

# 23 MODAL VERBS

ZOBACZ ▶ tabela s. 84

Poszczególnych **CZASOWNIKÓW MODALNYCH** używamy, aby opisać:

- **CAN** – umiejętność, np. *He can swim very well.*, prośbę, np. *Can you wait for me please?*, prośbę o pozwolenie, np. *Can I use your phone?*, przypuszczenie (w formie przeczącej), np. *This can't be the place we're looking for.* Can występuje jako czasownik posiłkowy z czasownikami dotyczącymi zmysłów, np. *I can't hear you.*
- **COULD** – umiejętność w przeszłości, np. *He could sing all their songs.*, uprzejmą prośbę, np. *Could you repeat, please?*, uprzejmą prośbę o pozwolenie, np. *Could I borrow your dictionary for a moment, please?*, przypuszczenie dotyczące teraźniejszości, np. *He could still be in the office.*
- **MUST** – konieczność lub nakaz, np. *They must repair this road. You must be back before 10 p.m.*, przypuszczenie, np. *You must know him very well, I suppose.*
- **NEEDN'T** – brak przymusu lub konieczności, np. *We needn't walk so fast, there's plenty of time.*
- **MUSTN'T** – zakaz, np. *You mustn't touch my things!*
- **MAY/MIGHT** – przypuszczenie dotyczące teraźniejszości lub przyszłości, np. *It's too late to call her. She may/might be in bed already. It may/might get cold later in the evening.* oraz bardzo uprzejmą i oficjalną prośbę (w 1. os. l. poj.), np. *May I speak to Mrs. Stevens, please?*
- **SHOULD/UGHT TO** – powinność (obowiązek), np. *You should always be on time.*, radę, np. *You should ask your parents to help you.*, krytykę, np. *She shouldn't be so lazy.*, przypuszczenie dotyczące teraźniejszości, np. *It's already 5 p.m. so they should be at home.*
- **SHALL** – propozycję zrobienia czegoś dla innej osoby, np. *Are you hungry? Shall I make you a sandwich?*, propozycję wspólnego wykonania jakiejś czynności, np. *It's a nice day, so shall we go for a walk?*

## 1 Zaznacz poprawne czasowniki.

1. I really think he **should / ought** be kinder to people who work for him.
2. We **mustn't / needn't** finish it today. It's not so important.
3. It was quite dark so I **can't / couldn't** see them clearly.
4. The doctor says you **mustn't / needn't** get out of bed for a few days.
5. I haven't got any plans for this weekend yet. I **should / may** go to the mountains.
6. It was very late but she **can't / couldn't** fall asleep.
7. Excuse me, sir, **ought / may** I leave the office early today?
8. The rules are very clear: during the exam students **must / mustn't** talk.
9. This road is very dangerous. They really **must / ought** to put up traffic lights here.
10. I **can't / couldn't** go to the cinema tonight. I'll be studying for a test tomorrow.

## 2 Uzupełnij zdania, używając odpowiednich czasowników modalnych w formie twierdzącej lub przeczącej. W niektórych zdaniach może być kilka poprawnych odpowiedzi!

1. **A:** These cigarettes are no good for you. You \_\_\_\_\_ give up smoking immediately.  
**B:** I \_\_\_\_\_ one day, but not right now.
2. He was speaking so quickly that we \_\_\_\_\_ understand what he was trying to tell us.
3. I've heard what you said but I still \_\_\_\_\_ understand the problem.
4. She's still a bit angry with you so I think you \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to her or even apologise.
5. We'd better take the bus. It \_\_\_\_\_ start raining any minute now.
6. When he was only three years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ already ride his small bike.
7. I'm sorry, but you \_\_\_\_\_ enter the laboratory without a special permission.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ take these pills three times a day for seven days. Next week you \_\_\_\_\_ come and see me for a check-up visit.



**3** Uzupełnij zdania, używając *must, can't, may, might, could*, tak aby wyrazić przypuszczenia lub wnioski dotyczące opisanych sytuacji.

■ **EXAMPLE:** I can see Jack over there. He's almost running.  
He *must* be in a hurry.

1. Jeff's room is always in a terrible mess. There are books and clothes lying around.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ be a very tidy person.
2. They've got a large house, two expensive cars and they often go on holidays.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ be very rich people.
3. I'm not sure but Ben doesn't look very cheerful today, does he?  
Well, he \_\_\_\_\_ be worried about something.
4. Are you sure you've got the right address? I don't think it's their house.  
You're right. It \_\_\_\_\_ be their house. Theirs is much smaller.
5. Where's Adam? He's already left his office but he hasn't come back home yet.  
I don't know, but he \_\_\_\_\_ be on his way home.
6. Paul always talks about new computer programs and games.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ be very keen on computers.

**4** Uzupełnij zdania, używając odpowiednich czasowników modalnych, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego.

1. I'd like another ice cream, mum.  
\_\_\_\_\_ have another ice cream, mum?
2. Would you mind waiting for a moment, please?  
\_\_\_\_\_ for a moment, please?
3. If I were you, I wouldn't worry about this at all.  
\_\_\_\_\_ about this at all.
4. When he was a boy, he was very good at playing football.  
\_\_\_\_\_ football very well when he was a boy.
5. Is it all right if I borrow your car tomorrow morning?  
\_\_\_\_\_ your car tomorrow morning?
6. They don't let us wear jewellery at school.  
\_\_\_\_\_ jewellery at school.
7. He doesn't have to take antibiotics yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ antibiotics yet.
8. It's possible they'll arrive later.  
\_\_\_\_\_ later.
9. He's isn't a very good guitarist, I'm afraid.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the guitar very well, I'm afraid.
10. It's necessary for them to borrow money from the bank.  
\_\_\_\_\_ money from the bank.