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УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра иностранных языков

А. К. ЁЖИКОВА

ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

РАЗДЕЛ VIII. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку для студентов 1, 2 курсов лечебного и медико-диагностического факультетов медицинских вузов

BASES OF GRAMMAR ENGLISH

PART VIII. MODAL VERBS

The educational methodological text-book in English for 1^{st} and 2^{nd} year students of the Faculty of General Medicine and Diagnostics of medical higher educational institutions

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Репензенты:

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент, заведующая кафедрой теории и практики английского языка Гомельского государственного университета имени Ф. Скорины

Л. И. Богатикова;

кандидат филологических наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой белорусского и иностранных языков Гомельского государственного технического университета имени П. О. Сухого

И. Н. Пузенко

Ёжикова, А. К.

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Цель данного учебно-методического пособия — с помощью комплекса упражнений добиться усвоения необходимого грамматического материала и сформировать иноязычную языковую компетенцию будущих специалистов медицинского профиля. Пособие может использоваться при аудиторной, факультативной и самостоятельной работе. Предназначено для студентов 1, 2 курсов лечебного и медико-диагностического факультетов медицинских вузов.

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MODAL VERBS МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ обозначают не само действие, а выражают отношение к действию, то есть возможность, вероятность, необходимость совершения действия. Само же действие выражается инфинитивом смыслового глагола, следующего за модальным глаголом.

Модальные глаголы называют недостаточными, так как у них отсутствует ряд грамматических форм. Многие из них употребляются только в настоящем времени, не имеют окончания — s в 3-м лице единственного числа и не образуют неличных форм (причастия, инфинитива, герундия).

После модальных глаголов, как правило, стоит смысловой глагол без частицы «to».

Модальный глагол «can» (мочь, уметь, может) выражает:

1. Физическую или умственную способность, умение выполнить действие.

He can speak French. Он умеет говорить по-французски.

I cannot (can't) understand you. Я не могу понять вас.

2. Разрешение.

You **can** use my pen. Вы можете взять мою ручку.

Может употребляться в значении разрешения в будущем времени.

You can come tomorrow. Вы можете прийти завтра (вам разрешается).

3. Вежливую просьбу в вопросительных предложениях.

Can you bring me this letter? Не могли бы вы принести мне это письмо? Форма **«could»** является более вежливой и официальной

Could you help me, please? Не могли бы вы помочь мне, пожалуйста.

Эквивалентом глагола **«can»** в значении возможности, способности является **«to be able to»** (быть в состоянии). Но модальный глагол означает возможность вообще, а оборот **«to be able to»** возможность совершить действие в данном конкретном случае.

I can play football, but I am not able now, I don't feel well.

Я могу играть в футбол, но я не в состоянии играть сейчас, я чувствую себя плохо.

Модальный глагол **«can»** имеет следующие формы: **«can»** — настоящее время, **«could»** — прошедшее время. В будущем времени употребляется эквивалент **«to be able to».**

Модальный глагол «may» (мочь, иметь возможность) выражает:

1. Разрешение, позволение совершить действие.

You **may** stay here. Ты можешь остаться здесь.

2. Вероятность выполнения действия:

It may rain tomorrow.

Вероятно, завтра будет дождь.

Модальный глагол **«may»** имеет форму настоящего времени, **«might»** — форму прошедшего времени. В будущем времени замещается эквивалентом **«to be allowed to»**.

He will be allowed to go there. Ему разрешат пойти туда.

Compare:

May I take a photo of you? Ты разрешаешь сфотографировать тебя?

Are we allowed to take photos here? Разрешается ли нам фотографироваться здесь? (каковы правила и инструкции)

Note! В случае если действие уже завершено, предпочтительно употребление глагола «**to be allowed to**».

We **were allowed to** borrow books from the library so I took two novels by Jonson.

Модальный глагол «must» (должен, обязан, нужно, надо) выражает:

1. Обязанность, необходимость, приказание, категорический совет, долг.

He **must** do it at once. Он должен сделать это тотчас.

You must consult a doctor. Вам нужно посоветоваться с врачом.

2. Предположение.

He **must** be in the laboratory now.

Он, должно быть, в лаборатории сейчас.

3. Запрещение (в отрицательных предложениях)

You must not disturb him. Вы не должны мешать ему.

Эквивалентом глагола **«must»**, когда речь идет о необходимости совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств, является **«to have to»** (должен, вынужден, приходиться).

I have to cook dinner myself because my mother is out.

Я должен (мне приходится) готовить обед самому, потому что мамы нет дома.

Модальный глагол **«must»** имеет только форму настоящего времени, в прошедшем и будущем времени употребляется эквивалент **«to have to».**

Модальный глагол «should» (следует, должен) выражает:

1. Совет или рекомендацию.

You **shouldn't** go to bed so late. Вам не следует ложиться спать так поздно.

2. Недоумение, удивление, возмущение.

Why **should** I go there? С какой стати мне туда идти?

Модальный глагол «ought to» (следует, должен) выражает:

1. Совет или рекомендацию (моральное обязательство совершить действие).

You **ought to** know about it. Тебе следует знать об этом.

Модальный глагол «to be to» (должен) выражает:

1, Необходимость совершения действия согласно предварительной договоренности или намеченному плану (c Indefinite Infinitive):

Mary and John **are to** get married in June. Мэри и Джон поженятся (должны пожениться) в июне.

Модальный глагол «need»

Ненужность совершения действия в отрицательных предложениях. You **needn't** come so early. Вам незачем приходить так рано.

Requests — просьбы, требования

Note! «Can», «could», «may» могут употребляться для того, чтобы попросить что-либо.

«Could» — более вежливая форма, чем «can».

«May» — более официальная форма, чем «can» или «could».

Could I have a menu, please?

Can I have a coffee, please?

May I have some mineral water, please?

Note! Мы можем использовать «can», «could», «may» для того, чтобы попросить разрешение сделать что-то.

Can I sit here?

Could I look at your newspaper?

May I use your dictionary?

Note! Мы также можем использовать **«can»**, **«could»** (но не **«may»**) для того, чтобы попросить кого-либо сделать что-то для нас.

Can you lend me some money? Вы можете одолжить мне немного денег? **Could** you help me? Не могли бы вы помочь мне?

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ CAN, MAY, MUST И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

	Can	May	Must
	+ can	may	must
Present	- can't	may not	must not
	? can I V ₁ ?	may I V _{1?}	must I V _{1?}
	+ could	might	
Past	- couldn't	might not	-
	? could you V ₁ ?	might you V ₁ ?	
Future	_	_	_
	I can swim.	You may come in.	You must consult a doctor.
	He can't take blood pressure.	You may not touch it.	You must not disturb him.
	Can you give injections?	May I come in?	Must I do it now?

ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ to be able to, to be allowed to, to have to

	To be able to	To be allowed to	To have to
Present	am 🔪	am	have (has) to
	+ is able to	is allowed to	
	am not able to	am is not allowed to	don't (doesn't) have to
	? Is he (are you) able to V_1 ?	Is he (are you) allowed to V_1 ?	Do you (does he) have to V_1 ?
Past	+ were able	was were allowed to	had to
	- was not able to were	was not allowed to were	didn't have to
	? Were you (was he) able to V ₁ ?	Was he (were you) allowed to V_1 ?	Did he have to V ₁ ?
Future	+ shall (will) be able to - shan't (won't) be able to ? Will you be able to V ₁ ?	shall (will) be allowed to shan't (won't) be allowed to Will you be allowed to V_1 ?	shall (will) have to shan't (won't) have to Will you have to V ₁ ?
	They are not able to play football now. Were you able to make a diagnosis to this patient? We couldn't speak English last year. I shall be able to help you	I am not allowed to enter the room. He might finish the work. When were you allowed to have a medical examination? You'll be allowed to come in. He won't be allowed to visit his friend.	We had to take a taxi. Do you have to stay in bed? I didn't have to do it myself. He will have to get up at 6 o'clock to tomorrow.

Модальный глагол «CAN»

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian.

- 1. I can stay here today.
- 2. He can explain it to us.
- 3. They can play the guitar.
- 4. You can't smoke in the lab.
- 5. Can you speak English? Yes, I can.
- 6. Can I use your telephone? Certainly.
- 7. I'm very sorry, I can't come to your party, I've got bad toothache.
- 8. You can speak Russian, can't you?
- 9. He could play football.
- 10. Could you come to my place next Friday? I'm sorry. I can't.
- 11. Can't any of the tourists speak Russian?
- 12. Can I keep your book till next Thursday? No, I can only let you keep it till Monday, I'm afraid.

Exercises 2. Answer the questions. Use the model:

Can you skate?-Yes, I can. No, I can't.

- 1. Can you ski? (play tennis; play hockey; play football; play volleyball; play chess, play the piano; play the guitar; play the violin).
 - 2. Can you cook? (make tea; make coffee; dance; sing; swim; make a fire)
- 3. Can you read and speak German? (Italian, Spanish, French, Japanese, Dutch, Chinese, Finnish)
- 4. Can you give injections (dress the wound; take an electrocardiogram; perform an operation; make a diagnosis, make blood analysis)

Exercise 3. Ask disjunctive questions and answer them.

Model: You can dance, can't you? — *Yes, I can. (No, I can't).* 1. You can play the piano,....? 2.All your colleagues can play chess,.....? 3. Some of them can speak Italian,....? 4. She can cook,? 5. He can make a fire,?

- 1. You can't play chess in class,?
- 2. You can't teach music,?
- 3. They can't do their tests at home,....?
- 4. She can't ski very often,....?
- 5. Jack can't climb a tree,?

Exercise 4. Translate into English using «can»/«could».

- 1. Я умею хорошо плавать.
- 2. Моя мать не умеет говорить по-английски.

- 3. Ты умеешь кататься на коньках?
- 4. Вы можете выучить этот текст наизусть? Нет, он очень трудный.
- 5. Неужели вы не можете этого объяснить?
- 6. В прошлом году я не умел читать по-английски, а сейчас умею.
- 7. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала?
- 8. Твоя бабушка умела играть в волейбол, когда была молодая?
- 9. Я не могу перевести это предложение.
- 10. В детстве я умел лазить по деревьям.
- 11. Не могли бы вы помочь мне?
- 12. Вы можете прийти в понедельник? Извините, но понедельник для меня не удобен. Я могу прийти во вторник? Пожалуйста!
 - 13. Он умел читать, когда ему было пять лет.
 - 14. Я смог перевести только две статьи.
 - 15. Он не смог понять правило.
 - 16. Она не умела плавать, когда ей было четыре года.
 - 17. Можно взять на минуту ваш учебник? Конечно.

Exercise 5. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

- 1. We can go to the cinema tonight.
- 2. Her husband can play the guitar.
- 3. You can buy medicines at this chemist's.
- 4. He could play the piano when he went to school.
- 5. We could speak English last year.
- 6. My friend could swim when she was a child.
- 7. I can dance the tango.
- 8. Her brother can whistle.
- 9. Students of our group can play chess.
- 10. You can leave your bag here.
- 11. Jane can give injections.
- 12. Jack can drive a racing car.

Exercise 6. Construct sentences using the following words and word combinations.

Model 1. My friend can (can't) cook.

My friend couldn't cook last year but she can do it now.

To speak French; to skate; to teach little children; to play tennis; to ski; to swim; to translate articles; to windsurf.

Model 2. «Can I take your book?» — «Certainly» — «I'm afraid not».

To see; to speak; to meet; to leave; to put; to have; to explain; to borrow.

Model 3. «Could you open the window, please?» — «Certainly».

To close; to speak to your friend; to help; to send; to write about our life; to listen to.

Устойчивые выражения с глаголом «can»

Can't help doing- не мочь не сделать что-либо.

Can't but + Infinitive (without to) — не мочь не сделать что-либо.

Can't help but + Infinitive (without to) — не мочь не сделать что-либо.

Can't stand/can't bear doing — не терпеть, не выносить делать что-либо.

I can't stand staying home alone. — \mathcal{A} терпеть не могу оставаться дома. I can't but agree — \mathcal{A} не могу не согласиться.

I can't help telling you about it. — Я не могу не рассказать тебе об этом.

Exercise 7. Translate into Russian.

- 1. She could not help smiling.
- 2. He can't bear being alone.
- 3. I can't help telling you about it.
- 4. I can't but agree.
- 5. We couldn't help laughing.
- 6. I can't help but take care of my patients.
- 7. They couldn't but support us.

To be able to

Exercise 8. Translate into Russian paying attention to the equivalent «to be able to».

- 1. I am able to walk thirty kilometers a day.
- 2. They were able to go to the cinema last night.
- 3. Are you able to ski all day long?
- 4. Were they able to answer all your questions?
- 5. Our district doctor will be able to go out to the calls in the afternoon.
- 6. The students will be able to examine patients under Dr. Ivanov's guidance.
- 7. Were you able to give your mother an injection of penicillin yesterday?
- 8. This doctor was not able to make a correct diagnosis right away.
- 9. When will you able to examine this patient?
- 10. Unfortunately doctors were not able to keep the fever down.

Exercise 9. Translate into English using «to be able to».

- 1. Я не могу играть в волейбол, я чувствую себя плохо.
- 2. Ты сможешь сделать это упражнение без меня?
- 3. Вчера я не смог отправить письмо, у меня не было времени.
- 4. Боюсь, что он не сможет помочь мне перевести эту статью.
- 5. Мы не в состоянии понять это правило.
- 6. Студенты смогут осмотреть этого пациента под руководством доктора Иванова.
- 7. Я думаю, что врач не сможет принять этого больного сейчас, так как он очень занят.
 - 8. Они смогли ответить на все вопросы.
 - 9. Ты в состоянии добраться до дома?
- 10. Ты сможешь сыграть в шахматы со мной? Боюсь, что нет. Я очень занят.

Модальный глагол «may»

Exercise 10. Translate into Russian.

- 1. You may park your car in this yard.
- 2. He may stay at my place.
- 3. You may not cross the street when the light is red.
- 4. May I come in? Yes, you may.
- 5. May I take a photo of you? No, you may not.
- 6. We may go to London next year.
- 7. She may be late.
- 8. You may not smoke here.
- 9. May I use your dictionary?
- 10. May I have some mineral water, please?
- 11. You may lose your way.
- 12. She may take any book she likes.

Exercise 11. What requests can you make in these places? Find one request for each place.

a bank;
 a hairdresser's;
 a garage;
 a florist's;
 a hotel.

Model: Can you change some money for me?

	<u> </u>	
		have a room with a shower?
Con		cut my hair very short?
Can Could	I	change some money for me?
	You	repair my car today?
May		have ten roses, please?
		have a stamp, please?

Exercise 12. Choose a proper modal verb.

- 1. (Can / may) you come to my party next Sunday?
 - I am sorry, I (can't/may not) tell you today
 - (Can / may) I phone you on Thursday?
 - Certainly!
- 2. (Can/may) you dance?
 - I'm afraid not.
 - Then let's sit on this seat to talk a little, Okay?
- I (can't/may not) have enough time to talk after the party, and I've got a lot to say to you!
 - Right!

Exercise 13. Translate into English using modal verb «may». Explain the meaning of «may».

1. Можно мне войти?

- 2. Можно я пойду гулять?
- 3. Ты можешь идти домой.
- 4. Я думаю, что мне можно смотреть телевизор.
- 5. Мы, может быть, поедем за город в воскресенье.
- 6. Кинотеатр, возможно, на этой улице, но я не уверен.
- 7. Мой брат, может быть, пойдет в университет после школы.
- 8. Будь осторожен: ты можешь упасть.
- 9. Скоро может пойти дождь.
- 10. Они могут путешествовать по морю.

Exercise 14. Make a sentence with the same meaning. Translate. Use the words in brackets.

Model: Perhaps it will rain tomorrow (might).

It might rain tomorrow.

- 1. Perhaps my friend will visit me next weekend (may).
- 2. Perhaps I will buy a new computer next month (may).
- 3. Perhaps I will change my job next year (might).
- 4. Perhaps I won't go to work tomorrow (might).
- 5. Perhaps we won't have a holiday next summer (may).
- 6. Perhaps I will make a cake tomorrow (may).
- 7. Perhaps he will enter Oxford University next year (might).

Exercise 15. Translate into Russian paying attention to the equivalent «to be allowed to».

- 1. They were not allowed to smoke at the museum.
- 2. I am allowed to use my mum's camera.
- 3. The children are allowed to swim in the river.
- 4. Yesterday she was allowed to stay at home.
- 5. Were you allowed to take this book?
- 6. You will be allowed to go for a walk, when you do your homework.
- 7. Will they be allowed to go to the country tomorrow?
- 8. He is not allowed to swim in the river.
- 9. When I was a child I was not allowed to go to bed late.
- 10. Are you allowed to sit here?

Exercises 16. Translate into English using equivalent «to be allowed to».

- 1. Мне не позволили курить в библиотеке.
- 2. Нам не разрешают разговаривать на уроках.
- 3. Вам разрешают брать вещи ваших родителей?
- 4. Мне разрешат участвовать в концерте.
- 5. Студентам разрешили присутствовать на операции.
- 6. Детям не разрешают смотреть телевизор вечером.
- 7. Моей сестре разрешат сдавать экзамен с другой группой.
- 8. Этому пациенту не разрешают много пить после операции.

- 9. В Англии вам разрешат водить машину, если вам семнадцать лет.
- 10. Им разрешают купаться в этой реке?
- 11. Когда мне разрешат войти в кабинет?
- 12. Тебе позволили взять эту книгу?

Exercise 17. Put in the modal verbs «can» or «may». Answer the questions.

- 1.... you examine the patients?
- 2. ... this patient have bad complications after the operation?
- 3. What ... we hear on the radio?
- 4. ... I come in?
- 5. ... I make a cup of coffee for you?
- 6. ... the shop be closed?
- 7. ... I take this book with me?
- 8. ... you call back in fifteen minutes?
- 9. ... I help you?
- 10. ... you go for a walk with me?

Modal verb «must»

Exercise 18. Translate into Russian.

- 1. Everyone must take care of his parents.
- 2. Must you follow the treatment?
- 3. We must go home before it gets dark.
- 4. You must bring the book tomorrow.
- 5. You must not go there.
- 6. Must I learn it by heart?
- 7. It must be cold outside.
- 8. You must not talk at the lessons.
- 9. You must stop smoking.
- 10. He must strip to the waist.
- 11. She must stay in bed for two weeks.
- 12. You must follow a strict diet every day to be strong and healthy.
- 13. Must I do it at once?
- 14. You must not take antibiotics without prescriptions.

Exercise 19. Translate into English using modal verb «must»

- 1. Вы не должны опаздывать.
- 2. Я должен упорно работать над своим английским.
- 3. Мои однокурсники, должно быть, на лекции.
- 4. Мне надо идти туда сейчас же? Да, надо.
- 5. Вы не должны курить здесь.
- 6. Врач должен осмотреть ребенка.
- 7. На уроке английского языка вы должны говорить только поанглийски.
 - 8. Студенты-медики должны посещать все лекции.

- 9. Почему больные должны соблюдать лечение?
- 10. Я должен записаться на прием к врачу сегодня?
- 11. Я должен послушать ваши легкие и сердце.
- 12. Вы не должны читать в темноте.
- 13. Должно быть, он болен гриппом.

Exercise 20. Make sentences from B to go with the sentences in A. Use «must» or «mustn't».

Model: You are ill. — You must see a doctor.

A. 1. You are ill.	You go near it.	
2. I'm very thirsty.	I go to the optician's.	
3. That dog is dangerous.	You come	
4. My glasses are broken.	I hurry.	
5. It's Joe's birthday soon.	Il gol to bed.	
6. My room is in a mess.	We make any noise.	
7. I'm late for work.	You see the doctor.	
8. Be quiet.	I have a drunk.	
9. I'm very tired.	I tidy it.	
10. We're having a party on Saturday.	We forget to send him a card.	

Equivalent «to have to»

Exercise 21. Translate into Russian.

- 1. I had to examine this patient immediately.
- 2. I shall have to go there with you.
- 3. You don't have to rewrite the text.
- 4. Does he have to get up at 5 o'clock?
- 5. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?
- 6. We didn't have to cook dinner ourselves because mother was at home.
- 7. I had to wear a uniform when I was at school.
- 8. We didn't have to pay for the meal last night. Our friends paid for us.
- 9. Did you have to work late yesterday? Yes, I did.
- 10. You have to drive on the right in the USA.
- 11. Do you always have to use the dictionary when you read English books?
- 12. Which of your family has to do shopping?
- 13. Why does your wife have to spend so much time cooking? It's her hobby.

Exercise 22. Make your own sentences. What do you have to do every day?

Model: I have to get up early. Or I don't usually have to get up early.

- 1) get up early on weekdays;
- 2) start classes before 9.00;
- 3) study hard;
- 4) study in the evenings;
- 5) pay for study;

- 6) take part in social life of the university;
- 7) get up early at the weekend;
- 8) do the housework;
- 9) attend all the lectures;
- 10) go to bed late.

Exercise 23. Ask your friend if he or she had to, have to or will have to do these things.

A.Model: Do you usually have to get up early on weekdays?

- 1) work hard at English;
- 2) examine patients carefully;
- 3) help mother with the housework;
- 4) pay attention to Chemistry;
- 5) learn new English words by heart;
- 6) attend all practical classes;
- B.Model: Did you have to get up early yesterday?
- 1) take an exam last week;
- 2) go to the dentist's last month;
- 3) go into hospital last year;
- 4) stay after classes yesterday;
- 5) do a lot of homework last Monday;
- 6) miss many lectures last term;
- C.Model: Will you have to take exams in a week?
- 1) wait for a doctor tomorrow;
- 2) work hard for entrance examinations next summer;
- 3) carry on laboratory experiments;
- 4) do an exercise in writing;
- 5) learn many interesting things in class next term;
- 6) stay in bed tomorrow.

Exercise 24. Translate into English using the equivalent «to have to».

- 1. Я не люблю рано вставать, но мне приходится.
- 2. У моего друга нет английского учебника, поэтому ему приходится пользоваться моим.
- 3. У нас всегда много работы по дому и мы вынуждены ложиться спать поздно.
 - 4. Вам не нужно надевать теплые вещи. Не холодно.
 - 5. Вам приходится водить ваших детей в школу? Да.
 - 6. Мы не должны отвечать на все ваши вопросы, не так ли?
 - 7. Я забыл сказать им о собрании, и мне пришлось им позвонить.
 - 8. Вам пришлось долго ждать? Да.
 - 9. Вам пришлось пропустить много лекций, когда вы болели?
 - 10. Вам придется пройти курс лечения, чтобы избежать осложнений.
 - 11. Вам придется встать рано завтра?

- 12. Нам не придется переписывать этот текст снова.
- 13. Как долго ему придется ждать?

Note! В некоторых ситуациях отрицательная форма модального глагола **«have»** близка по значению отрицательной форме модального глагола **«need–needn't»**

You **needn't** come if you don't want. — Вам не обязательно приходить, если вы не хотите. (Вы не обязаны этого делать, у вас нет такого долга).

You don't have to come again.

We can settle it all without you. — Вам не надо приходить еще раз (обстоятельства позволяют этого не делать). Мы можем все это урегулировать без вас.

You **mustn't** do that! — Вам нельзя этого делать (запрещение).

You **don't have to** do that. — Вам (и) не нужно этого делать! (Нет необходимости себя затруднять).

Exercise 25. Choose the necessary modal verb and translate into Russian.

- 1. There are often traffic jams in this road, so you (must, have to) stop very often, and for a long time, too!
 - 2. Jim hasn't got much money, but when he's late, he (must, has to) take a taxi.
- 3. «You (mustn't, needn't, don't have to) smoke so much!» said the doctor. «Oh», the man answered «I know I (must, have to) give up smoking! You (mustn't, needn't, don't have to) explain that to me I can feel it!»
- 4. I (don't have to, needn't, mustn't) forget to ring up my uncle. It's his birthday today.
- 5. You (must, have to) come and have a look at our garden. You simply (have to, must)! It's lovely now!

Exercise 26. Translate into Russian.

- 1. You need not read so many books.
- 2. Tom need not go to the office today.
- 3. We need not translate this difficult text.
- 4. They need not write the composition.
- 5. You need not do all this work.
- 6. Jack need not learn this poem by heart.
- 7. We don't have to hurry. We aren't late.
- 8. You mustn't wash this sweater. Look! Dry clean only.
- 9. You don't have to wash this sweater. It isn't dirty.
- 10. I don't have to wear a uniform at my school.

Exercise 27. Translate into Russian.

- 1. You should take your temperature first.
- 2. You shouldn't give the child everything he wants.
- 3. You should work hard if you want to pass your winter exams.
- 4. He should read this book.
- 5. You should consult a doctor.

- 6. They shouldn't make so much noise.
- 7. People should watch less TV.
- 8. He should strip to the waist. The doctor wants to listen to his lungs.
- 9. You shouldn't go to bed so late.
- 10. You shouldn't work so much.
- 11. You should stay in bed.
- 12. You should gargle your throat twice a day.

Exercise 28. Give advice using the modal verb "should" and the words in brackets.

Model: The patients feels rotten. (to arrest the process of inflammation in the lungs).

You should arrest the process of inflammation in the lungs.

- 1) The boy is weak and pale. (to be in the open air as much as possible).
- 2) The patient is in a very bad state. (to operate on him immediately).
- 3) This patient is completely cured. (to discharge him from the hospital).
- 4) This man has a profuse bleeding. (to call in an ambulance as soon as possible).
 - 5) She is suffering from a severe abdominal pain. (to give her a tablet).
- 6) The man has the impairment of the functions of the heart. (to take an electrocardiogram).
 - 7) The patient is seriously ill. (not to allow him to walk about the room).
 - 8) The woman is excited. (to calm her).
 - 9) You feel rather well. (not to go to hospital).

Exercise 29. Translate into English.

- 1. Вам следует написать письмо своей сестре.
- 2. Вам не следует соблюдать строгую диету.
- 3. Ему не следует принимать антибиотики без назначения врача.
- 4. Ей следует усердно готовиться к конкурсным вступительным экзаменам.
- 5. Вам не следует пропускать лекции.
- 6. Им следует бывать на свежем воздухе как можно больше.
- 7. Вам не следует пить так много жидкости.
- 8. Им не следует тратить так много денег на одежду.
- 9. Мне следует уделять больше внимания анатомии.
- 10. Мне не следует вставать так рано.
- 11. Вам следует проверить свои почки.
- 12. Вам следует осмотреть этого пациента тщательно.

Revision

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the modal verbs and their equivalents.

- 1. He can take an electrocardiogram.
- 2. Don't ring him up: he must be very busy.

- 3. May I acquaint myself with the work of the reception ward?
- 4. You may not cross the street when the light is red.
- 5. I am sorry, I cannot help you now.
- 6. They have to be present at the operation.
- 7. I had to stay at the university after classes.
- 8. Were you able to order a prescription at the nearest chemist's?
- 9. He will be allowed to perform an operation on this patient.
- 10. The doctor said that the patient might be discharged from the hospital.
- 11. You needn't follow a strict diet.
- 12. John should be more careful in the future.
- 13. It may be cold.
- 14. The boy must see a doctor.
- 15. You mustn't park the car there.

Exercise 2. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

- 1. This nurse can give injections well.
- 2. This patient may have bad complications after the operation.
- 3. He could arrest the process of inflammation in the lungs.
- 4. You will have to stay in bed for two days.
- 5. These patients had to wait for their district doctor in the waiting room.
- 6. Every doctor must deal with his patients carefully and attentively.
- 7. The students were allowed to make a diagnosis by themselves.
- 8. You must undergo the course of physiotherapy in this hospital.
- 9. The nurse should give this patient an injection of morphine.
- 10. She is able to dress this wound.
- 11. This patient is allowed to be out in the open air.
- 12. You can make the daily round of visits.

Exercise 3. Put the sentences into the Future and the Past Indefinite Tenses using their equivalents.

Model: You may take out the stitches.

You might out the stitches.

You were allowed to take out the stitches.

You will be allowed to take out stitches.

- 1) They must discharge this patient from the hospital.
- 2) You have to put this patient on a sick-leave for some days.
- 3) May you confirm the diagnosis?
- 4) Can you make a correct diagnosis?
- 5) You may have an appointment with Dr. Ivanov for 9 o'clock.
- 6) This nurse can make blood analysis well.
- 7) You must take the medicine three times a day.
- 8)He can go in for sports.
- 9) May this patient wait for the doctor in the consulting room?

Exercise 4. Answer the questions using the modal verbs.

- 1. Why must we follow the treatment?
- 2. Can you make a patient's blood analysis?
- 3. When will you be able to examine patients?
- 4. Why can't you make a correct diagnosis?
- 5. Must you strip to the waist when the doctor is examining your throat?
- 6. Why must people be out in the open air?
- 7. Must you take antibiotics to keep the fever down?
- 8. Can you put a dressing around a patient's arm (leg)?
- 9. Can you perform an operation on a patient?
- 10. Who can perform an operation on a patient?
- 11. When will you be able to perform an operation on a patient?
- 12. May any disease be dangerous to life?
- 13. Can you set a fractured bone?
- 14. Who can set a fractured bone?
- 15. When may a patient be discharged from the hospital?
- 16. What remedy can produce a marked effect in case of a bad pain in the heart?
- 17. Why may anything be wrong with a person's heart (stomach)?
- 18. Can you give injections of some medicine?
- 19. Can you make the daily round of visits?
- 20. When must you take a tablet for headache?

Exercise 5. Put in the modal verbs «can», «may», «must» or their equivalents in the proper tense.

- 1. If you are ill with quinsy you ... gargle you throat with an antiseptic mouth wash.
- 2. ... you ... to go to hospital after the doctor made the diagnosis of lobar pneumonia?
 - 3. ... he ...to be out in the open air?
 - 4. This student ... give intravenous injections.
- 5. He to apply a plaster of Paris bandage as he has attended the first classes in Surgery.
 - 6. This nurse ... to fill in the patient's card as the doctor felt rotten.
- 7. The nurse gave me a thermometer which I ... to keep in my armpit for about ten minutes.
 - 8. The doctor told me that I ... come in.
 - 9. My friend said that he ... help me.
- 10. The doctors including a therapeutist, a neurologist and the others to examine me tomorrow.
 - 11. You ... take this medicine if you want to recover soon.
 - 12. This disease ... cause untoward reactions and even death.
 - 13. The pain was so severe that we ... to call in an ambulance.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the modal verb «must» or its equivalent «to have to».

1. Я должна

посетить занятия по терапии сегодня. перевязать вашу рану немедленно. вызвать скорую помощь. снять гипсовую повязку. ввести раствор в хирургическую рану.

2. Мне придется

сделать вам внутримышечную инъекцию. заказать лекарство в аптеке завтра. пройти курс лечения в этой поликлинике. выполнить эти процедуры через два часа лечь в больницу.

3. Мне пришлось

сделать операцию этому пациенту по поводу аппендицита. наложить гипсовую повязку на переломанную конечность. сменить повязку, пропитанную кровью. осмотреть пациентов вчера.

Exercise 7. Put in the blanks with the modal verbs «may» («might») or «can» («could»).

- 1. ... I use your pen?
- 2. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer.
- 3. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city hospital?
- 4. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion.
- 5. The hospital was silent: nothing ... be heard in long dark corridors.
- 6. Waiting ... be endless, you know.
- 7. ... I ask you to help me?
- 8. Something was wrong with the patient's stomach: he ... not eat.
- 9. The doctor said that I ... go in for sports.
- 10. It ... rain tomorrow.
- 11. The nurse said that he ... wait for the doctor in the consulting room.
- 12. She ... not give injections last year.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using the modal verbs «must», «might», «may», «can't».

 $\mathit{Must}-\mathit{may-might-can't}-\mathit{в}$ значении предположения.

Must — должно быть. It must be cold outside.

May — может быть. It may rain soon.

Might — может быть (но маловероятно). He might have caught a cold. Can't — не может быть. He can't have left the country.

- 1. Они, должно быть, живут в Москве.
- 2. Они, может быть, живут в Москве.

- 3. Может быть, они и живут в Англии (хотя едва ли).
- 4. Не может быть, что они живут в Англии.
- 5. Они, должно быть, жили в Киеве.
- 6. Они, может быть, жили в Киеве.
- 7. Может быть, они и жили в Минске (хотя едва ли).
- 8. Не может быть, что они жили в Минске.

Exercise 9. Transform the following sentences, using the modal verbs «may» and «must».

Model: Perhaps you left your umbrella in the bus.

You may have left your umbrella in the bus.

Probably I left my bag in the canteen.

I must have left my bag in the canteen.

- 1. Possibly he ordered the prescription.
- 2. Perhaps she was proud of her knowledge, but she never showed it to her fellow students.
 - 3. Evidently they have solved the problem.
 - 4. Probably she took this medicine in the drug cabinet.
 - 5. It is probably nine o'clock now.
 - 6. Perhaps Henry waited for us there.

Exercise 10. Transform the following sentences, using the modal verbs «can't"».

Model: I don't believe he is seriously ill.

He can't be seriously ill.

- 1) I don't believe she suffered from angina pectoris last month.
- 2) It is impossible that she is a surgeon now.
- 3) I can't believe that the doctor has forgotten to change the dressing soaked with pus.
 - 4) I can't believe that he graduated from the Medical Institute.
 - 5) I don't believe that you performed the operation on this patient successfully.
 - 6) I don't believe Jane made such a mistake.

Exercise 11. Change sentences, using the sequence of tenses.

Model: She says that she can take blood pressure.

She said that she could take blood pressure.

- 1) The nurse says that she must give me an injection of antibiotic.
- 2) The surgeon asks me if I can move with my fractured leg.
- 3) The nurse says that we may wait for the doctor in the corridor.
- 4) The doctor in charge says that he can put me on a sick-leave for some days.
- 5) The doctor on duty says that I may stay in bed until I recover.
- 6) Doctor Ivanov says that I am able to recover in some days.
- 7) He says that they are allowed to examine the patient.
- 8) My mother says that I may buy this nice thing.
- 9) This therapeutist says that I may undergo the course of physiotherapy.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences into English, paying attention to the modal verbs.

- 1. Вы должны были прооперировать этого больного вчера.
- 2. Вы должны провести медицинский осмотр через 2 дня.
- 3. Он сможет пройти курс рентгенотерапии только через неделю.
- 4. Моему брату разрешили познакомиться с работой приемного покоя этой больницы.
- 5. Вам следует выполнять эти процедуры, если вы хотите поправиться как можно скорее.
 - 6. Вы должны быть внимательны к каждому пациенту.
 - 7. Я не в состоянии сделать это сейчас, так как чувствую себя очень плохо.
- 8. Вам не нужно сдавать анализ крови сейчас, вы можете сделать это через неделю.
 - 9. Можно я измерю температуру этому пациенту?
 - 10. Мои однокурсники, должно быть, в терапевтическом отделении.
 - 11. Может быть, он станет хорошим врачом.
 - 12. Лечащий врач сказал, что я должен лечь в больницу.
 - 13. Медсестра сказала, что я могу записаться на прием к доктору Петрову.
 - 14. Главврач сказал, что этого пациента можно выписать из больницы.
 - 15. Вы не должны соблюдать строгую диету.
- 16. Мой друг не мог заказать вчера лекарство в аптеке, так как он был очень занят.
- 17. Мне разрешили присутствовать на операции, поэтому я был очень взволнован.

TEST

Choose proper modal verb.

- 1. (Can, May) you keep your temper under control?
- 2. (Can, Must) she be waiting for us all this time?
- 3. He (can't, can) understand Peter. He never (to be able, can) to understand him.
- 4. (May, Can) I have a question?
- 5. He (may, must) not know that he is seriously ill.
- 6. She (must, may) ring you today, she promised.
- 7. She (must, may) ring you today but I'm not sure.
- 8. Those who live in glass houses (should, would) not throw stones.
- 9. You (needn't, mustn't) explain such simple things. They (should, have to) know them quite well.
- 10. You (must, have to) send him an official invitation so that he could get ready for the celebration.
 - 11. You (should, ought to) call the police if you see an accident.
 - 12. Kate isn't here. She (must, might) be working, I am sure.

- 13. (Must, have to) I really do this translation today? No, you (mustn't, needn't). You (may, have to) do it tomorrow if you like.
 - 14. There was no train to the town, so I (had to, must) drive.
 - 15. The exercise is not very difficult. It (can, may) be done without help.
 - 16. If you have a new heart attack you (must, should) be taken to hospital.
 - 17. She is young. She (can't, may not) be more than 20.
- 18. Mary (mustn't, can't) be in Paris because I saw her in town only an hour ago.
 - 19. You (must, can) pay your landlady otherwise she may turn you out.
- 20. I'm afraid it is going to rain. I (to have to, should) take the raincoat with me. I (to be, to have to) come back in the rain.
 - 21.I (to have to, must) stay in that city forever. It was to be.
- 22. What I (to be, to have to) do? Where I (to be to, should) go now? I (to have to, must) know the answer to these questions.
 - 23. He owes you a lot of money. You (should, ought to) not lend him any more.
- 24. You (mustn't, needn't) drive so fast, there is a speed limit here. If there is a policeman, he (to be able, may) fine you.
 - 25. You (ought to, should) buy it now, because prices (may, must) go up.
- 26. (Could, Should) you turn down the radio, please? I hear nothing what you are saying.
 - 27. These old houses (to be, must) be pulled down in a few month.
- 28. Various reasons (may, can) be found for the rapid destruction of tropical forests.
- 29. Julie is taking a typing course. She knows she (not to be able, to be able) to pass her secretarial exams next year unless she improves her typing speed.
- 30. Mr. Wilson explains why he is taking a pill: «I (should, have to) take these pills for my blood pressure».
- 31. Mother to daughter: «You (have to, must) be at home by 11 p.m.» Daughter to her best friend: «I (must, have to) be at home by 11 p.m.»
 - 32. (Shall, Will) I carry that bag for you? Oh, thank you.
 - 33. You (needn't, mustn't) come this weekend it's not really necessary.
 - 34. I was very tired but I (can, to be able to) reach the shore.
- 35. Excuse me. (Should, Could) I use your computer? This computer is so simple that it (to be able to, can) be operated by anymore.
 - 36. It's raining cats and dogs. You (to be able to, have to) wait until it stops.
- 37. I (can't, mustn't) find my bag anywhere, I (might, could) have left it in the shop.
- 38. Pete (to have to, must) write an essay yesterday, so he wasn't present at the meeting.
 - 39. We agreed that the next meeting (to have to, to be to) be held in February.
- 40. Why are Bob and Mary late? Well, they (must, should) have missed the 5 o'clock. train.

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ЁЖИКОВА Алла Константиновна

ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

РАЗДЕЛ VIII. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (на английском языке)

Учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку для студентов 1, 2 курсов лечебного и медико-диагностического факультетов медицинских вузов

Редактор Т. М. Кожемякина **Компьютерная верстка** Ж. И. Цырыкова

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