

# UNIT 5

## Modal Verbs

- ◆ Τα modal verbs είναι: *can, could, may, might, must, will, would, shall, should* και *ought*. Δεν παίρνουν καμία κατάληξη (-s, -ing ή -ed). e.g. *He should stay here*. Ακολουθούνται από bare infinitive, εκτός από το *ought* το οποίο ακολουθείται από to-infinitive. e.g. *They may come tonight. You ought to get a job*. Μπαίνουν μπρο-

### Ability (Can-Could-Be able to)



He was able to climb up the tree.

Χρησιμοποιούμε *can* για present ή future και *could* για past. Σχηματίζουμε τους υπόλοιπους χρόνους με την έκφραση *be able to*.

- ◆ **Can = be able to - ability in the present**  
Εκφράζει ικανότητα στο παρόν.  
e.g. *Tom can play the guitar.*
- ◆ **will be able to - ability in the future**  
Εκφράζει δυνατότητα στο μέλλον.  
e.g. *When you graduate, you will be able to get a job.*  
Αλλά: χρησιμοποιούμε *can* όταν αποφασίζουμε τώρα για το τι θα κάνουμε στο άμεσο μέλλον.  
e.g. *I haven't got any money now, but I can pay you tomorrow.* (= Αποφασίζω τώρα για κάτι που θα κάνω αύριο.)
- ◆ **Could = used to be able to ability in the past (repeated past action)**  
Εκφράζει γενική ικανότητα στο παρελθόν. Επίσης μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε *was/were able to* χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα.  
e.g. *I could/was able to run fast when I was young.*
- ◆ **was/were able to = managed to do ability in the past (single past action)**  
Δείχνει ότι καταφέραμε να κάνουμε κάτι σε μια συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση στο παρελθόν.  
e.g. *Although it was dark, he was able to find his way.*
- ◆ Με τα ρήματα *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, understand, guess* και *remember* συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε *could*.  
e.g. *She listened carefully and she could hear people talking in the next room.*  
(OXI: ~~she was able to hear...~~)
- ◆ Στις αρνήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε *couldn't* ή *wasn't/weren't able to* χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα.  
e.g. *I couldn't/wasn't able to reach him on the phone.*

στά από το υποκείμενο στην ερώτηση και ακολουθούνται από *not* στην άρνηση. e.g. *Can I say something? I couldn't understand him*. Τα modal verbs δε σχηματίζουν όλους τους χρόνους. Αναφέρονται συνήθως στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον. e.g. *I must go now.* (present) *You must call me early tomorrow morning.* (future)

### Obligation/Duty/Necessity (Must-Have to-Should/Ought-Need)



Everyone should recycle their rubbish.

Χρησιμοποιούμε *must* για να αναφερθούμε στο παρόν ή το μέλλον.

- ◆ **must = it is your duty/you are obliged to do sth**  
Εκφράζει υποχρέωση, αναγκαιότητα, ισχυρό καθήκον. e.g. *You must listen to your teacher.*
- ◆ **have to = it is necessary to do sth**  
e.g. *We have to be at the airport at 9 o'clock.*  
Χρησιμοποιούμε *must* όταν ο ομιλητής αποφασίζει ο ίδιος τι πρέπει να γίνει. Χρησιμοποιούμε *have to* όταν η απόφαση για κάτι παίρνεται από άλλους και όχι από τον ομιλητή.  
e.g. *I must finish the report by tomorrow.* (Ο ομιλητής αποφασίζει.)  
*I have to finish the report by tomorrow.* (Άλλος έχει αποφασίσει για τον ομιλητή.)
- ◆ Το *must* και το *have to* έχουν διαφορετική σημασία στην ερώτηση.  
e.g. *Must I tidy my room?* (= *Do you insist that I tidy my room?* — Επιμένεις να ...;)  
*Do I have to tidy my room?* (= *Is it necessary for me to tidy my room?* — Είναι απαραίτητο να ...;)
- ◆ Το *have got to* έχει το ίδιο νόημα με το *have to* αλλά χρησιμοποιείται κυρίως στον καθημερινό λόγο.  
e.g. *'I've got to phone Mum tonight.'*
- ◆ Επίσης χρησιμοποιούμε το *have to* για να σχηματίσουμε τους υπόλοιπους χρόνους.  
e.g. *We had to call for the doctor when Aunt Lucy fainted last night.*
- ◆ **should/ought (less emphatic than must)**  
Εκφράζει καθήκον.  
e.g. *People should take/ought to take better care of the environment.*
- ◆ **need = it is necessary to**  
Εκφράζει αναγκαιότητα.  
e.g. *Need I talk to the boss right away?*

NOTE: Το ρήμα need μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί σαν κύριο ρήμα ή σαν modal χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα. Όταν χρησιμοποιείται σαν κύριο ρήμα ακολουθείται από το -infinitive, παίρνει -s στο τρίτο ενικό και σχηματίζει ερώτηση και άρνηση με το do/does. e.g. Mike needs to buy some new clothes. You don't need to do this right now. Χρησιμοποιείται σαν modal verb κυρίως σε ερωτήσεις και αρνήσεις. e.g. Need I book a room in advance? (Also: Do I need to book ...?) You needn't give me a lift home. (Also: You don't need to ...)

**Absence of Necessity**  
(Needn't/Don't have to/Don't need to-  
Didn't need to-Needn't have done)



You don't need to look up his phone number. I've got it right here.

- ◆ needn't/don't have to/don't need to + present infinitive (παρόν ή μέλλον) = it isn't necessary to do sth  
e.g. You needn't/don't have to/don't need to work tonight. (Δε χρειάζεται να δουλέψεις απόψε.)
- ◆ didn't need to/didn't have to = it was not necessary to do sth  
Χρησιμοποιείται για να δείξουμε ότι μια πράξη δεν έγινε στο παρελθόν επειδή ξέραμε ότι δεν ήταν απαραίτητο να γίνει.  
e.g. She didn't need to/didn't have to take a taxi. (It wasn't necessary, so she didn't. Δεν ήταν απαραίτητο να πάρει ταξί και δεν πήρε.)
- ◆ needn't + bare perfect infinitive = it was not necessary to do sth, but it was done  
Χρησιμοποιείται για να δείξουμε ότι μια πράξη έγινε στο παρελθόν αν και δεν ήταν απαραίτητο να γίνει.  
e.g. You needn't have bought any bread. I'd already bought some. (It wasn't necessary but you did. Δεν ήταν απαραίτητο να αγοράσεις ψωμί, αλλά αγόρασες.)

**Prohibition (Mustn't/Can't)**



- ◆ mustn't/can't = it is forbidden to do sth/you are not allowed to do sth/it is against the rules/law to do sth  
Εκφράζει απαγόρευση.  
e.g. You mustn't/can't drive over 35 mph. (= It's against the law. Απαγορεύεται να υπερβείς το όριο ταχύτητας.)

**1 Fill in the gaps with can, can't, could, couldn't or was/wasn't able to.**

- 1 I had my hands full, so I ...couldn't/wasn't able to... open the door.
- 2 When I was young, I ..... stand on my head.
- 3 Although he felt ill, he ..... finish all the paperwork.
- 4 Tony is clever. He ..... speak three languages.
- 5 I ..... afford that bag. It's too expensive.
- 6 Although it was dark, he ..... find his way through the woods.
- 7 I heard his voice calling me, but I ..... see him.
- 8 We're busy tonight, so we ..... come to the party.
- 9 When I entered the house, I ..... smell fresh bread baking.
- 10 I ..... drive a car. I learnt when I was eighteen.

**2 Fill in the gaps with must, mustn't or needn't/don't have to.**

- 1 A: You ...must... study hard to pass the exams.  
B: I know. I study every evening.
- 2 A: You ..... be late for your job interview.  
B: I know. I'll leave early so as to get there on time.
- 3 A: Shall I collect the children from the party?  
B: No, you ..... collect them. Mrs Shaw is giving them a lift home.
- 4 A: Do you want me to wait for you after work?  
B: No, you ..... wait. I can walk home by myself.
- 5 A: You ..... interrupt while people are talking.  
B: No. It's very bad manners to do that.
- 6 A: My dog has been ill all week.  
B: Oh dear! You ..... take him to the vet.
- 7 A: It's Sally's birthday on Wednesday.  
B: I know. I ..... remember to buy her a present.
- 8 A: Shall I wash the dishes for you?  
B: No, you ..... do that. I'll do them later.

**3 Fill the gaps with needn't have or didn't need to and the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1 I ran all the way to work, but I ...needn't have hurried... (hurry) because I was the first person to arrive.
- 2 We ..... (hurry), so we stopped to have lunch on the way.
- 3 I went to college today, but I ..... (go) as all the lectures were cancelled.
- 4 I ..... (ask) the way to Lewes, since I'd been there before.
- 5 I ..... (buy) any food, so I didn't go to the supermarket.
- 6 I ..... (buy) any food after all, because we had plenty at home.
- 7 I ..... (pack) my shorts, as it rained all week.
- 8 We ..... (pack) many things, as we would only be away for one night.

# Verbs

## Logical Assumptions

### Must-Can't/Couldn't



They're wearing light clothes.  
It **must** be summer.  
It **can't** be winter.

**must** = I'm sure/certain that sth is true  
Χρησιμοποιείται σε καταφατικές προτάσεις και εκφράζει θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα (positive logical assumption).

e.g. It is Sunday. He **must** be at home. (I'm sure he is at home. Πρέπει να είναι στο σπίτι του.)

**can't/couldn't** = I'm sure that sth isn't true, real κλπ. Χρησιμοποιείται σε αρνητικές προτάσεις και εκφράζει αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα (negative logical assumption).

e.g. It is Sunday. He **can't/couldn't** be at work. (I'm sure he isn't at work. Δε μπορεί να είναι στη δουλειά.)

## Probability (Should/Ought)



It's four o'clock.  
The children **should** be/ought to be home by now.

**should/ought** = probably...

Χρησιμοποιούνται για να δείξουμε ότι κάτι είναι πολύ πιθανό να συμβεί στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.

e.g. It's 10 o'clock. He **should** be/ought to be at work.

## Possibility (Can-Could/May-Might)



John isn't answering his phone. Where **can** he be?

I don't know. He **could** be in the manager's office.

◆ **can + present infinitive** = general possibility - it is theoretically possible

Χρησιμοποιείται σε καταφατικές προτάσεις όταν μιλάμε γενικά για τις πιθανότητες που υπάρχουν να συμβεί κάτι, δηλαδή όταν δεν αναφερόμαστε σε μια συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση.

e.g. This road **can** get very busy.  
(Γενικά, όχι για τη συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση.)

**Could/May/Might + present infinitive** = it is possible/it is likely/perhaps

Χρησιμοποιείται όταν μιλάμε για το τι είναι πιθανό να συμβεί σε μια συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση.

e.g. The roads **could/may/might** get very busy tomorrow afternoon because there is a demonstration. (OXI: The roads ~~can~~ get ...)

**NOTE:** Στις ερωτήσεις μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **can** (είτε μιλάμε γενικά είτε για συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση), **could** ή **might**. Δε χρησιμοποιούμε το **may**.

e.g. 'I got a bouquet of flowers, but there was no card.' 'Who **can/could/might** they be from?'

◆ **could/might + perfect infinitive** (refers to the past) = it was possible, but it didn't happen

Δείχνει ότι κάτι θα μπορούσε να είχε συμβεί στο παρελθόν αλλά δε συνέβη.

e.g. Yesterday, I left the car unlocked. It **could/might** have been stolen, but luckily it wasn't.

Look at the pictures and answer the questions using **must/can't**, as in the example.

e.g. No, they **can't** be in the city.



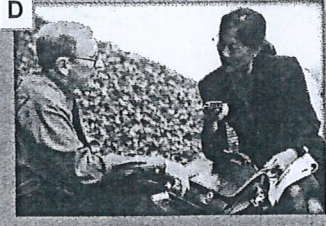
Are they in the city?  
Are they tired?  
Do they know each other?



Do they go fishing often?  
Is it winter?  
Are they bored?



Did they walk up the mountain?  
Do they enjoy walking?  
Is the weather very hot?



Has she been interviewing the man?  
Is she a reporter?  
Are they in an office?

## Study

- I'm sure
- Perhaps
- It's possible
- I'm sure
- I'm sure
- Perhaps
- It's possible
- I'm certain
- Perhaps
- It's likely

## 5

- 1 I'm sure
- She ..
- 2 I'm certain
- He ....
- 3 I'm certain
- Mike
- 4 I'm sure
- Susan
- 5 I'm sure
- They
- 6 I'm sure
- They
- 7 I'm certain
- He ...
- 8 I'm certain
- Marie
- 9 I'm sure
- She ..
- 10 I'm certain
- She ..
- 11 I'm sure
- David
- 12 I'm certain
- He ..

## 6

- 1 It's likely
- She
- me
- 2 Perhaps
- He ..
- 3 Perhaps
- We
- 4 It's possible
- She

Study these examples:

I'm sure she <b>knows</b> him well. Perhaps he <b>will be</b> late.	present inf.	She must <b>know</b> him well. He may <b>be</b> late.
It's possible that he's <b>working</b> late tonight. I'm sure she'll <b>be working</b> tomorrow.	present cont. inf.	He could <b>be working</b> late tonight. She must <b>be working</b> tomorrow.
I'm sure he <b>didn't know</b> the truth. Perhaps they <b>have missed</b> the bus. It's possible he <b>had got</b> lost.	perfect inf.	He can't <b>have known</b> the truth. They might <b>have missed</b> the bus. He may <b>have got</b> lost.
I'm certain he <b>was sleeping</b> . Perhaps she <b>has been lying</b> . It's likely they <b>had been hiding</b> .	perfect cont. inf.	He must <b>have been sleeping</b> . She may <b>have been lying</b> . They could <b>have been hiding</b> .

**5 Complete the sentences using must or can't, as in the example.**

- I'm sure she has gone on holiday.  
She ...*must have gone on holiday*...
- I'm certain he doesn't know the secret.  
He .....
- I'm certain Mike hasn't got a new car.  
Mike .....
- I'm sure Susan has paid the phone bill.  
Susan .....
- I'm sure they don't live here.  
They .....
- I'm sure they left the party early.  
They .....
- I'm certain he didn't call me.  
He .....
- I'm certain Marie sent you a birthday card.  
Marie .....
- I'm sure she has been keeping secrets from me.  
She .....
- I'm certain she is looking for a new job.  
She .....
- I'm sure David didn't go to the supermarket.  
David .....
- I'm certain he is working at the library.  
He .....

**6 Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.**

- It's likely she has forgotten about the meeting.  
She ...*may/might/could have forgotten about the meeting*...
- Perhaps he will be home soon.  
He .....
- Perhaps we won't stay in a hotel.  
We .....
- It's possible she has been delayed in traffic.  
She .....

- It's likely they have gone to the cinema.  
They .....
- Perhaps they are asleep already.  
They .....
- It's likely he hasn't been promoted.  
He .....
- It's possible she called while we were out.  
She .....
- It's likely we will go shopping this afternoon.  
We .....
- Perhaps he is outside in the garden.  
He .....
- It's possible they didn't receive our message.  
They .....
- Perhaps she is visiting a friend.  
She .....

**7 Fill in can, can't, must, mustn't, needn't or have to.**

- A: Is Jason at work today?  
B: He ...*can't*... be. His car isn't in the car park.
- A: I can't do my German homework. It's too difficult.  
B: I'll help you. I ..... speak German.
- A: I'm going to watch television.  
B: Alright, but you ..... stay up too late.
- A: We ..... book a taxi to take us to the airport.  
B: I'll do it now.
- A: I didn't know Rachel was in the choir.  
B: Oh yes. She ..... sing beautifully.
- A: Shall I cook dinner tonight?  
B: No, you ..... We're going to a restaurant.
- A: Has Tim bought a car yet?  
B: He ..... have. I saw him on the bus yesterday.
- A: She ..... be very rich.  
B: Yes. She's got a huge house and an expensive car.
- A: I did the washing-up for you.  
B: Oh, you ..... have, but it was kind of you.
- A: Would you like to come to my party on Saturday night?  
B: I'd like to, but Mum says I ..... visit my grandparents.

**Permission (Can/Could/May/Might)**



**Asking for permission**

◆ **Can/Could/May/Might I ...? = Do you/Would you mind if ...?**  
 Χρησιμοποιούνται για να ζητήσουμε την άδεια να κάνουμε κάτι. Τα **could** και **may** είναι πιο ευγενικά από το **can**. Το **might** είναι formal. Τα **may/ might** χρησιμοποιούνται για να ζητήσουμε την άδεια από κάποιον με τον οποίο δεν έχουμε μεγάλη οικειότητα. Συνήθως απαντάμε με 'Certainly./ 'Of course./ 'Why not?/'No, I'm afraid you can't.'  
 e.g. 'Can I use your pen for a minute?' 'Of course.'  
 'May I see the manager, please?' 'Certainly.'

**Giving permission**

◆ **can/may = you are allowed to do sth** (can - informal, may - formal)  
 Χρησιμοποιούνται για να δώσουμε άδεια. Το **may** χρησιμοποιείται συνήθως στο γραπτό λόγο.  
 e.g. You **may** make a phone call here.  
 Δε χρησιμοποιούμε **could** ή **might** για να δώσουμε άδεια.  
 e.g. 'Could I borrow your dictionary?' 'Yes, you **can**.'  
 'Yes, you **may**.' (OXI: Yes, you ~~could~~.)

**Refusing permission**

◆ **can't/mustn't/may not = you are not allowed to do sth**  
 Το **may not** είναι formal και χρησιμοποιείται συνήθως στο γραπτό λόγο.  
 e.g. I'm sorry, but you **can't/mustn't** use the fax.  
 Customers **may not** enter this area.  
 Δε χρησιμοποιούμε το **couldn't** για να αρνηθούμε να δώσουμε άδεια.  
 e.g. 'Could I stay a little longer?' 'I'm sorry, but you **can't**.' (OXI: I'm sorry, but you ~~couldn't~~.)

**Talking about permission**

◆ Χρησιμοποιούμε **can** και **be allowed to** όταν αναφερόμαστε σε νόμους ή κανονισμούς.  
 e.g. All citizens over the age of 18 **can/are allowed to** vote. (law)

Υπάρχει διαφορά στο νόημα ανάμεσα στο **may** και το **be allowed to** στην ερώτηση.

Μελετήστε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:  
 e.g. a) **May I use your phone?** (= Will you allow me to use your phone? Ζητάω την άδεια από το συνομιλητή μου.)  
 b) **Are we allowed to use the office phone?** (= What is the rule? Ζητάω να μάθω τι επιτρέπεται σύμφωνα με τους κανονισμούς.)

◆ Χρησιμοποιούμε **could** ή **was/were allowed to** για να αναφερθούμε σε μία πράξη που επιτρεπόταν να κάνουμε στο παρελθόν γενικά. Χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο **was/were allowed to** για να αναφερθούμε σε μια πράξη που μας επιτράπηκε να κάνουμε στο παρελθόν σε μια συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση.  
 e.g. I **could/was allowed to** go to parties when I was younger. (Γενικά μου επιτρεπόταν να πηγαίνω σε πάρτι.)  
**ΑΛΛΑ:** I **was allowed to** go to John's party last night. (OXI: I ~~could~~ go ... Μου επιτράπηκε να πάω στο πάρτι του John - αναφερόμαστε σε συγκεκριμένη περίπτωση)

**8 Fill in the gaps with could or was/were allowed to.**

- The children ...**were allowed to**... go to the cinema on their own yesterday.
- When I was young, we ..... wear whatever we liked to school.
- Peter ..... watch a concert on TV last night, although it was on quite late.
- When we were children, we ..... play outside until it got dark.
- Yesterday, we ..... bring our favourite toys to school.
- When Dennis lived with his parents, he ..... come in at whatever time he liked.

**9 Underline the correct word(s).**

- A: Could I sleep at my friend's house tonight?  
 B: Yes, of course you **could/can**.
- A: I **could/was allowed to** go to the disco last night.  
 B: Was it good fun?
- A: **Can/Might** I have a biscuit please, Mum?  
 B: Of course. Help yourself.
- A: Excuse me, sir. **May I/Am I allowed to** leave the room?  
 B: Yes, but don't be too long.
- A: **Must/Might** I borrow these files for a moment, sir?  
 B: Certainly. Take whatever you need.
- A: Might I use your pen?  
 B: Of course you **may/might**.
- A: **May I/Am I allowed to** park in the company car park?  
 B: Of course you are!

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## Requests (Can/Could/Will/Would/May/Might)



Could you send the samples to my office, please?

### ◆ Can/Could/Will/Would you ...?

Χρησιμοποιούνται για να ζητήσουμε από κάποιον να κάνει κάτι για μας. Το can και το will είναι informal, ενώ το could και το would είναι πιο ευγενικά.

e.g. *Can/Will you get me a glass of water? (informal)*  
*Could/Would you type these letters for me, please? (more polite)*

Συνήθως απαντάμε με 'Yes, I'd (would) be happy to.' / 'Yes, I'd be glad to.' / 'Certainly.' / 'Of course.' / 'I'm sorry, but I can't.'

### ◆ May/Might/Can/Could I ...?

Χρησιμοποιούνται για να ζητήσουμε κάτι με ευγενικό τρόπο. Το might είναι formal και δε χρησιμοποιείται συχνά.

e.g. *Can/Could/May I have a piece of that cake, please?*

Συνήθως απαντάμε με 'Certainly.' / 'Yes, certainly.' / 'Of course.' / 'Yes, of course.'

## Offers (I'll- Shall/Can/Could)



Shall I explain it again?

Χρησιμοποιούνται όταν προσφερόμαστε να κάνουμε κάτι.

◆ **I'll** = I'm willing to do something (informal)  
e.g. *You look tired. I'll do the ironing for you.*

◆ **Shall/Can/Could I/we ...? = Would you like me/us to ...?/Do you want me/us to ...?**  
e.g. *Shall/Can/Could I give you a hand with the preparations?*

## Suggestions (Shall/Can/Could)



We could have the meeting on Tuesday instead.

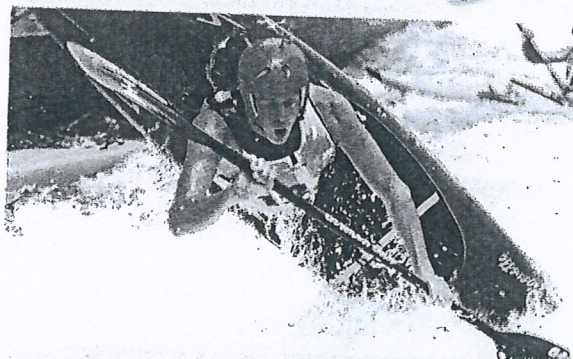
Χρησιμοποιούνται για να προτείνουμε κάτι.

◆ **Shall I/we ...? / I/We can/could** } = Why don't we ...?/How about ...?/  
What about ...?/Let's ...  
e.g. *'Shall we go to the theatre tomorrow night?'*  
*'I'd rather not. We can/could go to the cinema instead.'*

◆ Χρησιμοποιούμε το shall σε ερωτήσεις για να ζητήσουμε από το συνομιλητή μας να μας προτείνει κάτι ή να μας δώσει οδηγίες.

e.g. *'Where shall I put these flowers?'*  
*'In this vase.'*

## Advice (Should/Ought/Must)



*You should always wear a life jacket when you go canoeing.*

Χρησιμοποιούνται για να δώσουμε συμβουλή.

◆ **should/ought + present Infinitive = I advise you to/You had better do sth**

e.g. *It's late. You should go/ought to go home as soon as possible.*

◆ Χρησιμοποιούμε **must** όταν δίνουμε strong advice (συμβουλή/σύσταση). Συγκρίνετε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

e.g. a) *'You must follow a healthy diet,' the doctor said to me. (Πρέπει οπωσδήποτε να ακολουθήσουμε τις οδηγίες του γιατρού.)*

b) *'You should follow/ought to follow a healthy diet,' my friend said to me. (Συμβουλή που δεν είμαι υποχρεωμένος να ακολουθήσω.)*

# UNIT 5

## Modal Verbs

### Criticism (Should/Ought)



The owners **shouldn't have left/ought not to have left** the window unlocked.

- ◆ **should/ought + perfect infinitive = it would have been better if you had ...**  
 Χρησιμοποιούνται για να ασκήσουμε κριτική στις πράξεις κάποιου.  
 e.g. You **should have come/ought to have come** to me for help. (But you didn't.)

- 2 Liz bought an expensive jacket yesterday and now she hasn't got enough money for the rest of the week.  
She ..... (buy) such an expensive jacket.
- 3 Your sister eats a lot of junk food which is bad for her health.  
You ..... (eat) so much junk food.
- 4 Mr Jackson had a stiff back. He lifted some heavy boxes and now his back is worse.  
He ..... (lift) those heavy boxes.
- 5 Tony always drives too fast. Yesterday, he was arrested for speeding.  
He ..... (drive) more slowly.
- 6 Sally is clumsy. She is always breaking things.  
She ..... (be) more careful.
- 7 Paul didn't do his homework. The teacher punished him.  
He ..... (do) his homework.
- 8 Amy borrowed her brother's car without asking. He was very angry.  
She ..... (borrow) his car without asking.

### 10 Fill in shall or will.

- 1 A: ...*Shall*... I help you with the washing-up?  
B: No, I can manage by myself.
- 2 A: ..... we have pizza for dinner tonight?  
B: I'd rather have steak.
- 3 A: ..... you carry this for me, please?  
B: Certainly. It looks heavy.
- 4 A: What ..... we buy for Bob's birthday?  
B: I think he'd like a book.
- 5 A: ..... you answer the phone, please?  
B: Of course.
- 6 A: Where ..... we sit in the classroom?  
B: Next to the window.
- 7 A: ..... you take the rubbish outside for me, please?  
B: Yes, in a minute.
- 8 A: ..... we have a barbecue next weekend?  
B: Yes, if the weather's fine.
- 9 A: ..... you babysit for me tonight?  
B: I'm sorry, but I can't.
10. A: ..... we try this new recipe tonight?  
B: Yes. We've got all the ingredients.

### 11 Read the situations and complete the sentences with *should/shouldn't, ought to/ought not to* and the correct tense of the infinitive.

- 1 Your friend didn't see a film on TV last night. You saw it and it was very good.  
You ...*should/ought to have seen*... (see) the film.

### 12 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 A: I found a briefcase on the train.  
B: You **ought to/can** take it to the police station as soon as possible.
- 2 A: Did you get some money from the bank?  
B: No, I **didn't need to/needn't**. I had enough in my wallet.
- 3 A: Sorry I'm late again.  
B: You **should/might** wear a watch.
- 4 A: **Couldn't/May** I speak to Claire, please?  
B: Just a moment, please. I'll call her.
- 5 A: We **could/must** go out for a meal this evening, if you like.  
B: Oh, yes. That would be nice.
- 6 A: I wonder if Paul and Jim have got lost.  
B: They **can't/mustn't** have got lost because I gave them a map.
- 7 A: **Could/Would** I use your telephone, please?  
B: Yes, of course.
- 8 A: Was the exam very difficult?  
B: Yes, but I **can/was able to** answer all the questions.
- 9 A: We **mustn't/needn't** go shopping this week. We've got plenty of food.  
B: Alright. We'll go next week instead.
- 10 A: **Should/May** I sit down, please?  
B: Yes, of course. Make yourself at home.
- 11 A: When **will/shall** I visit you next?  
B: You **can/must** call in tomorrow, if you like.
- 12 A: Helen should be here by now.  
B: She **ought to/could** have missed the train.

## Expressions Similar to Modal Verbs

- ◆ **Be supposed to + Infinitive (= should)**  
Χρησιμοποιείται για να δείξει ότι κάποιος άλλος περιμένει από εμάς να κάνουμε κάτι.  
e.g. *I'm supposed to work this weekend. (My boss expects me to do so.)*
- ◆ **Be to + Infinitive (= must)** Χρησιμοποιείται για να δώσουμε διαταγές.  
e.g. *You are to stay here until I return.*  
*This medicine is to be taken three times a day.*
- ◆ **Be likely to + Infinitive/It is likely that + clause (= probably - more emphatic than may but less emphatic than should/ought).** Χρησιμοποιούνται για να εκφράσουμε πιθανότητα.  
e.g. *The Austrian racing driver is likely to win the race.*  
*It is likely that the Austrian racing driver will win the race.*  
*Is Mary likely to get the job she applied for?*

### 13 Match the items in column A to their synonyms in column B.

A	B
1 You mustn't ...	a You are supposed to ...
2 You can't be ...	b It wasn't necessary for us to ... (but we did)
3 You needn't ...	c Let's ...
4 They ought to ...	d He managed to ...
5 She didn't need to ...	e They had better ...
6 You should ...	f It is forbidden ...
7 May I ...?	g I'm sure they are ...
8 We needn't have ...	h Do you mind if I ...?
9 He was able to ...	i You are to ...
10 Shall we ...?	j It isn't necessary for you to ...
11 You must ...	k I'm certain you aren't ...
12 They must be ...	l It wasn't necessary for her to ...

### 14 Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

- 1 It is possible that Sue will be late this evening.  
*Sue may/might/could be late this evening./ Sue is likely to be late this evening.*
- 2 I'm sure David isn't going to the party tonight.  
.....

- 3 The guests are supposed to arrive at 8 o'clock.  
.....
- 4 It wasn't necessary for Toby to go to school today.  
.....
- 5 I advise you to book a table in advance.  
.....
- 6 They are obliged to wear helmets at work.  
.....
- 7 You are to wait here until the manager arrives.  
.....
- 8 Steve managed to repair the bike after trying for two hours.  
.....
- 9 Perhaps we will go to Italy for a holiday next summer.  
.....
- 10 We are obliged to wear a uniform for school.  
.....
- 11 You aren't allowed to run in the corridors.  
.....
- 12 How about inviting some friends over to dinner?  
.....
- 13 It isn't necessary for you to buy me a present.  
.....
- 14 Do you mind if I use your telephone?  
.....
- 15 Would you like me to clean the windows for you?  
.....
- 16 How about going for a walk this afternoon?  
.....

### 15 Answer the questions using a suitable modal verb.



- 1 Are the men criminals?  
*They may be criminals.*
- 2 Are they trying to escape?
- 3 Are they in the countryside?
- 4 Is it a cloudy day?
- 5 Is this their own boat?
- 6 Are they going to a hiding place?
- 7 Are the police chasing them?



## Functions of Modal Verbs

### Expressing ability

- a) Terry is twenty years old. He **can** drive a car. (present)
- b) When he was ten, he **could/was able to** ride a bicycle. (repeated past action)
- c) Paula **was able to** climb to the top of the mountain. (managed to do; single past action)

### Expressing lack of ability

- a) Sue **can't** dance. (present)
- b) He **couldn't/wasn't able to** play chess when he was younger. (repeated past action)
- c) She **couldn't/wasn't able to** finish the book. (single past action)

### Expressing obligation/duty/necessity

- a) You **must** attend the meeting. (You are obliged to/You have to/You need to/It is necessary.)
- b) I **must** attend the meeting. (I have decided.)
- c) I **have to** attend the meeting. (Someone else has decided.)
- d) We **ought to/should** respect the elderly. (Less emphatic than must)
- e) **Need** I buy her a present? (Is it necessary?)

### Expressing absence of necessity

- a) She **doesn't need to/doesn't have to/needn't** do the shopping. I'll do it later. (It isn't necessary.)
- b) She **didn't need to/didn't have to** do the shopping as I had already done it. (It wasn't necessary for her to do it.)
- c) She **needn't have done** the shopping. (It wasn't necessary for her to do the shopping, but she did.)

### Expressing prohibition

You **mustn't/can't** be late for work. (It's forbidden/you aren't allowed to/It's against the rules/law)

### Logical assumptions

- a) He **must** be at home. (positive; I'm sure he is.)
- b) He **can't/couldn't** be sleeping. (negative; I'm sure he isn't.)

### Expressing probability

He **ought to/should** be in now. (He is probably in.)

### Expressing possibility

- a) It **can** get very hot in July. (It is theoretically possible)
- b) We **could/may/might** be a little late. (It is possible)
- c) He **could/might have been** injured. (But he wasn't)

### Asking for permission

- a) **Can** I ask you a question, please? (informal)
- b) **Could** I ask you a question, please? (more polite)
- c) **May/Might** I ask you a question, please? (formal)

### Giving/Refusing permission

- a) You **can** park your car here. (informal)
- b) You **may** park your car in this area. (formal - usually written)
- c) You **can't/mustn't** use this phone. (informal)
- d) You **may not** use this phone. (formal - usually written)

### Talking about permission

- a) All students **can/are allowed to** use the library. (regulation)
- b) I **could/was allowed to** stay out late when I was 18. (general permission)
- c) I **was allowed to** stay out late last night. (permission in a specific situation)

### Making requests

- a) **Can/Will** you explain this to me? (informal)
- b) **Could/Would** you explain this to me? (more polite)
- c) **Can** I have some water? (informal)
- d) **Could/May** I have some water? (formal)
- e) **Might** I have some water? (very formal)

### Making offers

- a) I'll help you with your essay. (I'm willing to help you.)
- b) **Shall/Can/Could** I carry this bag for you? (Would you like me to/Do you want me to do it?)

### Making suggestions

- a) **Shall** we visit Grandma this weekend? } (Why don't we...?/How about...?/What about...?/Let's ...)
- b) We **can/could** go to a concert tonight.
- c) Where **shall** we go? (What is your suggestion?)

### Giving advice

- a) You **ought to/should** study harder. (I advise you to)
- b) You **must** study harder. (I strongly advise you to.)

### Expressing criticism

- a) You **ought to/should** have been more careful. (It would have been better if you had been more careful.)

**16** Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

- 1 You had better ask your teacher to help you with your studies.  
...*You ought to/should ask your teacher to help you with your studies...*
- 2 Can you hold this bag for me, please?  
.....
- 3 Why don't we go for a picnic this weekend?  
.....
- 4 It wasn't necessary for John to go to work because it was Sunday.  
.....
- 5 We managed to do the puzzle, although it was difficult.  
.....
- 6 You are to report to the manager as soon as you reach Manchester.  
.....
- 7 You are forbidden to enter this area.  
.....
- 8 Do you mind if I take this chair?  
.....
- 9 You don't need to feed the dog. I've already done it.  
.....
- 0 You ought to have locked the doors when you went out.  
.....
- 1 I strongly advise you to take legal action.  
.....
- 2 We are supposed to obey the law.  
.....

**17** Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Shall I make you a cup of tea?  
A Yes, please.                      B No, you won't.
- 2 Would you help me please? My car won't start.  
A I'd be happy to.                      B Yes, I would.
- 3 Could you open the door for me, please?  
A Yes, I could.                      B Of course.
- 4 Can you do the washing-up for me, please?  
A No, I may not.                      B No problem.
- 5 We could go for a walk this afternoon.  
A That's a nice idea.                      B No, we might not.
- 6 Could I sit down for a minute, please?  
A Yes, of course.                      B No, you couldn't.
- 7 Can I get you anything, madam?  
A No, you can't.                      B No, thank you. I'm just looking.
- 8 Can I go and play football now, please?  
A Not at all.                      B Yes, if you like.
- 9 Shall I pick you up from work this evening?  
A Yes, please.                      B No, you won't.
- 0 Will you hold this box for me, please?  
A Yes, I may.                      B Certainly.

**18** Complete the sentences, as in the example. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

Modal	Use
1 You ... <i>can</i> ... go to the cinema.	giving permission
2 You ..... have any sweets.	refusing permission
3 ..... we go for a walk?	making a suggestion
4 ..... I stay at Paul's house tonight, please?	asking for permission
5 You ..... have worked harder.	expressing criticism
6 You ..... talk in the library.	expressing prohibition
7 Sally ..... invite us to her party.	expressing possibility
8 They ..... be lost.	expressing a positive logical assumption
9 You ..... do your homework before you go out.	expressing obligation
10 She ..... be older than me.	expressing a negative logical assumption
11 Steve ..... walk. He's broken his leg.	expressing lack of ability
12 ..... I paint the fence for you?	making an offer

**19** Rephrase the following sentences in as many ways as possible.

- 1 Why don't we go to Spain on holiday this year?  
...*We can/could go to Spain on holiday this year...*
- 2 Perhaps Tony has gone to work early.  
.....
- 3 Policemen are obliged to wear a uniform while on duty.  
.....
- 4 Simon managed to climb the mountain, although it was steep.  
.....
- 5 It is forbidden to sound the alarm for no reason.  
.....
- 6 How about watching a video this evening?  
.....
- 7 I'm certain Martin heard me calling him.  
.....
- 8 I'm sure Paul isn't an engineer.  
.....

## UNIT 5 Modal Verbs

### 20 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 ...B... I borrow your pen? Mine doesn't work.  
A Needn't      B Can      C Ought
- 2 I ..... go to the bank. I haven't got any money.  
A must      B mustn't      C may
- 3 Lizzie ..... spell her name before she was three.  
A might      B could      C must
- 4 ..... you help me with the shopping, please?  
A Must      B Shall      C Will
- 5 You ..... go to the post office. I'll go later.  
A needn't      B might      C must
- 6 You ..... to study hard for your exams.  
A need      B can't      C shall
- 7 You ..... to be at work by nine o'clock.  
A must      B should      C are
- 8 No reporters ..... approach the scene of the accident.  
A might have      B were allowed to      C needn't
- 9 We ..... phone Mary. It's her birthday today.  
A needn't      B ought to      C are able to
- 10 What time ..... I pick you up from work?  
A mustn't      B will      C shall

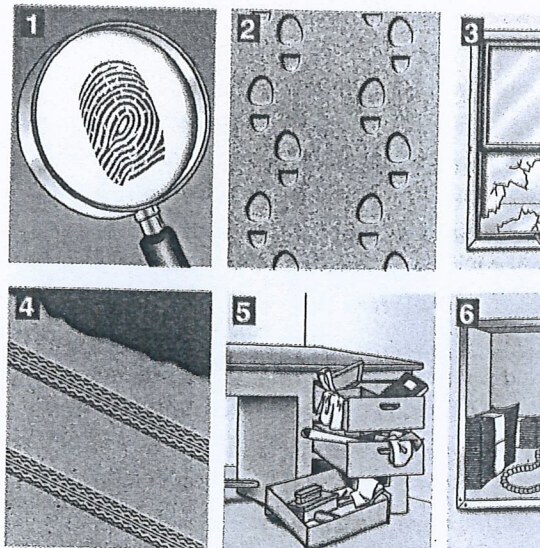
### 21 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'You ...C... pay the bills today.'  
'I know. I promise I won't forget.'  
A would      B shall      C must
- 2 '..... we go to the beach tomorrow?'  
'Yes. That's a great idea.'  
A Shall      B Mustn't      C Would
- 3 'I'm going to the cinema. Do you want to come with me?'  
'No, thank you. I ..... do my homework.'  
A could      B would      C have to
- 4 'You ..... put that shirt in the washing machine.'  
'I know. It has to be dry-cleaned.'  
A must      B mustn't      C couldn't
- 5 'Was your suitcase very heavy?'  
'Yes, but I ..... carry it by myself.'  
A was able to      B can't      C ought
- 6 '..... you drive?'  
'Yes, but I haven't got my own car.'  
A Might      B Should      C Can
- 7 'I ..... ride a bicycle until I was eight.'  
'Neither could I.'  
A .couldn't      B could      C can't

- 8 '..... you open the door for me, please?'  
'Yes, certainly.'  
A Shall      B Must      C
- 9 'Ben had a hard time trying to find the leak.  
'But he ..... stop it, wasn't he?'  
A was allowed to      B was able to      C
- 10 'I saw Tina in town last night.'  
'You ..... have seen her. She's from Spain.'  
A would      B could      C
- 11 'Where's Colin?'  
'I'm not sure. He ..... be in the study.'  
A might      B will      C
- 12 'I feel very tired today.'  
'You ..... have stayed up so late last night.'  
A shouldn't      B could      C
- 13 'Did you phone Alan yesterday?'  
'No, I ..... . He came round to see me.'  
A didn't need to      B needn't      C
- 14 '..... you give me a lift to work tomorrow?'  
'Yes. I'll pick you up at eight o'clock.'  
A May      B Shall      C
- 15 '..... I help you, madam?'  
'Yes, I'm looking for the manager.'  
A Would      B Must      C

### 22

Imagine you're a detective. You are at a crime scene and have found some clues. Write down the things you have found and ask questions below using *must* and *can't*.



- 1 Were the thieves wearing gloves?  
... They *can't* have been wearing gloves...
- 2 How many thieves were there?
- 3 How did they get into the house?
- 4 Did they have a getaway car?
- 5 Were they looking for something?
- 6 Did they want money?

**IN OTHER WORDS**

**Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

- 1 It's forbidden to go near the launch pad.  
**mustn't** You **mustn't go** near the launch pad.  
**allowed** You **aren't allowed to go** near the launch pad.
- 2 I advise you to send them a letter of apology.  
**should** You **should send** them a letter of apology.  
**ought** You **ought to send** them a letter of apology.
- 3 I'm certain Andrew didn't reveal your secret.  
**can't** Andrew **can't have revealed** your secret.
- 4 Let's discuss this over lunch.  
**can** We **can discuss** this over lunch.
- 5 Do you think Laura will leave for Chicago earlier than she thought?  
**likely** Is Laura **likely to leave** for Chicago earlier than she thought?
- 6 It isn't necessary for Ron to pay for our tickets.  
**have** Ron **doesn't have to pay** for our tickets.  
**need** Ron **doesn't need to pay** for our tickets.
- 7 I'm sure Robert realised how wrong he was.  
**must** Robert **must have realised** how wrong he was.
- 8 It is possible that they will sell their house.  
**may** They **may sell** their house.
- 9 It wasn't necessary for her to come early, but she did.  
**have** She **needn't have come** early.
- 10 Everyone is supposed to pay taxes to the government.  
**should** Everyone **should pay** taxes to the government.

**23 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.**

- 1 I'm sure the books are in this cupboard  
**must** The books ...*must be in this*... cupboard.
- 2 Let's have lunch in half an hour.  
**can** We ..... in half an hour.
- 3 It isn't necessary for you to work on Saturday.  
**have** You ..... on Saturday.
- 4 I advise you to open a bank account.  
**should** You ..... a bank account.
- 5 It is possible that she has forgotten to call.  
**may** She ..... to call.
- 6 It wasn't necessary for him to buy a gift, but he did.  
**have** He ..... a gift.
- 7 Perhaps Alice is at the hairdresser's.  
**could** Alice ..... the hairdresser's.
- 8 I advise you to have your car serviced.  
**should** You ..... car serviced.
- 9 I'm sure Sylvia didn't mean what she said.  
**can't** Sylvia ..... what she said.

- 10 It wasn't necessary for him to help me, but he did.  
**have** He ..... me.
- 11 It's forbidden to take your bag into the building.  
**mustn't** You ..... into the building.
- 12 I'm sure she understood what I was saying.  
**have** She ..... what I was saying.
- 13 Perhaps he took the train to work this morning.  
**may** He ..... the train to work this morning.
- 14 Running in the corridors is forbidden.  
**allowed** You ..... in the corridors.
- 15 Is it possible that Jane is leaving school at the end of this week?  
**be** Could ..... at the end of this week?
- 16 We'll probably have a party for Simon's birthday.  
**likely** It's ..... a party for Simon's birthday.
- 17 I'd better start studying for my exams soon.  
**ought** I ..... for my exams soon.

**24 Underline the correct word(s).**

- 1 A: **Shall/Would/Could** I speak to the manager, please?  
B: I'm afraid he's busy at the moment.
- 2 A: The Taylors brought us a bottle of wine for our anniversary.  
B: They **needn't/couldn't/mightn't** have done that, but it was very kind.
- 3 A: **Could/May/Shall** you tell me where the bank is, please?  
B: Certainly. It's on the corner.
- 4 A: You **mustn't/needn't/couldn't** clean the floor.  
B: Oh, have you done it already?
- 5 A: **Would/Shall/Will** we go for a walk this afternoon?  
B: Why not? It's a lovely day.
- 6 A: **Can/Shall/Would** I have a milkshake, please?  
B: Yes, of course. What flavour would you like?
- 7 A: **May/Should/Would** I borrow your pen, please?  
B: Yes, of course. Be my guest.
- 8 A: **Shall/Will/Would** I pour you a glass of orange juice?  
B: Yes, please. **Could/May/Shall** you put some ice in it, too?
- 9 A: I put your blue trousers in the washing machine.  
B: Oh, no! You **shouldn't/mustn't/can't** have done that. They have to be dry-cleaned.
- 10 A: Where's Alan?  
B: Well, it's five o'clock. He **ought/mustn't/needn't** to be here by now.
- 11 A: What are you doing on Saturday morning?  
B: I **have to/will/should** go into the office for a couple of hours.
- 12 A: I want to get a better job.  
B: You **didn't need to/should/needn't** get some more qualifications.

**25** Add the correct prefixes to form derivatives.

- 1 Carl is very ...*anti*...social and doesn't like to be with other people.
- 2 The fact that Tony and Sue caught the same plane was a .....incidence.
- 3 Simon is .....lingual — he is fluent in both French and English.
- 4 The thieves managed to .....activate the alarm before entering the building.
- 5 This exam gives you an .....nationally recognised degree.
- 6 I forgot to set my alarm and I .....slept.
- 7 After the earthquake, the town was slowly .....built.
- 8 Tara was so nasty to Bob — her behaviour was .....forgivable.
- 9 Brian had to .....write several chapters of his book before it could be published.
- 10 Daniel is very .....reliable — he never turns up for anything.

**26** Fill in the the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1 His ambition in life is to become a famous ...*actor*... (act)
- 2 The fireworks at the party were very ..... (impress)
- 3 Body language is an important part of ..... (communicate)
- 4 He is very ..... and uses hand gestures to emphasise whatever he says. (express)
- 5 The ..... was very proud of his time machine. (invent)
- 6 Many jobs require workers to wear ..... clothing. (protect)
- 7 The ..... from the gas plant took us all by surprise. (explode)
- 8 His most valuable ..... is a gold pocket-watch. (possess)
- 9 Her knowledge of the region is quite ..... (extend)
- 10 She has an amazing ..... of seashells. (collect)
- 11 One of the most popular ..... at the funfair is the Ghost Train. (attract)
- 12 Claire is a ..... girl and gets upset very easily. (sense)
- 13 The audience showed their ..... of the performance by cheering loudly. (appreciate)
- 14 Although she will be ninety this year, she is still a very ..... woman. (act)
- 15 These chemicals are ..... and should be treated with extreme care. (explode)
- 16 We could tell from the ..... on his face that he was very angry. (express)

Common mistakes

- You **should to exercise** regularly. *x*  
You **should exercise** regularly. ✓
- I **must study** very hard **last week**. *x*  
I **had to study** very hard **last week**. ✓
- Although he didn't feel well **yesterday**, he **could** finish his work. *x*  
Although he didn't feel well **yesterday**, he **was able to** finish his work. ✓
- **Need I to pay** cash for my ticket? *x*  
**Need I pay** cash for my ticket? ✓
- The shops **can be very crowded tomorrow** because it's the last shopping day before Christmas. *x*  
The shops **could/may/might be very crowded tomorrow** because it's the last shopping day before Christmas. ✓
- **May** this letter be from my friend? *x*  
**Can/Could/Might** this letter be from my friend? ✓
- 'Could you lend me some money?' '**Of course I could.**' *x*  
'Could you lend me some money?' '**Of course I can.**' ✓
- I **could watch** the late film on TV **last night**. *x*  
I **was allowed to watch** the late film on TV **last night**. ✓

**27** Correct the mistakes.

- 1 'Could you help me lift this box?' 'Of course I could.'
- 2 I could go to Emma's party last Saturday.
- 3 Need I to book a table in advance?
- 4 May these flowers be from your fiancé?
- 5 Although she was exhausted, she could finish the race.
- 6 You should to brush your teeth twice a day.
- 7 I must have my car repaired last month.
- 8 The bus can be late today because there is a lot of traffic.

**28** Cross out the unnecessary word.

- 1 They shouldn't to have called the police.
- 2 Paul was been able to change the flat tyre by himself.
- 3 She needn't to have bought such an expensive dress.
- 4 The Prime Minister is to will give a speech at the conference tomorrow.
- 5 Jennifer is likely that to look for another job.
- 6 How about we driving to the coast?
- 7 That can't to have been Paul. He's on holiday in Jamaica.
- 8 Would you mind if my staying here for a couple of days?
- 9 They might have been forgotten about our meeting.
- 10 Jack has had to see the General Manager yesterday.