

## 11

## Modals (1)

Use of modals; rules and obligation; necessity


## A Context listening


1 You are going to hear a conversation between a man called Krish and a boy called Ahmed. Look at the picture of Krish. What can you guess about his daily routine?

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2  15 Listen and check if you were right.

3  15 Listen again and answer these questions.

- Why isn't Ahmed at school? Because he's left school.
- How many rich and famous people does Krish meet? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why isn't Krish at work today? \_\_\_\_\_
- How is this job different from Krish's last job? \_\_\_\_\_
- What does Krish offer to do? \_\_\_\_\_

4  15 Listen again and match the beginnings and endings of these sentences. Stop the recording when you need to.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1 You need       | A think about the hotel kitchen today.                    |
| 2 Chefs have     | B to work every day except Monday.                        |
| 3 I needn't      | C to spend their time in the kitchen.                     |
| 4 You don't have | D come to the hotel one day.                              |
| 5 I need         | E to talk to me if you want to know what the job is like. |
| 6 I have         | F to work longer hours.                                   |
| 7 I had          | G to work all day.  |
| 8 I'll have      | H go now.   |
| 9 I must         | I to get up early.  |
| 10 You must      | J to stay until all the food is cooked and served.        |



5 Look at your answers to Exercise 4. Which verbs in 1–10 are not followed by *to*?

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## B Grammar

### 1 Use of modals

The modal verbs *can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will* and *would*:

- are always used before another verb:  
*He can swim.*
- never change – they do not add *-s* or *-ed* or *-ing*.
- are followed by a verb in its infinitive form without *to*:  
*You should get up earlier. (not ~~You should to get up~~)*  
except for *ought* which must be followed by *to*:  
*You ought to get up earlier.*
- are immediately followed by *not* in the negative:  
*You should not / shouldn't be late for college.*  
*You ought not to be late for college.*
- go immediately before the subject in a question:  
*Could you wake me up?*

### 2 Rules and obligation

*must* and *have to*

+	<i>must + verb</i>	<i>We must leave now.</i>
?	<i>must ... + verb?</i>	<i>Must we leave now?</i>
+	<i>have to / has to + verb</i>	<i>He has to leave now.</i>
?	<i>do / does ... + have to + verb?</i>	<i>Do we have to leave now?</i>

For obligation, we can often use either *must* or *have to*:

*I must go now or I'll miss the bus.* or *I have to go now or I'll miss the bus.*

We use *must* to give orders, for written notices or for strong advice, including to ourselves:

*You must tell me everything.* (= I feel strongly about this)

*Lucia must be home by midnight.* (= these are my instructions)

*You must come to the hotel one day.* (= I strongly advise you to)

*I must go now.* (= I have decided to do this, or it's important for me to do this)

When the obligation does not come from the speaker, *must* is possible but *have to* is more usual:

*You have to pay to park your car here.* (= the local council has made this rule)

*I have to stay until the food is cooked.* (= this is part of my job)

We usually use *have to* for habits:

*I have to get up early to cook breakfast.*

*Franco has to practise the piano for twenty minutes a day.*

We only use *must* in one form and it refers only to the present or future. For other verb forms, we use *have to*:

*I had to work every day.* (past simple)

*I'll (will) have to work longer hours.* (future)

*I avoided having to speak to him by crossing the street.* (verb + *-ing*)

*If I got the job, I'd (would) have to buy a car.* (conditional)

**mustn't and don't have to**

<i>must not + verb</i>	<i>We <b>mustn't be late.</b></i>
<i>do/does not have to + verb</i>	<i>We <b>don't have to be early.</b></i>

⚠ Although *must* and *have to* both express obligation, *mustn't* and *don't have to* have different meanings. *Mustn't* means 'don't do it' and *don't have to* means 'it's not necessary to do it':

*We **mustn't make a lot of noise.*** (= it is wrong to do this, it isn't allowed)

*You **don't have to stay at school until you're 18.*** (= you are not obliged to but you can if you want)

**have/has got to**

In speech and informal writing, we often use *have/has got to* instead of *have/has to*. *Have/has got to* normally refers to a particular action rather than a general situation. We can say:

*We **have to work very hard this afternoon.*** or *We've **got to work very hard this afternoon.***

***Don't you have to finish that essay today?*** or ***Haven't you got to finish that essay today?***

*Teachers **have to work very long hours in my country.*** (not ~~Teachers have got to work very long hours~~)

⚠ When we refer to the past we use *had to*.

*I **had to get up early when I was your age.*** (not ~~I'd got to get up~~)

**should**

When we are talking about the right thing to do, we use *should*:

*Adam **should take more care when he's cycling.*** (= it's the right thing to do but he doesn't do it)

*I **shouldn't spend so much time watching TV.*** (= it's the wrong thing to do but I still do it)

To talk about the past, we use *should have* + past participle:

*I **should have told the truth.*** (= this was the right thing to do but I didn't do it)

*We **shouldn't have lent her that money.*** (= this wasn't the right thing to do but we did it)

It is also possible to use *ought to* or *ought to have* in these sentences, but it is less common.

(➤ See Unit 13, B5 for more on the modal verbs in this section.)

**3 Necessity**

We can use *need* (+ *to* infinitive) as a normal main verb in all the tenses, but it also has a modal form in the negative. We can say:

*She **doesn't need to come.*** or *She **needn't come.*** (= she doesn't have to come – it's not necessary)

In positive statements, we say:

*She **needs to come.*** (not ~~She need come~~)

To talk about the past, we say:

*Oliver **needed to buy a computer.*** (= it was necessary because he didn't have one)

*Oliver **didn't need to buy a computer.*** (= it wasn't necessary because he already had one)

*Needn't have* has a different meaning:

*Oliver **needn't have bought a computer.*** (= he bought a computer but his parents gave him one so now he has two!)

## C Grammar exercises

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *have to* or *must*. Where can you use *have got to*?

- Most students in Britain have to pay to go to university.
- Joe \_\_\_\_\_ get up early on Fridays as he has no lectures in the morning.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ talk during the film because other people will get annoyed.
- My library books are overdue so I \_\_\_\_\_ pay a fine when I return them.
- Luke \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work these days because the buses don't start early enough any more.
- Because Sue could play the guitar, she \_\_\_\_\_ practise much when she took up the ukulele.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ borrow this film – you'll enjoy watching it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you) work every Saturday in your new job?
- Non-swimmers \_\_\_\_\_ go into the deep end of the pool.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ come to the rehearsal with me tomorrow if you want to be in the play.
- When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ keep changing schools because my parents moved house a lot.
- We've moved into a smaller flat and I \_\_\_\_\_ share a room with my sister.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ stop eating so much chocolate or none of my clothes will fit.
- They provide towels at the pool so I \_\_\_\_\_ take one.

2 Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 I shouldn't   | A wear a helmet when he's cycling on a busy road.            |
| 2 Do I need to  | B to take any money for the funfair or is it free?           |
| 3 We don't need | C to ask his boss before he leaves the office.               |
| 4 They needn't  | D take sandwiches with them because Jenny's cooking lunch.   |
| 5 Konrad should | E to send them our new address because they already have it. |
| 6 Should you    | F fill in my application form now? I'm busy at the moment.   |
| 7 Lewis needs   | G spend so much time playing computer games.                 |
| 8 Do they need  | H carry that suitcase with your bad back?                    |

3 Alex has made some silly mistakes recently, but he's decided to tell his parents and ask for help. Write what he says, using *should/shouldn't have* and the past participle of the verbs in the box.

ask keep lie lock revise

- He lost his expensive new phone.  
I should have kept it somewhere safe.
- He didn't look after his bike carefully and someone stole it.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- He borrowed some money from a schoolfriend.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ you for money.
- He made up a story about why he hadn't done his homework.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ about my homework.
- He didn't prepare for his exams and he failed.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ thoroughly.  
I'll do better in future, I promise. Please can I have a new phone and a new bike?

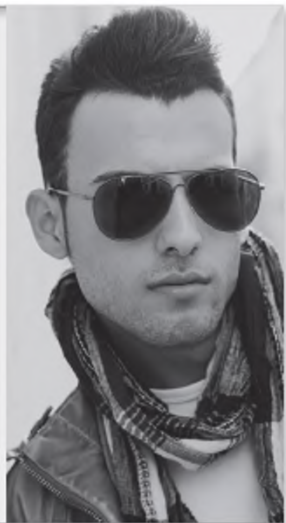
4 Read this article about a pop star. Complete the sentences below.

## The diary column

Pop star Lee Divine travelled from London to New York yesterday by plane.

Lee had visited his hairdresser before he went to the airport and wore his latest designer clothes, as he likes to look his best in photos. Press photographers usually follow him wherever he goes but the weather was very bad yesterday and, to Lee's obvious disappointment, there were no photographers at the airport.

Because he is famous, he didn't stand in the queue and his bodyguard carried his luggage for him. Although most people have to walk from the car park, Lee has a driver who drove him right to the door. Even this did not seem to make him happy. Lee got angry with his driver on the way because he said she wasn't driving fast enough. Of course, they arrived at the airport in plenty of time.



- 1 He needn't have visited his hairdresser.
- 2 He needn't have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 He didn't need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 He didn't need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 He didn't need to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 He needn't have \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of *must*, *need*, *should* or *have to*.

- 1 It's her fault that she's lost her watch because she didn't look after it.  
She should have looked after her watch.
- 2 I don't expect you to phone me before you come.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 It is essential for students to buy a good dictionary.  
Students \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 It was wrong of you to take money from my purse without asking.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I was getting ready to drive to the station to pick up my sister when she arrived in a taxi.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 It's not fair that I do the washing-up on my own.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Students aren't allowed to use their phones during classes.  
Students \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 She turned the music down to avoid disturbing her neighbours but they'd gone out.  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 I think she's wrong to make promises which she doesn't keep.  
She \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 You can give the tour guide a tip but it is not necessary.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading and Use of English Part 6

You are going to read a magazine article about schools. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

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### Find your energy again

Even the best designed of today's schools and colleges represent artificial environments where it can be difficult to stay positive and bursting with energy. Complaints about feeling tired or ill or having no energy are commonplace.

Students and teachers often say that health problems are the inevitable consequences of being in a school all day long. 

1	
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 While there may be little you can do about the noise or the behaviour of those around you, you don't have to feel unwell. There is plenty you can do to restore those energy levels and feelings of well-being.

The first thing you must address is tiredness. If at the weekend you stay up late with your friends, going to parties or playing games online, and then sleep all the following morning, you can't expect your body to adjust on a Monday morning to a completely different routine. 

2	
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 For most of us, however, it's a very bad idea.

Our diets are another way we mistreat ourselves. Many teachers, and even some children, say they don't have breakfast – but you really should eat something, however small, before you leave home. And if you don't eat a proper lunch, or worse, you skip it altogether because you're busy, you will get to the evening and suddenly realise how hungry you are. 

3	
---	--

 The sooner you do, the better because nothing is more important than eating and drinking regularly.

You should also take exercise regularly in the evenings. 

4	
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 Recent American research has established that frequent, vigorous exercise is a good way of improving your mood and that the effects last far longer than the session itself. It has to be vigorous, though – walking or tennis have to be kept up for at least an hour to have a positive effect.

All the advice on exercise says you should choose something you like doing. 

5	
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 If you don't want to fall into the same trap, you need to keep reminding yourself of the advantages. You should also spend as much time as possible in daylight – advice which is often ignored. We now know that lack of sunlight can cause depression. Time spent out of doors, even if it's only a few minutes, is never wasted.

You may be bothered by some of your friends' or classmates' negative attitudes towards staying healthy. Take a few moments to think about how they affect your own state of mind. 

6	
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 You are much more likely to enjoy your free time if you leave school feeling positive and it's the same for your friends. Take steps to make sure school is a place where you look forward to going. You will spend many hours of your life there!

- A Most people start off with good intentions but soon lose interest.
- B This is, of course, a disastrous way for anyone to run their life and you need to realise that.
- C Always remember that you don't need to behave in the same way.
- D That solution to the problem may not work for everyone.
- E However, this is not the case.
- F This will help you to get to sleep later that night and wake up refreshed.
- G Some people seem to be able to keep this up without any negative effects on their health.



### Exam tip

If you think two sentences fit in a gap, leave it and continue with the other questions. Then go back and fill in the ones you are unsure about.

## Grammar focus task

Look at these sentences and find expressions in the text (including sentences A–G) which mean the same.

- 1 It is not necessary for you to feel ill.

You don't have to feel unwell.

- 2 It is essential first of all for you to deal with tiredness.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 It is important that you exercise regularly after school.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 It is essential that the exercise you take is vigorous.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 It is essential to walk or play tennis for at least an hour.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 It is important that you do a form of exercise that you enjoy.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7 It is necessary that you don't forget the positive things.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 8 It is not necessary for you to behave like them.

\_\_\_\_\_



1.1 Look at photos A and B. Where do you think the places are? Choose from the list below.

Brazil France India Kenya Morocco Thailand

1.2 Match the description below with one of the photos. Then complete it with the words in the box.

bank orchards peaks pine slopes springs streams tracks valleys vegetation

Manali is surrounded by towering snow-capped mountain (1) peaks and dense forests of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ trees. Shallow (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of clear mountain water flow into the Beas River. Around the town the landscape is breathtaking. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ which covers the gentle wooded (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the hillsides is mainly wild flowers and fertile apple (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Above Manali, travellers can walk along the winding (7) \_\_\_\_\_ through the narrow (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and high mountain passes to the Himalayas or take part in the adventure sports on offer. They can also relax in the village of Vashisht, on the left (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Beas River just a few kilometres from Manali, where hot (10) \_\_\_\_\_ emerge from the rock at about 50 degrees centigrade.

1.3 30 Listen to this description of the other photo and complete it with the words you hear.

This is a tropical rainforest. It's also sometimes called a (1) jungle. The trees are probably very old as they have very thick (2) \_\_\_\_\_. It's usually quite dark in the forest as not much (3) \_\_\_\_\_ gets through the trees. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that grow under the trees tend to have large (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in an effort to get as much light as possible. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in the rainforest is often very poor so the trees have shallow (7) \_\_\_\_\_, but some of them still manage to grow very tall with few (8) \_\_\_\_\_ near the bottom. They put all their energy into reaching the light! Rainforests are full of wildlife, from (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and snakes on the forest floor to monkeys and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ higher up.

1.4 Match the adjectives with their opposites.

cultivated deep mountainous muddy steep straight wide

- 1 shallow deep    2 narrow \_\_\_\_\_    3 winding \_\_\_\_\_    4 clear \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 wild \_\_\_\_\_    6 flat \_\_\_\_\_    7 gentle \_\_\_\_\_



1.5 Write two or three sentences in your notebook about the place in this photo.



## V Vocabulary note

Some words can have more than one meaning, and the second meaning may be idiomatic:

*I've got a mountain of work to do.* (= a huge amount of work)


*There was a flood of applications for the job.*  
(= suddenly a large number of applications)

2.1 Read these sentences about two different climates. Decide which are about photo A and which are about photo B in 1.1.

- |  |                   |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 It is always hot and humid.  | <u>    B    </u>  | 7 The heavy snowfall in winter attracts skiers and tourists.                       | <u>          </u> |
| 2 Summers are mild and wet.  | <u>          </u> | 8 By mid-afternoon every day it pours with rain and thunderstorms are also common. | <u>          </u> |
| 3 As it is near the Equator, there is little difference in temperature between the warmest and coolest months. | <u>          </u> | 9 The area is often cut off because of snow.                                       | <u>          </u> |
| 4 Rain falls nearly every day and there is no dry season.  | <u>          </u> | 10 Floods sometimes occur in July and August during the wet season.                | <u>          </u> |
| 5 In winter it becomes cold and frosty and the temperature falls to below 0°C.                                 | <u>          </u> | 11 The temperature at night is 20–25°C but during the day it rises to above 30°C.  | <u>          </u> |
| 6 In the rainforest, as dawn breaks and the sun comes up, there is a clear blue sky.                           | <u>          </u> | 12 Skies are often cloudy in the mountains, whether it is summer or winter.        | <u>          </u> |

2.2 The sentences make two separate descriptions. Which sentences can you join with *and* or *but*?

A *Summers are mild and wet, but in winter ...*

2.3  31 Listen to a description of the climate in another country. Which part of the world do you think it is?

2.4 Using 2.1–2.3 to help you, write a list of vocabulary you can use about your country's climate.

3.1 **WORD BUILDING** Complete the sentences with new words made from the words in the box.

freeze globe mist storm tropic warm

- 1 Yesterday the weather was so stormy that the waves were crashing against the houses by the beach.
- 2 They were able to skate on the lake because it was                                   .
- 3 We climbed to the top of the mountain but it was so                                    we couldn't see much.
- 4 Everybody is staying inside as the forecast says a                                    storm is on its way.
- 5 We always appreciate the                                    of the sun after a long cold winter.
- 6 It is thought that some unusual weather is caused by                                    warming.

## Reading and Use of English Part 6

You are going to read a newspaper article about a trip to South America. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need.

### A trip to Patagonia

*Laura Holt goes in search of pumas, the large wild cats of South America*

Taking in a large area of Chile and Argentina, running along the Andes and down to where South America flicks its tail towards Antarctica, is a region called Patagonia and I was there on holiday. It was only my first day in the Torres del Paine National Park, a wild portion of Chilean Patagonia that's lavished with towering glaciers, snow-clad valleys and dramatic peaks.

Some other intrepid travellers come here to tackle the formidable 'W' circuit – an extended trek that links five key points in the national park over several days of scrambling up and down mountains. 

1	
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 I therefore planned to take a more leisurely pace, in the back of a chauffeur-driven van.

We gathered around a fire on the first night at camp. 

2	
---	--

 A mother and her cubs had been spotted in the valley days before and a lone male had been seen casually strolling across the camp's wooden walkways. But by far the most startling tale was of a young puma cub which had found its way through an unlocked door into a hotel.

The next morning, we drove into the Patagonian plains. Overhead, majestic birds of prey carved black shadows against a brilliant blue sky. At Lake Sarmiento, oystercatchers squawked as we approached and elegant ostrich-like rheas pranced past like ballerinas. 

3	
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 It was too large to be a grey fox and too small to be a guanaco, the curious llama-like creature that roams these lands.

'Did you see that?', my guide, Felipe, pointed. 'Puma?' I replied. 'I think so,' said Felipe. A sighting of this size was so lucky. Even if it was over in a flash. But I suddenly felt vulnerable, out there in the wilderness, with nothing but a stick to defend myself if it came near. 

4	
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 Even so, I hoped I wouldn't have to put the theory to the test.

After a hearty barbecue beside the Blue Lagoon, it was time to set off again. We hurtled down unmade mountain roads at breakneck speed, past the milky green glacial flow of the Paine River. 

5	
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 But I was soon back at the camp, exhilarated and utterly exhausted.

Over the next few days, the pace picked up steadily. There was a walk up to the Mirador Cuernos, through silent valleys of grazing animals, to a startling lookout point. 

6	
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 On the way down, we watched herds of horses gallop past isolated farms with red corrugated roofs.

On the final day I said goodbye and drove out of the park. The closest I had come to seeing a puma may have been a fleeting glimpse but I realised it mattered little. For my search had made me study every crag and cave, bush and boulder in this vast, ultimately unknowable land all the more intensely.

- A At that point, I was more focused on staying upright than spotting pumas.
- B Suddenly, a fleeting shadow sent a bolt of excitement through us.
- C My goal, on the other hand, was to spot Patagonia's rare big cats and other wildlife.
- D The thunderclap of a distant avalanche was the only disturbance of the peace.
- E But with only 50 of these large cats in a huge area, there were still no guarantees.
- F Apparently, the best thing to do is stand completely still and all should be well.
- G Rumours of recent puma sightings were plentiful.



### Exam tip

Read the whole paragraph and then all the options. Make sure the one you choose fits before and after the gap.

## Writing Part 2: email

You have received this email from your English friend Joe.

**From:** Joe  
**Subject:** your climate

Hi, can you help me with something? We're doing a project at college about the climate in different countries. Please could you write and tell me about the climate in your country? Is the weather very different at different times of year? What do you like and dislike about it?

Thanks a lot.  
Joe

Write your email (140–190 words).



### Exam tip

You have several questions to answer here. Make sure you answer them all, and close your email in a friendly way. Plan your answer before you start, and make sure you write 140–190 words.