

# 8. Modal Verbs 조동사

## Overview

◇ 대전제 : **과거형** modal은 대개 과거 시점을 가리키지 않는다. **현재 혹은 미래다**.

	Affirmative	Negative
Ability	<b>can</b> <b>could</b> 는 과거의 '일반적' 능력	<b>can't</b>
Permission	<b>can</b> <b>could</b> (more polite) <b>may</b> (very formal)	<Prohibition> <b>can't, must not</b> (formal)
Request	<b>can, will</b> <b>could, would</b> (more polite)	
Offer Suggestion	<b>Shall I(We) / Will(=Would) you</b>	
Prediction	<b>will</b>	<b>won't</b>
Certainty	<b>must</b> 과거는 <b>must have p.p.</b>	<b>can't = couldn't &gt; must not</b> 과거는 <b>can't/couldn't have p.p.</b>
Probability	<b>should = ought to</b> 과거는 <b>should/ought to have p.p.</b>	
Possibility	<b>may (not), might (not)</b> <b>can, could</b> 과거는 <b>may/might/could have p.p.</b>	
Obligation Requirement	<b>must</b> (formal writing) <b>have to</b> (informal writing, speech) <b>have got to</b> (informal speech) 과거는 모두 <b>had to</b>	<Lack of necessity> <b>don't have to</b>
Desirability Advice	<b>could, might &lt; should = ought to &lt; had better</b> 과거는 <b>should/ought to have p.p.</b>	<b>should not</b>

# may, might

◇ might는 may의 과거형이지만 과거의 의미로 쓰이지 않는다. 기본적으로 **might = may**이다. might가 과거의 의미로 쓰이는 경우는 말이나 생각을 전할 때, ‘중속절’에서 시제일치(backshift)의 목적으로 쓰이는 경우밖에 없다.

(ex.) We think that he **may(=might)** be hiding in the woods. (추측-불확실성)

➡ We thought that he \_\_\_\_\_ be hiding in the woods.

He said to me, "**May** I go home early?" (허가)

➡ He asked me if he \_\_\_\_\_ go home early.

<1> 허가 : **may** = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ (허가에서 \_\_\_\_\_는 잘 안 쓰인다.1))

- ① 뜻 : have permission to = be allowed to
- ② formal한 표현으로 can, could보다 덜 쓰인다.
- ③ 평서문이건 의문문이건 ‘궁정문’으로만 쓴다.

(ex.) A reader may borrow up to six books at any one time.

Hi, my name's Charnie Kim. **How may I help you?**

▶ may의 **과거** = \_\_\_\_\_

may의 **미래** = \_\_\_\_\_

1) 영국 영어에서만 ‘극존칭’으로 쓰일 뿐이다. "Might I come in?" - "Yes, You may."

(ex.) He may go today. ➡ He \_\_\_\_\_ go yesterday.

Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ go there some day.

▶ may의 부정 = \_\_\_\_\_ (prohibition=금지)<sup>2)</sup>

(ex.) A: May I open the window ?

B<sub>1</sub>: (Yes,) certainly. = (Yes,) of course. = Sure.

B<sub>2</sub>: No, you \_\_\_\_\_ open the window.

▶ 실제 영어에서는, 허가를 구할 때, **Do you mind if I + 현재형**, **Would you mind if I + 과거형**을 많이 쓴다. 이때 허락을 해 줄 때 말하는 방법이 달라질을 유의하라.

(ex.) A: Would you mind if I opened the window?

B<sub>1</sub>: No. = (No,) not at all. = Of course not. = No, that would be fine. (허락할 때)

B<sub>2</sub>: Actually I would. = I'm afraid I would. = As a matter of fact, I would. = I'd rather you didn't. (허락하지 않을 때)

<2> 추측-불확실성 (Uncertainty) : may = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_은 안 쓰인다.)

① 뜻 : be perhaps likely to = maybe = probably. 현재 혹은 **미래**의 추측에 쓰인다.

② 추측하는 일의 가능성 정도 : must > may=might=could > cannot=couldn't

③ might, could의 가능성이 may보다 약간 낮다는 느낌이 있지만, 별 구별 없이 쓰인다.

④ 부정문 may not, might not 등은 초점은 다르나, 결과적인 정황은 차이가 없다.

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2) 허가에서 may보다 can을 많이 쓰듯이, must not보다 cannot을 많이 쓴다. (can-could 참조)

(ex.) Don't go any closer — it may(=might) be dangerous = it may(=might) **not** be safe.  
It may(=might) rain tomorrow.  
She may(=might) not know that you are here.

▶ may=might 의 **과거** = may=might \_\_\_\_\_

(ex.) The rain might have stopped by now. (= Probably the rain stopped.)

▶ may have p.p.는 한 종류지만, might have p.p.는 두 종류가 있다.

- (1) may have p.p.와 **같은** might have p.p. = 일어났을 확률 \_\_\_\_\_ %  
(2) **Conditional Type 3**로 쓰인 might have p.p. = 일어났을 확률 \_\_\_\_\_ %

(ex.) The explosion **may=might** have been caused by a faulty electrical connection.

We should have taken the other road. It **might have been** quicker.

(= If we had taken the other road, it might have been quicker.)

That car nearly hit me; I **might** have been killed!

### <3> 기원. 소원 (very formal)

(ex.) May God bless you! (= I hope God will bless you.)

May you have a long and fruitful marriage.

### <4> 기타 may가 쓰이는 구문

① **may(=might) well** = be very likely to

(ex.) She may well not want to travel alone.

② **may(=might) (just) as well**

= there's nothing better to do / have no strong reason not to

~하는 것도 나쁘지 않군. ~ 못할 것도 없지.

(ex.) For the little extra it'll cost, we may(=might) just as well stay for another night.

You may(=might) as well be hanged for a sheep **as** for a lamb. (UK proverb)

You may(=might) as well hunt for a fish in the sands **as** try to start in business without a capital. (돈도 없이 사업을 시작한다고?)

☞ would rather A than B 구문과 혼동하면 안된다.

(ex.) I'd **rather** have a beer **than** a soft drink.

③ **may(might) . . . but** : ~일지 모르지만. ~일 수도 있지만

(ex.) You **may** think you're clever, **but** you are just an asshole.

= \_\_\_\_\_ you think you're clever, you are just an asshole.

④ **so that**(= in order that) ~ **may(can)** : ~하기 위하여

(ex.) The king has ordered a festival **so that** his son **may** select a bride.

## can, could

◇ could는 **능력-가능 can**의 경우에만 can의 **과거**일 뿐, 다른 모든 경우에서 **could=can**이다.  
may=might와 마찬가지로 종속절의 과거에는 뜻을 불문하고 could를 쓴다.<sup>3)</sup>

### <1> 능력-가능 (ability-possibility)

- ① 뜻 : be able to / It is possible that
- ② **could가 주절에서 과거의 의미로 쓰이는 유일한 경우이다.**
- ③ 부정문은 cannot
- ④ 감각, 인식을 표현하는 동사와 같이 쓰이는 경우가 많다.<sup>4)</sup>

(ex.) Can you read that sign from this distance? (ability)

Smoking can cause cancer. (possibility)

▶ can의 미래 = \_\_\_\_\_

: 조동사 will과 can을 중복 사용할 수 없다.

▶ can의 과거는 could지만, could는 과거의 **일반적인 능력**(general ability)을 말할 뿐이다.  
과거의 특정한 사건에서의 **특정한 능력 발휘**에 대해서는 **was able to**와 **managed to**,  
succeed in -ing 등을 사용하거나 modal verb를 사용하지 않는다. 하지만 **couldn't**는

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3) (ex.) He said to us, "You **can** smoke." ⇒ He said we **could** smoke. (허가의 경우)

4) I can [feel / hear / see / smell / taste / imagine / understand .....]

wasn't able to로서 **일반적, 특정한 경우에 모두 사용할 수 있다.**

(ex.) She **could** swim when she was 4 years old.

She **could** finally pass the test. (×)

She **managed to** pass the test. = She finally **passed** the test.

She **couldn't(=wasn't able to)** find her Mr. Right.

(Quiz)

- Kim was an excellent tennis player. He \_\_\_\_\_ beat anybody.
- Kim and Bill played tennis. Bill played very well, but in the end Kim \_\_\_\_\_ beat him.
- Bill played well, but he \_\_\_\_\_ beat Kim.

<2> 허가 (permission) : can = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

① 말이건 글이건 may보다 훨씬 많이 쓰인다.

② 긍정문, 부정문, 의문문 등 모든 경우에 쓰인다. (can't = 불허. 금지)

③ 허가를 구할 때는 could, can을 다 쓸 수 있으나 could가 더 정중하고, **허가를 해 줄 때는 can을 쓰고 could는 못 쓴다.**

(ex.) You can go now. ⇔ You can't leave till six.

A : **Could(=Can)** I borrow your car ?

B : Yes, you **can**. / No, I'm afraid you **can't**.

<3> 요청, 부탁 (request) : can = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

① 뜻 : ~ 해주실래요?

② 주로 you와 함께 의문문으로 쓰인다.

(ex.) A: **Could(=Can)** you lend me some money?

B<sub>1</sub>: Yes, I'd be glad to. = Yes, I'd be happy to. = Certainly. = Sure.

B<sub>2</sub>: I'd like to but .....

#### <4> 추측-불확실성 (긍정문) / 추측-불가능성 (부정문)

① 추측-불확실성은 may=might <2>와 똑같다.

② 긍정문에서는 **could**만 쓰이고, 부정문에서는 **can't=couldn't**이다.

③ may=might와 달리, 긍정문과 부정문의 뜻이 판이하게 다르다.

▶ 긍정문 현재 : \_\_\_\_\_ (= may = might)                      뜻: \_\_\_\_\_

▶ 부정문 현재 : \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_                      뜻: \_\_\_\_\_

▶ 긍정문 과거 : \_\_\_\_\_

▶ 부정문 과거 : \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

(ex.1) This new drug **could** be an important step in the fight against cancer.

(ex.2) A: He says he is still reading The Old Man and the Sea.

B: He **can't(=couldn't)** be still reading it. I gave it to him ages ago and it's quite a short book.



☞ can't는 불가능성을 표현하므로, **놀라움**을 표현할 수 있다. (부정문, 의문문)

(ex.) You can't be serious!

They can't have left without me!

Who can it be now? Who can it be knocking at my door? (*Men at work*)

- ▶ may have p.p. / might have p.p.와 똑같은 원리가 적용되어, can't have p.p.는 한 종류지만, could have p.p.와 couldn't have p.p.는 두 종류가 있다. 즉 단순 추측 외에도 **Conditional Type 3(과거사실의 반대)**로도 쓰일 수 있다.

(ex.) A: Where's my bag?

B: You **could have left** your bag in the store.

The situation was bad, but it **could have been** worse.

Thanks to everyone, I **couldn't have done** it without you.

(Quiz) 다음 두 문장의 차이를 구별하라.

He **could have stopped** the train. But he didn't want to.

He **was able to** stop the train.

#### <5> 제안(suggestion)의 could

- ① 뜻 : ~하실 수도 있어요.
- ② could만 쓰이고 can은 못 쓰인다.
- ③ **다른 대안이 있는 경우에** 쓰이므로, should나 had better에 비해서 강도가 훨씬 약하다.
- ④ 긍정문으로만 쓰인다.

(ex.) We **could** go for a drink after work tomorrow, if you like.

You **could** always ask me. **Or** you could call maintenance.

## <6> 기타 can이 쓰이는 구문 (모두 능력-가능의 용법)

① **can afford** N / to ㉠ : have enough money or time for N / to ㉠

(ex.) They can afford (to have) a bureau of their own.

② **cannot but** ㉠ = cannot help but ㉠ = cannot choose but ㉠  
= cannot h\_\_\_\_\_ (=a\_\_\_\_\_ =r\_\_\_\_\_) ~ing

③ **cannot ~ too / cannot ~ enough**

(ex.) We **cannot** praise him **too** much.

I **cannot** thank you **enough**.

④ **cannot(= never) ~ without**

(ex.) I **cannot** see you **without** being reminded of my mother.

= I **never** see you \_\_\_\_\_ I am reminded of my mother.<sup>5)</sup>

= \_\_\_\_\_ I see you, I am reminded of my mother.

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5) 종속접속사로 쓰인 경우이다. 이 경우는 항상 주절에 부정어가 있다.

(ex.) **Scarcely** a day passed **but** I met her.

## must

◇ must는 과거형이 없다.

### <1> 의무(Obligation), 필요(Necessity), 명령(Command)

① 뜻 : ~해야 한다

② must > have to = have got to

☞ 이 의미로 쓰이는 must는 법, 규칙, 통지문, 게시판 등 **매우 공식적인 글**에 주로 쓰인다. **일반적인 글**과 **일상 회화**에서 미국인들은 주로 **have to**를 쓴다. must를 회화에 사용하면, 미국인들은 그것을 영국적인 표현 혹은 지나치게 격식을 차린 (formal) 표현으로 생각한다. 혹은 **urgency(긴급성)**의 느낌을 주거나 **권력(지위)이 높은** 사람임을 표시하게 된다.<sup>6)</sup> 특히 회화에서는 **have got to<sup>7)</sup>**를 많이 쓰는데, 특히 그 일의 '중요성'을 강조하는 느낌이 있다. 세 표현의 과거와 부정문은 모두 한가지로 표현된다.

▶ 「과거」는 \_\_\_\_\_ (∼해야만 했다)

「미래」는 \_\_\_\_\_ (∼해야만 할 것이다)

「부정」은 \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ (∼할 필요가 없다-불필요)

\_\_\_\_\_ (∼해서는 안된다-금지)

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6) Where's Jenny? I **must** talk to her right away. (긴급성)  
You **must** go to bed, Charnie. (엄마)

7) gotta라고 발음하나 gotta라고 써서는 안 된다

(Quiz) don't have to **Vs.** must not

- You \_\_\_\_\_ light a match : I can see well enough.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ light a match : the room is full of gas.

▶ must의 의문문도 have to를 이용한다.

◇ 현재 : Do I have to ~ ? Does she have to ~ ?

◇ 과거 : Did I have to ~ ?

◇ 미래 : Shall I have to ~ ? Will they have to ~ ?

(ex.) A : Does she have to do her homework right now ?

B<sub>1</sub>: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

B<sub>2</sub>: No, she \_\_\_\_\_.

## <2> 추측-확신 (certainty)

① 뜻 : ~임에 틀림 없다.

② **확인**되지는 않았지만 **확신**할 수 있는 상황, 사실에 대해서 쓴다.

③ 추측하는 일의 가능성 정도 : **must** > may=might=could > cannot=couldn't

④ must not : ~가 아님에 틀림 없다 < can't = couldn't : ~ 일리 없다.

(ex.) You must be joking.

He must be tired after a long journey. (밑줄이 확신의 근거)

They haven't lived here very long. They **must not** know many people.

▶ 「확신」 must의 **과거** \_\_\_\_\_

(ex.) The prisoner (flee) \_\_\_\_\_ this way, for here are his footprints.

▶ must have p.p.는 추측-확신으로만 쓰인다. Conditional Type 3 용법 따윈 없다.

## need

◇ need는 미국영어에서는 주로 **본동사**로, 영국 영어에서는 긍정문은 **본동사**, 부정문, 의문문은 주로 **조동사**로 쓰인다. 미국 영어에서는 need to보다 have to가 많이 쓰인다.

	조동사로 쓰인다는 의미는?	본동사로 쓰인다는 의미는?
① 일치		
② ®인가 to ®인가?		
③ 부정문은?		
④ 의문문은?		

	미국	영국
긍정문		
부정문		
의문문		

<1> ~할 필요가 없다(현재)

(ex.) You **don't need to** clean the kitchen. The sweeper will do it.

<2> ~할 필요가 없을 것이다(미래)

(ex.) I **won't need to** take the test. It's going to be for extra credit and I don't need the points.

<3> ~할 필요가 없었다(과거)

: 두 가지 형태가 있다. didn't need to ㉠ = needn't have p.p.

(Quiz) 다음 두 문장의 차이를 구별하라.

- She **needn't have watered** the flowers, for it **is** going to rain.
- She **didn't need(=have) to water** the flowers, for it **was** going to rain

☞ I needn't have put on my raincoat. (= *but I did.*)

I didn't need to put on my rain coat. (= *so I didn't or but I did.*)

※ 다음 문장을 읽고, didn't need to만 써야 한다면 didn't need to, didn't need to와 needn't have p.p.를 다 쓸 수 있다면 needn't have p.p.를 써라.

① You \_\_\_\_\_(carry) all the parcels yourself.

The shop would have delivered them if you had asked them.

② Everyone told me that he understood Latin.

So I \_\_\_\_\_(translate) it for him.

③ You \_\_\_\_\_(write) such a long essay.

The teacher only asked for 300 words, but you have written 600.

④ I \_\_\_\_\_(cut) the grass myself.

For I knew the gardener had done it.

## used to

◇ used to 는 과거형만 있고 또 과거의 뜻만 있다. ‘과거에는 그랬는데 지금은 더 이상 아니다’라는 의미이다.

① 부정문, 의문문 형태보다는 주로 **긍정문-평서문 형태**로 쓰인다.

② 부정문, 의문문이 필요할 때는 used to를 버리고 단순과거형으로 쓰는 것이 좋다.

③ 굳이 부정문을 쓴다면 **didn't use to** (미국식) = didn't used to = used not to 로 쓴다.

④ 굳이 의문문을 쓴다면 **Did 주어 use to** (미국식) = Did 주어 used to = Used 주어 to 로 쓴다.

(ex.) You did not play the piano when you were young.

= You \_\_\_\_\_ the piano when you were young.

Did you play the piano when you were young?

= \_\_\_\_\_ the piano when you were young?

◇ used to 와 would 의 차이점.

- ① 과거의 습관적 **동작**에 쓰는 거라면 used to와 would에 큰 차이가 없다. 하지만 would는 이야기의 맨 앞에 올 수 없다.

(ex.) We **used to** work in the same office and we **would** have coffee together.

- ② used to는 상태동사 및 동작동사와 다 결합하지만, would는 동작동사와만 결합한다. 즉 would는 ‘과거의 습관적 **동작**’만을 말한다.

(ex.) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ have very short hair when she was a teenager.

There \_\_\_\_\_ be a big tree near the pond.

◇ be used to 명사/~ing (= be accustomed to) 와 혼동하지 않도록 조심할 것.

(ex.) She is / was used to studying alone in his room.

## will / would

◇ will (혹은 would) 이 일반적인 미래의 의미<sup>8)</sup>로 쓰이지 않는 예가 많이 있다. 이때, would가 will의 과거 뜻인 경우와 그렇지 않은 경우가 있다.

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8) 1장 시제 참조. She said, "I **will** go there." ⇒ She said that she **would** go there.



will	would
<b>현재</b>	<b>과거</b>
의도 ⇔ 거부	
습성, 습관	

will	would
<b>현재</b>	
요청, 권유	
가능	
	의견

<1> **의도**(긍정문) ⇔ **거부**(부정문) be willing(=ready) to ⇔ refuse to

(ex.) Ask Mark if he **will** take them.

They couldn't find any one who **would** take the job.

The door **won't** open. / The car **won't** start.

We offered him some money, but he **wouldn't** accept it.

<2> **습성, 습관 (what always happens/happened)**

(ex.) Accidents **will** happen. / Boys **will** be boys.

He **would** often sit up at night studying English.

<3> **요청(Request) / 권유(Offer) : will = would**

(ex.) Will you give me her number?

Will you have another cup of tea?

Would you like some cake?

☞ 위의 세 문장 중에서 Will/Would를 Can/Could로 바꿀 수 있는 것은?

▶ 실제 영어에서, 무엇인가를 요청할 때 Would(=Do) you mind -ing를 많이 쓴다.

(ex.) A: Would you mind sharing a room with me?

B: No, I'd be happy(glad) to. = Not at all. I'd be happy(glad) to. = Sure(Okay).

#### <4> 기타 용법

▶ 가능 (= can)

(ex.) This car **will** seat five people comfortably.

This quantity of lasagne **will** feed six people.

▶ 의견 : think, feel, suppose, guess 등의 앞에 would를 써서 가볍게 의견을 표시.

(ex.) The total cost, **I would guess**, might be \$500 per person.

◇ will, would가 들어간 표현들

① would like to ② = would like N = would care to ③ = would care for N

② would rather A (than B) = would prefer to A (rather than B) : A, B 모두 원형

③ **will do** = be suitable or enough (for)

(ex.) Will \$10 do (you)?

This little bed will do (for) the baby.

That will do, Charles. I don't want to see any more of that kind of behaviour.

## shall

◇ 1인칭 주어(I, We)와 결합된 의문문 형태로 ‘제안’의 의미를 가진다. (spoken)

(ex.) **Shall we** go out for dinner tonight?

**Shall I** pick the children up from school today?

◇ **법률, 규칙, 조약, 서류, 경고문** 등 공식적 문서에서. (written) - certainly의 느낌이 된다.

(ex.) The fine shall not exceed 100 dollars.

Payment shall be made by check and the terms shall be as follows.

The school rules state that no child shall be allowed out of the school during the day,

## should = ought to

<1> **충고(Advice). 당위성(Desirability) : ~해야 한다**

- ① 제안에서부터 의무에 이르기까지 광범위한 경우에 쓰이는데, could보다는 강하고 had better보다는 약한, 일반적인 조언으로 많이 쓰인다. 의무를 표현한다 하더라도 must처럼 법적, 강제적 구속력을 갖는 것을 말하는 것이 아니라, 그렇게 하는 것이 옳고 바람직하다는 당위성 차원에서 하는 말이다.

- ② ought to의 부정문은 ought not 이지만 should not 만큼 자주 쓰지는 않고, 의문문으로  
는 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) If you see something dangerous, you **should** call the police.

I **think** the government **ought to** do more to help the underprivileged.

This computer isn't working as it **should**.

- ▶ should(=ought to)의 과거 = should \_\_\_\_\_ = ought to \_\_\_\_\_  
: 실제로는 하지 못한 일을 말한다.

(ex.) You **should have stopped** at the red lights. (*but you didn't*)

- ▶ 부정어 should not(=ought not to) 는 현명치 못한 행동이라는 의미

☞ 다음 문장의 차이를 음미하라.

You **shouldn't** talk so loud; *you'll wake the baby.*

You **needn't** talk so loud; *I can hear you well enough.*

You **must not** talk so loud *or you'll be expelled.*

- ▶ **had better** : advisability with a **warning** or a **threat** of possible bad consequences.

① 적절치 못하게 사용하면 rude, impolite하게 들릴 수 있다.

② 구어체에서 많이 씀.

③ 과거로는 had better have p.p.가 있으나 자주 쓰지는 않는다.

(ex.) He'd better pay me back that money he owes me soon, or else.



Your family invited Mr. Smith, your father's business partner, to a Korean restaurant. You wanted to recommend *galbi* to Mr. Smith. You said to him politely, "**You'd better eat *galbi*.**" Then he asked you why. He seemed to be puzzled. Why do you think he looked puzzled. — Because your expression sounded a little \_\_\_\_\_.

## <2> 미래의 추측-가능성 (Probability) : ~하게 될 거다 (특히 바람직한 일에 쓰임)

(ex.) My dry cleaning **should** be ready this afternoon.

If you show the receipt, there **ought not to** be any difficulty getting your money back.

## <3> 특정 동사/명사 + that S + (should)<sup>9)</sup> + ®

제안, 주장 : suggest, propose, insist      요구, 명령 : order, command

동의, 결정 : agree, determine      조언, 권고 : advise, recommend

(ex.) Tom suggested our postponing the trip.

⇒ Tom suggested

He commanded the men to shut the gates.

⇒ He commanded

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9) 미국에서는 주로 should를 생략하며, 그 경우 \_\_\_\_\_을 쓴다. 동사가 be동사면 거의 should를 생략한다.

The proposal to close the hospital was rejected by a majority.

⇒ The proposal that the hospital

**<4> It is [판단(필요타당성)의 형용사]<sup>10)</sup> that S + (should)<sup>11)</sup> + ㉠**

(ex.) It is necessary for him to answer this questions.

⇒

**<5> It is [감정(의외성)의 형용사]<sup>12)</sup> that S + should<sup>13)</sup> + ㉠**

(ex.) It is strange that the car should break down today in exactly the same place  
where it broke down yesterday.

What a pity it is that such a good-hearted girl should be so weak in the head!

## 기타

◇ modal verb는 두 개를 이어 쓸 수 없다. 두 개 이상의 modal의 의미가 필요한 경우에는 semi modal(= phrasal modal)을 이용해서 해결한다.

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10) necessary, essential / important, vital, advisable / natural, right, fair, just, rational, reasonable / wrong

11) 역시 should를 생략할 수 있으며, 생략되면 **원형**이 된다.

12) strange, odd, curious, ridiculous / surprising, amazing / wonderful / regrettable, a pity

13) 이때는 웬만하면 should를 생략하지 않는다. ~**하다니**로 해석하는 것이 좋은 경우도 있다.

- modal의 서열 : will > may > must or should > can

- modal ⇒ semi-modal

(ex.) may ⇒ be allowed to

must ⇒ have to

should ⇒ be supposed to

can ⇒ be able to

(Ex.) He **may can** understand and obey simple instructions. (X)

## 핵심정리 : 추측의 조동사

※ 다음 다섯 문장을 비교하고 “그가 집에 있을 확률”을 각각 표현하라.

He **is** at home.

He **must be** at home.

He **may=might=could be** at home.

He **cannot=couldn't be** at home.

He **is not** at home.

	과거	지금	미래
<b>100%(확인)</b>	추 측 의 조 동 사 안 씀		
<b>95%</b>			
<b>50% 이하</b>			
<b>1%</b>			
<b>0%(확인)</b>	추 측 의 조 동 사 안 씀		

### <Diagnostic Test>

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. 추측의 may, might는 can으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는가?    | No.    |
| 2. 추측의 could는 may, might와 같은가?           | Yes.   |
| 3. couldn't 는 may not, might not 과 같은가?  | No.    |
| 4. may not은 확률상 cannot과 비슷한가 may와 비슷한가?  | may    |
| 5. must not과 cannot 중에서 어느 것이 더 강한 확신인가? | cannot |

### 핵심정리 : 과거 사실의 반대

contrary to fact

should have p.p. = ought to have p.p.

had better have p.p.

should not have p.p. = ought not to have p.p.

need not have p.p.

would have p.p.

could have p.p.

might have p.p.

was supposed to

was going to



## Exercises

※ 다음 box 안에 있는 modal을 이용하여 문맥에 맞게 표현하라. (두 개 이상의 답 가능)

can / could / have to / must / might / should

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted after such a long flight.
2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you \_\_\_\_\_ walk downtown and explore the waterfront.
3. When you have a small child in the house, you \_\_\_\_\_ leave small objects lying around. Such objects \_\_\_\_\_ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you hold your breath for more than a minute?  
B: No, I can't.
5. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It \_\_\_\_\_ have cost a fortune.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ just say a few things in the language.

7. The book is optional. My professor said we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we needed extra credit.  
But we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we don't want to.
8. A: Where is the spatula? It \_\_\_\_\_ be in this drawer but it's not here.  
B: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It \_\_\_\_\_ be  
in there.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news  
said there's a storm north of here and it \_\_\_\_\_ rain later on this afternoon.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ we pull over at the next rest stop? I really have to use the bathroom and I  
don't know if I \_\_\_\_\_ hold it until we get to Chicago.
11. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He \_\_\_\_\_ have left it here last night.  
He and I had a talk here last night.
12. A: \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your lighter for a minute?  
B: Sure, no problem. Actually, you \_\_\_\_\_ keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe she said that to Megan! She \_\_\_\_\_ insult her cooking in  
front of everyone at the party last night. She \_\_\_\_\_ have just said she was full or  
had some salad if she didn't like the meal.
14. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick  
watching you eat that piece of pizza.
15. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody  
has left the mansion this evening, so the killer \_\_\_\_\_ be someone in this room. It  
\_\_\_\_\_ be any one of us!!!

16. A: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding.

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

17. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It \_\_\_\_\_ be lying around here somewhere. Where \_\_\_\_\_ it be?

18. A: Look at these flowers — they're beautiful! But, there's no card. Who could have sent them?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ have been David. He's the only one who would send you flowers.

must / have to
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19. I \_\_\_\_\_ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi if I want to be on time.

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ submit the application if it has not been completely filled out. Check that the name, address, and background information are correct. If the form is not accurate and complete, you will be rejected and you will \_\_\_\_\_ reapply at a later date.

21. You \_\_\_\_\_ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.

22. If you are over 18 in California, you \_\_\_\_\_ take a driver training course to get a driver's license. You can have a friend or a family member teach you instead. But remember, you \_\_\_\_\_ still get your permit before you start practicing.

23. You \_\_\_\_\_ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
24. A: My car broke down in Death Valley last week. I \_\_\_\_\_ have it towed more than a hundred miles to the nearest mechanic.  
B: That \_\_\_\_\_ have cost a fortune!
25. Tomorrow is Memorial Day. The best thing about a day off from work is that I \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ get up at 6:00; I can sleep in till noon if I want to.
26. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ cram all day for my French final. I didn't get to sleep until after midnight.
27. Ingrid received a scholarship to Yale University which will cover 100% of the tuition. She \_\_\_\_\_ worry at all about the increasing cost of education.
28. When I was a child my grandmother was continually correcting our manners. She always used to say, "One \_\_\_\_\_ eat with one's mouth open." Or, she would correct us by saying, "One \_\_\_\_\_ rest one's elbows on the table." And every time I wanted to leave the table, she would say, "One \_\_\_\_\_ ask to be excused."

might / should / must
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29. Nancy said you didn't need to buy her anything for her birthday, but I really think you \_\_\_\_\_ at least get her some flowers or a nice bottle of wine.

30. Debbie said she was really busy this week, but I think she \_\_\_\_\_ show up at the party if she doesn't have to work overtime on Friday.
31. Nina said she would come over right after work, so she \_\_\_\_\_ be here by 6:00.
32. Oh my God, he's unconscious. Don't move him — he \_\_\_\_\_ have internal injuries. Somebody call an ambulance.
33. You \_\_\_\_\_ be kidding! That can't be true.
34. A: Where's the remote control? I want to change the channel.  
B: I don't know. It \_\_\_\_\_ be under the couch. Or, perhaps I absent-mindedly took it into the kitchen. I'll check in there.
35. For most people, learning a language is a challenging undertaking. Experts agree that to make the most of your language learning experience, you \_\_\_\_\_ practice the language regularly and push yourself to maintain old vocabulary while acquiring new words and expressions.
36. New research suggests that exercise can reduce the chance of heart disease as well as cancer. That's why I told my father that he \_\_\_\_\_ start walking once a day.
37. A: While I was a student, I spent a year and a half studying pygmy culture in the Central African Republic. My research focused on unique aspects of the their social structure and religion.  
B: That \_\_\_\_\_ have been absolutely fascinating!
38. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he \_\_\_\_\_ take another look at his resume and reconsider him for

the position.

39. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work.

40. The book recommends adding fresh soil and using plant food to make your garden flowers grow. Since some people might be allergic to chemicals in artificial plant foods, the book says that you \_\_\_\_\_ use an organic brand to avoid skin irritations.

couldn't / might not
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41. Unfortunately, James and Michelle had already made plans, so they \_\_\_\_\_ come with us to the exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

42. They have had several major snow storms in the mountains during the last month. We had better call the highway patrol to check road conditions. The road to Smithville \_\_\_\_\_ be passable.

43. We should call Tim before we go over to his house; he \_\_\_\_\_ be there. I don't want to drive all the way there for nothing.

44. I know Eve wants to go to the ballet with us, but we'd better call her before we get her ticket. She works Wednesday nights, and she \_\_\_\_\_ be able to get time off that evening.

45. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.

46. Jerry might be angry, or he \_\_\_\_\_. You never really know with him because he's so temperamental.
47. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ be angry at me. I've never done anything to upset him.
48. The lamp \_\_\_\_\_ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.
49. When you were a child, you could swim from here to the little island in the middle of the river, \_\_\_\_\_ you. At least, that's what your father told me.
50. She \_\_\_\_\_ possibly be the winner of the talent show! The other acts were much better than her's.
51. I heard that band is really popular, and tickets sell out quickly. You \_\_\_\_\_ get tickets if you wait too long.
52. That concert has been sold out for weeks. You \_\_\_\_\_ get tickets even if you knew the band personally. It's impossible!
53. Jane and Bill \_\_\_\_\_ have gotten the invitation to the party. Perhaps, that's why they didn't show up. I doubt they would actually skip your birthday party — they're your best friends!
54. I \_\_\_\_\_ have left my keys at Simon's house. I wouldn't have been able to drive home if I had done that. They must be somewhere here in the apartment. Let's keep looking.

would / could / should / might

55. She told me that \_\_\_\_\_ rather not live with her roommate again next year.

56. You \_\_\_\_\_ as well advise me to give up my fortune as spend it in gambling.

57.

Donna: If I won the ten million dollar lottery jackpot, I \_\_\_\_\_ afford to quit my job and travel the world.

Sam: How often do you buy lottery tickets?

Donna: Never... I guess if I want to win the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ try buying some tickets.

Sam: That \_\_\_\_\_ help.

58.

Waitress: Hi, my name is Sandy — I'll be your waitress tonight. What can I get for you?

Tony: I haven't decided yet. Is there anything you \_\_\_\_\_ recommend? Is there anything you think I \_\_\_\_\_ try?

Waitress: You \_\_\_\_\_ try the Cajun catfish – or perhaps the Gumbo. They're both delicious.

Tony: That sounds wonderful, but that \_\_\_\_\_ be a little too spicy for me. Actually, the prawns sound good. \_\_\_\_\_ I have the barbecued prawns?

Waitress: Sure, \_\_\_\_\_ you like a salad with that?

59.

Jan: What \_\_\_\_\_ we look for in a candidate when we vote in a presidential election?

Peter: I think citizens \_\_\_\_\_ vote for a President who has the ability to improve the quality of life in the United States.

Jan: What \_\_\_\_\_ you do if you were President of the United States?

Peter: I \_\_\_\_\_ focus on environmental pollution.



Jan: Every candidate always says he's going to do that, but it's a really complicated problem — it's not one which is easily solved. What makes you think you \_\_\_\_\_ actually stop pollution?