

Grammar

Modals 3: the modal perfect

Modals + the perfect infinitive

modal + have + past participle

statement

negative

question

You **should have told** me you were going shopping.

You **shouldn't (should not) have told** Liz what Bill said.

Should I have invited Carol

to the party?



Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Ability

Use	Modal	Example
To say that someone had the opportunity or ability to do something, but didn't do it	could	We could have gone to the party, but we decided not to in the end.



We use this for things that someone didn't actually do. For general ability in the past, we use could + bare infinitive (see Unit 19).

✓ I could play the guitar when I was seven. (= I knew how to play the guitar.)

✓ I could have played the guitar. (= I had the opportunity to play the guitar, but I didn't actually play it.)

Criticism

Use	Modal	Example
To say that someone's past behaviour was bad or wrong	ought to / should	You should have invited Carol to your party. (= You didn't invite Carol and that was wrong.)

Probability and possibility

Use	Modal	Example
Strong probability	must / can't	They must have had a lovely holiday! (= It's almost certain that they had a lovely holiday.)
		They can't have had any sleep! (= It's almost certain that they didn't have any sleep.)
Possibility	could / may / might	Helen might have found a new house. (= It's possible, but I'm not certain.)

Expectation

Use	Modal	Example	
To show you expected the past to be different from what actually happened	ought to / should	Jim should have arrived half an hour ago. I wonder where he is.	



Grammar

Questions, question tags, indirect questions

Questions

Normal main verbs Simple tenses

Continuous tenses

Perfect tenses

• Do you feel cold? • Did they go shopping?

• Am I annoying you? • Were they waiting for you?

Have you seen this film?
 Had it started?

Be as a main verb • Am I late? • Were you all right? • Have you been ill?

Have as a main verb • Does she have a bath every day? • Did they have lunch at one o'clock?

Modals • Should I call the police? • Could you call me later?

Question words • Who was in prison? • What's your name? • Where do they live?

• Why did you do that?



- To form questions in the passive, we put the auxiliary verb before the subject. If there is more than one auxiliary verb, only the first one goes before the subject.
 - ✓ Was Mr Jenkins arrested yesterday?
 - ✓ Has Mr Jenkins been arrested?
- With the question words who and what, we use do as an auxiliary verb if the question word refers to the object of the verb.
 - ✓ Who told you? (= Someone told you. Who?)
 - ✓ Who did you tell? (= You told someone. Who?)

Questions tags

8	Use		Example
-	To ask someone to ag	ree with us	It's confusing, isn't it ?
Ī	To check whether som	nething is true	You haven't been to prison, have you?
E	Normal main verbs Continuous tenses	Simple tenses	 Phil works here, doesn't he? They didn't leave, did they? You are coming, aren't you? They weren't looking, were they?
_	A region of the second	Perfect tenses	They've gone, haven't they? • You hadn't seen it, had you?
	Be as a main verb	• He's new here,	isn't he? • You weren't old enough, were you?
	Have as a main verb	• They have a ca	ar, haven't / don't they? • You didn't have a shower every day, did you?
	Modals	• Jan should be	here by now, shouldn't she? . You won't make a mess, will you?

Helpful hints

In sentences with I am, we use aren't I? In sentences with I'm not, we use am I?

✓ I'm right, aren't I?
✓ I'm not stupid, am I?



With Let's, we use shall in the question tag.

✓ Let's do the washing-up later, shall we?

Indirect questions

Phrase + clause with normal word order

Use	Example
To ask questions politely	Can/Could you tell me where the bank is?
	Can/Could you let me know what time the film starts?
	Do you know if Alison lives there?
	I wonder if you could tell me where the toilets are.
La de la companya de	I wonder if you know how much this costs.



We don't use question word order in the second half of the sentence.



Topic vocabulary

see page 192 for definitions

TOPIO VOCABAILAND		
admit (v)	habit (n)	routine (n, adj)
arrest (v)	identity card (n phr)	schedule (n)
charity (n)	illegal (adj)	situation (n)
commit (v)	politics (n)	social (adj)
community (n)	population (n)	society (n)
court (n)	prison (n)	steal (v)
criminal (n, adj)	protest (v, n)	tradition (n)
culture (n)	resident (n)	typical (adj)
familiar (adj)	responsible (adj)	vote (v, n)
government (n)	rob (v)	youth club (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

break in(to)	enter illegally	
catch up (with)	reach the same point/level as	
get away with	escape punishment for	
get up	leave your bed	
move in	start living in a new house, etc	
put away	return sth to where it belongs	
wake up	stop being asleep	

wash plates, cups, cutlery, etc

Prepositional phrases

against the law
at the age of
in public
in response to
in touch (with)
in your teens/twenties/etc

Word formation

wash up

agree	agreement, disagree	life	live, alive	
belief	believe, (un)believable	nation	nationality, (inter)national	
courage	courageous	peace	peaceful(ly)	
elect	election	prison	prisoner	
equal	equality, unequal	shoot	shot, shooting	

Word patterns

adjectives	angry (with sb) about guilty of	forget about forgive sb for
verbs	accuse sb of blame sb for	invite sb to punish sb for
	blame sth on criticise sb for	share sth with smile at