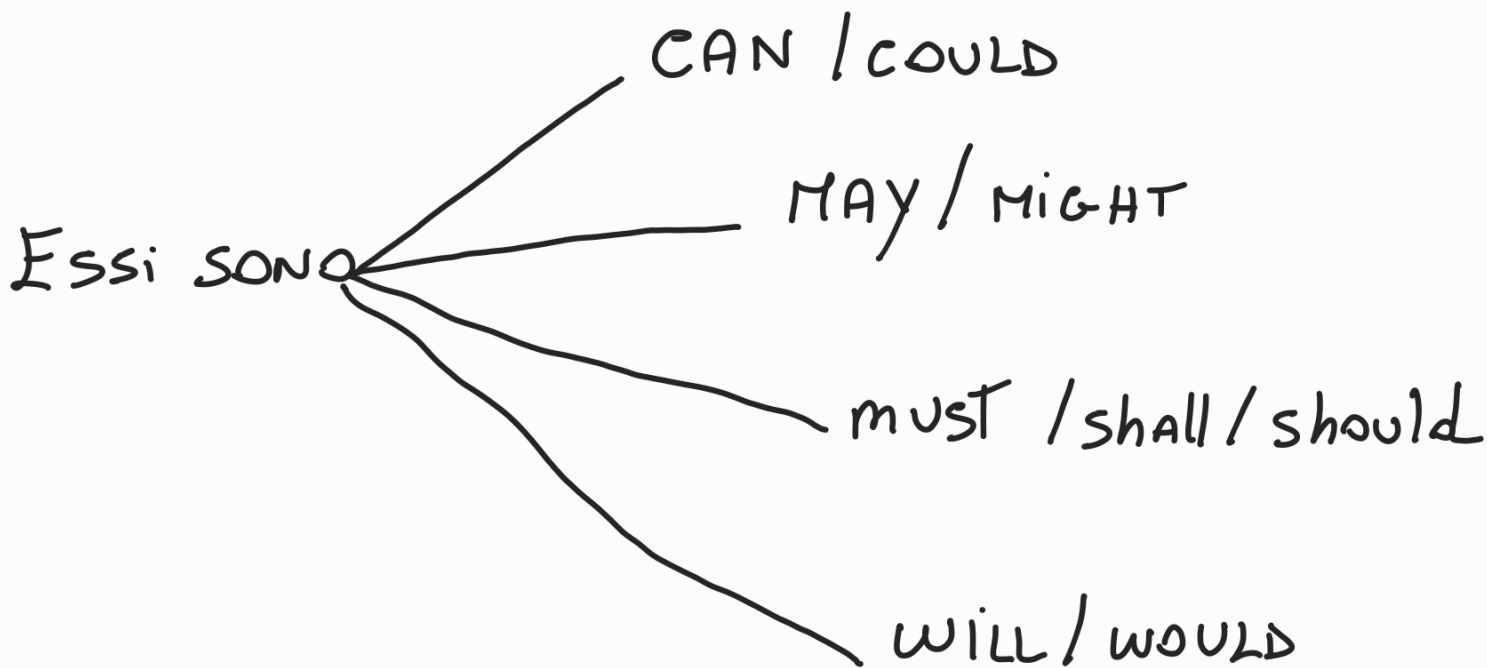


# MODAL VERBS



## FUNZIONE E CARATTERISTICHE

Sono un gruppo speciale di "verbi ausiliari" che si comportano in modo diverso dai verbi "normali."

- NON cambiano forma in base alla persona o al numero: non aggiungono la "s" alla terza persona singolare HE CAN NOT ~~HE CANS~~
- Dopo un verbo modale viene sempre la forma base (base infinitive) del verbo principale

senza ("to")

ES: she can swim NOT she ~~CAN TO~~ swim

• Sono sempre ausiliari: cioè appaiono insieme a un altro verbo (che porta il contenuto principale dell'azione). Non sono usati come verbo autonomo che descrive un'azione da sé.

VERBO "POTERE"



CAN - COULD - TO BE ABLE TO .....

FUNZIONE ①

CAN

V. DIFETTIVO  
O MODALE

PRESENTE

CAPACITÀ o ABILITÀ di fare qualcosa

potere, sapere o riuscire a fare qualcosa

\* FORMA NEGATIVA: CANNOT CONTRATTA CAN'T

**COULD**  
V. DIFETTIVO  
O MODALE  
**PASSATO**

RISOLVE IL

**PASSATO REMOTO  
IMPERFETTO**

**CONDIZIONALE**

**PRESENTE**

**PASSATO**

I COULD

I COULD HAVE  
+

PARTICIPIO PASSATO

I could dance  
(potrei ballare)

I could have dance  
(avrei potuto ballare)

**"TO BE ABLE"** (essere in grado, essere in condizione di)  
viene usato per i Tempi e i modi di cui diiettano

- 1) FUTURO → I will be able to
- 2) FUTURO ANTERIORE → I will have been to
- 3) PRESENT PERFECT → I have been able to
- 4) PAST PERFECT → I had been able to
- 5) INFINITO PRESENTE → TO BE ABLE TO
- 6) INFINITO PASSATO → TO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
- 7) GERUNDIO PRESENTE → BEING ABLE TO
- 8) GERUNDIO PASSATO → HAVING BEEN ABLE TO

\* QUINDI : PRESENTE → CAN

PASSATO E CONDIZIONALE → COULD

INFINITO → TO BE ABLE TO

## FUTURO

I will be able to....

you will be able to...

he  
she  
it } will be able to....

we will be able to....

you will be able to....

they will be able to....

## FUTURO ANTERIORE

I will have been able to...

you will have been able to...

he  
she  
it } will be able to....

we will be able to....

you will be able to....

they will be able to....

## PRESENT PERFECT

I have been able to....

you have been able to....

he  
she  
it } has been able to....

we have been able to...

you have been able to....

they have been able to...

## PAST PERFECT

I had been able to....

you have been able to....

he  
she  
it } has been able to....

we have been able to....

you have been able to....

they have been able to....

## FUNZIONE (2)

## CAN/COULD



Richiesta / permesso informale

ES: CAN I HAVE A PARTY?

CAN I smoke?

CAN WE HAVE A DRINK?

**N. B.** Al passato esiste una sottile differenza tra **COULD** e **TO BE ABLE TO**.

**COULD** → ABILITÀ PASSATA IN GENERALE

ES: "My grandfather could speak 5 languages"

"When Tom was 16, he could run 100 metres in 11 seconds"

**TO BE ABLE TO** (WAS / WERE ABLE TO) ABILITÀ NON GENERALE  
MA IN UNA  
SITUAZIONE PARTICOLARE

ES: "The fire spread through the building very quickly but everyone was able to escape (not could escape)"

"They didn't want to come with us at first but in the end we were able to persuade them (not could persuade)"

\* **CONFRONTA** COULD e WAS ABLE TO ;

- Jack was an excellent tennis player. He could beat anybody (he had the ability to beat anybody)
- But once he had a difficult game against Alf. Alf played very well but in the end Jack was able to beat him (he managed to beat him in this particular game)

In forma negativa al passato non esiste tale differenza:  
si usa sempre COULDN'T

# VERBO "POTERE"



MAY - MIGHT - TO BE ALLOWED TO .....

FUNZIONE ①

MAY  
presente

Might  
CONDIZIONALE



Richiesta / permesso FORMALE

ES: MAY I ASK you A QUESTION?  
Might we go now?

**N. B.** Essendo anch'essi modali in forma negativa e interrogativa si comportano come l'ausiliare DO e sono sempre seguiti dall'infinito senza il TO.

Il loro infinito è "TO BE ALLOWED TO" da cui si ricavano tutti gli altri modi e Tempi di cui MAY/MIGHT derivano.

## FUTURO

I will be allowed to ...  
you will be allowed to ...  
he  
she } will be allowed to ...  
it

we will be allowed to ...  
you will be allowed to ...  
they will be allowed to ...

## FUTURO ANTERIORE

I will have been allowed to ...  
you will have been allowed to ...  
he  
she } will have been allowed to ...  
it

we will have been allowed to ...  
you will have been allowed to ...  
they will have been allowed to ...

## PRESENT PERFECT

I have been allowed to ...  
you have been allowed to ...  
he  
she } has been allowed to ...  
it

we have been allowed to ...  
you have been allowed to ...  
they have been allowed to ...

## PAST PERFECT

I had been allowed to ...  
you had been allowed to ...  
he  
she } had been allowed to ...  
it

we had been allowed to ...  
you had been allowed to ...  
they had been allowed to ...

## CONDIZIONALE PRESENTE

I would be allowed to ...  
you would be allowed to ...  
he  
she } would be allowed to ...  
it

we would be allowed to ...  
you would be allowed to ...  
they would be allowed to ...

## CONDIZIONALE PASSATO

I would have been allowed to ...  
you would have been allowed to ...  
he  
she } would have been allowed  
it } to ...

we would have been allowed to ...  
you would have been allowed to ...  
they would have been allowed to ...

Gerundio presente  
Being allowed to...

Gerundio Passato  
Having been allowed to..

FUNZIONE ②

MAY  
presente

Might  
CONDIZIONALE



PROBABILITÀ

ES: He may be in his office  
It might RAIN later

**N.B.**

L'infinito con il senso di probabilità è:  
"TO BE LIKELY TO" da cui si ricavano tutti  
gli altri Tempi

# VERBO "DOVERE"



## MUST - HAVE TO

MUST  
MODALE

- Si comporta come un ausiliare e come CAN è un verbo modale; pertanto in forma NEGATIVA ed INTERROGATIVA non vuole il DO.

- È seguito dall' Infinito senza il TO.

- Si usa al presente

HAVE TO

- Non è un verbo modale, non si comporta come un ausiliare; pertanto in forma NEGATIVA ed INTERROGATIVA utilizza il DO

- Si usa anche al presente

- Al simple past, present perfect, past perfect e futuro esiste SOLO HAVE TO (WILL HAVE TO)

Simple Present

## F. AFFIRMATIVA

I MUST go  
you MUST go  
he  
she } MUST go  
it

we MUST go  
you MUST go  
they MUST go

I HAVE to go  
you HAVE to go  
he  
she } HAS to go  
it

we HAVE to go  
you HAVE to go  
they HAVE to go

## F. NEGATIVA

I MUSTN'T go  
you MUSTN'T go  
he  
she } MUSTN'T go  
it

we MUSTN'T go  
you MUSTN'T go  
they MUSTN'T go

I DON'T HAVE to go  
you DON'T HAVE to go  
he  
she } DOESN'T HAVE to go  
it

we DON'T HAVE to go  
you DON'T HAVE to go  
they DON'T HAVE to go

## F. INTERROGATIVA

MUST I go?  
MUST you go?

he  
MUST she go?

it  
MUST we go?  
MUST you go?  
MUST they go?

Do I HAVE to go?  
do you HAVE to go?

he  
DOES she HAVE to go?

it  
do we HAVE to go?  
do you HAVE to go?  
do they HAVE to go?

# Futuro

## F. AFFERMATIVA

I will have to work

you will have to work

he  
she  
it } will have to work

we will have to work

you will have to work

they will have to work

## F. NEGATIVA

WILL + NOT → WON'T

I won't have to work

you won't have to work

he  
she  
it } won't have to work

we won't have to work

you won't have to work

they won't have to work

## F. INTERROGATIVA

Will I have to work?

will you have to work?

will he  
she  
it } have to work?

will we have to work?

will you have to work?

will they have to work?

# Shall ATTENZIONE!!!

Shall ha un uso molto comune in forma interrogativa solo con "I" e "we" (prima persona singolare e plurale) per esprimere:

- OFFERTE
- PROPOSTE
- SUGGERIMENTI
- DECISIONI SPONTANEE

Shall I open the window?  
apro la finestra?

Shall we go?  
Andiamo?

Qui Shall ha valore di "DOVERE / volontà / suggerimento" ma è + gentile o formale non un vero "MUST".

Per tutte le altre persone: you / he / she / they si può incontrare shall ma solo in inglese molto formale o legale.

ES "the TENANT shall pay the rent on time"  
"l'inquilino dovrà pagare l'affitto puntualmente"

Nella lingua comune, però, si preferisce:

"He must pay the rent" (presente)

"He will have to pay the rent" (futuro)

## IN sintesi:

- "SHALL" INTERROGATIVO → solo con **I / We** per suggerimenti o offerte
- "MUST" RESTA l'unico vero verbo per esprimere **DOVERE** con tutte le persone al presente
- Per **DOVERE** al futuro si usa **will have to**, non "must."

## Simple Past

### F. AFFERMATIVA

I had to go  
you had to go  
he  
she } had to go  
it  
we had to go  
you had to go  
they had to go

### F. NEGATIVA

I didn't have to go  
you didn't have to go  
he  
she } didn't have to go  
it  
we didn't have to go  
you didn't have to go  
they didn't have to go

### F. INTERROGATIVA

Did I have to go?  
Did you have to go?  
he  
Did she } have to go?  
it  
Did we HAVE to go?

Did you have to go?  
Did they have to go?

# PRESENT PERFECT

## F. AFFERMATIVA

I HAVE had to ...

you HAVE had to ...

he  
she  
it } HAS had to ...

we HAVE had to ....

you HAVE had to ....

they HAVE had to ....

## F. NEGATIVA

I HAVEN'T had to ...

you HAVEN'T had to ...

he  
she  
it } HASN'T had to ...

we HAVEN'T had to ...

you HAVEN'T had to ...

they HAVEN'T had to ...

## F. INTERROGATIVA

Have I had to ... ?

Have you had to ... ?

he  
HAS she  
it } had to ... ?

have we had to ... ?

have you had to ... ?

have we had to ... ?

# PAST PERFECT

## F. AFFERMATIVA

I had had to ...

you had had to ....

he  
she  
it } had had to ....

we had had to ....

## F. NEGATIVA

I hadn't had to ....

you hadn't had to ....

he  
she  
it } hadn't had to ...

we hadn't had to ....

you had had to....  
they had had to....

you hadn't had to....  
they hadn't had to....

## F. INTERROGATIVA

Had I had to... ?  
Had you had to... ?  
Had he  
she } HAD TO... ?  
it  
HAD we had to... ?  
HAD you had to... ?  
HAD they had to... ?

## FUNZIONI:

HAVE TO / HAS TO

⇒ Esprime un obbligo o una  
NECESSITÀ imposti da una  
AUTORITÀ ESTERNA

DOVERE / OBBLIGO IMPOSTO DALL'ESTERNO

## ESEMPI:

"HE HAS TO GO TO BED EARLY" (lo dicono i suoi genitori)  
"ANN'S EYES ARE NOT VERY GOOD. SHE HAS TO WEAR  
GLASSES FOR READING" (non è il parlante che decide  
che sarebbe meglio che ANNA portasse gli occhiali ma  
lo deve fare perché i suoi occhi lo richiedono)

**MUST**

⇒ ESPRIME UN OBBLIGO O UNA NECESSITÀ SENTITI TALI DA CHI PARLA

DOVERE / OBBLIGO IMPOSTO / SENTITO DALL' INDIVIDUO

**ESEMPI :**

" I MUST write to Ann. I haven't written to her for ages " ( il parlante personalmente sente che deve scrivere ad Anna perché non le scrive da anni )

" I MUST phone my grandma today " ( sento che devo farlo )

**N.B.**

**ATTENZIONE!!!**

In forma negativa è esattamente al contrario

**DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO**

⇒ ESPRIME MANCANZA DI OBBLIGO O CHE NON È NECESSARIO FARE QUALCOSA

**ESEMPI :**

" TOMORROW'S SUNDAY. I DON'T HAVE TO GET UP EARLY " ( non è necessario che mi alzi presto )

" I DON'T HAVE TO TAKE THE RUBBISH OUT. MY BROTHER DOES THAT. " ( non è necessario che butti l'immondizia )

**MUSTN'T**



Esprime un divieto/obbligo assoluto

**Esempi:**

- " YOU MUSTN'T SMOKE IN CHURCH " (divieto)
- " PEOPLE MUSTN'T PARK IN FRONT OF THE GATE "
- " WE MUSTN'T TOUCH THE PAINTINGS "

**\* DIFFERENZA: MUSTN'T - DON'T/DOESN'T  
HAVE TO - ...**

● STUDENTS MUSTN'T BE LATE FOR CLASS  
**DIVIETO**

● YOU DON'T HAVE TO WEAR A JACKET  
**MANCANZA DI OBBLIGO O DI NECESSITÀ**

**REMEMBER** : il senso "NON È NECESSARIO"  
"NON SERVE" può essere espresso anche con  
NEEDN'T che è la forma contratta di NEED +  
NOT

**ESEMPI:**

" YOU NEEDN'T COME TOMORROW "

" YOU DON'T HAVE TO COME TOMORROW "

" YOU NEEDN'T PAY NOW "

" YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY NOW "

" You NEEDN'T HURRY "  
" you don't HAVE TO hurry "

## MUST si USA Anche :

• QUANDO si TRATTA di RULES (STRADALI, di un HOTEL, di un pullman, di un treno, AEREO cioè mezzi di TRASPORTO

ES: "PASSENGERS MUST WEAR SEAT BELTS ON THE BUS" ⇒ i PASSEGGERI devono indossare le cinture di sicurezza sull'Autobus

" All cyclists must use lights AT night " ⇒ Tutti i ciclisti devono usare le luci di notte

• QUANDO si TRATTA di DEDUZIONE

ES: "He must be John" ⇒ DEVE ESSERE John  
He MUST HAVE BEEN John ⇒ DOVEVA ESSERE John

Should ⇒ È un VERBO MODALE E TRADUCE IL NOSTRO CONDIZIONALE

## FUNZIONI

• CONSIGLIO O RACCOMANDAZIONE

ES: " You should see a doctor "

" He should study HARDER "

## ● DOVERE MORALE O COMPORTAMENTO GIUSTO

ES: " People should help the poor "  
" you should always tell the truth "

## ● ASPETTATIVA (QUASI CERTENZA)

ES: " the Train should arrive at 8.30 "  
" it should be easy to find "

## PRESENTE => SHOULD + VERBO BASE

## PASSATO => SHOULD HAVE + PARTICIPIO PASSATO

ES: " You should have studied more "  
AVRESTI dovuto STUDIARE di più "  
" they should have left earlier "  
Avrebbero dovuto PARTIRE prima

quindi:

**Should have + PART. PASSATO** si USA per parlare di qualcosa che avresti dovuto fare ma non hai fatto.