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A. DIRECT QUESTIONS / QUESTION WORDS / SUBJECT & OBJECT QUESTIONS

DIRECT QUESTIONS

Χωρίζονται σε δύο κατηγορίες:

1. **Yes/No questions:** απαντώνται με **yes/no**
- Are you French? - **Yes, I am.**
2. **Wh-questions:** εισάγονται με **question words**
- **Where** do you live? - In France.

QUESTION WORDS

- **WHO / WHOM**
Who is that man over there?
Who(m) did you call a few minutes ago?
Who(m) were you talking **to** last night?
BUT To whom were you talking last night?
- **WHOSE**
- **Whose** briefcase is this? - It's Brian's. / It's mine.
OR Whose is this briefcase?
- **WHAT**
What is your favourite TV series? (απεριόριστες επιλογές)
! - **What does** Professor Clemens **look like**?
- She's tall and dark-haired. (εμφάνιση)
BUT - What is Professor Clemens **like**?
- She's very kind. (προσωπικότητα/χαρακτήρας)
- **WHICH**
Which TV series is your favourite, "Friends" or "Modern Family"? (περιορισμένες επιλογές)
Among these actors, **which** one is the most popular?
- **WHERE**
Where did the Spencers spend their summer?
- **WHEN**
When will your mother retire?
- **WHY**
Why are you in such a hurry?
- **HOW**
- **How** is your grandfather?
- He's fine.
- **How do you like** your new apartment? (= Πώς σου φαίνεται ...;)
- I love it! It's modern and spacious.
- **How big** is your apartment? (How + adjective/adverb)
- Around 100 square metres.

SUBJECT QUESTIONS

Όταν ρωτάμε για το **υποκείμενο (subject)** μιας πρότασης, το **ρήμα** που ακολουθεί την ερωτηματική λέξη είναι **σε καταφατική μορφή**.

- **Who met** Liz at the mall? (= Ποιος συνάντησε τη Liz ...;)
- **Ian met her.**
- **What caused** the explosion? (= Τι προκάλεσε την έκρηξη;)
- **A gas leak caused it.**

OBJECT QUESTIONS

Όταν ρωτάμε για το **αντικείμενο (object)** μιας πρότασης, το **ρήμα** που ακολουθεί την ερωτηματική λέξη είναι **σε ερωτηματική μορφή**.

- **Who did** Liz **meet** at the mall? (= Ποιον συνάντησε η Liz ...;)
- **She met Ian.**
- **What did the explosion cause?** (= Τι προκάλεσε η έκρηξη;)
- **It caused an accident.**

1. Choose the correct option.

1. does Mrs Cannon's contract with our company expire?
a. Where
b. Whose
c. When
2. of the two secretaries was responsible for sending those emails?
a. Who
b. Which
c. Whom
3. - your supervisor like?
- He's friendly and open-minded.
a. What does
b. What is
c. How is
4. won the maths competition last month?
a. Whom
b. What
c. Who
5. can I get a copy of this book?
a. Whose
b. Where
c. Why
6. did you go to the prom yesterday?
a. With whom
b. Who
c. With who
7. - does Ruby look like?
- She's a brunette with blue eyes.
a. Who
b. What
c. How
8. - wallet is that on the counter?
- Oh, it's Justin's.
a. Whose
b. Who
c. Which
9. - is the beach from the motel?
- About three kilometres.
a. How
b. Where
c. How far

2. Write questions for the underlined part of the sentences, as in the example.

- When does the new art gallery open?
- The new art gallery opens in November.
- Who gave away Stella's secret to everyone?
- Patrick gave away Stella's secret to everyone.
- What prevented Warren from attending the weekly meeting?
- An emergency prevented Warren from attending the weekly meeting.
- Why is Mr Foster leaving for Brussels?
- Mr Foster is leaving for Brussels because he's found a job there.
- Which mobile phone is the cheapest in the store?
- This mobile phone is the cheapest in the store.
- What did Carol prepare for her guests last night?
- Carol prepared a gourmet meal for her guests last night.
- How tall is the Leaning Tower of Pisa?
- The Leaning Tower of Pisa is 56,7 metres tall.
- Who(m) did the class vote for / For whom did the class vote to be their representative?
- The class voted for Amelia Bates to be their representative.



B. INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Συνήθως εκφράζουν **ευγένεια** και εισάγονται με εκφράσεις όπως: *Can/Could you tell me ...?, Please tell me ..., I wonder ..., I want / I'd like to know ..., Do you know ...?, Would you mind telling me ...?*

- **Yes/No questions:** έκφραση + ¹if/whether + ²υποκείμενο + ³ρήμα σε καταφατική μορφή
Are you going to return any time soon?
➔ I wonder ¹if/whether ²you ³are going to return any time soon.
(NOT I wonder if/whether are you going to return any time soon.)
- **Wh-questions:** έκφραση + ¹question word + ²υποκείμενο + ³ρήμα σε καταφατική μορφή
Where is the museum?
➔ Can you tell me ¹where ²the museum ³is?
(NOT Can you tell me where is the museum?)

3. Turn the direct questions into indirect questions.

- How long have they been in Canada?
Could you tell me how long they have been in Canada?
- Was my speech clear and inspiring?
Please tell me if/whether my speech was clear and inspiring.
- Who do you consider more appropriate for the post?
Would you mind telling me who you consider more appropriate for the post?
- Did Mrs Moore consent to Nigel's proposal?
We wonder if/whether Mrs Moore consented to Nigel's proposal.
- Which of these dishes does the chef recommend for today?
I'd like to know which of these dishes the chef recommends for today.
- Are they going to take out a loan?
Do you know if/whether they are going to take out a loan?

4. Tick if the sentence is correct or make corrections where needed.

- What of these approaches will eventually be adopted? Which
- For whom did you get that nice silk scarf? ✓
- What did happen during Vincent's interview yesterday? happened
- I wonder if this food product will appeal to teenagers. ✓
- Can you tell me what time do the banks close? the banks close
- How often does this scientific journal come out? ✓
- I want to know whether has he failed the final examination. he has failed
- How does Jack's fiancée look like? - She's blonde and very beautiful. What

C. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Χρησιμοποιούμε **prepositions of place** για να δείξουμε **στάση σε τόπο** (δηλαδή πού βρισκόμαστε), συνήθως μετά από τα ρήματα *be, live, stay, sit, etc.*

in

in the room
in the drawer
in Asia/China/Beijing
in the mountains
in Albert Street (BrE)
in the middle (of)
in the newspaper
in the east/west
in the region/area

on

on the table/wall/floor
on campus / the farm
on an island
on a mountain
on Albert Street (AmE)
on TV / the news / the radio / the Internet
on the left/right
on (the) top (of)
on page 12 / the list / the menu

at

at the cinema/theatre
at home/school/university/work
at the party/concert
at the door/entrance
at 35 Albert Street
at the station / bus stop
at the front/back (of)
at the top/bottom (of)

- Elsa was supposed to have been waiting for us **inside/outside** the theatre. (= μέσα σε / έξω από)
- Andrew didn't brake in time, so he hit the car **in front of** him. (= μπροστά από)
- Christine hid **behind** the tree to surprise her brother. (= πίσω από)
- Our family portrait is hanging **over** the fireplace. (= πάνω από)
- The ring I had been looking for was **under** the sofa. (= κάτω από)
- They live in the flat **above** ours. (= πάνω από)
- Temperatures will remain **below** 0°C all week. (= κάτω από)
- The girl standing **between** Tommy and Ray is Phoebe. (= ανάμεσα σε δύο)
- I found my keys **among** the apples in the bowl. (= ανάμεσα σε πολλή)
- The park is **close to** / **near** our house, so let's go there **on foot**. (= κοντά σε)
- We'd like a table **next to** / **beside** / **by** the window, please. (= δίπλα σε)
- Ethan took a seat **opposite** Holly so that he could talk to her more **easily**. (= απέναντι από)
- He has never performed **before** an audience. (= μπροστά σε/από)
- We sat **(a)round** the campfire and sang songs. (= γύρω από)

NOTES

- April isn't here. She's **at the pharmacy**. (at + κτίριο - για να πούμε γενικά πού βρίσκεται κη/κη)
BUT I saw April **in the pharmacy**. (in + κτίριο - για να πούμε συγκεκριμένα ότι κη/κη βρίσκεται μέσα στο κτίριο που αναφέρεται)
- arrive **at school** **BUT** arrive **in Stockholm** **BUT** arrive **home**
- in** the suburbs **BUT** **in/on** the outskirts
- in** the car/taxi **BUT** **on** the bus/train/plane/boat/bike
- Little Duncan stayed **beside** his mum all the time. (= δίπλα σε)
BUT Besides working at the zoo, Joe does voluntary work for the local hospital. (= εκτός από το να)

5. Fill in with in, on or at.

- The article **in** today's newspaper about the latest medical advances really caught my attention.
- I can't talk to you right now. I'm **on** the plane and we're about to take off.
- An evening **at** the opera isn't my favourite form of entertainment, but I'll join you anyway.
- There is accommodation for about 300 students **on** campus.
- When we arrived **at** the cinema, there was a long queue of people waiting to buy tickets.
- The story of her implication in the robbery never aired **on** the news.
- Have you visited the beauty salon **in/on** Braxton Street?
- I'm sorry, sir, but I don't seem to be able to find your name **on** the list.
- Suddenly, the protagonist felt sick, and he passed out **in** the middle of the stage.
- According to mythology, the ancient Greek gods lived **on** Mt Olympus.
- There's someone **at** the door. Were you expecting visitors this evening?
- I'll use a microphone so that everyone **at** the back of the auditorium can hear me clearly.
- Can you drive both of us back home? - Sorry, there's only room for one person **in** my car.
- The firm is going to set up its premises **in** the southern suburbs of the city.



6. Choose the correct option.

1. They had a beautiful cottage in the forest, hidden **among** / **between** the trees.
2. Mrs Atkinson was holding a large umbrella **below** / **over** her head to protect herself from the rain.
3. On Sundays, they have dinner at a cosy little restaurant **on** / **at** 45 King's Street.
4. Greg keeps a glass of water **besides** / **beside** his bed every night in case he gets thirsty.
5. Come and sit **next** / **by** me, please. There's something I want to show you.
6. We rented a cabin **at** / **on** the outskirts of the village and stayed there for a few days.
7. Seth hid **close** / **behind** me so as not to be noticed by his boss.
8. Walk down this road and you'll see Jennifer's shop; it's the last one **at** / **on** the left.
9. We parked in the parking lot **opposite** / **opposite from** the public library.
10. I found the magazine I was looking for **between** / **under** this pile of clothes.
11. The fisherman manoeuvred his boat **near** / **close** the shore with great difficulty.
12. They built a secret shelter **below** / **above** ground to take cover in case of emergency.
13. Please write your phone number **in** / **at** the top of this page.
14. - Where is the envelope we keep our receipts in?
- It's on the shelf **above** / **below** our bed.
15. The victim's mother broke down in tears when she stood **in front** / **before** the judge.

D. PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

Χρησιμοποιούμε **prepositions of movement** για να δείξουμε **κίνηση σε τόπο** (δηλαδή ότι κατευθυνόμαστε κάπου), συνήθως μετά από τα ρήματα *go, come, walk, run, fly, drive, travel, etc.*

- *Dan went **to** the supermarket two hours ago.* (= σε)
- *I got scared when I saw a bear coming **towards** me.* (= προς)
- *Victoria is coming back **from** Italy tonight.* (= από)
- *The thief got **into** a black van and drove away.* (= μέσα σε)
- *Grandma took her glasses **out of** her bag and put them on.* (= έξω από)
- *My cat jumped **onto** my chair while I was having breakfast.* (= πάνω σε)
- *Georgina tripped as she was going **up/down** the stairs.* [= (προς τα) πάνω/κάτω]
- *The kids climbed **over** the garden fence and ran down the path to the woods.* (= πάνω από)
- *The ferry is passing **under** the bridge.* (= κάτω από)
- *We gazed at the eagles soaring **above** our heads.* (= πάνω από)
- *Marvin dived 20 metres **below** the surface of the sea.* (= κάτω από)
- *Frank fell **off** his bike and sprained his ankle.* [= (κάτω/μακριά) από]
- *My parents took a stroll **along** the river.* (= κατά μήκος)
- *The boy ran **across** the street without checking for traffic.* (= κατά πλάτος / απέναντι)
- *Water was dripping **through** a hole in the roof.* (= μέσω, δια μέσου)
- *They walked **past** Isabelle, but they didn't even look at her.* (= δίπλα από)
- *Abby and Eva were running **(a)round** the pond laughing out loud.* (= γύρω από)

NOTES

1. *Emma has just **gone to** the gym. **BUT** Emma has just **gone/left/come home**.*
2. *Where are you **going on** holiday/vacation?*
*We **went on a trip / an excursion** to the countryside.*
3. Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **by + μεταφορικό μέσο** για να πούμε **πώς πηγαίνουμε κάπου**.
*Tod goes to college **by bus**.* (= με το λεωφορείο)
BUT *Tod goes to college **on foot**.* (= με τα πόδια)
4. Οι προθέσεις **over, under, above, below, (a)round** μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν **και ως prepositions of place και ως prepositions of movement**.
*Wendy took a quick glance **at** the clock which **was over** her desk.* (preposition of place)
*The helicopter **flew over** the skyscraper.* (preposition of movement)

7. Choose the correct option.

- The sunlight came **through** / **along** my bedroom window and woke me up.
- As soon as it started drizzling, the children went **to** / **in** home.
- Two strange men on a motorbike drove **past** / **off** the old lady and one of them grabbed her handbag.
- We were on our balcony watching the moon rise **above** / **below** the horizon.
- If I'm not mistaken, Judith is flying **across** / **from** Gatwick airport at 9:15 tonight.
- Be careful as you come **up** / **over** the steps because there's a broken tile.
- After delivering his lecture, the scientist headed **towards** / **around** the conference centre exit.
- The naughty student silently followed Mr Williams **into** / **across** the headteacher's office.
- We should settle all our business matters before going **to** / **on** vacation.
- Jogging **over** / **along** the beach is a great way for me to exercise and it also helps me relax.
- I prefer to squeeze onto the tube rather than go anywhere **on** / **by** foot.
- Bruno jumped **over** / **up** the bushes and ran after another dog that was passing by.



E. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Χρησιμοποιούμε **prepositions of time** για να δείξουμε **πότε γίνεται κάτι**.

in

in May
in the morning
in (the) summer
in 1990 / the 90s
in the 21st century

on

on Monday
on Monday morning/night
on May 3rd
on your birthday

on weekdays
on the weekend (AmE)
on Christmas Day/Eve
on Easter Sunday

at

at 5 o'clock
at the weekend (BrE)
at Christmas/Easter
at noon/midday/night/midnight

during the lesson (= κατά τη διάρκεια)

within the deadline (= εντός, μέσα σε)

before/after the lesson (= πριν/μετά)

between 10 and 12 (= μεταξύ ... και ...)

from 10 to 12 (= από ... μέχρι ...)

NOTE

in the beginning (= αρχικά, στην αρχή)

in the end (= τελικά, στο τέλος)

BUT

at the beginning of (= στην αρχή του ...)

at the end of (= στο τέλος του ...)

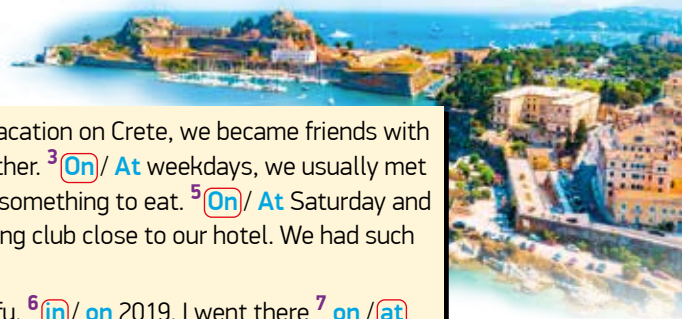
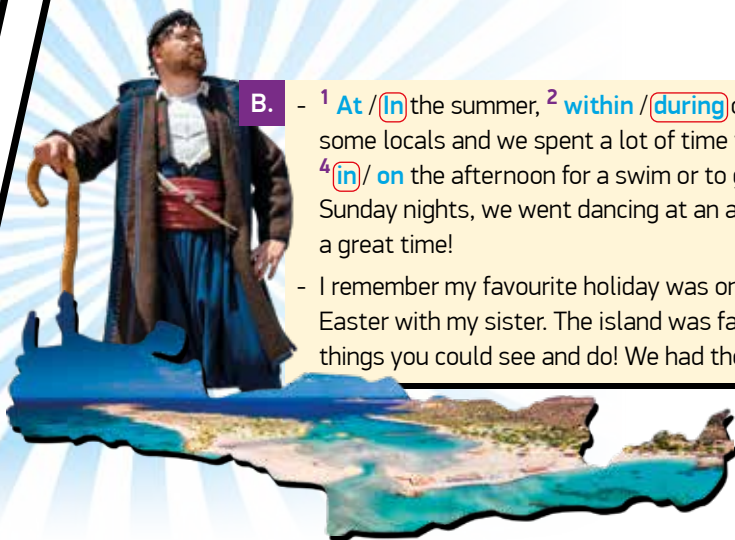
In the end, Roger thanked everybody for coming to see his play.

At the end of his play, Roger thanked everybody for coming to see it.

8. Read the conversations and choose the correct option.

- A.**
- I've been invited to a party ¹**on** / **at** Christmas Eve, but I may not accept the invitation.
 - Why not?
 - Well, on that day, I'll be at work from 7 am, and ²**at** / **on** midday, I'm having brunch with our new sales manager. Then, ³**between** / **from** 18:00 ⁴**within** / **to** 20:00, I'll be singing with the community choir at the annual Christmas charity event. So, most probably, I'll be too tired ⁵**at** / **in** the end of the day. What about you?
 - To tell you the truth, I haven't made any plans.
 - Why don't you join me for the party? After all, the invitation is for two.
 - That would be great! Well, isn't it funny? ⁶**In** / **At** the beginning, you weren't at all sure you'd go, and now we'll be going together.





- B.
- ¹ **At** / **In** the summer, ² **within** / **during** our vacation on Crete, we became friends with some locals and we spent a lot of time together. ³ **On** / **At** weekdays, we usually met ⁴ **in** / **on** the afternoon for a swim or to grab something to eat. ⁵ **On** / **At** Saturday and Sunday nights, we went dancing at an amazing club close to our hotel. We had such a great time!
 - I remember my favourite holiday was on Corfu, ⁶ **in** / **on** 2019. I went there ⁷ **on** / **at** Easter with my sister. The island was fantastic and there were so many different things you could see and do! We had the time of our lives!



- C.
- Hey, Betty! I've called to remind you about Liam's concert ¹ **at** / **on** Thursday evening. We'll go, won't we?
 - Of course! How about meeting outside the concert hall ² **at** / **during** 8 pm?
 - OK. And what about doing something ³ **after** / **before** the concert? Shall we go for a drink?
 - Oh, I can't. I have to get up very early ⁴ **on** / **in** the morning the next day. Maybe some other time!
 - No problem. We could go out ⁵ **in** / **at** the weekend, if you're free then.

F. THE POSSESSIVE CASE

's μετά από:

- **ανθρώπους ή ζώα:** Natalie's folder / the cat's whiskers
- **πληθυντικό ανώμαλων ουσιαστικών:** the children's toys
- **σύνθετα ουσιαστικά:** my sister-in-law's boutique
- **χρονικές εκφράσεις:** next week's festival

' μετά από:

- **πληθυντικό ομαλών ουσιαστικών:** the boys' rollerblades
- **ονόματα οικογενειών:** the Taylors' mansion
- **of:**
- **για άψυχα:** the name of the boat
- **όταν ο κτήτορας είναι μια μεγάλη φράση:** the parents of the youngest participant in the contest

! Με ρέξεις όπως **city, town, country, company, organisation, etc.** και με **ονόματα πόλεων, χωρών κλπ.**, μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε είτε **'s** είτε **of**.

the **country's** tourist attractions = the tourist attractions **of the country**

the **company's** assets = the assets **of the company**

Berlin's nightclubs = the nightclubs **of Berlin**

COMPARE

This is Marla and Keith's electric scooter. (ανήκει και στους δύο)

BUT These are Marla's and Keith's electric scooters. (το ένα είναι της Marla και το άλλο του Keith)

NOTES

1. James's suitcase **OR** James' suitcase
2. This is Lia's classmate. = This is a classmate **of Lia's/hers**.
3. Is that her oldest daughter's husband?
4. What's the principal's wife's name?
5. Oh, no! I must have taken someone else's keys by mistake.
6. They were holding each other's hand, trying to stay calm.
7. Yesterday, we stayed at Tina's.
(= Tina's house = σπίτι της Tina)
We had to take the dog to the vet's when it got sick.
(= vet's surgery = κτηνιατρείο)
I had my hair done at the hairdresser's on the corner.
(= hairdresser's salon = κομμωτήριο)

9. Choose the correct option.

1. My family emigrated from Ireland to North America in the 19th century.
a. brothers-in-law
b. brothers'-in-law
c. brother's-in-law
d. brother-in-law's
2. As it was too late, we decided to spend the night at
a. Michael
b. the house of Michael
c. Michael's
d. the house of Michael's
3. The were all covered with pink marble.
a. buildings' walls
b. buildings walls'
c. walls of the building
d. walls of the building's
4. Shoulder pads used to be very fashionable in back in the 80s.
a. womens's clothes
b. womens' clothes
c. women's clothes
d. clothes of women
5. That guy in the yellow sweater is Curtis,
a. a colleague of Ivy
b. a colleague of Ivy's
c. an Ivy's colleague
d. a colleague Ivy's
6. Those jumpers hanging on the washing line are
a. Alison and Eric's
b. Alison's and Eric's
c. Alison's and Eric
d. Alison' and Eric's
7. No wonder is the biggest one in our flat.
a. the twins' room
b. the twins's room
c. the room of the twins
d. the room of the twins'
8. I left work wearing jacket, but I only realised it when I reached home.
a. someone's else's
b. someone's else
c. someone elses'
d. someone else's
9. Kayla is very fond of; she always speaks highly of him.
a. her niece's boyfriend
b. her nieces boyfriend
c. her niece's boyfriend's
d. the boyfriend of her niece's
10. In the wake of that corruption scandal, it's not surprising that they did so badly in
a. last years' elections
b. the elections of last year
c. last year's elections
d. last year elections
11. It's next week and I still haven't made up my mind what to get him.
a. my mates son's birthday
b. my mate's son's birthday
c. my mate's son birthday
d. the birthday of my mate son's
12. We have designed a brochure with and other places of interest.
a. the landmarks of city
b. the landmarks' city
c. the city's landmarks
d. the city landmarks'
13. You can buy all the things on your list at the
a. grocer's
b. grocer
c. grocers
d. grocers'
14. Jeff and I spent some time catching up on before the match began.
a. each other's news
b. each others' news
c. each others news
d. the news of each other



UNIT

5

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A. MODALS / SEMI-MODALS: FORM

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **modal verbs** για να εκφράσουμε **υποχρέωση, ικανότητα, συμβουλή, πιθανότητα κλπ.** Τα ρήματα αυτά **ΔΕ** σχηματίζουν όλους τους χρόνους, **ΔΕΝ** παίρνουν -s στο γ' ενικό πρόσωπο του **Present Simple** και ακολουθούνται από **bare infinitive**.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **semi-modal verbs** για να εκφράσουμε **υποχρέωση, ικανότητα, αναγκαιότητα κλπ.** Τα ρήματα αυτά **σχηματίζουν** όλους τους **simple tenses**, **κλίνονται** όπως τα **κανονικά ρήματα** και ακολουθούνται από **bare infinitive**.

MODAL VERBS

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

SEMI-MODAL VERBS

have to, be able to, need to

	FORM			SHORT FORM
	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	Negative
MODAL VERBS	I/you/ ... /they must go I/you/ ... /they can go	Must I/you/ ... /they go? Can I/you/ ... /they go?	I/you/ ... /they must not go I/you/ ... /they cannot go	mustn't can't
	I/you/we/they have to go he/she/it has to go	Do I/you/we/they have to go? Does he/she/it have to go?	I/you/we/they do not have to go he/she/it does not have to go	don't have to doesn't have to
SEMI-MODAL VERBS	I/you/ ... /they had to go	Did I/you/ ... /they have to go?	I/you/ ... /they did not have to go	didn't have to
	I am able to go you/we/they are able to go he/she/it is able to go	Am I able to go? Are you/we/they able to go? Is he/she/it able to go?	I am not able to go you/we/they are not able to go he/she/it is not able to go	'm not able to aren't able to isn't able to
	I/he/she it was able to go you/we/they were able to go	Was I/he/she/it able to go? Were you/we/they able to go?	I/he/she/it was not able to go you/we/they were not able to go	wasn't able to weren't able to

1. Fill in with the correct form (✓-?-X) of the modal / semi-modal verbs in brackets.

- We had to (have to) accomplish a very demanding task last month.
- Were you able to (you / be able to) type all those pages last night?
- As new pupils at this school, you must (must) learn to discipline yourselves and conform to rules.
- Dave takes this medicine on a daily basis because he has to (have to) control his blood pressure.
- Might we (we / might) reschedule our appointment for next Friday?
- I didn't have to (have to) forward our catalogue to Mr Palmer yesterday. Lydia had already done it for me.
- You shouldn't (should) interfere in their personal affairs. It's none of your business.
- Sylvia is dynamic and energetic, so she is able to / will be able to (be able to) contribute significantly to our cause.
- Does everybody have to (everybody / have to) take off their shoes before they enter a mosque?
- They can't / cannot (can) deter Max from moving abroad. He has already made up his mind.



B. MUST / HAVE TO

- You **must wear / have to wear** a helmet when you ride your motorbike. (έντονη υποχρέωση)
- They're flying to Moscow in two hours. They **must be heading** towards the airport now. (θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)
- ! You **mustn't take** this pill unless it's prescribed by a doctor. (απαγόρευση: Δεν πρέπει / Απαγορεύεται να ...)
BUT You **don't have to take** any pills for your headache. You only need to rest.
(έλλειψη αναγκαιότητας/υποχρέωσης: Δε χρειάζεται να ...)

NOTE

Ένας άλλος τρόπος να εκφράσουμε υποχρέωση ή απαγόρευση είναι το **be to**.

Συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται σε επίσημο λόγο.

You **are to wear** a helmet when you ride your motorbike. (= Πρέπει να ...)

You **are not to take** this pill unless it's prescribed by a doctor. (= Δεν πρέπει να ...)

2. Fill in with must, mustn't or don't/doesn't have to.

1. - This is a 24-carat diamond necklace. - It **must** be worth a fortune!
2. My application form **doesn't have to** be submitted right now. I can do it any time this week.
3. - Your desk is so untidy! - You're right! I **must** get rid of this pile of old newspapers.
4. Mrs Hopkins clearly stated that I **mustn't** make any modifications to that article without her consent.
5. The literature course is not compulsory this semester, so we **don't have to** take it.
6. You **mustn't** exceed the 60 mph speed limit on this road under any circumstances.
7. Jake **doesn't have to** pay an arm and a leg for a trip to Bali. There are numerous affordable packages.

C. CAN / COULD / BE ABLE TO

- I **can put up / am able to put up** a tent on my own. (ικανότητα στο παρόν)
- Dora makes plenty of money, so she **can buy / is able to buy** whatever she wants. (δυνατότητα στο παρόν/μέλλον)
- I **could put up / was able to put up** a tent on my own when I was a scout. (ικανότητα στο παρελθόν)
- Dora made plenty of money at that time, so she **could buy / was able to buy** whatever she wanted. (δυνατότητα στο παρελθόν)
- This equipment **could reduce** the risk of staff injury. (πιθανότητα στο παρόν/μέλλον)
- ! This equipment **could well reduce** the risk of staff injury. (για έμφαση)
- That man **can't/couldn't be** her son. He's too old. (αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα στο παρόν)
(NOT That man **mustn't be** her son. He's too old.)
- We **can/could reserve** a table at that Mexican restaurant for tonight. (πρόταση)
- I **can/could explain** this exercise to you if you want. (προσφορά)
- **Can/Could** you give me a lift to the post office today, please? (παράκληση)
- - **Can/Could** I use your laptop for a while? (άδεια: το could είναι πιο ευγενικό)
- Yes, you **can**. / No, you **can't**. (NOT Yes, you **could**. / No, you **couldn't**.)
- You **can't/cannot take** this pill unless it's prescribed by a doctor. (απαγόρευση)

NOTE

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

Nick **could sing / was able to sing** very well in his youth. (γενικά: μπορούσε)

BUT Nick **was able to sing** very well at the contest yesterday. (συγκεκριμένη στιγμή: μπόρεσε / τα κατάφερε)

(NOT Nick **could sing** very well at the contest yesterday.)

! Και το **could** και το **was/were able to** μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στην άρνηση χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα.

Nick **couldn't sing / wasn't able to sing** very well at the contest yesterday.

3. Choose the correct option(s). Both options may be correct.

- ☐ Can / ☐ Could you please clarify what you mean by that remark?
- Luckily, we ☐ were able to / ☐ could reach an agreement last week, without going to court.
- The victim ☐ couldn't / ☐ wasn't able to identify her attacker.
- ☐ Are you able to / ☐ Can you show me how to set the camera on the tripod, please?
- Unfortunately, they ☐ won't be able to / ☐ can't provide us with an alternative itinerary.
- Could I look up some words in the dictionary?
- Yes, you ☐ could / ☐ can.
- Did you know that Mozart ☐ could / ☐ was able to compose music from a very young age?
- Helena ☐ can't / ☐ couldn't be Italian. Her accent is terrible!

4. Choose the correct option.

- What time to assemble in the meeting room?
a. must we ☐ b. do we have c. can we be able
- In the end, Rebecca prove that her colleague had been lying.
☐ a. was able to b. has to c. could
- You chew gum in class, young lady. Spit it out now.
a. aren't able to ☐ b. mustn't c. don't have to
- No, you download photos from this site. It's illegal.
a. don't have to b. aren't able to ☐ c. cannot
- Now that this matter has been resolved, Susan be feeling relieved.
☐ a. must b. can c. is able to
- If we set off early tomorrow morning, we rush.
a. won't be able to b. mustn't ☐ c. won't have to
- Carl isn't answering his phone. - Well, it's half past eleven. He well be asleep.
a. can ☐ b. could c. must
- Mr McDonnell insists on punctuality, so we be late.
☐ a. are not to b. don't have to c. could not
- Joss didn't go out because he finish off a novel review yesterday.
a. must b. was able to ☐ c. had to
- Any suggestions for the weekend? - Hmm ... We organise a board game night at home!
☐ a. can b. must c. are able to



D. SHOULD / OUGHT TO / MAY / MIGHT

SHOULD / OUGHT TO

- You **should consult** / **ought to consult** your lawyer before you proceed with the contract. (συμβουλή)
- Margaret **shouldn't be** / **ought not to be** so strict with her daughter. (συμβουλή/κριτική)
- It's a quarter past six. Howard **should be** / **ought to be** here shortly. (προσδοκία)
- We **should reserve** a table at that Mexican restaurant for tonight. (πρόταση)

OR **Should we reserve** a table at that Mexican restaurant for tonight?

MAY / MIGHT

- This equipment **may/might reduce** the risk of staff injury. (πιθανότητα)
- ! This equipment **may/might well reduce** the risk of staff injury. (για έμφαση)
- **May/Might I use** your laptop for a while? (άδεια: το might είναι πιο ευγενικό και πιο επίσημο)
- Yes, you **may**. / No, you **may not**. (NOT Yes, you **might**. / No, you **might not**.)
- You **may not take** this pill unless it's prescribed by a doctor. (απαγόρευση)
- May your life be filled** with love and happiness! (ευχή: σε επίσημο λόγο)

NOTE

Το **may/might (just) as well** χρησιμοποιείται για να προτείνουμε κάτι επειδή ακούγεται λογικό ή δεν υπάρχει καλύτερη εναλλακτική.

Our fridge is empty, so we **may (just) as well** order takeaway. (= ... ας ... / ... θα μπορούσαμε να ...)

Since you can't read this whole book by tomorrow, you **might (just) as well** watch the corresponding film.

(= ... ας ... / ... θα μπορούσες να ...)

5. Choose the correct option.

1. We **ought to** / **might** redecorate our bedroom this year, but we're not quite sure about it yet.
2. - I feel weak and tired all the time. - I think you **should** / **ought** to relax more, Meredith.
3. By putting in a little effort, we **may** / **should** well accomplish our goals for this month.
4. - Might I enter the lab, sir? - No, you **may not** / **might not**. Access is restricted to authorised personnel only.
5. I **ought** / **should** be back at my flat in an hour, so drop by later on if you want.
6. **May** / **Might** our friendship grow stronger as time goes by.
7. You **ought not** / **may not** to succumb to the temptation of having another piece of pie.
8. As the buses are on strike today, we **should** / **might** just as well take the tube.
9. **Ought we to** / **May we** be excused for a moment, please?



6. Using the modal / semi-modal verbs from the boxes, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

A. can must might

1. I'm sure Wade is at the recording studio now, so we'd better not call him.
Wade **must be** at the recording studio now, so we'd better not call him.
2. It's possible that Cynthia will resign due to health problems.
Cynthia **might resign** due to health problems.
3. Are you capable of operating an aircraft?
Can you operate an aircraft?

B. are not to aren't able to don't have to

1. We are not obliged to study this unit because it's optional.
We **don't have to study** this unit because it's optional.
2. You mustn't disturb Mr Conley during the conference, no matter what.
You **are not to disturb** Mr Conley during the conference, no matter what.
3. Children this age cannot process such complex ideas.
Children this age **aren't able to process** such complex ideas.



7. Choose the correct options. All options may be correct.

1. The order **could** / **might** / **may** be on our doorstep very soon. Let's check the tracking ID to be sure.
2. Given the heavy traffic on the highway, we **may just as well** / **can just as well** / **might as well** take the scenic route through the countryside.
3. To ensure your safety during the safari, you **mustn't** / **cannot** / **may not** touch any of the animals.
4. I **can** / **could** / **should** take care of your pet while you're away on vacation if you want.
5. Ann **shouldn't** / **couldn't** / **can't** be aware of the time change in our schedule; otherwise she would be at the office right now.
6. **Can** / **Could** / **May** I turn on the heating, please? It's a bit chilly in here.
7. In this training programme, employees **must** / **have to** / **are to** complete a series of activities to improve their computing skills.
8. Due to your serious leg fracture, you **should** / **ought to** / **are able to** refrain from strenuous exercise for at least two months.

E. WILL / WOULD / SHALL

WILL / WOULD

- I believe Robert **will succeed** in politics. (πρόβλεψη)
- - If you keep driving so slowly, we may not arrive on time. - I'll **speed up** then. (απόφαση της στιγμής)
- They promise they **will unravel** the mystery around the man's disappearance. (υπόσχεση)
- Behave yourself, or you **won't have** dessert after lunch. (προειδοποίηση/απειλή)
- I'll **explain** this exercise to you if you want. (προσφορά)
- - **Will/Would** you **give** me a lift to the post office today, please? (παράκληση)
- Yes, I **will**. / No, I **won't**. (NOT Yes, I ~~would~~. / No, I ~~wouldn't~~.)
- In the past, people **would wash** their clothes by hand. (συνήθεια στο παρελθόν)
- Karen **would cook** some soup tonight, but we've run out of rice. (υποθετική κατάσταση στο παρόν: Η Karen θα μαγείρευε ...)

SHALL

- **Shall** I **consult** my lawyer before I proceed with the contract? (για να ζητήσουμε συμβουλή)
 - **Shall** I **explain** this exercise to you? (προσφορά)
 - **Shall** we **reserve** a table at that Mexican restaurant for tonight? (πρόταση)
- 📌 Το **shall** χρησιμοποιείται ΜΟΝΟ στο α' ενικό και στο α' πληθυντικό πρόσωπο (I & we).

8. Fill in with will, would or shall.

1. Would / Will you make some copies of these diagrams, please?
2. I demand to get a refund, or I will complain to the Consumers' Association.
3. - Shall I go through these reports for you? - Oh, I'd appreciate that!
4. Can you promise that you will produce the desired results without delay?
5. When Grandpa was younger, he would collect vintage car miniatures.
6. How shall I arrange these CVs, Mrs Wilson? Alphabetically or by date?
7. Gregory would accompany me to the exhibition, but he's got terrible backache.
8. - I've had a wonderful night, guys, but I have to go now. - We will walk you out.
9. Shall we spend our Christmas holidays in Paris this year, honey?
10. - Would you email this document to Mr Stevens? - Yes, I will.



F. NEED TO

FORM			SHORT FORM
Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	Negative
I/you/we/they need to go he/she/it needs to go	Do I/you/we/they need to go? Does he/she/it need to go?	I/you/we/they do not need to go he/she/it does not need to go	don't need to doesn't need to

The old lady **needs to be admitted** to hospital immediately. (αναγκαιότητα)

It wasn't a formal occasion, so I **didn't need to wear** a suit. (έλλειψη αναγκαιότητας)

REMEMBER

To **need to** σχηματίζει όλους τους simple tenses.

We **need to gather** all the data relevant to this case.

Will you **need to take** a taxi to work tomorrow?

They **didn't need to light** a fire as it was a warm evening.

! Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε:

- **need + bare infinitive** σε ερώτηση και άρνηση (για παρόν/μέλλον)

*Need you **take** a taxi to work tomorrow? (NOT **Need you to take** a taxi to work tomorrow?)*

*It isn't a formal occasion, so I **needn't wear** a suit. (NOT ... **I needn't to wear** a suit.)*

- **need + gerund** με παθητική σημασία

*My shirt **needs ironing**. = My shirt **needs to be ironed**.*

(= χρειάζεται σιδέρωμα) (= χρειάζεται να σιδερωθεί)

9. Choose the correct option(s). Both options may be correct.

1. I **need to** / **need** brush up on my German before I leave for Stuttgart.
2. You **don't need to** / **needn't** worry so much about everything, Britney.
3. **Need we** / **Need we to** impose tougher anti-smoking measures in public places?
4. The plumbing system needs **to replace** / **replacing** after all these years.
5. Matt **needn't** / **didn't need to** go to the bank to renew his card yesterday. He just called customer services.
6. **Will Joshua need to** / **Need Joshua** undergo surgery to cure his elbow problem?
7. Hilda **doesn't need translating** / **needn't translate** the whole passage. Just the first paragraph.
8. My computer is lagging. It needs **formatting** / **to be formatted** right away.



10. Using the modal / semi-modal verbs from the boxes, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. There is one extra option you do not need in each box.

A. would can may

1. Perhaps they will close their business down.
They **may (well) close** their business down.
2. We wanted to go on a picnic today, but it's drizzling outside.
We **would go** on a picnic today, but it's drizzling outside.

B. couldn't mustn't don't have to

1. What happened is extremely important, so don't take it lightly.
What happened is extremely important, so you **mustn't take** it lightly.
2. We have prepared everything for the inaugural ceremony, so you needn't do anything.
We have prepared everything for the inaugural ceremony, so you **don't have to do** anything.

C. might should shall

1. Do you want me to fetch your things from the waiting room?
Shall I fetch your things from the waiting room?
2. Would it be possible for me to work from home next week, please, sir?
Might I work from home next week, please, sir?

D. would could needed to

1. Violetta used to create handmade jewellery in her free time.
Violetta **would create** handmade jewellery in her free time.
2. Brandon had the ability to paint excellently even before he started school.
Brandon **could paint** excellently even before he started school.



11. Choose the correct option.

- This awkward situation needs with utmost discretion.
a. to be handling b. be handled **c. to be handled**
- We shut our eyes to the atrocities taking place globally.
a. shouldn't b. needn't to c. don't need
- This information be made public on any occasion. It's strictly confidential.
a. is not to b. doesn't need to c. wouldn't
- No, Stanley, you go to a nightclub without my permission.
a. don't have to **b. may not** c. aren't able to
- I'm still in two minds, but I well share my concerns with the principal.
a. would b. ought to **c. might**
- When Josephine rented that beach house, she realise her dream of living by the sea.
a. could b. should **c. was able to**
- Since you've taken on so many responsibilities, you ask for a raise.
a. may as well b. just might well c. could as just well
- It's 8 o'clock. Amber be landing at Heathrow any minute now.
a. can **b. should** c. needs to



G. MODAL PERFECT FORMS

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

MODAL VERB + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (e.g. *would have agreed*)

! *I **should** finish my article today. BUT I **should have finished** my article yesterday.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **modal perfect forms** για να εκφράσουμε:

1. ΣΥΜΠΕΡΑΣΜΑ για μία πράξη που (δεν) έγινε στο παρελθόν

*Eric and Lisa don't come to work together. They **must have broken up**.* (= Πρέπει να χώρισαν. - θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)

- *I have the impression that I saw Eva outside a few minutes ago.*

- *You **can't/couldn't have seen** her. She's in bed with the flu.* (= Αποκλείεται να την είδες. - αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα)

OR - *You **can't/couldn't have**. She's in bed with the flu.* (**NOT** ~~*You can't/couldn't. She's in bed with the flu.*~~)

! ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ στο παρελθόν

*After his company had gone bankrupt, Justin **had to find** another job to provide for his family.* (= ... έπρεπε να βρει ...)

(**NOT** ~~*After his company had gone bankrupt, Justin knew he **must have found** another job to provide for his family.*~~)

2. ΚΡΙΤΙΚΗ για μία πράξη που (δεν) έγινε στο παρελθόν

*The headteacher **should / ought to have expelled** the student that talked to her so rudely.*

(= ... θα 'πρεπε να έχει αποβάξει ... - ΑΛΛΑ δεν το έκανε)

*You **should have known better than to expose** yourself to such danger.* (= Δε θα 'πρεπε να εκθέσεις ...)

! - *I've bought you a gift for your graduation. - Really? Oh, you **shouldn't have!*** (= ... δεν ήταν ανάγκη!)

3. ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ στο παρελθόν

*Karen **would have cooked** some soup last night, but we had run out of rice.* (= Η Karen θα είχε μαγειρέψει ...)

***It would have been better if** you hadn't mentioned anything about your plans.* (= Θα ήταν καλύτερα αν ...)

4. **ΠΙΘΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ** για μία πράξη που ίσως (δεν) έγινε στο παρελθόν

He **may/might/could have contacted** his clients yesterday. (= Ίσως να επικοινωνήσε ...)

BUT He **may not / might not have contacted** his clients yesterday. (= Ίσως να μην επικοινωνήσε ...)

(NOT He **could not have contacted** his clients yesterday.)

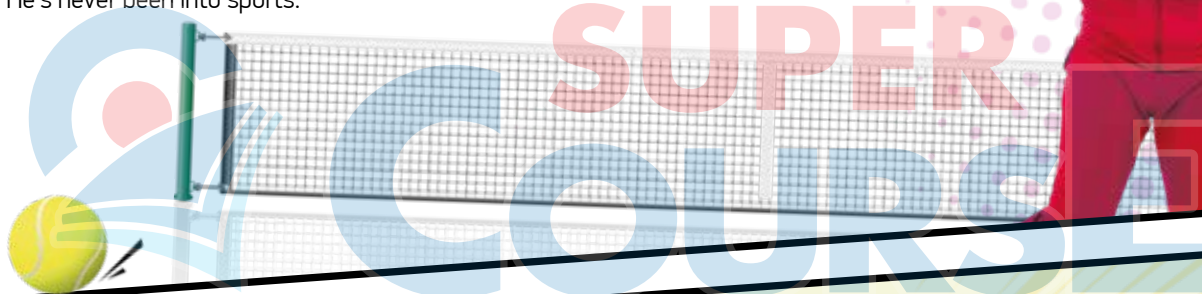
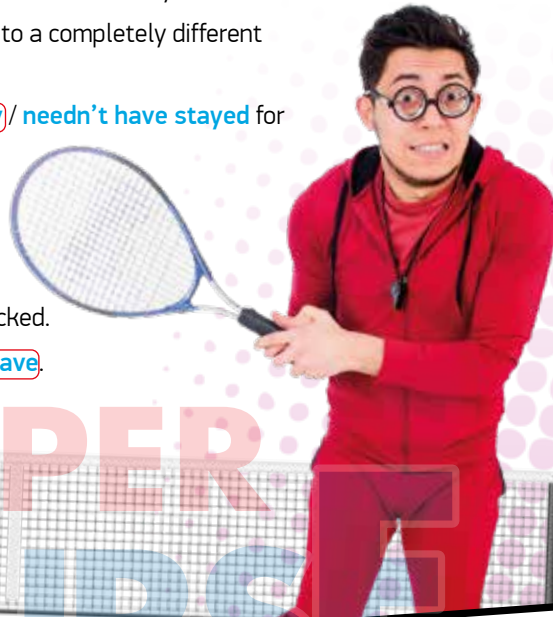
5. **ΕΛΛΕΙΨΗ ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ** στο παρελθόν

She **needn't have watered** the plants in the garden. It's been raining all week. (= ΔΕ χρειαζόταν να ποτίσει τα φυτά ΑΛΛΑ τα πότισε.)

BUT She **didn't need to water** the plants in the garden. (= ΔΕ χρειαζόταν να ποτίσει τα φυτά. Ίσως τα πότισε, ίσως όχι.)

12. **Choose the correct option.**

- The figures just don't add up. - Then you **may make / may have made** a mistake with your calculations.
- When they moved to Florence, they **had to adapt / must have adapted** to a completely different environment and way of life.
- I just want you to be there during the award ceremony. You **needn't stay / needn't have stayed** for the reception afterwards.
- We **would go / would have gone** for a jog yesterday evening, but it was very wet, so we worked out at home instead.
- The IT department **should eliminate / should have eliminated** the weakness in the operating system as soon as possible, before it gets hacked.
- Owen enrolled on a tennis course last week. - He **couldn't / couldn't have**.
He's never been into sports.



ELT PUBLISHING

13. **Using the modal / semi-modal verbs from the boxes and the correct form of the underlined verbs, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

A. **must had to would**

- Mel was responsible for booking the opera tickets last Monday.
Mel **had to book** the opera tickets last Monday.
- Rania's boyfriend managed to repair the TV, so she didn't call a technician.
Rania **would have called** a technician, but her boyfriend managed to repair the TV.
- If your ankles are itchy, no doubt you have been bitten by mosquitoes.
If your ankles are itchy, you **must have been bitten** by mosquitoes.

B. **needn't can't might not**

- Thanks for your help, but it wasn't necessary for you to go to all that trouble.
Thanks for your help, but you **needn't have gone** to all that trouble.
- He was wearing his headphones, so perhaps, he didn't hear you come in.
He **might not have heard** you come in because he was wearing his headphones.
- Preston had meetings all day yesterday, so surely he didn't answer any messages.
Preston **can't have answered** any messages because he had meetings all day yesterday.



14. Choose the sentence that has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Carrie needn't have spent so much money on decorating the living room.
 - a. Carrie didn't spend any money on decorating the living room.
 - b. Carrie spent a lot of money on decorating the living room.**
2. I had warned you to be more suspicious of their motives, but you didn't listen to me.
 - a. You should have been more suspicious of their motives.**
 - b. You must have been more suspicious of their motives.
3. I was able to gain valuable experience as a union leader over that year.
 - a. I managed to gain valuable experience as a union leader over that year.**
 - b. I could have gained valuable experience as a union leader over that year.
4. You are to report to the manager at the end of each project.
 - a. You can report to the manager at the end of each project.
 - b. You must report to the manager at the end of each project.**
5. I don't have to explain myself to you every time I do something on my own initiative.
 - a. I needn't explain myself to you every time I do something on my own initiative.**
 - b. I mustn't explain myself to you every time I do something on my own initiative.
6. We intended to participate in the clean-up campaign, but we had a prior engagement.
 - a. We must have participated in the clean-up campaign, but we had a prior engagement.
 - b. We would have participated in the clean-up campaign, but we had a prior engagement.**
7. We're sure he didn't mean to cause any harm.
 - a. He can't mean to cause any harm.
 - b. He can't have meant to cause any harm.**
8. It's possible that the parcel arrived at the reception desk days ago.
 - a. The parcel could have arrived at the reception desk days ago.**
 - b. The parcel should have arrived at the reception desk days ago.



SUPER
COURSE
FIT PUBLISHING

15. Tick if the sentence is correct or make corrections where needed.

1. You ought to not write his name on the list before asking him first.
2. The criminals may have abandoned the stolen car and continued on foot.
3. Need you make so much noise when you play, kids?
4. Sarah would have got the sack, but the boss gave her a second chance.
5. - I've brought you a snack in case you're hungry. - Oh, you mustn't have!
6. When the fire broke out, we must have evacuated the area instantly.
7. - Would you drive me to the city centre, please? - Of course I would.
8. We should go camping for a change this summer.
9. It would have been better if you had omitted those details from your text.
10. Ruby meant well, so Noah needn't have to react so angrily to her comment.
11. You should have known better than run this machine without following the instructions.

ought not to



shouldn't / needn't

had to evacuate / should have evacuated

will



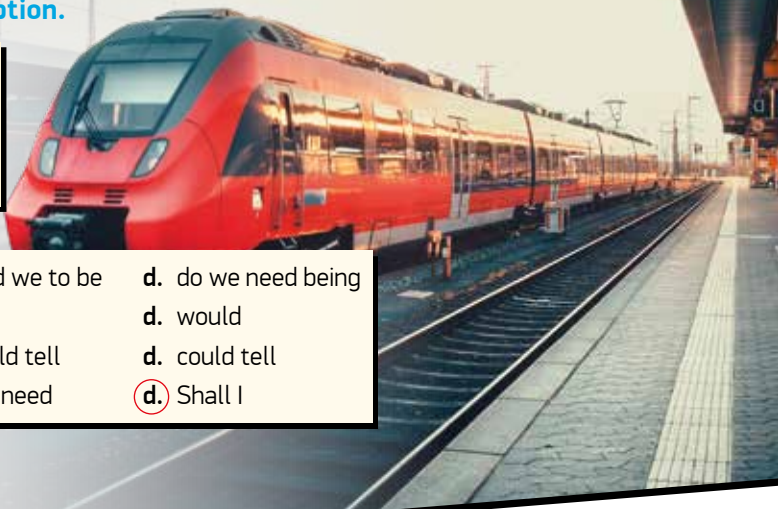
reacted

to run

16. Read the conversations and choose the correct option.

- A.**
- What time ¹ at the station?
 - In about an hour. But first, we ² pick up Lily.
 - You ³ me that earlier. I'm still packing my suitcase.
 - Hurry up, then. ⁴ help you with anything?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. have we to be | b. do we have to be | c. need we to be | d. do we need being |
| 2. a. need to | b. are able to | c. may | d. would |
| 3. a. should have told | b. must have told | c. would tell | d. could tell |
| 4. a. Would I | b. Am I able to | c. Do I need | d. Shall I |



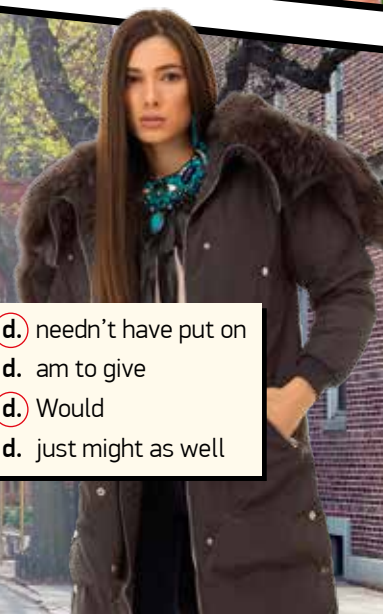
- B.**
- Arnold ¹ it to the finals this year. He won't have a second chance.
 - I know, but considering how little he's been training, I'm afraid he ² ready.
 - Really? Do you think he ³ more?
 - Yes, I do. He ⁴ better than to stop practising every day.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. has to make | b. had to make | c. need to make | d. can have made |
| 2. a. ought not to be | b. wouldn't be | c. mustn't have been | d. won't be |
| 3. a. can be training | b. should be training | c. need to train | d. would train |
| 4. a. would know | b. must have known | c. should have known | d. could know |



- C.**
- I'm really hot! I ¹ such a thick overcoat when it's actually quite warm today.
 - No worries! I ² you one of my spring jackets if you like.
 - Thanks! ³ you lend me one of your hats, too, please?
 - Sure! Here, take this one. And you ⁴ keep it. I've got dozens of them.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a. needn't to put on | b. needn't have to put on | c. didn't need putting on | d. needn't have put on |
| 2. a. must give | b. will give | c. should have given | d. am to give |
| 3. a. Might | b. Need | c. Should | d. Would |
| 4. a. might as well | b. can as well | c. may well as just | d. just might as well |



GRAMMAR REVIEW

1. Choose the correct option.

1. Amelia's been sneezing and has a slight fever; she be coming down with a cold.
a. can
b. shouldn't
c. can't
d. must
2. - Mr Butler, could I please leave early today?
- Of course you, Jerry.
a. would
b. could
c. can
d. will
3. Despite the heavy downpour, we take shelter under the oak tree until the rain stopped.
a. can
b. needed
c. could
d. were able to
4. Last year, my family and I to a foreign country in search of better opportunities and a brighter future.
a. had to migrate
b. should migrate
c. might migrate
d. must have migrated
5. Hurry up, or you manage to catch the 8 o'clock bus.
a. can't
b. shouldn't
c. won't
d. wouldn't
6. of all our old furniture or can we keep some pieces in the basement?
a. Do we need disposing
b. Do we need dispose
c. Need we to dispose
d. Need we dispose
7. The hurricane great destruction along the coastline, but fortunately, it changed direction at the last moment.
a. may cause
b. would have caused
c. should cause
d. must have caused
8. Mr Walters arrived only ten minutes later than the scheduled time, so we the meeting.
a. didn't need putting off
b. needn't have put off
c. needn't have to put off
d. needn't to put off
9. each day be a step towards fulfilling your dreams!
a. May
b. Should
c. Might
d. Could
10. Because of your allergy to peanuts, you have any of this dessert as it contains traces of nuts.
a. mustn't
b. might not
c. ought to not
d. don't need
11. Back in their college years, Billie and Dina take part in various volunteer projects to contribute to the community.
a. ought to
b. may
c. would
d. should
12. The original recipe calls for fresh basil, but since we don't have any, we use the dried version.
a. may just well
b. may well as just
c. might just as well
d. as well might just
13. My blue jeans are dirty. They need before I put them on.
a. wash
b. be washed
c. to wash
d. washing
14. In your presentation slides, you include all the statistics; just highlight the most relevant figures.
a. haven't to
b. don't have to
c. don't need
d. needn't to
15. We outdated practices to improve the company's overall performance.
a. are to do away with
b. need doing away with
c. ought do away with
d. may well as do away with
16. donate food items to the local food bank to support those in need?
a. Are we able
b. Have we to
c. Shall we
d. Do we need
17. Farmers in this arid region need water-saving techniques to sustain their crops during droughts.
a. to be implemented
b. implementing
c. implement
d. to implement
18. Lucy out at that time as I called her repeatedly, but she never picked up.
a. would be
b. must be
c. must have been
d. can have been
19. With proper care and attention, the newly planted garden well thrive, transforming the backyard into a vibrant oasis.
a. should
b. must
c. could
d. ought to
20. Although he was suspected of the crime, new evidence suggests that he not have committed the robbery after all.
a. would
b. may
c. should
d. must
21. Norman have known better than to share sensitive personal details online.
a. should
b. would
c. must
d. could
22. It have been better if we had incorporated more user feedback before finalising the design of the product.
a. must
b. can
c. would
d. should
23. I'm sorry, sir, but you enter this site without authorisation.
a. don't have to
b. mightn't
c. aren't able
d. may not