. Did "Black & Son" shop sell clothes for men?
4. Were there only a few customers in the shop when Danny entered?
5. Did Danny try to make sure that the pockets of a new jacket were not empty, when he was trying it on?

II. Choose the right meaning of the italicized parts of the following sentences.

1. “Such a big sum of money!” whispered Danny. “That sum may *be the making of me...*”
a) help-me to imagine that I am somebody else; b) help me to improve my appearance; c) make me a better and more successful man.
2. The devil knows how much longer I shall be able *to make both ends meet* on eight fifty...
a) to be very happy; b) to have something a lot; c) to buy the necessary things.
3. A suit *made to measure* by a first class tailor couldn't fit you better...
a) made in a particular way; b) made of a high quality; c) made especially for one person according to his measurements.
4. Here I am looking for a job of some kind or other — *but not the ghost of a chance of getting it.*
a) I haven't taken my chance to get it; b) I have a slight chance of getting the job;
c) I have no chance of getting a job.

III. Express your opinion and give some facts from the text to prove it.

1. Did Danny insistently look for a job or did he think more how to get money in a dishonest way?
2. Was eleven thousand and three hundred dollars a theft on Danny's part or was it his lucky chance?
3. What kind of man was Mr. Black? You may use the following words, but don't forget to give some facts from the text to prove your opinion. (Money making businessman, resourceful, sociable, honest, dishonest, moral, immoral, enthusiastic, flexible, careful, indifferent, energetic, careless, etc.)
4. Whose or which big business is meant by the author in the title of the story?

V. Can this story be a good illustration of any of the following proverbs. Explain your choice.

- a) "Everything is mixed with mercy."
- b) "Muck and money go together."
- c) "Nothing is stolen without hands."
- d) "As a man sows, so shall he reap."

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