







INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Název školy	Gymnázium Josefa Ressela, Chrudim, Olbrachtova 291
Název a číslo OP	OP Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost, CZ. 1.5, Název projektu: Inovace ve vzdělávání na Gymnáziu Chrudim, reg.č.:CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0249
Název šablony klíčové aktivity	Zvyšování kvality výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Tematická oblast (předmět)	Anglický jazyk
Název sady vzdělávacích materiálů	Testing and evaluating in English
Jméno tvůrce vzdělávací sady	Mgr. Daniel Rop
Č íslo sady	III/2-7-3-10
Anotace	Žáci na základě gramatického souhrnu provedou testové ověření svých znalostí – modální slovesa, úroveň B1 SERR pro jazyky
Ověřeno ve výuce: ročník, třída, dne, předmět	Druhý ročník, 6. E, 12.11. 2013, Anglický jazyk

Grammar summary

Modal verbs

Usage:

- A) In English we can find these modal verbs: must, should, ought to, can, can't, could, may, might, will, would, shall. Similar to modals in some ways are for example: have to, don't have to, needn't
- B) Modals have different grammar from other verbs.
- C) They differ on the third person singular there is no –s.
- D) They have different structure for the past with have + past participle.
- E) Must, can't, could, may, might are used to talk about possibilities also in the past with the structure have + past participle. Must refers to 100% certainity the oppossite is can't, might is less possible than may and it less possible than could.
- F) Should and ought to are used to give advice, especially with the phrases I think, I don't think when we want to form a negative sentence we use I don't think you should not I think you shouldn't.
- G) Must and have to for the present tense we can use both of them, must is based on personal opinions and feelings, have to is a rule. However, for written rules we often use must. For other tenses we can use just have to.
- H) Mustn't vs. Don't have to or needn't. We use mustn't when it is necessary that you do not do it. Don't have to or needn't it is not necessary to do it but you can if you like.
 Past form of needn't is needn't have + past participle. Mustn't in the past is: wasn't/weren't allowed to do something. Don't have to in the past didn't have to.
- I) We use would when we imagine a situation or action and together with can and could we can use it for polite requests.

PŘELOŽTE:

- 1) Je pozdě, myslím, že by jsi měl jít domů.
- 2) To nemůže být on, ten člověk je mnohem starší.

3) Nesmíš se dotýkat té lavičky, byla právě natřena.
4) Možná jsme ten film už viděli, ale nemůžu si vzpomenout.
5) Ve většině škol v Anglii studenti musí nosit uniformy.
6) Tvoje boty vypadají úžasně, ty musely být drahé.
7) Ta knížka je super, tu si musíš přečíst.
8) Co budeš dělat o víkendu. Nevím, možná pojedu stanovat.
9) A: Neudělal jsem zkoušku. B: Měl jsi se více učit.
10) Nemusíš mi pomáhat, pokud nechceš.
PŘEČTĚTE SI SITUACI A NAPIŠTE JAKO REAKCI VĚTU S MODÁLNÍM SLOVESEM
1) I am feeling sick I have eaten too much.
2) We don't have much time.
3) Be careful of that snake.
4) I wonder how the fire started.
5) The phone rang, bud I didn't hear it.
6) I am realy thirsty.

Překlad:

- 1) It is late I think you should go home.
- 2) It cannot be him, this man is much older.
- 3) You must not touch the bench, it has just been painted.
- 4) We may have seen that film but I cannot remmember.
- 5) Students have to wear uniforms at most schools in England.
- 6) Your shoes look great, they must have been expensive.
- 7) The book is great you must read it.
- 8) What are you doing at the weekend? I do not know I might go camping.
- 9) A: I have not passed the exam. B: You should have learnt more.
- 10) You do not have to help me if you do not want to.

Reakce:

- 1) You should not have eaten that cake.
- 2) We have to hurry.
- 3) You must not touch it.
- 4) It might have been an accident.
- 5) They might call again.
- 6) You should have something to drink.