

# 12. Modální slovesa

## Úroveň A

can (1–7); must (8–12); have to (13–15); could a may ve zdvořilostních otázkách (16); vyjadřování nabídek a návrhů pomocí shall (17–18)

## Úroveň B

opisy be able to, be allowed to a have to v různých časech (19–28); podmiňovací could s přítomným infinitivem (29–30); should s přítomným infinitivem (31–34); should v kombinaci s opisy modálních sloves (35)

## Úroveň C

can před see, hear, smell, taste, feel (36–37); vyjadřování možnosti v přítomnosti a budoucnosti pomocí may/might (38–43); vyjadřování jistoty pomocí must/can't (44–47); vyjadřování pravděpodobnosti pomocí should (48); vyjadřování možnosti, jistoty a pravděpodobnosti: smíšené příklady (49); volba mezi must a have to (50); be supposed to a should (51);

had better (52–53); would rather + infinitiv (54)\*; volba mezi would rather a had better (55–56)

## Úroveň D

vyjadřování možnosti a jistoty v minulosti prostřednictvím may/might, must, can't s minulým infinitivem (57–60); could a needn't s minulým infinitivem (61–62); should s minulým infinitivem (63–64); smíšené příklady užití modálních sloves s minulým infinitivem (65–67); volba mezi could a be able to (68); volba mezi didn't have to do a needn't have done (69); ought to s přítomným a minulým infinitivem (70–71); won't work, wouldn't work (72–74)

## Úroveň E

vyjadřování jistoty pomocí will: přítomný infinitiv (75), minulý infinitiv (76); přípustkové věty s may/might (77); should nahrazující konjunktiv (78); should ve významu snad (79)

\* Poznámka. Užití would rather v souvětích s dvěma podměty viz 17. kapitola Podmiňovací způsob, konjunktiv a příbuzné jevy.

## Úroveň A

1. Sestavte oznamovací věty s can bez užití stažených tvarů.

- |                            |                           |                            |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) I – help – them         | f) she – not stay – here  | k) they – not decide       |
| b) Anna – choose           | g) Ben – not ski – at all | l) I – phone – you – later |
| c) we – ask – reception    | h) you – try – it         | m) he – not use – it       |
| d) they – start – tomorrow | i) Dad – come – with us   | n) that – happen – anytime |
| e) he – not answer – that  | j) that – not be – easy   | o) we – not leave – today  |

Ve kterých z utvořených vět by se dal užít stažený tvar?

2. Poslouchejte a opakujte věty tak, že užijete stažený tvar.

Vzor: (nahrávka: I cannot come.) > I can't come.



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- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) John cannot speak French. | f) She cannot sleep.            |
| b) I cannot open it.         | g) They cannot find it.         |
| c) We cannot start yet.      | h) Rob cannot drink wine.       |
| d) She cannot show anyone.   | i) Mr Jones cannot see you now. |
| e) I cannot watch that.      | j) We cannot sit here.          |

3. Yes, they can. No, they can't. Odpovězte krátce na dotazy pod jednotlivými obrázky.



a) Can John swim?



b) Can Rita cook?



c) Can Clive tell jokes?



d) Can Gary and Gloria dance?

# 12. Modal verbs

## Level A

*can* (1–7); *must* (8–12); *have to* (13–15); *could* and *may* in polite questions (16); expressing suggestions and offers using *shall* (17–18)

## Level B

periphrastic *be able to*, *be allowed to* and *have to* in various tenses (19–28); conditional *could* with present infinitive (29–30); *should* with present infinitive (31–34); *should* combined with suppletive forms of modal verbs (35)

## Level C

*can* before *see*, *hear*, *smell*, *taste* and *feel* (36–37); expressing possibility in the present and future using *may/might* (38–43); expressing certainty using *must/can't* (44–47); expressing likelihood using *should* (48); expressing possibility, certainty and likelihood: miscellaneous examples (49); choosing between *must* and *have to* (50); *be supposed to* and *should* (51);

*had better* (52–53); *would rather* + infinitive (54)\*; choosing between *would rather* and *had better* (55–56)

## Level D

expressing possibility and certainty using *may/might*, *must* and *can't* with perfect infinitive (57–60); *could* and *needn't* with perfect infinitive (61–62); *should* with perfect infinitive (63–64); miscellaneous examples using modal verbs with perfect infinitive (65–67); choosing between *could* and *be able to* (68); choosing between *didn't have to do* and *needn't have done* (69); *ought to* with present and perfect infinitive (70–71); *won't work*, *wouldn't work* (72–74)

## Level E

expressing certainty using *will*: present infinitive (75), perfect infinitive (76); clauses of concession using *may/might* (77); *should* in place of subjunctive (78); *should* in the sense of *snad* (79)

\* Note. For practice in using *would rather* in sentences with two subjects see 17. *Conditional, subjunctive and related structures*.

## Level A

### 1. Form declarative sentences with *can* without using contracted forms.

- |                             |                           |                             |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) I can help them.         | f) She cannot stay here.  | k) They cannot decide.      |
| b) Anna can choose.         | g) Ben cannot ski at all. | l) I can phone you later.   |
| c) We can ask at reception. | h) You can try it.        | m) He cannot use it.        |
| d) They can start tomorrow. | i) Dad can come with us.  | n) That can happen anytime. |
| e) He cannot answer that.   | j) That cannot be easy.   | o) We cannot leave today.   |

### In which of your sentences might contracted forms be used?

Stažený tvar by se dal užít ve všech záporných větách, tj.: e) He can't answer that.; f) She can't stay here.; g) Ben can't ski at all.; j) That can't be easy.; k) They can't decide.; m) He can't use it.; o) We can't leave today.

### 2. Listen and repeat using contracted forms.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) John can't speak French. | f) She can't sleep.            |
| b) I can't open it.         | g) They can't find it.         |
| c) We can't start yet.      | h) Rob can't drink wine.       |
| d) She can't show anyone.   | i) Mr Jones can't see you now. |
| e) I can't watch that.      | j) We can't sit here.          |



### 3. Yes, they can. No, they can't. Give short replies to the questions below the pictures.

- Can John swim? ~ No, he can't.
- Can Rita cook? ~ Yes, she can.
- Can Clive tell jokes? ~ No, he can't.
- Can Gary and Gloria dance? ~ Yes, they can.