

Leaders. Born or made?



Vocabulary p.83

1. legislative = νομοθετικός
2. segregation = διαχωρισμός
3. riot = εξέγερση
4. discrimination = διαχωρισμός / προκατάληψη
5. march = προελαύνω
6. encompass = περιλαμβάνω
7. posthumously = μετά θάνατον
8. civil rights = ατομικά / πολιτικά δικαιώματα
9. opposition = αντίθεση / αντιπολίτευση

Reading activity

For each statement below, find the sentence or phrase in the text that proves it.

1. Martin Luther King was both a religious leader and a political activist.
2. He believed peaceful methods were the best way to achieve equality.
3. The civil rights movement had historical roots before the 20th century.
4. The movement achieved important changes in the law.
5. King helped organise a major national demonstration in Washington, DC.
6. His activism later expanded beyond racial issues.
7. His death caused strong reactions across the US.
8. He received international recognition for his efforts.
9. His legacy is still honored in many ways today.



Vocabulary p.84

1. coalition = συμμαχία
2. reconciliation = συμφιλίωση
3. overthrow = ανατροπή
4. abuse = κακοποίηση
5. dismantle = διαλύω / λύνω
6. institutionalised = καθιερωμένο
7. foster = ενθαρρύνω / προάγω
8. amid = εν μέσω
9. domestic = εγχώριος / οικιακός
10. promulgate = διακηρύσσω

Reading activity

Agree or Disagree?

1. Mandela was the 1st black president of South Africa.
2. He served as president for more than 10 years.
3. He spent 21 years in prison because of his fight against Apartheid.
4. He was released in 1990 by the president F. W. de Klerk.
5. His government tried to preserve the apartheid system.
6. Mandela led the African National Congress (ANC) to victory in the 1994 elections.
7. He promoted reconciliation between different racial groups.
8. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was created to investigate past human rights abuses.
9. Mandela was rarely respected in his own country.
10. He received the Nobel Prize in 1993.

Vocabulary exercise

Fill in the blanks

(legislative, segregation, discrimination, encompass, coalition, reconciliation, dismantle, institutionalised, foster, amid, promulgate)

1. The government introduced a series of _____ reforms aimed at improving transparency in public administration.
2. Racial _____ was officially abolished, but social inequalities continued to exist for decades.
3. The new policy seeks to _____ cooperation between schools and local communities.
4. Several political parties formed a _____ in order to win the national elections.
5. The constitution guarantees equal rights and prohibits any form of _____ based on gender or religion.
6. The minister decided to _____ the new law despite strong opposition from certain groups.
7. True _____ between the two nations required years of diplomatic negotiations and mutual understanding.
8. The organisation works to _____ outdated systems that prevent social progress.
9. Although the practice was never officially approved, it became _____ over time and difficult to challenge.
10. The festival celebrations continued peacefully _____ growing political tension in the region.
11. The responsibilities of the committee _____ economic planning, environmental protection, and public health.

Vocabulary p. 86-87

1. swallow = σκέφτομαι / βυθίζομαι (μτφ)
2. creed = αρχή / δόγμα
3. swelter = λιώνω / σκάω
4. oppression = καταπίεση
5. malnutrition = υποσιτισμός
6. curtail = περιορίζω / συντομεύω
7. hamper = εμποδίζω
8. subsidy = οικονομική ενίσχυση
9. supplement = συμπλήρωμα
10. interposition = παρέμβαση
11. nullification = εκμηδένιση / ακύρωση
12. exalt = δοξάζω
13. crooked = διεφθαρμένος
14. prodigious = τεράστιος
15. illegitimacy = παρανομία
16. cherished = αγαπημένος, λατρεμένος

Grammar

► Modal verbs

Τα **modal verbs** είναι **βοηθητικά ρήματα** που **εκφράζουν ικανότητα, υποχρέωση, πιθανότητα, συμβουλή** κλπ.

*I **can** solve this puzzle. It's easy. (ικανότητα)*

*It **may** snow heavily in our town tomorrow. (πιθανότητα)*

Τα ρήματα αυτά έχουν ορισμένα **κοινά χαρακτηριστικά**:

- **έχουν** την **ίδια μορφή σε όλα τα πρόσωπα**

- **στην άρνηση**, ακολουθούνται από **not**

- **στην ερώτηση**, μπαίνουν **πριν από το υποκείμενο**

*We **must** take action against pollution. (υποχρέωση)*

*You **should** listen to Jim's suggestions. (συμβουλή)*

*You **should** listen to Jim's suggestions.*

***He should** listen to Jim's suggestions.*

*You **should not** listen to Jim's suggestions.*

***Should I** listen to Jim's suggestions?*

Modal verbs	Uses	Examples
can (παρόν/ μέλλον)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • για ικανότητα • για δυνατότητα (χρόνο/διάθεση/χρήματα) • για να ζητήσουμε κάτι ευγενικά • για να ζητήσουμε, να δώσουμε ή να αρνηθούμε άδεια • για να προτείνουμε κάτι • στην άρνηση, για απαγόρευση • στην άρνηση, για αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα (κάτι που είμαστε σίγουροι ότι δεν ισχύει) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grandma can make delicious pies. • We have plenty of free time, so we can travel a lot. • Can you do the dishes after lunch, please? • - Can I go out tonight, Dad? - Yes, you can. / No, you can't. • We can take a day trip to the forest today. • You can't play with those wires. They're dangerous. • Ellie can't be only 20 years old. She looks older.
could (παρελθόν/ παρόν)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • για ικανότητα στο παρελθόν • για δυνατότητα (χρόνο/διάθεση/χρήματα) στο παρελθόν • για να ζητήσουμε κάτι ευγενικά στο παρόν • για να ζητήσουμε άδεια στο παρόν • για να προτείνουμε κάτι στο παρόν 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grandma could make delicious pies. • We had plenty of free time in the past, so we could travel a lot. • Could you do the dishes after lunch, please? • - Could I go out tonight, Dad? - Yes, you can. / No, you can't. NOT Yes, you could. / No, you couldn't. • We could take a day trip to the forest today.
must (παρόν/ μέλλον)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • για υποχρέωση • για θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα (κάτι που είμαστε σίγουροι ότι ισχύει) • στην άρνηση, για απαγόρευση 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must pay the bills tomorrow. • Violetta has lost her wallet. She must be upset. • You mustn't play with those wires. They're dangerous.
may / might (παρόν/ μέλλον)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • για πιθανότητα • με το may, για να ζητήσουμε, να δώσουμε ή να αρνηθούμε άδεια 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They aren't sure yet but they may put off / might put off this week's meeting. • - May I go out tonight, Dad? - Yes, you may. / No, you may not.
should / ought to (παρόν/ μέλλον)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • για να δώσουμε συμβουλή σε κάποιον ή για να ζητήσουμε συμβουλή από κάποιον • για υποχρέωση • για κριτική 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should exercise / ought to exercise regularly. • Should I forgive / Ought I to forgive Brian? • I should pay / ought to pay the bills tomorrow. • You shouldn't waste / ought not to waste so much water. Take a shower, not a bath.
shall (παρόν/ μέλλον)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • στην ερώτηση, μόνο με τα πρόσωπα I και we: • για να προσφερθούμε να κάνουμε κάτι • για να προτείνουμε κάτι 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall I carry the shopping bags? • Shall we take a day trip to the forest today?

► Semi-modal verbs

Τα **semi-modal verbs**, όπως και τα modal verbs, χρησιμοποιούνται για να **εκφράσουν ικανότητα, υποχρέωση ή αναγκαιότητα**.

Frank **is able to** carry out different tasks at the same time. (ικανότητα)

I **have to** deliver those parcels today. (υποχρέωση)

We **need to** discuss our problem with you. (αναγκαιότητα)

Τα **semi-modal verbs** διαφέρουν από τα modal verbs στο ότι:

- **δεν έχουν** την **ίδια μορφή σε όλα τα πρόσωπα**
 - I have to** deliver those parcels today.
 - He has to** deliver those parcels today.
- σχηματίζουν την **άρνηση** και την **ερώτηση** με **βοηθητικά ρήματα** (do/does, did, will, etc.), όπως τα κανονικά ρήματα
 - ✗ **I don't have to** deliver those parcels today.
 - NOT** I haven't to deliver...
 - ? **Do I have to** deliver those parcels today?
 - NOT** Have I to deliver...
- σχηματίζουν **μόνο** τους **simple tenses** (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple)
 - I have to** deliver those parcels today. (Present Simple)
 - I had to** deliver those parcels yesterday. (Past Simple)
 - I will have to** deliver those parcels tomorrow. (Future Simple)

Semi-modal verbs	Uses	Examples
be able to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • για ικανότητα • για δυνατότητα (χρόνο/διάθεση/χρήματα) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am able to dance well. • Mike has some free time, so he will be able to meet us.
have to / need to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • στην κατάφαση, για υποχρέωση ή αναγκαιότητα • στην άρνηση, για να δείξουμε ότι κάτι δε χρειάζεται / δεν είναι ανάγκη να γίνει 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jimmy has to finish / needs to finish his project today. It's late! I have to go / need to go home now. • Ruby's house wasn't far from the station, so we didn't have to take / didn't need to take a taxi.

NOTE

- Για να μιλήσουμε για **ικανότητες/δυνατότητες που είχαμε γενικά στο παρελθόν**, μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **could** και **was/were able to**.

When I was young, I **could / was able to** run fast. (μπορούσα να)

Όταν όμως θέλουμε να μιλήσουμε για μια **ικανότητα που είχαμε σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν**, χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο **was/were able to** σε **κατάφαση** και **ερώτηση**.

I **was able to** run fast enough in yesterday's race to reach the finish line first. (μπόρεσα να / κατάφερα να)

NOT I **could** run fast enough in yesterday's race to reach the finish line first.

- ⚠ **Στην άρνηση**, μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν **και τα δύο χωρίς καμία διαφορά στο νόημα**.

I **couldn't / wasn't able to** run fast enough in yesterday's race to reach the finish line first.

- **must = have to / need to**

I **must pack my suitcase**. = I **have to / need to** pack my suitcase. (πρέπει να)

BUT

mustn't ≠ don't have to / don't need to

You **mustn't** use your mobile phone. It's against office rules. (δεν πρέπει να)

≠ You **don't have to / don't need to** use your mobile phone. There's a landline phone in the office. (δε χρειάζεται να)

► **Modal perfect forms**

Τα **modal perfect forms** χρησιμοποιούνται για να **εκφράσουν συμπέρασμα, πιθανότητα ή κριτική στο παρελθόν** και σχηματίζονται ως εξής: **modal verb + have + past participle (p.p.)**.

*You didn't call us yesterday. You **must have been** very busy. (συμπέρασμα)*

NOTE

- Τα **modal perfect forms** έχουν την **ίδια μορφή σε όλα τα πρόσωπα**.
*You **must have been** too busy to call us yesterday.*
***He must have been** too busy to call us yesterday.*
- Στην **άρνηση**, σχηματίζονται ως εξής: **modal verb + not + have + p.p.**
*You **shouldn't have trusted** that man.*

Modal perfect forms	Uses	Examples
must have + p.p.	• για θετικό λογικό συμπέρασμα στο παρελθόν (κάτι που είμαστε σίγουροι ότι έγινε)	<i>Chris is still sleeping. He must have gone to bed late last night. (πρέπει να πήγε)</i>
can't have + p.p.	• για αρνητικό λογικό συμπέρασμα στο παρελθόν (κάτι που είμαστε σίγουροι ότι δεν έγινε)	<i>You can't have seen Tracy at the mall yesterday. She has been in Chicago for three days. (αποκλείεται να είδες)</i>
may have + p.p. / might have + p.p.	• για πιθανότητα στο παρελθόν	- <i>Why wasn't Bonnie on time for the meeting?</i> - <i>She may have missed / might have missed the bus. (ίσως έχασε)</i> <i>Ted hasn't replied to my email. He may not have read / might not have read it yet.</i>
should have + p.p. / ought to have + p.p.	• για κριτική στο παρελθόν	<i>You should have informed / ought to have informed me before you booked the hotel. (θα 'πρεπε να με είχες ενημερώσει)</i> <i>You shouldn't have spoken / ought not to have spoken to your sister so rudely yesterday.</i>

Grammar exercise

Choose the correct modal form.

1. She looks pale. She _____ (*must have fainted / should faint / may faint*) earlier.
2. He didn't reply to any emails. He _____ (*can't have seen / mustn't see / shouldn't see*) them.
3. You _____ (*must / don't have to / can't*) wear a tie; it's a formal event.
4. It's not compulsory. You _____ (*don't need to / mustn't / can't*) attend the seminar.
5. She _____ (*might have misunderstood / must misunderstand / ought misunderstand*) your instructions.
6. They _____ (*must have left / should leave / may leave*) already; the office is empty.
7. You _____ (*should have apologised / must apologise / may apologise*) yesterday. That was inappropriate.
8. That _____ (*can't have been / mustn't be / shouldn't be*) true; the evidence proves the opposite.
9. Applicants _____ (*have to / ought / may*) submit certified copies of their degrees.
10. He's smiling. He _____ (*must have heard / should hear / may hear*) the good news.
11. You _____ (*shall / ought / must*) receive the results by email next week.
12. She _____ (*didn't have to buy / mustn't buy / can't buy*) so much food; we already had plenty.
13. He failed again. He _____ (*ought to have studied / must study / may study*) harder.
14. There's no answer at the door. They _____ (*might have gone / must go / should go*) out.
15. You _____ (*mustn't / don't have to / shouldn't have to*) smoke here; it's prohibited.
16. I'm not sure, but she _____ (*may have been / must be / should be*) upset about something.
17. He's late again. He _____ (*must have overslept / should oversleep / can oversleep*) this morning.
18. We _____ (*shall / ought / could*) gather at my house this evening!
19. She didn't call. She _____ (*can't have remembered / mustn't remember / shouldn't remember*) the appointment.
20. It was unnecessary for you to wait. You _____ (*shouldn't have stayed / mustn't stay / ought to stay*) so long.

Answers

Vocabulary

1. *legislative*
2. *segregation*
3. *foster*
4. *coalition*
5. *discrimination*
6. *promulgate*
7. *reconciliation*
8. *dismantle*
9. *institutionalised*
10. *amid*
11. *encompass*

Grammar

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>must have fainted</i> | 11. <i>shall</i> |
| 2. <i>can't have seen</i> | 12. <i>didn't have to buy</i> |
| 3. <i>must</i> | 13. <i>ought to have studied</i> |
| 4. <i>don't need to</i> | 14. <i>might have gone</i> |
| 5. <i>might have misunderstood</i> | 15. <i>mustn't</i> |
| 6. <i>must have left</i> | 16. <i>may have been</i> |
| 7. <i>should have apologised</i> | 17. <i>must have overslept</i> |
| 8. <i>can't have been</i> | 18. <i>could</i> |
| 9. <i>have to</i> | 19. <i>can't have remembered</i> |
| 10. <i>must have heard</i> | 20. <i>shouldn't have stayed</i> |