

Modal Verbs

I. Insert the necessary modal verb or modal expression. Pay special attention to the items marked with an asterisk (*); double asterisk (**) indicates the item which requires advanced knowledge.

1. Help! I [] fall!
2. You [] not leave the class until the exam is over.
3. You [] not leave your belongings unattended in the library.
4. I [] fire you if you keep coming late.
5. Jane [] go to jazz concerts when she was young.
6. You [] not have come to this dangerous area, you [] watch out.
7. You [] see that show! You [] like it!
8. ** Thou [] not kill.
9. There [] have been a fight in here, who [] it be?
10. I don't know, they [] be on vacation.

II. Answer the following questions briefly. Do not use languages other than English.

1. What is the difference in meaning between the following two sentences: "I can call the office now." and "I could call the office now."?
2. What is the difference in meaning between the following two sentences: "He should have done it." and "He must have done it."?
3. Some modal verbs are homographs of other words which are different parts of speech. What are the meanings of those words? Do you think they are related to the corresponding modal verbs?
4. * In the sentence "I should of come to the party." find the mistake and explain why the person who wrote this sentence made it.
5. In our course, we realized that all modal verbs are always followed by an infinitive. How do you explain these cases of usage: "I *will possibly* come."; "You *could definitely* do it!"; "He *might as well* apologize."? Can you draw a global conclusion concerning the interconnection of words in a sentence and their actual position?