# GRAMMAR 2

# MODALS & SEMI-MODALS 2

#### WILL

I'm sure your wife **will call** you soon. (πρόβθεψη)
Wait for me! I'**ll come** with you! (απόφαση στιγμής) **Will** you **lend** me some money, please? (παράκθηση)
I promise I'**ll do** my best to improve my performance. (υπόσχεση)
Tell me what happened or **I'll get** angry! (απειθή/προειδοποίηση)

#### WOULD

Would you lend me some money, please? (παράκληση)
Every Sunday, Dad would make lunch. (συνήθεια στο παρελθόν)
I would visit you today but I'm busy. (υποθετική κατάσταση στο παρόν - Θα σε επισκεπτόμουν σήμερα αλλά είμαι απασχολημένος.)

#### MAY/MIGHT

We may/might travel to France in the summer. (niθανότι

- May/Might | speak to you, Miss? (άδεια)
- Yes, you may. / No, you may not.

(NOT - Yes, you might. / - No, you might not.)

#### SHALL

What **shall I buy** for Joe's birthday? (όταν ζητάμε συμβου **Shall I help** you with the chores? (προσφορά) **Shall** we **go** shopping today? (πρόταση)

▼ Το shall χρησιμοποιείται ΜΟΝΟ στο α' ενικό και στο α' πληθυντικό πρόσωπο (I ② we).

#### **NEED TO**

I need to find my glasses as soon as possible. (αναγκαιότητα)

Do I need to send your order now?

You don't need to tell me. I already know the truth. (έλλειψη αναγκαιότητας)

Nathan doesn't need to finish the new design this week.

I'm afraid we will need to work until late.

Maggie didn't need to get a taxi; I gave her a lift.

- Mπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε need + bare infinitive σε ερώτηση και άρνηση. Need I send your order now? You needn't tell me. I already know the truth.
- need + gerund με παθητική σημασία

  My car needs fixing. = My car needs to be fixed.

  (χρειάζεται επισκευή) (χρειάζεται να επισκευαστεί

## MODAL PERFECT FORMS

Όταν θέλουμε να αναφερθούμε σε **παρελθοντικές καταστάσεις** με τα modal verbs, χρησιμοποιούμε:

MODAL VERB + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (e.g. must have finished)

You should call the doctor now. BUT You should have called the doctor vesterday.

Χρησιμοποιούμε τα modal perfect forms για να εκφράσουμε:

- ΣΥΜΠΕΡΑΣΜΑ για μία πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν Greg isn't at home. He must have left for the office. (θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)
   Greg's car is in the garage. He can't/couldn't have left for the office. (αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)
- ΚΡΙΤΙΚΗ για μία πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν
   Why did you shout at me? You should have been more polite!
  - "Here are some chocolates for you!"
    "Oh, you really shouldn't have!" (= δεν ήταν ανάγκη)
- 3. ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ στο παρελθόν
  I would have visited you yesterday but I was busy.
  (= Θα σε είχα επισκεφθεί χθες αλλά ήμουν απασχολημένος)
- 4. ΠΙΘΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ για μία πράξη που ίσως έχει γίνει He's not here. He may/might/could have gone abroad. I think I saw him. He may not / might not have gone abroad. (NOT I think I saw him. He could not have gone abroad.)
- YΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ στο παρε∂θόν

  Tom had to take care of little Jimmy yesterday.

  (NOT Forn must have taken care of little Jimmy yesterday).

NOTE

NEEDN'T HAVE DONE (= ΔΕ χρειαζόταν να γίνει ΑΛΛΑ έγινε.) You needn't have brought me coffee! I've already drunk some!

# MODALS & SEMI-MODALS 1

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τα modal verbs για να εκφράσουμε ικανότητα, πιθανότητα, υποχρέωση κλπ. Τα ρήματα αυτά ΔΕ σχηματίζουν Χρησιμοποιουμε τα **modat verbs** για να εκφρασσομέ πανσείτες, που Present Simple και ακολουθούνται από **bare infinitiv**e.
- Τα semi-modal verbs have to ® be able to σχηματίζουν όλους τους simple tenses, κλίνονται όπως τα κανονικά ρήματα και σε κάποιες περιπτώσεις μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στη θέση των **must** και **can** αντίστοιχα.

#### **MODAL VERBS**

must, can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should, ought to

# SEMI-MODAL VERBS

have to, be able to, need to

# **FORM**

**Affirmative** I/you/ ... /they must ask I/you/ ... /they can ask

Interrogative

Must I/you/ ... /they ask? Can I/you/ ... /they ask?

Negative

I/you/ ... /they must not ask I/you/ ... /they cannot ask

Negative

SHORT FORMS

mustn't can't

I/you/we/they have to ask he/she/it has to ask

Do I/you/we/they have to ask? Does he/she/it have to ask?

I/you/we/they do not have to ask he/she/it does not have to ask

don't have to doesn't have to

#### USE

#### MUST @ HAVE TO

You must be / have to be at work on time. (έντονη υποχρέωση)

This must be my umbrella. I left it here yesterday. (θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)

You mustn't tell Jim about the party. It's a surprise. (απαγόρευση: Δεν πρέπει να ...)

BUT You don't have to tell Jim about the party. I've already told him. (έλλειψη ανάγκης/υποχρέωσης: Δε χρειάζεται να ...)

#### SHOULD & OUGHT TO

We should go / ought to go now, or we'll miss the bus. (συμβουλή)

You shouldn't eat / ought not to eat so much junk food. (συμβουλή/κριτική)

#### CAN & BE ABLE TO

I can fix / am able to fix my computer on my own. (ικανότητα στο παρόν)

We can buy the shoes we want. They're on offer. (δυνατότητα)

Can you lend me some money, please? (пара́кдпап)

"Can I speak to you, Miss?" (άδεια)

"Yes, you can. / No, you can't."

I can cook something for you if you are hungry. (προσφορά)

| cannot fix / can't fix / am not able to fix my computer on my own.

(έλλειψη ικανότητας στο παρόν)

This can't be my umbrella. I didn't leave it here yesterday. (αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)

(NOT This mustn't be my umbrella. I didn't leave it here yesterday.)

#### COULD & WAS/WERE ABLE TO

I could ride / was able to ride a bike at the age of 10. (ικανότητα στο παρελθόν)

Ted **could be** on a business trip. He isn't here today. (πιθανότητα στο παρόν)

Could you lend me some money, please? (παράκληση)

"Could I speak to you, Miss?" (άδεια)

"Yes, you can. / No, you can't."

(NOT Yes, you could. / No, you couldn't.)

We could work together on this project if you want. (πρόταση)

### NOTE

Και το could και το was/were able to εκφράζουν ικανότητα στο παρελθόν. ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ στη διαφορά:

When she was young, she could dance / was able to dance very well. (γενικά: μπορούσε)

BUT She was able to dance well enough to win the competition yesterday. (συγκεκριμένη στιγμή: μπόρεσε / τα κατάφερε)

(NOT She could dance well enough to win the competition yesterday.)

" Στην άργηση ΔΕΝ υπάρχει διαφορά. She couldn't dance / wasn't able to dance well enough to win the competition yesterday