

ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА ФРАНКА
НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО
ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ/
ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Обов'язкової освітньої компоненти

**«Практична граматики англійської мови»
("MODALS")**

**для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

Галузь знань 03

Спеціальність

Предметна спеціальність

Спеціалізація

Освітня програма

ННІ

Гуманітарні науки

035 Філологія

035.10 прикладна лінгвістика

**Прикладна лінгвістика
англійська мова)**

іноземної філології

Укладачі:

кандидат психологічних наук, доцент,
Наталія ДЯЧУК; викладач Ольга ХОРОШУН
Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри
англійської мови та прикладної лінгвістики
Протокол від «8» грудня 2022 р. № 6
Завідувач кафедри _____ Інна БІЛЮК

Житомир 2022

УДК 811.111

Д 99

*Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою Житомирського
державного університету імені Івана Франка
від 27 грудня 2022 року (Протокол № 22)*

Рецензенти:

Косенко Анна – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри комунікативної лінгвістики та перекладу факультету іноземних мов Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича;

Миколишена Тетяна – кандидат філологічних наук, викладач Центру професійного розвитку державних службовців Української школи урядування;

Жуковська Вікторія – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, кафедри міжкультурної комунікації та іншомовної освіти Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка.

Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної / індивідуальної роботи обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (“MODALS”) / Уклад.: Н. В. Дячук, О. О. Хорошун. – Житомир : Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2022. – 56 с.

Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної / індивідуальної роботи студентів 2 курсу обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практична граматики англійської мови» (“MODALS”) укладено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.10 прикладна лінгвістика денної форми навчання.

© Дячук Н. В., Хорошун О.О.
© Житомирський державний університет імені Івана Франка, 2022

ЗМІСТ

1. Пояснювальна записка.
2. Перелік питань і тем для самостійного опрацювання та індивідуального виконання.
3. Понятійний апарат теми.
4. Перелік видів роботи з рекомендаціями щодо їх проведення.
5. Перелік літератури для самостійного опрацювання тем.
6. Завдання для модульних контрольних робіт, самоконтролю, тести.
7. Рекомендована література (базова та допоміжна).

1. ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Вивчення граматики є важливим аспектом навчального процесу, оскільки саме граматичні вміння дають змогу ефективно використовувати мову. Пояснити про те, як будуються речення, про типи слів і групи слів, з яких складаються речення, — це завдання граматики. Таким чином, знання граматики відкриває вікно в людський розум і в нашу надзвичайно складну розумову здатність знати та вивчати іноземну мову, зокрема англійську. Знання граматики також допомагає зрозуміти, що робить речення та абзаци зрозумілими, цікавими, доречними та точними у висловлюваннях.

Оскільки більша частина значення міститься в дієслові та пов'язаних з ним іменниках, дієслова є одним із найважливіших класів слів для вивчення в англійській мові. Модальні дієслова в англійській мові відрізняються від інших дієслів тим, що вони не вживаються окремо і не вказують на конкретну дію чи стан, а лише відображають його модальність, ставлення мовця до дії. Модальні дієслова допомагають говорити про здібності, робити запити та пропозиції, питати дозволу тощо. Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної / індивідуальної роботи обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практична грамика англійської мови» мають на меті обговорити як корисність, так і проблеми вживання цього типу дієслів на практиці.

1.3 Компетентності та програмні результати навчання:

Компетентності

Змістовно освітня компонента спрямована на формування здобувачами вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня таких компетентностей:

ІК. Здатність розв'язувати складні спеціалізовані задачі та практичні проблеми в галузі філології (лінгвістики, літературознавства, фольклористики, перекладу) в процесі професійної діяльності або навчання, що передбачає застосування теорій та методів філологічної науки і характеризується комплексністю та невизначеністю умов.

ЗК 1. Здатність реалізувати свої права і обов'язки як члена суспільства, усвідомлювати цінності громадянського (вільного демократичного) суспільства та необхідність його сталого розвитку, верховенства права, прав і свобод людини і громадянина в Україні.

ЗК 2. Здатність зберігати та примножувати моральні, культурні, наукові цінності і досягнення суспільства на основі розуміння історії та закономірностей розвитку предметної області, її місця у загальній системі знань про природу і суспільство та у розвитку суспільства, техніки і

технологій, використовувати різні види та форми рухової активності для активного відпочинку та ведення здорового способу життя.

ЗК 3. Здатність спілкуватися державною мовою як усно, так і письмово.

ЗК 4. Здатність бути критичним і самокритичним.

ЗК 5. Здатність учитися й оволодівати сучасними знаннями.

ЗК 6. Здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел.

ЗК 7. Уміння виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблеми.

ЗК 8. Здатність працювати в команді та автономно.

ЗК 9. Здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою.

ЗК 10. Здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу.

ЗК 11. Здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях.

ЗК 12. Навички використання інформаційних і комунікаційних технологій.

СК 1. Усвідомлення структури філологічної науки та її теоретичних основ.

СК 2. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні.

СК 7. Здатність до збирання й аналізу, систематизації та інтерпретації мовних, літературних, фольклорних фактів, інтерпретації та перекладу тексту (за спеціалізацією прикладна лінгвістика).

СК 8. Здатність вільно оперувати спеціальною термінологією для розв'язання професійних завдань.

СК 11. Здатність до надання консультацій з дотримання норм літературної мови та культури мовлення.

СК 12. Здатність до організації ділової комунікації.

СК 13. Здатність застосовувати методи та прийоми наукового спілкування іноземними мовами для розв'язання професійних завдань у руслі сучасних тенденцій прикладної лінгвістики.

СК 14. Здатність розуміти значення всіх підсистем мови для вироблення вмінь аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їх взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють.

СК 15. Здатність розуміти сутність і соціальне значення майбутньої професії, основних проблем лінгвістичних, математичних та дисциплін інформаційних технологій, що визначають прикладну лінгвістику як окрему філологічну спеціалізацію у взаємозв'язку цілісної системи міждисциплінарних зв'язків.

Програмні результати навчання

ПР 1. Вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями та нефахівцями державною

та іноземними мовами усно й письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації.

ПР 2. Ефективно працювати з інформацією: добирати необхідну інформацію з різних джерел, зокрема з фахової літератури та електронних баз, критично аналізувати й інтерпретувати її, впорядковувати, класифікувати й систематизувати.

ПР 3. Організовувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти.

ПР 5. Співпрацювати з колегами, представниками інших культур та релігій, прибічниками різних політичних поглядів тощо.

ПР 6. Використовувати інформаційні й комунікаційні технології для вирішення складних спеціалізованих задач і проблем професійної діяльності.

ПР 7. Розуміти основні проблеми філології та підходи до їх розв'язання із застосуванням доцільних методів та інноваційних підходів.

ПР 8. Знати й розуміти систему мови, загальні властивості літератури як мистецтва слова, історію мови і літератури, що вивчаються, і вміти застосовувати ці знання у професійній діяльності.

ПР 10. Знати норми літературної мови та вміти їх застосовувати у практичній діяльності.

ПР 12. Аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їхню взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють.

ПР 14. Використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя.

ПР 16. Знати й розуміти основні поняття, теорії та концепції прикладної лінгвістики, вміти застосовувати їх у професійній діяльності.

2. ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ І ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ

1. Модальні дієслова “can” (“could”). Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль
2. Модальні дієслова “may” (“might”). Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль (вираження предикації при інфінітиві повнозначного дієслова).
3. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслів (can”, “could”, “may”, “might”) з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом.
4. Модальні дієслова “must”, “have to”, “be to”, “need”. Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль (вираження предикації при інфінітиві повнозначного дієслова).
5. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслів (“must”, “have to”, “be to”, “need”.) з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом..
6. Модальні дієслова shall”, “should”, “will” (“would”), “ought to”, “dare”. Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль
7. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслів (shall”, “should”, “will” (“would”), “ought to”, “dare) з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом.

3. ПОНЯТІЙНИЙ АПАРАТ ТЕМИ

Can, could, may, might

Модальні дієслова “can” (“could”). Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль (вираження предикації при інфінітиві повнозначного дієслова). Фонетичне злиття модальних дієслів з заперечною часткою. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслова з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом. Модальні дієслова “may” (“might”). Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль (вираження предикації при інфінітиві повнозначного дієслова). Фонетичне злиття модальних дієслів з заперечною часткою. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслова з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом.

Must, have to, be to, need

Модальні дієслова “must”, “have to”, “be to”, “need”. Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль (вираження предикації при інфінітиві повнозначного дієслова). Фонетичне злиття модальних дієслів з заперечною часткою. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслова з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом.

Shall, should, will, would, ought to, dare

Модальні дієслова “shall”, “should”, “will” (“would”), “ought to”, “dare”. Значення модальних дієслів і їх граматична роль (вираження предикації при інфінітиві повнозначного дієслова). Фонетичне злиття модальних дієслів з заперечною часткою. Вираження часових співвідношень модального дієслова з неперфектним і перфектним інфінітивом.

4. ПЕРЕЛІК ВИДІВ РОБОТИ З РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЯМИ ЩОДО ЇХНЬОГО ПРОВЕДЕННЯ

Самостійна робота є невід'ємною складовою вивчення навчальної дисципліни. Вона здійснюється за такими напрямками:

- підготовка теоретичних питань до занять;
- виконання практичних завдань;
- конспектування автентичних підручників;
- виконання індивідуальних завдань (написання творів);
- підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт;
- підготовка до заліків.

Підготовка теоретичних питань до занять передбачає опрацювання теми заняття. Такі питання могли як розглядати під час практичного заняття, так і повністю виноситися на самостійне опрацювання.

Алгоритм підготовки

- Визначте питання для підготовки (мають бути розглянуті усі питання теми).
- Візьміть у бібліотеці університету (читальному залі або на кафедрі) джерела, зазначені у списку основної літератури. При підборі літератури Ви можете користуватися бібліотечними каталогами (алфавітним, предметним або систематичним).
- Визначте розділи (теми або параграфи), у яких розкрито питання заняття.
- Прочитайте ці розділи.
- Складіть план відповіді на кожне питання.
- Визначте основні поняття, які Ви повинні засвоїти.
- Проаналізуйте, як опрацьований матеріал пов'язаний з іншими питаннями теми.
- Для кращого засвоєння та запам'ятовування матеріалу складіть короткий конспект, схеми, таблиці або графіки по прочитаному матеріалу.
- Визначте проблеми в опрацьованому матеріалі, які Ви недостатньо зрозуміли. З цими питаннями Ви можете звернутися на консультації до викладача.
- Перевірте, як Ви засвоїли опрацьоване питання. Ви можете це зробити, відповівши на тестові питання до теми або розв'язавши практичні завдання.

Конспектування автентичних підручників передбачає поглиблений розгляд окремих питань теми. Для конспектування можуть пропонуватися автентичні підручники британських та американських видань, які всебічно розглядають використання тієї чи іншої часової форми або іншої частини мови.

Алгоритм підготовки

- Прочитайте тему у запропонованому підручнику.
- Складіть план (простий або складний).

- Для кожного пункту плану виділіть основні положення проблеми, яка висвітлюється у підручнику.
- Представте прочитаний текст у вигляді тез або анотації, використовуючи, при потребі, схеми, таблиці, графіки тощо.
- Для самоперевірки перекажіть тему, використовуючи власний конспект.
- Оформіть реферат відповідно до вимог.
- Здайте реферат викладачу у зазначений термін.

Виконання індивідуальних завдань має на меті вироблення умінь, необхідних для практичного застосування навичок, отриманих впродовж вивчення теми.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з вимогами до написання твору.
- Визначте, чи доводилося вам виконувати подібні завдання.
- Проаналізуйте теоретичний матеріал, необхідний для виконання індивідуального завдання.
- Визначте питання, на які ви не можете дати відповіді самостійно, та зверніться з ними на консультації до викладача.
- Конкретизуйте завдання, які ви маєте вирішити в ході виконання індивідуального завдання.
- Складіть розгорнутий план виконання завдання.
- Виконайте індивідуальне завдання відповідно до плану.
- Проаналізуйте, чи всі поставлені завдання ви виконали.
- Внесіть, при потребі, корективи до виконаного завдання.
- Оформіть завдання відповідно до вимог.
- Здайте завдання викладачу у зазначений термін.

Підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), екзамену має на меті узагальнення та систематизацію знань з окремого модуля або дисципліни у цілому.

Алгоритм виконання

- Ознайомтеся з переліком питань та завдань до ПМР, заліку або екзамену.
- Підберіть підручники, інструктивно-методичні матеріали або іншу довідкову літературу, необхідну для підготовки (її перелік Ви можете знайти в інструктивно-методичних матеріалах до модуля або курсу).
- Перегляньте зміст кожного питання, користуючись власними конспектами або підручниками.
- Визначте рівень знань з кожного питання.
- Визначте питання, які потребують ретельнішої підготовки (опрацювання додаткової літератури, складання конспектів, схем, розв'язання окремих типів задач тощо). З цією метою зверніться до алгоритму підготовки теоретичних питань до семінарських занять та виконання практичних завдань до лабораторних занять.
- Для самоперевірки перекажіть теоретичні питання або вирішіть практичне завдання.

5. ПЕРЕЛІК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТЕМ

Основна

1. The Oblique Moods (Непрямі способи): Навчальний посібник з практичної граматики для студентів Навчально-наукового інституту іноземної філології / [Л. Г. Котнюк, І. Л. Білюк, Л. М. Чумак та ін.]. - Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2018. - 90 с
2. Jenny Dooley, Virginia Evans Grammarway 4 (with answers). - Express Publishing, 2011. - 276 p.
3. Raymond Murhy English Grammar in Use. Fourth Edition (with answers). Cambridge University Press, 2012. - 399 p.
4. Черноватий Л.М., Карабан В.І., Набокова І.Д., Дмитренко В.О., Ребрій О. В., Мащенко С.Г. Практична граMATика англійської мови з вправами: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том 2. - Вінниця: Нова книга, 2006. - 284 с.
5. Черноватий Л.М., Карабан В.І., Набокова І.Д., Фролова І.Є., Рябих М.В., Слюнін О.В., Пчеліна С.Л., Мащенко С.Г., Зайда І.М. Практична граMATика англійської мови з вправами: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том 1. - Вінниця: Нова книга, 2006. - 276 с.

Додаткова:

1. Evans, V. Round-Up 5 : English Grammar Book. - Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2010. - 208, [1] p.
2. Дубравська, Д. Англійська мова. Сучасна граMATика. In Pursuit of Perfection : навч. посіб. Ч. 1. - Львів : Новий світ-2000, 2012. - 369 с.
3. Жилко, Н. М. Англійська мова. Вправи з граMATики : навч. посіб.. - К. : Академія, 2011. - 303 с. - (Альма-матер).
4. Зарума, О. Grammar Practice: getting along with English grammar. – М-во освіти і науки України. - Вінниця : Нова кн., 2013.

Інтернет ресурси:

1. https://www.englishjet.com/english_courses_files/test_intermediate.asp#
2. https://agendaweb.org/grammar/tests_quizzes1.html
3. <https://www.ilsenglish.com/quicklinks/test-your-english-level>
4. <https://www.examenlsh.com/leveltest/index.php>
5. <https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/test-your-english/>

6. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО / ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ З ТЕМИ "MODALS"

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (CAN/ COULD/ HAVE TO)

1. Write sentences about following places. Use *can* or *allowed to*.

- a restaurant

You aren't allowed to play tennis in a restaurant.

You can have a meal or drink coffee.

- a hospital
-
-

- a museum
-
-

- a swimming pool
-
-

- a cinema
-
-

2. ***Underline the correct option. If both options are possible, underline both of them.***

1. I went to India last year but I *cannot* / *could not* take any pictures because my camera was broken.
2. *He's been able to swim* / *He can swim* since he was a child.
3. When they were children, they *could* / *were able to* run really fast.
4. She tried to read Hamlet, but she *wasn't able to* / *didn't manage to* finish it.
5. He *managed to* / *could* climb trees when he was a boy, but he *can't* / *couldn't* climb them now.
6. Kathy needs to *can* / *be able to* speak Japanese in her new job.
7. You will *can* / *be able to* find a new person for the job soon, I'm sure.
8. I'm scared of *not being able to* / *can't* pass my exam tomorrow.
9. They *couldn't* / *didn't manage to* find a parking place.
10. I think everyone should *manage to* / *be able to* drive. It's an important skill.

3. **Complete each gap with a phrase from the box.**

<i>can swim</i>	<i>could all swim</i>	<i>couldn't swim</i>	<i>couldn't walk</i>
<i>didn't manage to</i>	<i>was able to jump</i>	<i>was able to stand</i>	<i>needed to be able</i>
	<i>to be able to</i>	<i>managed to climb</i>	

When I was a young child, I (1) _____ – I only learnt to swim when I was about 14. I guess I thought that I didn't need (2) _____ swim, because I never went to swimming pools. But one day I went for a walk on a hill near the sea with my friends – we were about 13 at the time. Part of the path was missing in one place – we (3) _____ along it, so we decided to try to jump across. My friend Andy was quite big, so he (4) _____ across it very easily. But then it was my turn – I was a lot smaller, so I (5) _____ jump across. I fell down the hill and into the sea. My friends (6) _____, so they thought it was really funny to see me in the water, but I was really scared. Luckily, I (7) _____ on a rock under the water and then I (8) _____ out of the water. After that, I knew I (9) _____ to swim, so I started going to swimming lessons every week. And now I (10) _____ really well.

4. **Make these sentences sound more natural. Use *have to*, *don't have to*, or *can*.**

1. It's necessary for us to do a minimum of 35 hours a week. (We)
2. It isn't possible for you to book time off at short notice. (You)
3. It's necessary for me to put my staff under pressure to meet deadlines. (I....)
4. It's possible for us to work from home at least one day a week. (We)
5. It isn't necessary for managers to wear a suit unless they are meeting clients.(Managers)
6. It's possible for the staff to take 25 days' holiday a year. (The staff....)
7. It isn't necessary for the security guard to check people's bags. (The security guard)

5. **Look at the answers (B) below. Write questions for the answers using the words in brackets.**

1. A. **What time/ do you/ have/ to get up for work/?**

(you / have / get up for work?)

B: About 5 am to be at work for 6.

2. A: _____

(we / can / work flexi-time?)

B: No, everyone has to do the same hours, 9 to 5.

3. A: _____

(Rob / have to / work?)

B: He does something like 50 or 60 hours at the hospital.

4. A: _____

(Lisa / can / work from home?)

B: No, the boss likes to have everyone at the office in case there's a problem.

5. A: _____

(the reps / have to / travel every year?)

B: Thousands of kilometres across ten countries. It's very stressful.

6. A: _____

(the staff / can / use computers to send personal emails?)

B: Yes, but not too often. Everyone is supposed to be working.

7. A: _____

(you / have to / work weekends?)

B: Yeah, we do. Usually about once a month.

6. **Complete the sentences with a suitable form of *have to*.**

1. I ***'m having to*** work very hard at the moment because I have an exam next week.
2. You ***won't have to*** work hard after your exam. You can have a holiday.
3. My aunt's a police officer so she _____ wear a uniform at work, but my uncle is a taxi driver so he _____ wear one.
4. When I was a teenager, we _____ be home by nine o'clock. But we _____ take as many exams as teenagers nowadays.
5. My teeth hurt when I drink something cold. I think I _____ see the dentist soon.
6. Nobody enjoys _____ get up at five o'clock in the morning.
7. _____ your grandfather _____ start work when he was only fourteen?
8. You _____ speak Ukrainian to travel to Kyiv, but it helps!
9. If you lose your job, _____ we _____ sell the car?
10. _____ we _____ have fish for supper again?

7. ***It's Katie's first day in her job at a law firm. She's talking to Nicole, the head of HR. Choose the correct forms.***

N: Morning, Katie. Oh, I see that you're wearing trousers and a top. Actually, we have a strict dress code here. All the lawyers (1) *have to / don't have to* wear suits.

K: I'm sorry, no-one told me, and in my old job we (2) *can / could* wear whatever we wanted.

N: Not here, I'm afraid. Until recently, women (3) *could / couldn't* wear trousers at all. Another thing you should know: computers are for professional use, so you (4) *can't / I don't have to* use your PC to send personal emails or to surf the Net.

K: Of course. What about time off? In my last job, I (5) *had to / have to* give a month's notice before I (6) *could / couldn't* take holiday.

N: Yes, it's the same here. And you (7) *have to / don't have to* fill in a form and get it signed by your manager and by me.

K: OK, and what about breaking for lunch?

N: Most people take a break for an hour between 12 and 2. You decide when you want to go for lunch, you (8) *can't / don't have to* check with your manager. Oh, one more thing – ID cards. Everyone (9) *has to / have to* wear their card at all times.

K: OK, thanks. I hope I remember. In my last job, we (10) *couldn't / didn't have to* wear ID cards, but it was a much smaller firm.

8. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the pairs of verbs.

<i>not let / get</i>	<i>make / wonder</i>	<i>not be able / offer</i>	<i>force / look for</i>
<i>be able / keep</i>	<i>not be able / park</i>	<i>be able / keep</i>	<i>have to / buy in</i>
<i>not allow / bring</i>			

A: So, how come things have started to go wrong with the business?

B: Well first off, my main supplier went bust and so I _____
(1) new stock at short notice. That means I (2) _____ the same
choice as before. Plus there's been a drop in customers as the council now (3)
_____ people their cars into the centre. It's surprising how
(4) _____ puts people off. To cap it all, they've put the rents up, so
I (5) _____ new premises soon anyway. The whole thing
(6) _____ me _____ why I bothered opening a
shop in the first place.

A: (7) _____ it _____ you down. I'm sure
you (8) _____ going.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (MAY/MIGHT)

9. Rewrite the "definite" sentences below as "possible" sentences. Use the same tense form and the modals in the brackets.

1. Peter is on the phone (might)

Peter might be on the phone.

2. Mary has won a lot of money. (may)

3. He has been caught in a traffic jam. (might)

4. He knows about the history of Poland. (may)

5. She is a well-known actress. (could)

6. They are watching our house! (could)

7. She isn't in love. (may)

8. She hasn't been in London all day. (might)

10. Rewrite the phrases in bold using one of the following modals: can, could, may, might, be able to. Sometimes more than one variant may be correct.

(1) **It is possible that Harry is going to Chicago** in June. At the moment, he has quite a lot of money saved and (2) **he is able to buy a ticket**. (3) **He will possibly go** with his friend Gordon. Gordon said to his boss, (4) **"Will you permit me to have a week off work in June?"** His boss replied (5) **"You are permitted to have a week's holiday in June, but (6) please ask me** a bit sooner next time. It's already May! Fortunately, (7) **I am able to find** someone to take your place as it is the university vacation and a lot of students (8) **are able to work** for me for a week." Harry and Gordon are worried that (9) **it is possible that it is** too late to get cheap tickets. Harry phoned the travel agent and said, (10) **"Will you permit me to buy** off-season tickets in may?" They said, (11) **"You are able to** if you are traveling within one month." So he booked his ticket straight away. Now Gordon has to book his ticket quickly because (12) **he is able to have** the reduced fare only if he books today. Harry thinks that Gordon (13) **is possibly** booking the ticket right now. If he isn't, (14) **it is possible that he won't be able to** go with his friend.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.	12.
13.	14.

11. *Look at the rules for the new Liverpool. Make one sentence for each rule, using a modal or semi-modal verb. Start each sentence with You*

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

**Liverpool
Reference Library**

Library Rules

Leave coat and umbrellas at the entrance.

No eating in the library.
No drinking in the library.

Silence at all times.

It is important that clothing is decent.
It is not necessary to ask before you take a book from the shelves.

Replace books when you've finished with them.

No books to be taken out of the library.
Catalogues are available for the readers.

Photocopying of documents is free.

11. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

<i>can't could may might can</i>
--

1. "I think she _____ be late". "Yes, she _____ not know the way".

2. "_____ I bring the children in here?" "Yes, of course. You _____ take them into the family room".
3. "_____ I try some of this pie?" "Yes, of course, but you _____ not like it".
4. "_____ you move a little to the left? I want to take a picture". "Oh sorry. I _____ take one of you, if you like".
5. "_____ I use my walkman in here?" "No, I'm afraid you _____".
6. "I'm afraid I _____ email you because I _____ use my computer at the moment. Sorry."

12. Complete these sentences about her using the right modals.

What do her teachers say to her?

1. You _____ work harder.
2. You _____ try to get to school on time.
3. You _____ wear so much make-up.
4. You _____ to do gym at the moment because you have exams.

What are the laws of England?

5. She _____ vote until she's 18.
6. She _____ go to 18-certificste films.
7. She _____ get a driving license now that she's 17.
8. She _____ get married, with her parents' consent.

What does her mother say to her?

9. Phoebe! Come here! You _____ do your homework before you go out!
10. Your father says you _____ play your music so loud.
11. You _____ tidy your room every day.
12. But you _____ tidy it sometimes!

GRAMMAR EXERCISES MUST /CAN'T (Verbs of probability / improbability; certainty/uncertainty)

14. Complete the sentences with *must* or *can't* and a verb from the box.

<i>be</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>get up</i>
-----------	-------------	---------------

1. (The phone rings.) That **must be** David. He said he'd phone.
2. (The phone rings.) That _____ Laura. She's on holiday.
3. He's got three cars and two houses. He _____ a lot of money.
4. He lives in one room and only eats once a day. He _____ a lot of money.

5. They speak German to each other at home. They _____ German or Austrian.
6. She said she's coming by train so she _____ a car.
7. He starts work at five o'clock in the morning so he _____ early.
8. He starts work at five o'clock in the morning so he _____ late.

15. Complete the sentences with *must have* or *can't have* and a verb from the box.

<i>live</i>	<i>send</i>	<i>marry</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>give</i>
-------------	-------------	--------------	-----------	-------------

1. He knows London really well. He ***must have lived*** there at one time.
2. He says he lived in London but he _____ there. He doesn't know London at all.
3. If you haven't got it then I _____ it to you.
4. If you haven't got it then I _____ it to someone else.
5. I _____ it by first class post because it arrived the next day.
6. She _____ Jack in 2015 because I've seen the wedding photographs.
7. She _____ Peter in 2015 because the wedding photographs all have 2017 on them.
8. You are very beautiful now so I'm sure you _____ a beautiful baby.
9. Linda _____ at the supermarket this morning because I didn't see her there.

16. Match a line in A with a line in B

A	B
1. She can't enjoy skydiving. <u>e</u>	a. She can't stand him.
2. You can't be hungry. _____	b. It's already after midnight.
3. She must be out. _____	c. She gave him a huge hug when he walked in.
4. He can't be English. _____	d. She isn't answering the phone.
5. You must be very pleased _____	e. It's so dangerous!
6. They must be tired. _____	f. I'm not going to jump out of a plane!
7. They must know each other well. _____	g. with you excellent exam results.
8. He can't be coming tonight. _____	h. after such a huge meal.
9. You must be joking! _____	i. They've been travelling all night.
10. They can't be getting married! _____	j. with a name like Heinrich.

--	--

17. Decide on the degree of certainty in these sentences. Put two ticks (✓✓) if the idea expressed is certain. Put one tick (✓) if it is less certain

1. You must have seen him at the cinema. I know he was there.
2. The dog is really dirty. He might have swum in the lake.
3. He can't have been telling the truth.
4. He might have left a message on your mobile.
5. I don't know where she is. She may have gone shopping.
6. She must have been very upset when you told her the news.
7. They're not answering their phone. They must have gone away already.
8. I don't see their car. They can't have come back yet.
9. It's six o'clock. Tom will have gone home by now.
10. Mark isn't here – he might have thought you weren't coming and gone to the cinema by himself.
11. I could have cancelled the meeting if I'd known earlier!
12. Ian will be back soon. It's Friday. He'll have gone to the pub after work.

✓✓
✓

18. Write sentences for the situations below, using the information in the box

He She They	mustn't have can't have might have	cut it gone mislaid arrived home got engaged had been doing been making	a cake a party last night to Andy something naughty for ages without me by now my number
-------------------	--	--	---

1. Stella's wearing a beautiful diamond ring.

2. Look at the length of the grass in Bill's garden.

3. The children ran away laughing and giggling.

4. There's flour on grandma's nose.

5. Paulo and Geri said they'd wait for me, but I can't see them.

6. Klaus's flat is so clean and tidy.

7. It's after midnight. Henri and Sally left ages ago.

8. I don't know why Tara didn't ring.

19. Write sentences for the situations below, using the information in the box in the perfect infinitive passive.

It	must have been	watered	by the wind
They	can't have been	washed	by a stone
		hit	properly
		blown down	recently
		repaired	while we were away
		dry-cleaned	with something red

1. A tree has fallen across the road.

2. My white jeans have turned pink!

3. My TV has broken down and I've only just had it fixed.

4. David's suit looks a bit dirty now.

5. All the flowers in the garden have died.

6. The car windscreen is broken.

20. A. Joshua is always on time for class but today he is late. Suggest using must, might, could, or may.

1. Is he still asleep? (might)

He might still be asleep.

2. Is he ill? (must)

3. Is he in the coffee bar? (might)

4. Does he have a doctor's appointment? (could)

5. Is he stuck in a traffic jam? (may)

6. Is his bus late? (might)

7. Does he want to miss the test? (must)

B. Rewrite the sentences from the previous exercise with can't. Then give a reason.

1. He can't still be asleep because he always gets up very early.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

21. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verb in brackets.

1. I'm sure she's had a holiday. (must)

She must have had a holiday.

2. I'm sure you didn't work hard for your exams. (can't)

3. I think they've gone to the station. (could)

4. Perhaps I left my mobile in the café. (might)

5. I'm sure he hasn't bought another new car. (can't)

6. He has probably been on a diet. (must)

7. It's possible that they got married in secret. (could)

8. Perhaps he called while we were out. (may)

22. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs in brackets (modals of deduction)

1. I'm certain that using social media too much encourages you to be individualistic. (must)

2. Brian didn't return the book he borrowed so I'm not going to lend him anything again. (shan't)

3. It's likely to be easy to convince Joseph to help us. (should)

4. I think it's possible that Martina helps out at the dog shelter. (might)

5. Don't use the eggs or we are certain not to have enough for Luis' birthday cake. (won't)

6. It's very likely that dinner is going to be ready in ten minutes. (should)

7. I'm certain this is not the way to reduce homelessness. (can't)

8. What a great idea! I'm certain Maria is going to love it. (will)

9. It's only two kilometres to Lyon. It's unlikely to take long to get there. (shouldn't)

23. Fill in the gaps with must, might, could, or can't

1. That _____ be the postman. He always comes at 8.

2. You _____ still be hungry after all that cake.

3. John said he _____ drop in after work if he can.

4. You've been working hard all day. You _____ be tired.

5. I'll check but I think she _____ be having a bath.

6. The sea _____ be warm enough, it's only April.

7. Answer the phone, Paul! It _____ be important.

8. You _____ be joking! I'm not going out now.

24. Make guesses with must and the phrases in the box

train for hours

love shopping

take her ages

be stuck

have a sale

be fed up

be going

be freezing

1. A: Naomi looks nice in that outfit.

B Yes, she _____ to a party.

2. A: Why don't you put on a thick jumper? You _____ in that T-shirt.

B: No, I'm OK, actually.

3. A: Lisa from HR and Mike from Sales haven't arrived yet.

B: They _____ in traffic. There are roadworks on the motorway.

4. A: Look at the queues outside that clothes shop.

B I guess _____ they this week.

5. A: Every time I see Jack he's got a new mobile or some new clothes.

B: You're right there. He _____.

6. A: Sharon is so fit.

B: I know. She _____ every day at the gym.

13.A: I bought a pair of designer shoes but they only lasted a month before they fell apart.

B: You _____ about that.

14.A: Melanie always looks so smart. She wears outfits with matching accessories and her hair and makeup are always perfect.

B: It _____ to get ready to go out.

25. **Rewrite the expressions in bold, in the following sentences, using either must have, couldn't have or might have.**

Customs official: I believe you thought that we wouldn't search you.

Traveller: What on earth? I'm sure somebody put them in my bag.

Customs official: It isn't possible that someone else put them in your bag. You said you packed your bag yourself.

Traveller: Perhaps someone who works for the airline put them in my bag.

Customs official: It isn't possible that someone who works here put the diamonds in your bag.

Traveller: Well, perhaps someone put them in my bag at home and I didn't notice.

Customs official: Yes, and possibly it was your fairy godmother! You're under arrest!

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (SHOULD)

26. A. Write sentences for each situation. Use *should've* *I shouldn't have* and the verbs in the box.

give up the gym	apologise for swearing at the referee	
miss so many sessions	take on so much work	set off earlier
	score in the first half	

1. We lost the game by just two points.

We _____

2. I didn't go to many of my German classes.

I _____

3. They missed the start of the play.

They _____

4. I'm really out of shape.

I _____

5. We didn't get any time off last summer.

We _____

4. They were both sent off.

They _____

B. Match the comments (a-f) to the sentences you wrote in exercise A.

a. Then they would never have been banned from the next match.

b. Then I wouldn't have put on so much weight.

c. Then we could've gone away for a couple of weeks.

d. Then they wouldn't have disturbed everyone in their row of the theatre.

e. Then I would've got by better when trying to make conversation on holiday.

f. Then we might've won the tournament again this season.

27. Write advice for each person using should/shouldn't (have) and the phrases in the box.

eat so much	be rude to the teacher	leave earlier	study more
	buy so many clothes	take a painkiller	

I've got a headache.

I failed the exam.

I feel sick.

I never have any money.

I missed the bus.

I'm always being told off
at school.

28. *Read the sentences and give advice using should.*

1. My son never wants to go out, he just plays computer games all day!

You should tell him to get a job.

2. My car keeps breaking down.

3. I'm not sleeping very well these days.

4. Since my mother died, my father doesn't know what to do with himself.

5. I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!

29. Complete the sentences with the pairs of verbs in the box.

should / turn off	not allow / drink	shouldn't / send	not suppose / leave
suppose / clear	allow/buy		

1. Employees **are not allowed to drink** alcohol or smoke anywhere in the building.
2. We _____ company products at a 10 per cent discount off the normal price.
3. All employees _____ their tables when they have finished lunch.
4. I _____ really _____ personal mail from the post room, but it's OK just this once.
5. Visitors _____ the building without signing out and returning their passes.
6. We _____ really _____ our computers at the end of each day, but sometimes I'm in a rush, so I leave mine on.

30. Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

1. I supposed to be having a check-up tomorrow but I've got too much work.

2. My knee hurts a bit now but it shouldn't be OK in a few days.

3. I shouldn't to need to be in hospital for very long.

4. She's supposed to walking with crutches but she just refuses.

5. I'm afraid the side effects of the drugs should last a few days.

6. They've supposed to be launching a new flu treatment but it's been delayed.

31. Complete the conversations with the correct form of the pairs of verbs in the box

should / be	supposed / go	should / take	should / clear up
supposed / play	should / feel	supposed / visit	supposed / give

1. A: Look at the time! I _____ mum in hospital in 15 minutes but I'm running late.

B: I'll go if you like. I've got my car so it _____ me long to get there.

2. A: It's nothing serious. Just stay off school for a couple of days and you _____ fine.

B: A couple of days? I _____ in a football match tomorrow.

3. A: Use this cream and the rash _____ in a week or so.

B: A week? We _____ on holiday tomorrow.

4. A: My friend _____ blood later but she's got a bit of a headache.

B: There _____ a problem but check with the nurse first.

32. Complete the questions with *should* and a suitable verb.

1. Peter wants to go out with me. He's nice, but I only like him as a friend.

Should I go out with him?

2. I've been offered a place at Oxford and Cambridge. Which university _____?

3. Everything on the menu looks wonderful! What _____?

4. I want to tell Mike that he has bad breath, but I'm afraid of hurting his feelings. _____ or not?

5. I've got a terrible headache, and I can't read the instructions on this aspirin bottle. How many _____?

6. My aunt has invited me to her picnic, but I don't want to go. What _____ to he?

33. Complete these rules about transport in your country. Use the verbs in the box

<i>must/have to</i>	<i>don't have to</i>	<i>mustn't</i>	<i>shouldn't</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can't</i>
---------------------	----------------------	----------------	------------------	------------	--------------

Buses

You _____ buy a ticket in advance.

You _____ buy a ticket on the bus.

Walking and cycling

You _____ use pedestrian crossings when you want to cross the road.

You _____ wear a cycle helmet.

You _____ cycle on the pavement.

You _____ use cycle lanes.

Cars

Passengers _____ wear a seat belt.

You _____ drive with your lights on during the day.

Taxis

You _____ stop taxis in the street.

You _____ book taxis in advance.

You _____ give taxi drivers a tip.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES (Obligation/duty/necessity)**34. Write the words in the correct order**

1. mall / the / check / you / must / really / out / new / shopping

2. your / market / to / must / you / simply / souvenirs / go / the / for

3. in / when / local / try / you / must / the / wine / you're / Valencia

4. holiday / you're / old / must / you / visit / the / town / while / on / here

5. for / the / restaurant / to / must / you / really / go / fish / dinner

35. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets (modals of obligation – present/past)

1. It's important to wear a hat in the swimming pool. (must)

2. You're not allowed to shout in the library. (mustn't)

3. You are not permitted to take photos in the airport. (mustn't)

4. You are expected to listen to the teacher. (have to)

5. You can't play loud music on a train. (mustn't)

6. It's a requirement to pay for your meal before leaving a restaurant. (must)

36. Complete the sentences with the correct form of must or have to.

1. In my country, you _____ cross the road at a pedestrian crossing - it's illegal to cross anywhere else.
2. When I lived in Tokyo, I _____ leave home two hours before work, because the rush hour traffic was so bad.
3. _____ Alex _____ wear a tie to work?
4. I'll tell you a secret, but you _____ tell anyone. I don't want anyone else to know.
5. We took plenty of money, but in the end, we _____ pay - everything was free.
6. The sign says all visitors _____ report to reception.
7. If you want to be there on time, you'll _____ leave here very soon.
8. Your brother can borrow my books tonight but he _____ forget to bring them back tomorrow. I need them for my class.

37. Complete the sentences with must, mustn't, had to, or will have to.

1. I _____ forget to top-up my mobile later. I'm really low on credit.
2. Yesterday was a nightmare. I _____ work until 9 p.m. to meet a deadline.
3. We'll lend you the money, but you _____ pay us back in a couple of weeks.
4. I'm not supposed to tell anyone about my new job so I _____ say any more.

5. When I was a child, I _____ do as I was told.
6. I've just got my credit card bill. I _____ make sure I pay it this week.
7. Kelly is leaving the company soon. We _____ remember to get her a card and present.
8. In the future, people _____ save energy and use their cars less.

38. Nancy is a very bossy person at home and at work. Tick the appropriate sentence (a or b) to make her sound more polite.

At work

1. 'You mustn't send personal emails from your computer.'
- a. You're not allowed to send personal emails from your computer. ✓
- b. If I were you, I wouldn't send personal emails from your computer.
2. 'You must go on that training course.'
- b. If I were you, I would go on that training course,
- c. You're allowed to go on that training course.
3. 'You mustn't take more than an hour for lunch.'
- a. You don't have to take more than an hour for lunch.
- b. You aren't supposed to take more than an hour for lunch.

At home

4. 'You must feed the dog every morning.'
- a. Please feed the dog every morning
- b. You can feed the dog every morning.
5. 'You mustn't stay out later than midnight.'
- a. If I were you, I wouldn't stay out later than midnight,
- b. You're not allowed to stay out later than midnight.
6. 'You must open a bank account for your savings.'
- a. You're supposed to open a bank account for your savings,
- b. If I were you, I'd open a bank account for your savings.

39. Find out and correct the errors in the sentences.

1. It's dangerous so everyone have to wear a helmet when climbing.
2. Visitors must to wear a name badge at all times.
3. The driver must checks that everyone is wearing their seatbelt
4. All students have to changing their password every week.
5. You don't have to run next to the swimming pool. You might slip over.
6. Anyone over eighteen hasn't to stay in the school at lunch.
7. When I was at school we did have to sign our names in a book every day.
8. They didn't had to go to classes for more than two weeks.

40. Match the pairs of sentences with their meaning

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|
| 1. I must have a drink of water.
I have to drink lots of water | <table border="1"><tr><td><i>b</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>a</i></td></tr></table> | <i>b</i> | <i>a</i> |
| <i>b</i> | | | |
| <i>a</i> | | | |
| a. The doctor told me so.
b. I'm really thirsty. | | | |
| 2. I must do my homework tonight.
I have to do my homework tonight. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr></table> | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| a. I'm telling myself it's important.
b. This is why I can't come out with you tonight. | | | |
| 3. We must go to Paris sometime.
We have to go to Paris next week. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr></table> | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| a. Another boring business trip. Yawn.
b. It would be really nice. | | | |
| 4. I must wear something nice to go clubbing.
Men have to wear a shirt and tie to go into a posh restaurant. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr></table> | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| a. I want to look good.
b. It's the house rule. | | | |

41. Mark the sentences with *M* when need is used as a modal verb, and *V* when need is used as an ordinary verb

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. I need to go home. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 2. You needn't come if you don't want to. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 3. Mick doesn't need to pass all his exams to get a place at university. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 4. Money is desperately needed to protect the world's endangered species. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 5. Need I pay now, or can I pay later? | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 6. If you have any problems, you only need to tell us and we'll try to help. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 7. The garden needs watering. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |
| 8. Leave the washing-up. You needn't do it now. | <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> | |
| | | |

42. Choose the correct verb. Sometimes two are correct

1. I *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* do this exercise but it might help.
2. You *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* think I'm always this irritable. I've just had a bad day.
3. We *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* book a table. The restaurant won't be busy tonight.
4. Do you really *must* / *need to* / *have to* go now? Can't you stay a bit longer?
5. You *mustn't* / *needn't* / *don't have to* eat all your vegetables. Just have the carrots.

5. My dad _____ speak German, French and Italian.
6. Carly is only five. She _____ look after herself.
7. I _____ finish my essay last night, thankfully.
8. You _____ be tired. You've been studying all day!

46. The underlined modal verbs are wrong. Correct the mistakes.

1. My boss must to live in a gigantic house. He's super rich.
2. 2 Karim shouldn't get the job. He has the necessary experience.
3. 3 Carol can be in the storeroom. I saw her there ten minutes ago.
4. 4 Philip can't want to go shopping on Saturday afternoon. It'll be packed.
5. 5 I'm sure Maura shall think it's a great idea.
6. 6 It mustn't be Andrew's bedroom. His is filthy and this is spotless.

47. Use the words in italic to make more tactful versions of the sentences.

1. Hey! I want to talk to you about a problem. *something / I / about / to / you / can / talk / ?*

2. You should just forget about it. *about / just / it / we / forget / can*

3. The problem you have caused is bad. *problem / an / is / issue / the*

4. You can cook it more. *it / would / some / to / you / cook / able / be / more?*

5. I can't proceed because of you. *proceed / I / of / can't / this / because*

6. We need to talk about what you did. *you / to / there's / about / need / something / to / talk*

7. Can you stop making that noise? *stop / you / perhaps / that / noise / making / Could*

8. I want to talk to you about your mistake. *mistake / it's / the / about*

48. Respond to the statements or questions using the words in brackets. Put the verb in its correct form. Pay attention to the verbs of probability.

1. Harry is packing his suitcase. (must, go on holiday)

He must be going on holiday.

2. Jenny looks really unhappy. (must, miss, boyfriend)

3. Who's at the front door? (will, Tom)

4. Where's Kate? It's nearly lunchtime! (can't, still, sleep)

5. Why are all the lights on in their house? (could, have, party)

6. James has been working all night. (must, deadline to meet)

7. It's been snowing all night. (might, difficult, drive, work)

8. Timmy can't find his little sister. (may, hide, in the garden)

49. Choose the correct forms.

1 He *can't / mustn't* be very sorry because he keeps on committing crimes.

2 You *should've / must've* reported the break-in straightaway.

3 His family *can't / must* be desperate, not knowing when he'll be released.

4 You can't *be feeling / feeling* very happy in the house after the burglary.

5 The police think the gang *mustn't / can't* have got far as they have set up road blocks.

6 The police must have *investigated / been investigating* the case for months.

7 You *might / should* get your identity stolen if you leave personal details lying around.

8 They shouldn't have been *doing / done* that speed in a residential area.

50. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. It was a better idea for me to report him to the police. (should)

I should've reported him to the police.

2. I feel sure you were shocked by the robbery. (must)

3. It's possible he was at the scene of the crime. (might)

4. It was a better idea for you to protect all your personal information. (should)

5. I feel sure she isn't guilty of fraud. (can't)

6. Perhaps she isn't living in this area anymore. (might)

7. It was possible for there to be a nasty accident. (could)

8. I feel sure the burglar wasn't more than 15 years old. (couldn't)

51. Correct one mistake in each sentence.

1. I can't talk now so I'll must call you back later.

2. It will be great not have to commute to work every day.

3. When do you think you'll able to finish the report?

4. This new software will able us to protect the system from viruses.

5. It's unfair to force people take reduced hours at short notice.

6. Why won't my password let access the file?

7. What do you need to enable you for finish the project on time?

8. Sadly, we've been force to make some redundancies.

52. Choose the correct option.

1. I'm sorry. I *shouldn't have / couldn't have* told Tom what you said about him.

2. A: Where's the dog?

B: I don't know. Dad *may have / 'll have* taken him for a walk.

A: No. I remember. It's Tuesday, isn't it? Mum *should have / 'll have* taken him to the vet.

3. A: Are Pat and Jan definitely coming? I *d have / might have* thought they'd have arrived by now.

B: They *should have / could have* been held up by traffic, don't you think?

A: Or they *might have / needn't have* had an accident!

B: Don't be silly. Anyway, we *d have / must have* heard by now if something like that had happened.

A: Well, I *needn't have / mustn't have* prepared lunch so early. And I think they *should have / may have* rung if they knew they were going to be late.

4. A: Who was that man?

B: He can't have / must have been a friend of Jane's. he was asking if I'd seen her.

53. **Rewrite the sentences to make them refer to the past.**

1. I must post the letter.

I had to post the letter.

2. I have to take the pills three times a day.

3. They must be away on holiday.

4. We can't see the top of the mountain.

5. He can't be a millionaire.

6. We mustn't shout in the classroom.

8. He won't go to bed.

9. You should be more careful.

10. You could help with the washing-up for a change.

54. **Use the modals in brackets to make sentences from the following words.**

1. I / eat / my sandwich outside? (must)

2. I / get / here before 7 o'clock? (should)

3. you / have / identification to take books out of the library? (need to)

4. you / worry / about the washing up. (need not)

5. they / hurry up / the concert starts in ten minutes. (should)

6. she / take / the science exam? (have to)

7. they / spray-paint / any more walls. (had better not)

8. we / wear / smart clothes for your party? (need)

55. Choose the correct option.

1. Doctors *have to / ought to* work very long hours.
2. In many countries people *should / have to* wear seat belts in the back of cars as well as in the front.
3. You *needn't / mustn't* get up early if you don't want to.
4. You *shouldn't / mustn't* use your mobile phone in here. I mean it's not against the law but it's a bit anti-social.
5. You'd *better not / don't have to* wear a helmet when you are on your bicycle. It's your choice.
6. You *don't have to / ought not to* play loud music. It upset the neighbours.
7. I think I'm getting fat. I hope I *don't have to / shouldn't* cut out chocolate.
8. Bob *ought not to / doesn't need to* go to work since he won the lottery.

56. Rewrite the following sentences using *should / ought to, must, have to, don't need / have to, can't or had better*.

1. Getting up early isn't necessary tomorrow.
-

2. Wearing a uniform is not compulsory at this school.
-

3. Driving along this road is not permitted.
-

4. Wearing a is obligatory in this job.
-

5. Retiring at 65 is obligatory in some companies.
-

6. Going to see the doctor would be a really good idea, I think.
-

7. Tell me if you are going to be late. I insist.
-

57. Rewrite the sentences using an appropriate modal verb. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. It is possible that Picasso painted this picture, but I can't be sure.
-

2. He painted the whole picture in two hours? That's just not possible.
-

3. Look at those paintings in her private gallery. I'm sure she was rich.
-

4. The thieves possibly took the painting during the night.

58. **Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.**

1. You really mustn't have shouted at the customer like that!
2. Daniel can't have worked very hard. He was promoted to manager!
3. The volunteers must had spent a lot of time fixing the well in the village.
4. Jeremy isn't here. He must have leave for work already.
5. You couldn't have made a coffee for the boss; she's already got one
6. The doctor could has treated more people, but there wasn't any medicine.
7. That can't have being Rosemary you saw; she's in Australia.
8. Your assistant mustn't have been more helpful; you're lucky to have her.

59. **Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.**

1. You mustn't have got me tickets to the planetarium; I've already got some.
-

2. They ought have told us the washing machine needed fixing.
-

3. Jan may have caused the fire because she wasn't here at the time.
-

4. Might I have asked permission before entering the laboratory?
-

5. The customers can have been impressed with the iPod because they have sold out!
-

6. Mark should have repaired the TV if you had asked him.
-

60. **Complete each sentence with one word.**

1. We'll _____ to buy a new digital camera for our holiday.
2. I was _____ to fix the faulty printer on my own.
3. You don't need _____ use a calculator for this easy equation.
4. I need your advice. What do you think I _____ to do?
5. You _____ not go in there. It is forbidden.
6. I _____ to work at the check-out all day yesterday.
7. Do you think I _____ get a better laptop?
8. He _____ not remember we're coming, so call him.

61. Complete the sentence by writing one word in each gap

1. Wills _____ to wear his lab coat in the laboratory.
2. Will we be _____ to speak to the professor in person after the talk?
3. That girl _____ be Caroline's sister because she doesn't have one.
4. _____ I watch you doing the experiment?
5. You don't _____ to clean up after themselves; the cleaner does it.
6. You _____ buy that book because it's not for sale.
7. _____ Louise play video games when she was five?
8. You _____ not go near the reactor without protective clothing.

62. Circle the correct words

1. You sent an email to your friend an hour ago. He *could* / *should* have got the email by now.
2. Your friend is very late and you're worried. He *may* / *ought* to have had an accident.
3. Why did you climb that high ladder? You *could* / *should* have fallen.
4. You *couldn't* / *needn't* have washed the car. I was going to take it to the car wash.
5. Fred is brilliant at maths. He *could* / *may* have become a university professor.
6. It *would* / *must* have been an interesting lecture because everyone stayed till the end.
7. Celia failed her exams. She *can't* / *shouldn't* have been so lazy about studying.
8. I *might* / *would* have told you the answer, but the teacher was looking.

63. Circle the correct words.

1. *Could* / *may* you take a look at my printer? Its broken.
2. She *needn't* / *can't* buy a DVD player because she doesn't have enough money.
3. You *don't have to* / *shouldn't* purchase electronic equipment that doesn't have a guarantee.
4. Will the technician *can* / *be able* to come tomorrow?
5. This *must* / *can't* be the website we were on earlier – its completely different.
6. I *oughtn't to* / *couldn't* use a computer when I was fifteen.
7. You *needn't* / *have to* buy a new cable because we've got a spare one.
8. We *should* / *ought* to install photovoltaic panels.

64. Circle the correct words

1. Harry *could* / *might* not know about the meeting. Has anyone informed him?
2. You *don't have to* / *mustn't* water the plants; I've already done it.
3. Carl loves animals; he *should* / *will* always help an animal in need.
4. I wonder if you *could* / *may* help me with my project.
5. If you love animals, you *might* / *ought to* volunteer at an animal shelter.
6. To keep the park clean, you *can* / *must* put your rubbish in the bins provided.
7. I don't know what's wrong with the car; it just *can't* / *won't* start.
8. In my opinion, the city council *may* / *should* operate recycling centres.

65. Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the words in bold.

1. I'm sure it was exciting to be the first human in space. **BEEN**
It _____ exciting to be the first human in space.
2. Perhaps they were too late for the bus. **MISSED**
They _____ the bus.
3. You didn't know how to use the device and you didn't ask me. **WOULD**
I _____ you how to use the device, but you didn't ask me.
4. They didn't update their anti-virus software and that was a mistake. **TO**
They _____ their anti-virus software.
5. I don't believe it was easy for grandma to learn to use a computer. **CAN'T**
It _____ easy for grandma to learn to use a computer.
6. He's got loads of computer games and you gave him another! **GIVEN**
You _____ him another computer game.
7. It wasn't necessary for you to get a new smart phone. **HAVE**
You _____ a new smart phone.
8. She started the experiment hours ago; surely, she has finished. **SHOULD**
She _____ the experiment by now.

66. Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the words in bold.

1. I'm sure caged animals are miserable; wouldn't you agree? **BE**
Caged animals _____ miserable; wouldn't you agree?
2. To join the animal society, there is a membership fee to pay. **HAVE**
You _____ a membership fee before you can join the animal society.
3. It's going to rain today. I can feel it in my bones. **BOUND**
We _____ some rain today. I can feel it in my bones.
4. I've been trying to get online all day, but my Internet connection isn't working. **WILL**
I've been trying to get online all day, but my Internet connection _____
5. I expect the documentary on whales to be of interest to my class. **OUGHT**
The documentary on whales _____ for my class.
6. You know, it isn't necessary for us to buy a car; we can get bikes instead. **NOT**
You know, we _____ a car; we can get bikes instead.

67. Complete the second sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use the words in bold.

1. I'd like permission to leave now please. **MAY**
_____, please?
2. It isn't necessary to lock your doors here. It's very safe. **NEEDN'T**
You _____. It's very safe.
3. It isn't possible for Lucinda to be at home. I saw her a moment ago in that café. **CAN'T**

Lucinda _____ I saw her a moment ago in that café.

4. It would be a good idea if you took the train, Jeremy. **COULD**

You _____, Jeremy.

5. I'm certain that Oscar will be late. He always is. **BOUND**

Oscar _____ He always is.

6. It isn't necessary to buy tickets in advance. There will be plenty on the day.

HAVE TO

You _____. There will be plenty on the day.

7. If you want to be informed, I suggest you read this publication every week.

SHOULD

You _____ every week if you want to be informed.

8. I am sure that your keys are somewhere in the house. **MUST**

Your keys _____ the house.

68. *Match the sentences 1-5 with an appropriate response a-e.*

1. It's cold outside and they're freezing!

2. Their passports are still here.

3. She had prepared a fantastic meal for them.

4. Oh, dear! The children aren't on this train.

5. Mark and Henry are completely lost.

a. They must have missed it.

b. They should have brought their coats.

c. They needn't have brought their own lunch.

d. They ought to have taken a map. e They can't have gone abroad.

69. *Choose the correct variant.*

1. Harry ought to have _____ for that IT job.

a) applied b) apply c) applying

2. _____ Gary have helped if we had asked him?

a) Should b) May c) Would

3. They _____ have tested the engine before putting it on the market.

a) ought b) must c) can

4. It _____ a doctor you spoke to earlier because there are no doctors here this week.

a) can't have been b) can't be c) couldn't be

5. You _____ warned us an electric storm was coming!

a) could have b) would have c) can

6. It was wrong to have launched the rocket yesterday – we _____ till tomorrow.

could wait b) must have wait

70. Choose the correct forms.

1. We didn't win, but it *would've / could've* been worse. We *could've / might never* have come last.
2. I *would've / wouldn't have* called you before, but my battery was dead. I *would've / should've* charged my mobile before I left.
3. We *should've / I would've* loved to have come to the party but the twins were both ill.
4. I *would've / wouldn't have* normally complained but the waiter was just so rude.
5. I missed the flight, but it *should've / could've* been worse. It *could've / would've* been the last one.
6. I *would've / wouldn't have* bothered you but it seemed like an emergency.

71. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verbs.

1. You didn't need to buy that book about the oceans. I _____ (lend) you my copy.
2. I don't know why Simon isn't here yet, but I suppose he _____ (miss) the bus.
3. The city centre is no longer covered in graffiti; the city council _____ (clean) it up.
4. You _____ (tell) me you were going to be late instead of making me wait so long!
5. Mark _____ (bring) sunblock because it rained all weekend.
6. They _____ (eat) all that food; there was so much of it!
7. The hikers _____ (return) by now; I wonder where they are.

72. Complete the sentences with the correct modal perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. There isn't any milk! The children _____ (finish) in this morning at breakfast.
2. I'm not sure, but I think I _____ (leave) my gloves on the bus yesterday.
3. Anna was concerned about the kids, but she _____ (worry) as they were fine.
4. We _____ (give) you a lift if we'd known you were coming.
5. Seriously, she _____ (tidy) her room. It's still a terrible mess.
6. I'm exhausted! It's my own fault, though. I _____ (go) to bed so late last night

73. Complete the sentences with a positive or negative modal verb.

1. Seriously, you _____ go out and buy a new one. I've got two. You can have one of mine.

2. Twenty years ago, many girls in this region _____ read or write.
3. Before computers and video games, kids _____ spend hours reading or playing outside.
4. Does it rain much there at this time of the year? Do you think I _____ pack my waterproof?
5. This is a disaster. Something _____ be done to protect these animals or they will become extinct.
6. I've done everything you asked me to do. _____ I go and meet my friends now?
7. You _____ use your mobile phone in this carriage. It's not allowed.
8. You never know, it _____ now, but it is quite unlikely at this time of the year.

74. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I wonder how the thief got into our apartment?
 B: He (1) _____ (could / use) the fire escape or he (2) _____ (might / climb up) that tree.
 A: Well he (3) _____ (need not / bother). There's nothing to steal.
2. A: Bill told me that he'd spend \$ 2,000 on a birthday present for his girlfriend, but he (4) _____ (must / joke). Surely he (5) _____ (can not / spend) that much.
 B: I think you (6) _____ (might / mishear) him!
3. A: It's three thirty. Mum and Dad's plane landed over an hour ago. They (7) _____ (should / phone)!
 B: They (8) _____ (may / be delayed). No, look! They're driving up now. You (9) _____ (need not / worry).
4. A: You're very sunburnt. You (10) _____ (should not / burn) if you'd used your factor 30 sunscreen.
 B: I (11) _____ (must / fall) asleep. And I (12) _____ (can not / put on) enough cream. Ouch!

75. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. A: You really (1) _____ (should / go) to bed now, or you (2) _____ (might / feel) tired tomorrow.
 B: I'll go in a minute. I (3) _____ (must / finish) this revision first.
 A: You (4) _____ (will / pass) the exam easily. Get some rest now.
2. A: It's five past eleven. Ken and Cathy's plane (5) _____ (should / touch down) in Kennedy Airport right now.
 B: Your watch (6) _____ (must / be) slow. It's nearly half past.

- A: It (7) _____ (can not / be)! I've just had it repaired.
3. A: Bring very warm clothes. It (8) _____ (could / snow) when we arrive.
B: Oh, yes. I've heard it (9) _____ (can / snow) in the mountains even in summer.
4. A: What are all those people doing with those lights and cameras?
B: They (10) _____ (must / make) a film.
A: Who's the leading man?
B: Not sure. It (11) _____ (might / be) him over there. And do you think that she's the leading lady?
A: She (12) _____ (could / be). She's certainly beautiful enough!

76. Read the text and underline the best option.

Essaouira is a wonderful place to visit. You *must / should / can* enjoy walking through the streets, shopping at the market or tasting local food. It's often windy in Essaouira, so you *don't have to / should / have to* bring warm clothes. The wind means that the beach isn't good for sunbathing but you *ought to / shouldn't / must* go kite-surfing - it's really exciting!

If you like history, you *don't have to / have to / should* explore the old part of town. There are lots of market stalls here. If you want to buy something, discuss the price with the stallholder. You certainly *shouldn't / ought to / must* pay the first price you hear!

Many people here speak English, Spanish or French, so you *don't have to / should / mustn't* learn Arabic, although you *should / must / have to* probably learn a few useful phrases. You *can't / don't have to / mustn't* stay in expensive hotels; there are other options, including riads, which are hotels that feel like family homes.

77. Circle the correct words.

Goodbye, Lonesome George

In June 2012, many people around the world were saddened when staff at the Galapagos National Park in Ecuador announced that Lonesome George, a giant tortoise believed to be the last of his subspecies, had been found dead by his keeper of 40 years. While his exact age was not known, scientists estimated Lonesome George was about 100.

For his subspecies, he was a young adult and he (1) *could / would* have lived to the age of 200. His human carers (2) *can't / shouldn't* have expected him to die so young, but the loneliness of his existence (3) *may / would* have led to his early

demise. As the only known member of his subspecies, he (4) *might / should* have been the rarest animal in the world.

A Hungarian scientist first spotted Lonesome George on the Galapagos island of Pinta in 1971. This (5) *may / must* have come as a shock to the scientist since it was believed at the time that the subspecies was extinct.

Tortoises were once plentiful on the Galapagos islands, but hunting in the late 1800s greatly reduced the population. More care (6) *should / would* have been taken with their environment.

78. Circle the correct words.

The extinction of the dinosaurs

There are many theories as to why dinosaurs became extinct. One of the most popular today is the Asteroid theory. This states that the dinosaurs (1) *must become / must have become* extinct when a huge asteroid hit Earth. The asteroid (2) *would throw / would have thrown* enormous amounts of dust into the air and plunged the world into darkness. Because plants can't grow without light, the dinosaurs (3) *must have starved / can't have starved* to death.

Another theory suggests that it was a dramatic increase in volcanic activity 65 million years ago that caused the mass extinction. Each volcano (4) *should have spewed / would have spewed* so much magma and ash in the atmosphere that few animals and plants (5) *could have survived / needn't have survived*.

Others believe a prolonged ice age (6) *might have been / ought to have been* the cause. The dinosaurs (7) *wouldn't have been able / must have been able* to survive in such low temperatures. Yet another possibility is that a deadly disease (8) *can't have spread / may have spread* amongst the dinosaurs and ended up causing their demise. We will never know for sure.

79. Complete the text with these verbs.

Can can't could must needn't should
shouldn't would

I was waiting for my first ever job interview. Nervously, I looked at my reflection in the window. I thought that I (1) _____ have worn a darker suit, but I didn't have one. I (2) _____ have borrowed one from my brother, and I'm sure he (3) _____ have lent it to me, but I don't like borrowing things. 'Oh well, I (4) _____ do anything about it now,' I thought. Next, I looked at my hair. Although I'd been to the hairdresser's and had had it cut for the interview, I (5) _____ have gone to the trouble – it was already short enough without the cut.

The door opened and a man with long hair, wearing shorts and a T-shirt, walked in. 'He (6) _____ be the cleaner,' I thought as I continued to wait. I (7) _____

have ignored him as he turned out to be the boss!' 'Well, Stanely,' he said all of a sudden. 'You need to be clean, friendly and on time to work at Yummy Burger. Do you think you (8) _____ do that? Startled, I nodded... and I got the job!

80. Read the article about the Roman army in Britain 2,000 years ago. Choose the correct phrase in the box to complete each gap. Some of them are used more than once.

*didn't have to had to needed to should have shouldn't have
didn't need to*

Roman soldiers (1) _____ be very disciplined. They (2) _____ think about anything but fighting. Everything they did was just what they (3) _____ do. They (4) _____ worry about food, as the Roman generals believed that feeding the soldiers well was very important. However, the officers (5) _____ given them better clothing, as the soldiers in England were very unhappy because they did not have warm clothing. Because the climate was so bad they (6) _____ write home to their mothers to send them socks and underwear. They tried to conquer the whole British Isles, and they (7) _____ fight very hard to take England. However, they (8) _____ fought against the Scots, because they were extremely fierce fighters! In 122 CE (almost 1,900 years ago) when Hadrian was Caesar, they (9) _____ start building a huge wall right across the country to keep the Scots out. Then they (10) _____ patrol the wall constantly. They (11) _____ given up, as it cost them a lot of money to keep the garrison. The Scots (12) _____ spend anything as they had very simple weapons and ate local food, and they (13) _____ send home to Italy for socks! The wall (14) _____ be abandoned over 1,600 years ago, in 383 CE.

81. Choose the correct option.

Teacher: Someone took the statue of Shakespeare from this classroom. Who was it?

Angela: It *ought to / must* have been the school cleaner, sir.

Teacher: Why do you say that?

Angela: Because it *couldn't / might* have been anyone from this class. We're not like that.

Teacher: Oh, come on Angela, it *might / didn't need to* have been any of you. Did someone take it as a joke?

All the students: Sir!

Teacher: Well really. It *can't / ought to* have been the cleaner. I mean, why would she do such a thing?

Angela: OK sir, but if it wasn't the cleaner, it *might / should* have been Miss Williams.

Teacher: Miss Williams? Why? You really *didn't need to / shouldn't* make accusations like that!

Angela: Well, because she likes, umm, sculptures.

Teacher: Oh, don't be ridiculous. It *couldn't / should* have been Miss Williams. She teaches art, for heaven's sake, not literature.

Angela: But sir, that's why it *couldn't / must* have been her. She had to / should have it for her classes to draw Shakespeare.

Simon: Sir?

Teacher: What, Simon?

Simon: It *can't / didn't need to* have been Miss Williams. She was away sick yesterday and Shakespeare was taken before she...

Teacher: Yes, Simon? Go on.

Simon: Nothing, sir.

Teacher: Nothing, sir? You know something about this, don't you?

Simon: I *couldn't / might* do, sir.

Teacher: Well then, was it you? Did you steal Shakespeare?

Simon: Oh, no sir. It *couldn't / shouldn't* have been me.

Teacher: Why not?

Simon: Because, well, Shakespeare and me, well, we don't get on! You *should / can't* have known that, sir.

ТЕСТ

TEST 1

1. Choose the correct speculation, a, b, or c.

When I came home he wasn't there so ...

- a. he can't have gone shopping.
- b. *he must have gone shopping*
- c. he must go shopping.

2. Choose the correct speculation, a, b, or c.

She's walking down the street with a broken television.

- a. She must get it repaired.
- b. She must be getting it repaired
- c. She must have got it repaired

3. Choose the correct speculation, a, b, or c.

I think I've seen that man in a film.

- a. He can't be famous.
- b. He could be famous.
- c. He must be famous.

4. Choose the correct speculation, a, b, or c.

Is that Wellington Street, over there?

- a. It could be, I'm nor sure.
- b. It can be, I'm not sure.
- c. It must be, I'm not sure.

5. Choose the correct speculation, a, b, or c.

I didn't win when we played chess and it wasn't a draw,

- a. so you may have won
- b. so can't win.
- c. so you must have won

6. Choose the correct speculation, a, b, or c.

He's got a very nice sun tan.

- a. He may be going somewhere hot for his holiday.
- b. He can't go somewhere hot for his holiday.
- c. He must have gone hot for his holiday.

TEST 3

Choose the correct option.

1. If you want my advice, you _____ at least send her an email.

- a) can b) must c) should

2. Choose the correct option.

Stop! You _____ do that, it's illegal here.

- a) mustn't b) don't have to c) shouldn't

3. Choose the correct option.

Come on! We _____ be at the station by ten.

- a) have to b) should c) didn't have to

4. Choose the correct option.

You really _____ say things like that you know.

- a) shouldn't b) have to c) didn't have to

5. Choose the correct option.

What a beautiful gift! You _____ buy me anything, you know.

- a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) didn't have to

6. Choose the correct option.

_____ I call back later, when it's more convenient?

- a) Should b) Must c) Do

7. Choose the correct option.

You _____ at the children. They haven't done anything wrong!

- a) mustn't have shouted b) shouldn't have shouted c) hadn't to shout

8. Choose the correct option.

We _____ call everyone so we can discuss what we're going to do about this problem.

- a) have to b) had to c) mustn't

9. Choose the correct option.

It's OK, you _____ bring anything with you.

- a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) don't have to

10. Choose the correct option.

You're right. I'm sorry. I _____ them all to the party.

- a) mustn't have invited b) should have invited c) hadn't to invite

11. Choose the correct option.

_____ write another essay on this course?

- a) Have I b) Should I c) Do I have to

TEST 4

1. *Choose the correct answer.*

Is it OK if I borrow your pencil for a minute?

_____ I borrow your pencil for a minute?

- a) Should b) Can c) Am I able

2. *Choose the correct answer.*

I'm certain he's in the park because his football boots aren't here.

His football boots aren't here so he _____ in the park.

- a) must be b) can't be c) might be

3. *Choose the correct answer.*

You are able to join the photography club.

You _____ join the photography club.

- a) must b) can c) mustn't

4. *Choose the correct answer.*

You ought not to go swimming today.

You _____ go swimming today.

- a) mustn't b) aren't able to c) shouldn't

5. *Choose the correct answer.*

He was able to play the piano very well when he was younger.

When he was younger, he _____ play the piano very well.

- a) wasn't able b) can c) could

6. *Choose the correct answer.*

It's possible that he will have an art exhibition next spring.

He _____ have an art exhibition next spring.

- a) should b) must c) may

7. *Choose the correct answer.*

I think it's a good idea for you to go outside more.

You _____ go outside more.

- a) might b) must c) ought to

8. *Choose the correct answer.*

They weren't able to open the window.

They _____ open the window.

- a) couldn't b) can't c) did not

9. *Choose the correct answer.*

We _____ go to see that new blockbuster, but we are not sure.

- a) have to b) might c) need

10. *Choose the correct answer.*

Willy _____ help you with mathematics – he isn't good at it.

- a) can b) can't c) mustn't

11. *Choose the correct answer.*

You _____ finish all your assignments or you will fail the course

- a) may b) must c) would

TEST 6

1. *Choose the correct answer.*

'Is that your sister jogging in the park?' 'It _____ be her; she hates exercise.'

- a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) oughtn't to d) can't

2. *Choose the correct answer.*

Sammy _____ be tired. She has been climbing all day.

- a) need b) can't c) ought d) must

3. *Choose the correct answer.*

Louise _____ take sculpture lessons, but it isn't certain

- a) can b) may c) ought d) must

4. *Choose the correct answer.*

I hurt my knee when I fell off my skateboard. You _____ to be more careful

- a) ought b) must c) might d) should

5. *Choose the correct answer.*

You _____ buy a new camera; you can borrow mine

- a) needn't b) mustn't c) shouldn't d) couldn't

6. *Choose the correct answer.*

You _____ go to bed early. It's Saturday tomorrow, so there's no school

- a) ought b) could c) don't have to d) may

7. *Choose the correct answer.*

He _____ get tickets to the opening of the museum because they had all sold out

- a) can't b) mustn't c) may not d) wasn't able to

8. *Choose the correct answer.*

Life _____ extremely hard for injured sailors on 16th century warships

- a) should have been b) must have been c) can't be d) must be

9. *Choose the correct answer.*

Dora _____ a successful dancer, but her parents didn't allow her to to study dance

- a) must have become b) could have become
c) should have become d) was able to become

10. *Choose the correct answer.*

That film _____ an Oscar; it was an absolute flop.

- a) can't have won b) may have won
c) mustn't have won d) should have won

11. *Choose the correct answer.*

I'll have to go home to look up that period of history. You _____ go home, my mobile phone has got.

- a) needn't b) needn't have c) don't need d) didn't need

12. *Choose the correct answer.*

It's a very good make. It _____ to last a lifetime.

- a) should b) ought c) must d) need

13. *Choose the correct answer.*

It _____ work, but let's hope it does.

- a) couldn't b) mustn't c) might not d) wouldn't

14. **Choose the correct answer.**

They _____ to get in. It's free.

- a) don't have to pay b) mustn't pay c) would have paid d) could have paid

15. **Choose the correct answer.**

He _____ there. It was so much fun.

- a) Should be b) should have been c) must be d) mustn't be

TEST 7

1. **Choose the correct answer**

You _____ take up a new hobby if you're bored.

- a) ought b) might c) should d) are able to

2. **Choose the correct answer**

We _____ to be at the stadium before 6 pm

- a) have b) must c) should d) may

3. **Choose the correct answer**

It _____ have been Jo you saw in town; he is in Rio.

- a) must b) mustn't c) can d) can't

4. **Choose the correct answer**

The technician _____ fix the problem yesterday.

- a) can b) was able to c) have d) could

5. **Choose the correct answer**

You _____ have got me a ticket as I already have one.

- a) needn't b) mustn't c) should d) couldn't

6. **Choose the correct answer**

They _____ to have put a fence round the pool.

- a) ought b) have c) might d) should

7. **Choose the correct answer**

You _____ have bothered asking, he was always going to say 'no'

- a) couldn't b) should c) needn't d) didn't

8. **Choose the correct answer**

You really _____. To study a bit harder.

- a) should b) ought c) must d) could

9. **Choose the correct answer**

He _____ the message. He'd be here if he had.

- a) can't get b) could get c) Can't have got d) can't be getting

10. **Choose the correct answer**

The car isn't in the drive. Dave _____

- a) must take it b) must have taken it c) needn't take it d) has to take it

11. **Choose the correct answer**

You really _____ late or they'll go without you.

- a) won't be b) wouldn't be c) could have been d) mustn't be

12. **Choose the correct answer**

_____ some more onions, or have we got enough?

- a) should I get b) would I get c) would I have got d) needn't I get

13. **Choose the correct answer**

The appointment isn't today. It _____ yesterday.

- a) must be b) must have been c) would have been d) should be

14. **Choose the correct answer**

I can't find my glasses. I _____ them on the train.

- a) can't leave b) can't have left c) might leave d) might have left