

Translate the following sentences. Use the verb *wish* and the phrase *if only*.

Kéž by tu byla Tessa. → I wish/If only Tessa was/were here.

Kéž bych tu byl včera. → I wish/If only I had been here yesterday.

Kéž by zítra přišel. → I wish he would come tomorrow.

I wish he could come tomorrow.

Mohl bys být potichu. → *I wish you would be quiet.*

- 1) After *wish* and *if only* we use:
 - o the past tense to refer to present time,
 - o the past perfect tense to refer to past time,
 - o *would* and *could* to make general wishes or to refer to the future.
- 2) *I wish you would/wouldn't* often functions like a polite imperative:
 - o *I wish you would be quiet.*
 - o *I wish you wouldn't make so much noise.*

What is the difference between sentences A) and B)?

I wish he would come tomorrow. → (I don't know if he wants.)

I wish he could come tomorrow. → (I'm sure he can't.)

Would expresses willingness; *could* expresses ability.

Translate the following sentences. Use the phrases *it's high time* and *it's about time*.

Je na čase, aby dostal lekci. → *It's (high) time he was/were taught a lesson.*

Je na čase, aby se naučil (po)starat se o sebe. → *It's about time he learned to look after himself.*

'It's (high) time' and 'It's about time'

These expressions are used with the past tense or the subjunctive to refer to the present and future.

Translate the following sentences. Use the phrase *would rather* or the phrase *would sooner*.

Raději bych byl horníkem než úředníkem v bance.

→ ***I'd rather/sooner be a miner than a bank clerk.*** See 1)a) below.

Raději by nejel autem.

→ ***He'd rather not go by car.*** See 1)a) below.

Kdybych žil ve 14. století, raději bych byl rytířem než mnichem.

→ ***If I'd lived in the 14th century, I'd rather have been a knight than a monk.*** 1)b)

Kdyby tehdy měla na vybranou, žila by před sto lety.

→ ***If she'd had the chance at that time, she'd rather have lived 100 years ago.*** 1)b)

Byla bych raději, kdybys byla šťastná.

→ ***I'd rather you were happy.*** 2)a)

Byl bych raději, kdyby neseděl vedle mě.

→ ***I'd rather he didn't sit next to me.*** 2)a)

Byl bych raději, kdyby mi o tom řekl včera večer.

→ ***I'd rather he had told me about it last night.*** 2)b)

EXPRESSING PREFERENCES WITH 'WOULD RATHER' AND 'WOULD SOONER'

1) 'Would rather/sooner' (to express preference)

- a) present time → bare infinitive
 - o ***I'd rather/sooner be a miner than a bank clerk.***
 - o ***He'd rather (not) go by car.***

- b) past time → present perfect
 - *If I'd lived in 1400, I'd rather have been a knight than a monk.*
 - *If she'd had the chance, she'd rather have lived 100 years ago.*
- 2) 'Would rather/sooner' + clause
- a) the past with present or future reference
 - *I'd rather you were happy (or weren't unhappy).*
 - *I'd rather she sat (or didn't sit) next to me.*
 - b) the past perfect with past reference
 - *I'd rather you had been/hadn't been present.*
 - *I'd rather he had told/hadn't told me about it.*

Would you use *must* or *have to* in the following sentences?

I/We really do something about the weeds in this garden. → *must*
 → *must* = expresses a speaker's authority over himself

We send these VAT forms back before the end of the month. → *have to*
 → *have to* and *have got to* = refer to an external authority

You phone home at once. It's urgent. → *must*
 → In other persons *must* conveys more strongly than *have to* the idea of inescapable obligation or urgency.

Cyclists dismount. → *must*

Candidates choose five questions. → *must*
 → *Must* (not *have to*) is used in public notices or documents expressing commands.

A few questions and negatives follow. Are they correct?

Need you leave so soon?
 I need to/I needed to go to the dentist this morning.
 Need I type this letter again?
 I don't need to/I didn't need to go to the dentist.
 You needn't go.
 I need hardly tell you how badly I feel about her departure.
 Why did you need to go to the dentist?
 All you need do is to take a taxi from the airport.
 → Yes, they are. *Need* can be used as a modal verb, but it can also be used as a full verb (*need to*).

Need as a modal is mostly used in the negative (*I needn't go*) to express lack of necessity. Otherwise we generally use the full verb *need to* (used like any regular verb).

What does the following sentence mean? Did he leave London before 9 or not?

I should have left London before 9.
 → No, he didn't. (*should have* + past participle = whatever was advisable or necessary did not happen)

What is the difference between the following two sentences?

You needn't have gone there.
 → (= you went there unnecessarily)

You didn't have to go there./You didn't need to go there.

→ (= there was no necessity to go there, whether you did go or not)

What is the difference between the following two sentences?

You don't have to go there.

You haven't got to go there. → (informal)

Translate the following sentences. Use modal forms.

Když má (dostane) příležitost, vždy si stěžuje. → *He **will** always complain if he gets the opportunity.*

Když jsme byli studenti, zůstávali jsme vzhůru celou noc. → *When we were students we **would** often stay up all night.*

S tou dívkou jsem chodíval. → *I **used to** go out with (date) that girl.*

Are the following sentences correct?

Used he to live in Manchester? → relatively rare

Did he use to live in Manchester?

You usedn't (used not) to smoke. → relatively rare

You didn't use to smoke.

You never used to smoke.

→ Yes, they are. – *Used to* can be used either as a modal verb or as a full verb.

Is the following sentence correct?

~~I used to live in the country for three years.~~

→ *Used to* is not possible with *since* and *for*: *I lived in the country for three years.*

Translate the following sentences.

In fine weather, he will often sit in the sun for hours.

→ *Při pěkném počasí vždy sedává hodiny na sluníčku.*

(*Will* can sometimes be used in place of the simple present to refer to a person's characteristic habits or behaviour.)

Harriet will keep leaving her things all over the floor.

→ *Harriet stále nechává věci roztahané všude po podlaze.*

(*Will* is often used accusingly to criticize a person's characteristic behaviour.)

Water will boil at 100°C.

→ *Voda vaří při sto stupních.*

(Like the simple present tense *will* – with a 3rd person subject – can refer to general truths or to the qualities of things.)

That container will hold a gallon.

→ *Nádrž pojme galon.*

(In the same way, *will* can suggest 'has the capacity to'.)

Are the following sentences correct?

Dare you do it? – I daren't do it.

Do you dare tell him? – I don't dare tell him.

Did you dare tell him? – I didn't dare tell him.

Do you dare to tell him? – I don't dare to tell him.

I'd like to ask for a day off, but I daren't.

I'd like to ask for a day off, but I don't dare (to).

→ Yes, they are.

Like *need dare* can work as a modal verb or as a full verb with little or no difference in meaning.

In fact, we can sometimes do three different things:

Dare you do it? (used as a modal verb here)

Do you dare do it?

Do you dare to do it? (used as a full verb here)

Are the following sentences correct?

~~*I dare you jump off that wall.*~~ → NO

When used for challenging, *dare* is used as a full transitive verb.

I dare you to jump off that wall. → YES

How dare she suggest such a thing! → YES

Dare, as a modal, is often used to reprimand and express outrage or strong disapproval. It is especially common after *How*.

~~*How does she dare to suggest such a thing!*~~ → NO

Are the following sentences correct?

You shall pay for this.

(threat)

You shall (stressed) have a car for your birthday.

(promise)

They shall not pass!

(determination)

When he comes in nobody shall say a word.

(order)

→ Yes, they are.

‘Shall’

- Apart from its main uses with *I/we* to refer to the future and to make offers/suggestions, *shall* can be used with other persons (*you, he, they*, etc.) in e.g. the following ways:

- o You shall pay for this.

(threat)

- o You shall (stressed) have a car for your birthday.

(promise)

- o They shall not pass!

(determination)

- o When he comes in nobody shall say a word.

(order)

Translate the following sentences. Use modal verbs.

Nabídnul jsem Tomášovi mléko, ale on ho nechtěl pít.

→ I offered Tom some milk, but he wouldn't drink it.

Auto dnes ráno nechtělo nastartovat. → The car wouldn't start this morning.

‘Won't/wouldn't’ and ‘would/wouldn't’

- for refusal

- o I offered Jimmy some milk, but he wouldn't drink it.

- o The car wouldn't start this morning.

Rewrite the following sentences using either *that...should* or the subjunctive.

I suggest (that) he applies/doesn't apply for the job. (present)

- *I suggest (that) he should/shouldn't apply for the job. (should)*
- *I suggest (that) he apply/not apply for the job. (subjunctive)*
(*That...should* can be used after such verbs as *ask, propose, recommend* and *suggest*; alternatively, the present or the subjunctive can be used in BrE.)

I suggested (that) they drove/didn't drive along the coast.

- *I suggested (that) they should/shouldn't drive along the coast.*
- *I suggested (that) they drive/not drive along the coast.*

It is vital (that) we are present. (present)

- *It is vital (that) we should be present. (should)*
- *It is vital that we be present. (subjunctive)*
(Adjectives referring to desirability or urgency, such as *essential* and *urgent*, can be used in the same way.)