

Before you start

1 Read the conversation. Look at the highlighted grammar examples.

- MURAT I **can't find** the episode of ER that we recorded yesterday.
- KAREN It **must be** there. I saw Max start the machine.
- MURAT No, it isn't. He **must have done** something wrong.
How annoying!
- KAREN Don't worry. We **can download** it from the Internet.
I'll do it for you if you like.
- MURAT That's nice of you. I was looking forward to watching it tonight.
- KAREN Well, I **won't be able to do** it until tomorrow – I've got **to work** on that geography project for college.
- MURAT But you **don't have to hand** it in until Friday.
- KAREN I know. But I'd **better get on** with it. You know how slow I am!
- MURAT Why don't I help you finish it?
- KAREN No, we **re not allowed** to get help from anyone else. It has to be all our own work.
But thanks for offering.



2 Now read the sentences and choose the correct words in *italics*. The highlighted grammar examples will help you.

- Look at my new mobile phone. It *must* / *can* play movies! ➤ Unit 46
- What's your new phone number? I *can't* / *mustn't* remember it. ➤ Unit 46
- Can you change my appointment? I'm busy so I *won't be able to* / *don't have to* come at eleven o'clock tomorrow. ➤ Unit 46
- Janine *can* / *must* be in the office now. I saw her go in ten minutes ago. ➤ Unit 47
- My wallet's gone! Someone *can* / *must* have stolen it! ➤ Unit 48
- You've got* / *You're allowed* to show your driving licence when you rent a car. ➤ Unit 49
- Take your time. We *can't* / *don't have to* be there until six. ➤ Unit 50
- We're late. *We'd better* / *We might* hurry up. ➤ Unit 51
- You *couldn't* / *aren't allowed* to drive without a licence in the UK. ➤ Unit 52
- Are you hungry? *I make* / *I'll make* something for you. ➤ Unit 53

3 Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.

1 can 2 can't 3 won't be able to 4 must 5 must 6 You've got 7 don't have to 8 We'd better 9 aren't allowed to 10 I'll make

46 Ability and possibility

can, could, be able to



CATHY That's a smart new phone. Does it work in the USA?

TIM Yes, you **can use** it anywhere in the world.

CATHY So I suppose you've got a new phone number ...

TIM No. I **was able to transfer** my old number to the new phone.

1 *can* and other modal verbs

We use a **modal verb** with another verb to show that an action is possible, necessary or certain. We also use modal verbs to ask permission or to give advice.

POSITIVE	<i>I can swim. You must leave. She should go.</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I cannot (can't) dance. He must not (mustn't) stop. We could not (couldn't) leave.</i>
QUESTIONS	<i>Can you speak French? (No, I can't) Should they leave? (Yes, they should.) What can you do? Where should we go?</i>

Modal verbs (*can, could, may, might, should, must, would, will* and *shall*) are different from other verbs.

- We use them + infinitive without *to*:
✗ *You can to use it anywhere.* ✓ *You **can use** it anywhere.*
- They have the same form for all subjects:
✗ *My brother cans swim.* ✓ *My brother **can swim**.*
- We form negatives with *not* or *n't* (not *doesn't* or *don't*):
✗ *I don't can speak Japanese.* ✓ *I **can't speak** Japanese.*
- We put the modal verb in front of the subject for questions. We don't use *do/does/did*:
✗ *Does she can play tennis?* ✓ ***Can** she **play** tennis?*
- They don't have infinitive or *-ing* forms. If we need to use an infinitive or *-ing* form, we use a form with a similar meaning, e.g. for *can* we use *be able to*:
✗ *I want to can play the guitar.* ✓ *I want **to be able to play** the guitar.*
✗ *I love can stay up late.* ✓ *I love **being able to stay** up late.*
- They don't have participle (*-ed, -ing*) forms, so we can't make continuous or perfect tenses with them. Instead we change the main verb:
*They can't **be waiting** for us. They can't **have used** it yet.*

'Modal perfects', e.g. *He **must have done** it.* ➤ Units 51.3 and 84.1

- We can make modals passive. We use a modal verb + a form of *be* + past participle (➤ Unit 84.1): *Members **can use** this car park. → This car park **can be used** by members.*

2 *can* for present ability and possibility

We use *can* or *be able to* to say that it is possible to do something, or that somebody/ something has an ability to do something:

*You **can use** this phone anywhere in the world. **Can** you **speak** Japanese?*

We usually pronounce *can* as /kən/ in statements and *Wh-* questions:

*Karl **can** speak Japanese. When **can** we play tennis?*

We sometimes use the strong form /kæn/ in *yes/no* questions and always in short answers:

*Can Karl play tennis? Yes, **he can**.*

The negative *can't* is /kɑ:nt/ in most varieties of British English: *I **can't** read music.*



Pronunciation ➤ 1.22

- We use *be able to* when something is surprising or requires some effort:
*It's amazing – some animals **are able to** sleep standing up!*
*Because of her illness, Alice **isn't able to** see visitors.*
- We use *can/can't* with verbs of the senses (e.g. *see, hear, smell*) and some verbs of thinking (e.g. *believe, forget, remember*) to describe an action happening now:
*I **can** smell something bad. **Can** you remember her name?*
*I **can't** believe this computer's so slow!*

If we are NOT sure if something is possible, we use *may, might*, etc. (► Units 47 and 48):
*This phone **might** work in the USA, but I'm not sure.*

3 Future ability and possibility

To talk about what we can do in the future we use these modals:

<i>be able to</i> for situations that are certain	<i>After you receive your password, you'll be able to visit our new website.</i> <i>I won't be able to eat for three hours after the operation.</i>
<i>can</i> for future personal arrangements	<i>The dentist can see you on Friday.</i> <i>Can you meet me at the airport on Tuesday?</i>
<i>could</i> for situations that are possible but unlikely	<i>We could give up our jobs and live on a desert island.</i> <i>I'm so angry I could scream. (NOT can)</i>
<i>could or would be able to</i> for conditional situations	<i>If you had a credit card, you could buy it on the Internet.</i> <i>If you learnt to sing, you'd be able to join the music group.</i>

Second conditional ► Unit 55

4 Past ability and possibility

To talk about past ability and possibility, we use *could/couldn't* or *was/were able to*:

*Before I got this job I **couldn't** afford a car.*

*When I was young I **was able to** run for miles without getting tired.*

***Could** the first cameras take colour photos?*

- ⚠ But if we are making a positive statement about a single event in the past, or asking a question about it, we use *was/were able to*, NOT *could*:

~~✗ I **could** transfer my old number.~~ ✓ *I **was able to** transfer my old number.*

For negative statements we can use *couldn't* or *wasn't/weren't able to*:

*We **weren't able to** get any cheap flights. We **couldn't** get any cheap flights.*

If something was particularly difficult, we can use *managed to*:

*I washed it twice but I'm afraid I **didn't manage to** get rid of that stain on your shirt.*

We often use *managed to* with expressions like *in the end*, *eventually* and *finally*:

*It took a while, but **in the end** we **managed to find** some cheap flights on the Internet.*

5 General truths

We use *can* for something that is generally possible:

*It **can be** very cold in New York in January. (= It is sometimes very cold.)*

*Life **can be** very hard for people on low incomes.*

*Bad weather **can** cause flight delays at any time.*

We use *could* to talk about general truths in the past:

*In the days of sailing ships it **could** take many months to travel across the Atlantic.*

Practice

- 1 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't* or *will/won't be able to*. Then match them with the pictures below.

- 0 Jeff's great in the kitchen – he can cook amazing meals! E.....
 1 Jeff cook at all when he was younger, not even simple things.
 2 Rob used to be a strong runner. He run a marathon in three hours.
 3 Rob run a marathon now. He gets very tired.
 4 Sandra repair her car – she doesn't know anything about cars.
 5 Sandra repair her car when she finishes her mechanics course.



- 2 Write statements and questions, using the words below and the modal verbs in brackets.

3.27 Listen and check.

- 0 I hate / not wear / jeans in smart restaurants (be able to)
I hate not being able to wear jeans in smart restaurants.
 1 Their children / not read or write / yet (can)

 2 you / hear / that strange noise / ? (can)

 3 your old mobile phone / play videos / ? (could)

 4 you / arrange an appointment / with the dentist / yesterday / ? (be able to)

 5 we / not answer / your call / at the moment (be able to)


 6 we / get a flight / next Tuesday / ? (be able to)

 7 I'd love / play a musical instrument / really well (be able to)

 8 We really enjoy / swim / in our own pool / any time we like (be able to)

 9 It / be / very hot / in Madrid / in August (can)

 10 After the operation / I / not walk properly / for two weeks (could)

- 3 GRAMMAR IN USE** Read the article and choose the correct words in *italics>. In two places, both answers are possible.  3.28 Listen and check.*

How technology has changed our lives ...

Last week my wife suggested we should have a weekend break: Barcelona, or perhaps Prague. After a few minutes on my computer I (0) *was able to* / *could* book flights and a hotel, then print out airline tickets and a hotel voucher – all done in less than half an hour. Nothing surprising about that, you might say. But then I suddenly remembered how things were different when I was a child. If my parents wanted to go away they (1) *can't* / *couldn't* just use the Internet – because there was no Internet. Well, of course it existed, but ordinary people (2) *couldn't* / *weren't able to* use it, it was only used by a few universities and some government agencies. No, they had to phone a travel agent or drive into town and go to a travel agency.

It's the same thing with phones. I remember once, when I was a teenager, going out with some friends and missing the last bus home. Of course, none of us had a mobile phone. So we spent hours searching for a phone box so we (3) *could* / *can* call for a taxi. Eventually we (4) *could* / *managed to* find one, but by then it was 2 a.m. and we were freezing cold. In those days mobile phones were an expensive luxury. Even if you had one, you (5) *could only* / *were only able to* use it in big cities because there



was no signal in the countryside. And they were huge – not much smaller than a house brick. Now I have a phone that's no bigger than a box of matches. And I (6) *can* / *manage to* phone anyone, anywhere in the world, any time I feel like it. It can even (7) *using* / *be used to* look at the Internet. (8) *Do you can* / *Can you* imagine how exciting it was the first time an engineer managed (9) *to make* / *making* a phone small enough to put in your pocket? It must have been amazing. But I'm sure that in the future they (10) *can* / *will be able to* make them small enough to wear as a wristwatch!

- 4 Find eight more mistakes and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.**

- 0 You can hire bikes at the station. ✓
- 00 Andrew ^{was able to} ~~could~~ get tickets for the film yesterday.
- 1 Do you can drink the water from the taps in this country?
- 2 We couldn't find an English-language newspaper at the shop.
- 3 Erica could been really badly behaved when she was a child.
- 4 Did you manage to calling your mother yesterday evening?
- 5 To get the job you have to can speak fluent Spanish.
- 6 We weren't able to buy water in bottles in those days.
- 7 See you that man standing over there?
- 8 I'm so angry I can kill him!
- 9 London can be a very violent place in the nineteenth century.
- 10 I could record the film for you last night. It's on this DVD.

47 Making a guess (1)

*may, might, could,
must, can't, should*



1 Making a guess about a present situation

When we are completely certain about something, we don't use modal verbs:

The camera isn't working because the battery hasn't been charged.

But sometimes we make a guess. If we're certain our guess is correct, we use **must** or **can't**:

*'It **must be** the battery.'* *'It **can't be** that. I recharged it yesterday.'*

*Lucy's just bought a new car – she **must be earning** plenty of money.*

*'Is that Marina at the door?' 'It **can't be** her, she's on holiday.'*



With this meaning, the opposite of **must** is **can't**, NOT **mustn't**:

*I filled the petrol tank yesterday. ✗ ~~It mustn't be empty.~~ ✓ It **can't be** empty.*



Pronunciation ► 1.23

If we are less certain that our guess is correct we use **may (not)**, **might (not)** or **could**:

*It **might be** the memory card. Perhaps it's full ...*

*There **could be** life on other planets.*

*The manager **may be** in a meeting. I'll just check for you.*

*Steve **might not be living** at home any more – I heard he was looking for a flat to rent.*



We use **may not** or **might not** (not **could not**) if we are not sure about our guess:

✗ *This small shop ~~could not have~~ batteries.*

✓ *This small shop **might not have** batteries. (= Perhaps they don't have any batteries.)*

We don't often ask people to guess with **must**, **may** or **might**. We prefer to use **Could** or **Do you think?**:

***Could it be** the battery? **Do you think** Jerry's at home today?*

2 Making a guess about the future

If we make a guess about the future, we use **may (not)**, **might (not)** or **could**, but NOT **couldn't**:

*If we wait for a few days, the prices **might be** cheaper.*

*I **could get** a part-time job next summer. The tickets **may not arrive** in time.*



✗ *The engineer ~~could not be able to~~ fix it.* ✓ *The engineer **might not be able to** fix it.*

3 Expectations

When we expect something to be true, or have a strong feeling our guess is correct, we use **should** or **shouldn't**:

*You can phone Henry at work. He **should be** in the office by now.*

*Don't take any food. There **should be** plenty to eat once you get there.*

*Allow half an hour to get through security at the airport – it **shouldn't take** longer than that.*

Practice

1 Do the sentences in each pair have the same (S) or different (D) meaning? Write S or D.

- 0 A Could she be an engineer?
B Do you think she's an engineer? *S*.....
- 1 A Perhaps we will buy some new computers for the office.
B We may buy some new computers for the office.
- 2 A We are visiting our grandparents next weekend.
B We might visit our grandparents next weekend.
- 3 A She can't be his daughter.
B I'm sure she isn't his daughter.
- 4 A They might not get married in the spring.
B They won't get married in the spring.
- 5 A He must be very angry.
B Perhaps he's angry.
- 6 A She should be there on time.
B I think she'll be there on time.

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Read the conversation and choose the correct words in *italics*. In two places, both answers are possible. 3.29 Listen and check.

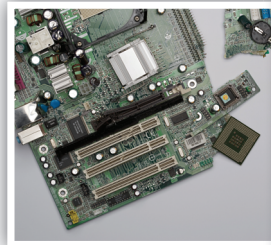
- LUCAS This is a nice painting. Wow. Five thousand pounds! It (0) *must* / *can* be by someone famous.
- JODIE Let me see ... er, it's by Darren Hudson. I've never heard of him.
- LUCAS He (1) *could* / *might* be one of those new Canadian artists.
- JODIE No, he (2) *mustn't* / *can't* be. All the artists in this exhibition are British.
- LUCAS Oh. Look at this one. What do you think it is?
- JODIE I don't know. It (3) *could* / *can* be a person. Yes. I think it's a woman.
- LUCAS I'm not so sure. It (4) *could* / *might* not be a person. I think it looks more like a tree.
- JODIE No, it (5) *mustn't* / *can't* be that. Look, you can see the eyes, just there.
- LUCAS Oh, yes, I hadn't noticed them.
- JODIE There's another one like it over there. (6) *May it be* / *Do you think it's* by the same artist?
- LUCAS It (7) *might* / *may* be. Let's have a look ... no, it's got a different name on it.
- JODIE Well, I don't like any of these paintings, anyway. Why don't we go to the Bloomsbury Gallery? There (8) *can* / *should* be lots of nice pictures there.
- LUCAS Yes, but it's already five o'clock. It (9) *might* / *could* not be open by the time we get there.
- JODIE I think it's open until 6.30. I think we (10) *must* / *could* get there in time.



3 Look at the photos and complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

- A 0 It could be *part of a jet engine*.....
- 1 It can't be
- 2 It might not be
- 3 It must be
- B 1 It can't be
- 2 It might be
- 3 It could be
- 4 It must be

A



B



48 Making a guess (2)

must, might, could, should + have



1 Past forms

The perfect form of modal verbs is modal verb + *have* + past participle:

POSITIVE	<i>I might have (might've*) seen him. You should have (should've) been there. She must have (must've) done it.</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I cannot (can't) have lost it. He might not (mightn't) have stopped. We could not (couldn't) have known.*</i>
QUESTIONS	<i>Could you have known? (No, I couldn't (have).) Should they have left? (Yes, they should (have).) What could she have done? Where should we have gone?</i>

* In spoken English we sometimes use short forms, e.g. *should've*, *shouldn't've*, *mightn't've*, etc.



Pronunciation ► 1.24

There is also a continuous form, modal verb + *have + been + -ing*:

He must have been driving too fast. They couldn't have been watching us.

2 Making a guess about a past situation

If we're certain that our guess is correct we use *must*, *can't* or *couldn't* + *have* + past participle:

Everything's pink! You must have put something red in the machine.

I can't have. I always wash whites separately.

Lester couldn't have been driving the car – he doesn't even own a car!

If we are less certain, we use *may* (not), *might* (not) or *could* + *have* + past participle:

'Where are the keys?' 'I don't know; I may have left them in the car.'

'Why isn't Ali here yet?' 'I don't know. Could he have forgotten the date?'

'Why haven't they phoned me back?' 'They might not have been getting their messages.'



We use *mightn't have* + past participle, NOT *couldn't have* + past participle, if we are not certain:

I'm not sure; ✓ I mightn't have passed the exam. (= It's possible that I haven't passed it.)

✗ I couldn't have passed the exam.

3 Expectations about the past

We can talk about things we expected to happen in the past with *should + have* + past participle:

Check the post. That letter should have arrived by now.

You'd better phone the hospital. They should have had the test results this morning.

We can also use this form for an action that was planned but didn't happen:

We should have had our exam results last week, but they haven't arrived yet.

I should have gone swimming last Friday but the pool was closed for repairs.

Note that *was/were meant to* or *was/were supposed to* have a similar meaning:

The plane was meant to leave at six but there was a mechanical problem.

I was supposed to send her my email address but I forgot.

should have for criticism and regrets about the past ► Unit 51.3 *was going to* ► Unit 45.1

Practice

1 Use the words below to write sentences and questions that make guesses about the past.

 **3.30** Listen and check.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 0 | could / she / come / on the earlier bus? | <i>Could she have come on the earlier bus?</i> |
| 1 | Jackie / might / miss / the train | |
| 2 | they / should / get home / by now | |
| 3 | might / the children / stay / late at school? | |
| 4 | I / must / leave the keys / in my coat pocket | |
| 5 | Carol / might not / receive / your email | |

2 Choose the best meaning, A or B.

- 0 Sally might have taken the children to the park.
A I'm sure this happened. **B** I'm not sure this happened.
- 1 It must have been a wonderful party!
A I went to the party. B I didn't go to the party.
- 2 Ellen can't have been there.
A I'm sure about this. B I'm not sure about this.
- 3 Check your computer. They should have sent the email yesterday.
A I think they sent an email. B I don't think they sent an email.
- 4 That's a pity. They might not have known about it.
A They didn't know about it. B I don't know whether they knew about it or not.

3 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Choose the correct answer, A, B or C below. **3.31** Listen and check.

- GABY Did you read about the 'man with no name' in the paper?
- NICK No, what was the story?
- GABY The police found this very confused man walking on the beach.
He (0) remember his name or where he was from.
- NICK He (1) a car accident or something.
- GABY No, he (2) He doesn't have any injuries.
- NICK Well, he (3) suffering from some sort of memory loss ...
- GABY Maybe. But he seemed to be quite healthy.
- NICK What about his personal possessions? He (4) a wallet or something.
- GABY No, he wasn't carrying anything.
- NICK They (5) stolen by someone.
- GABY I suppose so. But the police don't seem to think that was the case.
- NICK How strange. (6) an illegal immigrant?
- GABY No. He (7) He spoke to the police in fluent English, with a local accent.
- NICK Don't the police have any idea who he is? I mean, they (8) looked at their missing persons records.
- GABY Yes, but they didn't find a match. It's a real mystery ...

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 A couldn't have | B couldn't | C must |
| 1 A must have had | B must have | C might have been having |
| 2 A could have | B might have | C couldn't have |
| 3 A must have | B might have been | C can't have been |
| 4 A must have had | B shouldn't have | C couldn't have had |
| 5 A could being | B must to be | C might have been |
| 6 A Could he have been | B Might be he | C Could he being |
| 7 A shouldn't have been | B should be | C can't have been |
| 8 A mightn't have been | B must have | C shouldn't have |

49 Rules *must*, *mustn't*, *have (got) to*



Do I **have to buy** a battery for it?

No, it's got a battery already. But you'll **have to charge** the battery at home before you can use it.

1 Form

PRESENT	<i>must</i> ¹	<i>I must go now. You must not (mustn't) smoke here. Must we leave now?</i>
	<i>have to</i>	<i>You have to leave now. They don't have to work today. Do I have to pay?</i>
	<i>have got to</i> ²	<i>I have ('ve) got to pay my phone bill. He hasn't got to work today. Has she got to work today?</i>
PAST	<i>had to</i>	<i>We had to buy a new TV. We didn't have to pay. Did you have to get a visa?</i>
FUTURE	<i>will have to</i>	<i>You'll have to leave soon. We won't have to pay. Will she have to get a visa?</i>

¹ *Must* is a modal verb. *Have to* and *have got to* are not modal verbs.

² *Have got to* is not the same as *have got* (► Unit 26.2).

NATURAL ENGLISH We can ask questions with *must*, but it is more common to use *have to*:
Must we answer all the questions? → *Do we have to answer all the questions?*

2 Positive rules and necessary actions

We use *have to* to say that something is necessary, or is a rule:

*The taxi's here. We **have to leave** now.* (necessary)

*All car passengers **have to wear** a seat belt.* (a rule)

*Do I **have to buy** batteries?* (Is it necessary?)

NATURAL ENGLISH In informal British English we often use *have got to*. It means the same as *have to*.

We also use *must* but it is less common than *have (got) to*. We usually use *must* for

- a rule given by the speaker to another person, or to himself/herself:

*You **must wear** your coat; it's cold outside.* (parent to young child)

*I **must lose** some weight.* (I think I should do this.)

- instructions (often in writing and with a passive verb):

*Answers **must be written** in ink.* (exam instructions)

We don't use *must* or *have got to* for past or future situations, we use forms of *have to*:

PAST *We **had to have** visas to visit China last year.*

FUTURE *You'll **have to charge** the battery before you can use it.*

3 Negative rules

We use *can't* or *not allowed to* to say that there is a rule NOT to do something:

*You **can't smoke** here. We're **not allowed to use** calculators in the exam.*

We can also use *must not*, but usually only for explaining rules and in instructions:

*Remember, children, you **mustn't ride** your bikes on the grass.*

*These lights **must not be used** outdoors.*

To talk about negative rules in the past or future we use *be allowed to* (► Unit 52.3):

*I **wasn't allowed to do** that when I was a child. We **won't be allowed to check in** until later.*



If there is NO rule to say something is necessary, we use *don't have to*, NOT *mustn't*.

Compare: *You **don't have to eat** in here, you can eat outside if you prefer.* (You have a choice.)

*You **mustn't eat** in here.* (You don't have a choice. You have to eat somewhere else.)

More on *don't have to*, *need to*, *didn't need to/needn't* ► Unit 50

Practice

1 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.

 3.32 Listen and check.

0 has the see dentist Clare tomorrow to

Clare has to see the dentist tomorrow.

1 got he has wear a uniform to ?

2 application form we to had get an

3 to will mobile phone a Serena have get new

4 did to wait you a long time have ?

5 leave guests before must midday their hotel rooms

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics*. In two places, both answers are correct. 3.33 Listen and check.

FAQs

Setting up a broadband connection and wireless network in your home.

► My wireless network is very slow and sometimes it doesn't work. What can I do to improve it?

The most important thing is the position of your router (the machine that sends out the wireless signals). You (0) *are allowed to* / have to put it in the centre of the house. And it (1) *mustn't be* / *doesn't have to be* next to a TV or computer as they may interrupt the signals.

► I've only got one phone line. (2) *Do I have to* / *Must I* have a second line for a broadband connection?

No, you (3) *don't have to* / *mustn't* have a separate phone line, you can use one line.

► I don't have a phone line in my house but my neighbour's phone line runs across the front of my house. (4) *Am I allowed to* / *Have I got to* use his line for my Internet connection?

No. You (5) *don't have to* / *aren't allowed to* use somebody else's phone line; it's illegal! In any case, it wouldn't work. You will (6) *must* / *have to* get your own phone line, I'm afraid.

► Is it true that (7) *you have to* / *it must be to* set up a special password?

No, you (8) *haven't got to* / *don't have to* set up a password for your router, but it is a good idea to do so, as it will prevent other people using your connection.

3 Find five more mistakes and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

0 Sylvia has to wear a uniform because she is a nurse. ✓

00 Henry has ^{got} ~~get~~ to wear glasses for reading.

1 Caroline must to do more exercise.

2 Do you got to take your holiday before the end of August?

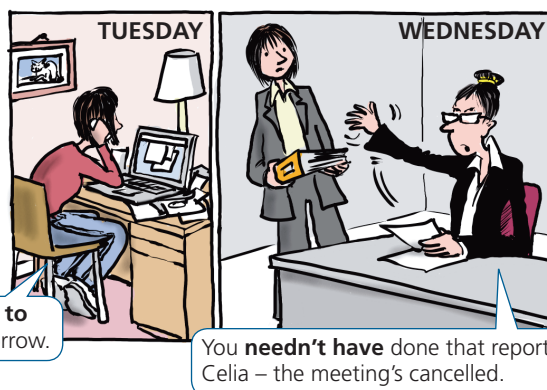
3 You must lock the doors at night.

4 The car is very dirty; you've got wash it.

5 Have you allowed to park there?

6 Darren must wear glasses when he was young.

50 Necessary and unnecessary actions *need, needn't, don't have to/need to*



1 *need* as a modal, *need to*

Need can be a modal verb (► Unit 46), but the only modal forms that we use are *needn't* and *needn't + have + past participle*:

You *needn't leave yet*, it's early. You *needn't have done* that report.

We generally prefer to use *need to*, which is a regular verb, with the usual verb changes:

You *need to leave* now. *Do I need to buy* batteries?

She *does not (doesn't) need to do* it. We *didn't need to charge* the battery.

need + -ing/infinite ► Units 67.4 and 85.4

2 Necessary actions

We can use *need to*

- to say that something is physically necessary: *I'm tired. I need to get some sleep.*
- when we believe that something is necessary or important: *He really needs to lose weight.*
- to mean *have to* (► Unit 49): *You need to score 60% to pass the exam.*

PAST *Jane's condition was quite serious. She needed to stay in the hospital overnight.*

FUTURE *You'll need to get some photos for this passport application.*

3 Unnecessary actions, present and future

We use *needn't/don't need to*, *don't have to* or *haven't got to* to say that something isn't necessary or isn't a rule:

You *needn't take* any food – lunch is provided. (It isn't necessary.)

You *don't need to buy* a battery – it already has one.

Men *don't have to do* military service in Britain. (It isn't a rule.)

There's no rush. We *haven't got to leave* yet.

We use *won't need to* or *won't have to* for unnecessary future actions:

You *won't need to bring* any extra money on Friday, everything is included in the price.

I *won't have to wait* for long; the bus comes every ten minutes.

4 Unnecessary actions in the past

We use *didn't need to* or *didn't have to* to say that something wasn't necessary in the past.

We don't know if the action happened or not:

The pain went away so I *didn't need to see* a doctor. We *didn't have to pay* – it was free.

We use *needn't + have + past participle* to say that an action happened in the past although it wasn't necessary:

You *needn't have brought* a camera. You can use mine.

You *needn't have gone* to a photographer's. There's a photo machine at the station.

Compare:

Carol *needn't have taken* a towel. The gym provides them free of charge.

(Carol took a towel but it wasn't necessary.)

Carol *didn't need to take* a towel. The gym provides them free of charge.

(We don't know whether Carol took a towel or not.)

Practice

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 Tomorrow's meal is included in the price so | A I need to earn lots of money. |
| 1 My rent is really high so | B I needed to take plenty of money. |
| 2 It's going to be an expensive evening so | C I needn't have taken so much money. |
| 3 The prices at the holiday resort were much cheaper than I expected so | D I didn't need to take any money at all. |
| 4 My parents paid for everything yesterday so | E I won't need to take any money. |
| 5 We went on a really long holiday last year so | F I'll need to take lots of money. |

2 Match sentences A–H with 1–7. Then write a suitable form of *need* in the gaps.

3.34 Listen and check.

- A There was no rain last summer and the grass didn't grow.
 B John cut his hand badly while he was cooking yesterday.
 C My parents changed their plans and didn't come to stay with us last month.
 D My brother doesn't have any money.
 E Helen is going on holiday next week.
 F Maria's just painted her house.
 G Adam's got fantastic eyesight.
 H There are some tomatoes in the fridge.

- 0 *E* She *'ll need to* buy a new suitcase before she leaves.
 1 He get a job.
 2 He wear glasses.
 3 We tidied up the guest bedroom.
 4 She paint it again for several years.
 5 We cut it at all.
 6 We call an ambulance.
 7 You bought any.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversations with the words from the box.

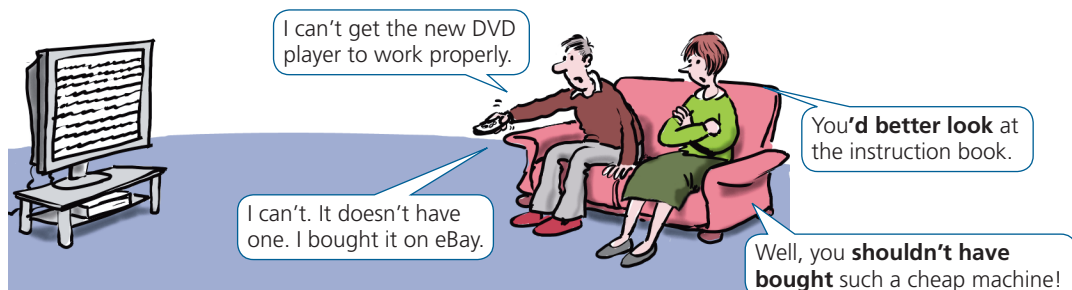
3.35 Listen and check.

didn't need to do I need to don't have 'll need to
~~need to~~ needn't have needs to won't need to

- 1 CUSTOMER I'd like to join the sports club.
 RECEPTIONIST Right. You (0) *need to* fill in this form. Then, after we've processed the form, you (1) make an appointment for a health check. Each new member (2) have a health check before using the equipment.
 CUSTOMER Oh. I (3) do that at my previous club.
 RECEPTIONIST Well, we have a very strict policy here. But don't worry, it's only an interview. You (4) to see a doctor or anything like that.
- 2 CUSTOMER Here's my camera. I'd like to get some prints made.
 ASSISTANT Oh, you (5) brought in the camera. All we need is the memory card.
 CUSTOMER And I want to take some more photos. (6) buy more film?
 ASSISTANT No, you (7) do that, it's a digital camera. You just delete the pictures and use the space on the memory card for your new photos.

51 Advice and criticism

should, ought to, must, had better



1 Forms

Must and *should* are modal verbs (► Unit 46.1): *You should see a doctor.*

We can also use the perfect form *should (not) + have + past participle* (► Unit 48.1):

We should have (should've) bought it. Should we have left?

We should not (shouldn't) have gone.

Ought to and *had better* have this word order:

I ought to go. I ought not to go. Ought I to go?*

*I had better go. I had better not go. Had I better go?**

* We don't usually use these forms in spoken English.

NATURAL ENGLISH We usually use short forms of *had better* and *should have* in spoken English: *You'd better look at the instruction book. We shouldn't've spent all our money!*

2 Advice and warnings

We use *should/shouldn't* and *ought to/ought not to* if we think something is a good or bad idea in general, and to give advice in a particular situation:

People shouldn't smoke indoors. You look terrible – you ought to see a doctor.

We usually use *should* to ask for advice:

Should I ask my boss for a pay rise?

We can use *must* or *mustn't* to give strong advice and warnings. It is stronger than *should* or *ought to*:

You must try this cake – it's delicious! I really must lose some weight!

We mustn't forget to take our passports. You mustn't swim there, it's dangerous.

We use *had better (not)* to give advice and warnings in a particular situation.

It usually means 'if you don't do/do this, something bad will happen':

You'd better check the train times first. (If you don't do this, your journey might be difficult.)

That looks hot. You'd better not touch it. (If you touch it, you might get burnt.)



We don't use *had better (not)* to give general advice:

✗ *People had better not smoke indoors.* ✓ *People shouldn't smoke indoors.*

NATURAL ENGLISH In conversation, we often use *I (don't) think* and *do you think* with *should/ought to*: *It's expensive. I don't think we should buy it.* (= We shouldn't buy it.)
Do you think I ought to wear a suit to the interview?

3 Criticism and regrets about the past

We can use *should/shouldn't + have + past participle* to criticise someone's past actions:

You should have done more revision. You shouldn't have bought such a cheap machine!

We also use *should/shouldn't have + past participle* to express regret for a past action:

I should have phoned you but I was busy. I shouldn't have shouted at you. I'm sorry.



We don't use *must have* or *had better* to express regret or criticism:

✗ *You must have phoned me.* ✗ *You'd better phoned me.* ✓ *You should have phoned me.*



Pronunciation ► 1.25

Practice

1 Choose the best meaning, A or B.

- 0 The bus is late. You'd better take a taxi.
A Taxis are better than buses. (B) I think you should take a taxi.
- 1 We'd better not swim here.
A It's dangerous. B It's better than the other swimming pool.
- 2 You should have phoned your mother.
A You phoned her this morning. B You didn't phone her this morning.
- 3 The government should reduce taxes.
A I think taxes aren't high enough. B I think taxes are too high.
- 4 You ought to put on some sunscreen.
A We went to the beach yesterday. B We're going to the beach.
- 5 I really must look for a better job.
A I think this is important for my future. B My boss told me to do this.

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Read the problem page and choose the correct words in *italics*.

3.36 Listen and check.

Lulu's Problem Page

Carla I'm only 19 but I'm always tired and I haven't got any energy. I used to go to a gym but I'm a student so I spend most of my time sitting at my computer, and my diet is very bad. I know I (0) *can't / shouldn't* eat fast food but I hate cooking! What do you (1) *advise / think* I should do?

Lulu says Well, you are right, you (2) *shouldn't / had better* eat fast food; it's very unhealthy! If you want to have more energy you (3) *should have / ought to* eat lots of fruit and vegetables. You (4) *mustn't / shouldn't* have stopped going to the gym! If you are more active, you'll feel better.

Andy I work in a factory and in the evenings I stay at home and watch TV. Sometimes I go to the cinema. Last year I joined an evening class on photography but I only went for a few weeks. Perhaps I (5) *should have / had better* kept going to it, but it wasn't very interesting. What can I do to make my life less boring?

Lulu says I (6) *think you shouldn't / don't think you should* stay at home all the time – you'll never make new friends if you do that! And you (7) *ought not to / don't ought to* go to an evening class if you aren't interested in it. Instead, you (8) *should / ought to have* join a club with people who are interested in the same things as you. I know you like the cinema. Why don't you join a film club?

3 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the word in brackets. Use two to five words in your answer. 3.37 Listen and check.

- 0 It's a pity you didn't tell me about the party. (told)
You *should have told me* about the party.
- 1 Don't touch the top of the oven, it's still very hot. (better)
You the top of the oven, it's too hot.
- 2 I wish I hadn't ordered the soup; it tasted awful. (have)
I the soup, it was terrible!
- 3 You should ask Jack, he always gives good advice. (to)
You Jack, he always gives good advice.
- 4 I really think you should listen to this CD, it's fantastic! (must)
You this CD, it's fantastic!
- 5 Please tell me what to do with this old computer. (think)
What do you with this old computer?

52 Permission

can, may, might, could, be allowed to



1 Asking for and giving/refusing permission

	ASKING FOR PERMISSION	GIVING PERMISSION	REFUSING PERMISSION
informal	<i>Can I use my laptop?</i>	Yes, you can . Yes, of course (you can). Yes, sure.	No, you can't . No, I'm sorry.
formal/ polite	<i>Could I ask a question?</i> <i>May I make a suggestion?</i> <i>Might I interrupt for a moment?</i>	Yes, you can/may . Yes, of course/ certainly.	No, you can't/may not . No, I'm sorry/I'm afraid not.

FORMALITY CHECK To ask for permission

- we use **can** in most situations, but if we need to be polite, or if we think permission will be refused, we use **may**, **could** or **might**. **Might** is the most formal.
May I leave early today? (to your boss) *Could we stay an extra night?* (to a hotel clerk)
Might I ask a question? (in a formal business meeting)
- we can also use *Do you mind if ...* (formal), *Is it all right if ...* and *Is it OK to ...* :
Do you mind if I open the window? *Is it all right if I use your bathroom?* *Is it OK to bring a friend?*

When we refuse permission we often give a reason:
'Can we park here?' 'No, I'm sorry. It's only for hotel guests.'

- ! We don't use **could** or **might** when we give or refuse permission:
- Could I use your bathroom?*] ~~✗ Yes, you could.~~ ~~✗ No, you couldn't.~~ ~~✗ Yes, you might.~~
Might I ask a question?] ✓ Yes, you **can**. ✓ No, you **can't**.

🔊 Pronunciation ► 1.26

2 Permission in rules and laws

We use **can/can't** or **be (not) allowed to** when we talk about permission in rules and laws:

*In the USA you **can** turn right at a red traffic light.*

*You **can't** ride a motorbike without a helmet in the UK.*

*Are we **allowed to** take photos in the museum?*

*Passengers **aren't allowed to** use electronic devices during take-off.*

We can also use **may/may not** to describe rules in written instructions:

*Passengers **may** use electronic devices once the seat belt signs have been switched off.*

3 Permission in the past and future

To talk about permission in the past, we use **could/couldn't** or **was/were allowed to**:

*In the 1960s you **could** drive without a seat belt. You **couldn't** wear jeans at my old school.*

*I **was allowed to** stay up quite late when I was young.*

*In the nineteenth century women **weren't allowed to** vote in elections.*

- ! But to talk about permission for a single action in the past, we use **allowed to**, not **could**:
~~✗ We could go home early last Friday.~~ ✓ We **were allowed to** go home early last Friday.

We can use **will/won't be allowed to** to talk about permission at a time in the future:

*After you complete the training, you'll **be allowed to** use the equipment on your own.*

*The play starts at eight o'clock. You **won't be allowed to** enter the theatre after that.*

Practice

- 1 Match the sentences with the photos. Then write *can*, *can't*, *are allowed to* or *aren't allowed to* in each gap.

A



B



C



D



E



- 0 You *can't* use your mobile phone here but you *are allowed to* eat ice cream. *C*
- 1 You eat here but you bring your own food.
- 2 You drive a car here but you ride a bike.
- 3 You wear socks here but you wear shoes.
- 4 You look at things here but you touch them.

- 2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Read each conversation and decide whether the situation is formal or informal. Then choose the best words in *italics*. **3.38** Listen and check.

- 1 A Good morning. This is Brinley Insurance. *Could* / *Can* I speak to Mrs Canford?
B This is Mrs Canford.
A Hello, Mrs Canford. *May I* / *Am I allowed to* ask you some questions about your house insurance?
A I'm sorry. I'm rather busy at the moment.
B Well, *can* / *might* I you call back later?
- 2 A Now that everyone has given their opinion I think it's time to take a vote.
B Mr Chairman. *Might* / *Can* I ask a question about these sales figures before we vote?
A No, I'm afraid you *might not* / *can't*. We've already spent too long on this item.
- 3 A What's going to happen after the new anti-smoking law starts next month?
B Well, people *can't* / *won't be allowed to* smoke in restaurants.
A *Will they be allowed to* / *Can they* smoke in offices?
B No, I don't think so.
- 4 A This old photo of you at school is so funny. Did you always wear old jeans to school?
B No, we usually wore school uniform but we *could* / *were allowed to* wear jeans on that day because it was the last day of term.
A Really? At my old school you *could* / *might* wear anything you liked!

- 3 Find six more mistakes and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 0 People are allowed ~~carrying~~ ^{to carry} guns in many parts of the USA.
- 1 In my country you can't to smoke in the street.
- 2 In the UK, children aren't allowed have credit cards.
- 3 'Could I use your bathroom, please?' 'I'm afraid you couldn't. It's reserved for hotel guests.'
- 4 I'm not allowed to make personal calls from my office phone.
- 5 In my country people might vote once they reach the age of eighteen.
- 6 After next April we can't be allowed to bring mobile phones to school.
- 7 This device may not be used underwater.
- 8 I could use the boss's parking space last Friday because she was away.

53 Requests and suggestions; offers, promises and warnings *can, could, would, will, shall*

1 Requests

We use *can* to make requests in most situations:

Can you help me with these bags? Yes, of course (I can).

Can we have two coffees, please? Certainly/Sure.

We usually add *please* to requests to make them polite:

Can we have two coffees, please?

We put *please* in front of the verb to make a request stronger:

Can we please have a menu? *Would you please be quiet?*

We often use *will you* with people we know well:

Will you give me a hand with this?

FORMALITY CHECK We use *could* or *would* for more polite or formal requests:

Excuse me. Could you help me with this? (in a shop)

Would you sign this form? (talking to a customer in a bank)

! But we don't use *could* or *would* to reply to requests:

'Would you help me?' ✗ *'Yes, I would.'* ✓ *'Yes, of course.'*

2 Suggestions

SUGGESTIONS AS STATEMENTS	We/You could	watch	a DVD.
	Let's		
SUGGESTIONS AS QUESTIONS	Why don't we	watch	a DVD?
	Shall/Should we		
	How/What about	watching	

We often use *we/you could* and *should we* when we are not sure that the listener will like the suggestion. *'We could try that new Japanese restaurant.'*

We can agree or disagree with the suggestion. If we disagree, we usually give a reason:

'Shall we get a pizza?' 'Yes, let's do that. / That's a good idea. / Great.'

'How about meeting up for coffee on Sunday?' 'Oh, I can't, I'm really busy. I'm sorry.'

3 will for offers, promises, warnings

to agree	<i>'Will you sign this for me?'</i> 'Yes, I will .' (✗ <i>Yes, I'll</i> .) <i>'Will you have some more cake?'</i> 'No, thanks, I won't . I'm on a diet.'
to offer or promise to do something	<i>We'll drive you to the station if you like.</i> <i>We won't forget how kind you've been to us.</i>
to say if someone else agrees or is able to do something (or not)	<i>Take it to Marco – he'll fix it for you.</i> <i>Ask my teacher about it – she'll help you.</i> <i>Don't ask Carol. She won't know the answer.</i>
promises/warnings	<i>I'll be with you in a minute. Don't touch the cooker – you'll get burnt.</i>

We can also make offers with *shall I/we* or *I/we could*. We use these forms when we are not sure that the listener will want to accept:

'Shall we help you with that?' 'No, thanks. I can manage on my own.'

'I could get Lucy's present for you.' 'That's kind of you, but I'd rather do it myself.'

! We don't use the present simple to make offers:

'My hair's wet.' ✗ *'I get you a towel.'* ✓ *'I'll get you a towel.'* ✓ *'Shall I get you a towel?'*

🔊 **Pronunciation** ▶ 1.27



Practice

1 Write the requests, suggestions and offers in the correct order to complete the conversations. 3.39 Listen and check.

- 0 A I'm really late. I'm going to miss my train.
B station you take I'll the to *I'll take you to the station.*
- 1 A TV can please you the turn off ?
B Yes, sure.
- 2 A I really don't understand how to work out these maths problems.
B give extra I lesson an you could
- 3 A I don't really want to go out this evening.
B getting pizza how a about ?
- 4 A I don't think we're ready to order yet.
B five in I back shall come minutes ?
- 5 A it bag put would in a please you ?
B Yes, of course, Madam.

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

 3.40 Listen and check.

can could you help course how about I'll *let's* shall shall I would you

- LAURA Mmm. There are so many laptops to choose from.
- NEIL (0) *Let's* ask somebody to help us.
- LAURA OK. (1) we get one of the shop assistants?
There's one over there. (2) go and ask him. ... Excuse me. (3) us?
- ASSISTANT Of (4) I see you're looking for a laptop.
(5) you tell me what you'll be using it for?
- LAURA Yes. We want to replace our computer. It's old and it won't last much longer.
- ASSISTANT Right. (6) looking at some of these ones?
- NEIL Mmm. We also want to take it with us when we travel and those ones look pretty heavy. (7) get one down so we can try carrying it?
- LAURA Oh, this one's quite heavy.
- ASSISTANT (8) show you some of the lighter models?



3 Complete the conversations with one word only (or a short form) in the gaps. Use a different word each time.

- 1 A Mum. (0) *Can* you help me wrap this present?
B OK, but there's no wrapping paper. I (1) get some next time I go to the shops.
A Actually, I think there's some in the kitchen drawer. (2) don't we use that?
B Oh, is there? (3) I go and get it?
- 2 A Right, Mr Parsons. (4) you put your cash card in the reader, please? Thanks.
Now, (5) you type in your PIN number? Thank you.
B Will you be able to give me the cash in twenty-pound notes?
A Yes, of (6)

Review MODULE 9

1 UNITS 46 AND 47 Choose the correct words in *italics*.

- 0 Although it took us a long time, we managed to open / *opening* the old safe.
- 1 When I was younger, I *can* / *could* run very fast.
- 2 After he finishes the mechanics course, Dave *can* / *will be able to* service his own car.
- 3 Mr Webber *managed to* / *could* fit the carpet yesterday, with my brother's help.
- 4 Come this way. The nurse *might* / *can* see you now.
- 5 That restaurant was quite expensive. We *may not* / *could not* go there again.
- 6 'Why is Janine so late?' 'She *could not* / *might not* have the correct address.'
- 7 That *mustn't* / *can't* be David at the door. I know he's away on holiday.
- 8 My heating broke down yesterday but I *was able to* / *could* borrow a heater from next door.
- 9 Why don't you go up to Mr Gray's office? He *can* / *should* be back from lunch by now.
- 10 Look at old Mrs O'Leary. She *must* / *can* be at least ninety years old!

2 UNITS 46, 47 AND 48 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

could can can't could have can't have ~~must~~ must have
might not should have to be able was able to

- 0 Elizabeth *must* be in; I can see the light in her window.
- 1 Perhaps you should take some cash with you. The restaurant accept credit cards.
- 2 Good news. The engineer fix your computer yesterday, so you can use it again.
- 3 You were very lucky. You been badly hurt.
- 4 We go to the museum today; it's closed.
- 5 There been a terrible storm. When Jeff got home he was soaking wet!
- 6 Those old photographs be in the cupboard. I haven't looked in there for ages.
- 7 Uncle Mike gone away. His car is still parked outside our house.
- 8 Turn on your TV. They announced the winner by now.
- 9 I'm having Spanish lessons. I want to speak the language when I go to Madrid.
- 10 Take some warm clothes. It be very cold there at this time of year.

3 UNITS 47 AND 48 Match the questions 1–5 with the replies A–F.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0 Is Mr Knight getting a pay rise? | A He can't have been. He was in the office. |
| 1 Is it possible to see Mr Knight later today? | B He could be. It depends on his sales results. |
| 2 Is Mr Knight working at home today? | C Yes, he should be back by four-thirty. |
| 3 Was Mr Knight working at home yesterday? | D Yes, he should be there by now. |
| 4 Why wasn't Mr Knight at the meeting yesterday? | E He can't be. I've just seen him in the office. |
| 5 Is Mr Knight in his office? | F I don't know. He should have been there. |

- 4 UNITS 49 AND 50** Read the article and choose the correct answer, A, B or C below. In two places more than one answer is possible.

How-to Guides

12 *Using Dry Ski Slopes*

Dry ski slopes are a cheap and effective way of learning to ski before you take the plunge and book that expensive holiday in the mountains. But, as with all sports, there are several *dos* and *don'ts* that you should know before you start.

- Skiers (0) be reasonably fit. Skiing can be physically demanding. If you are in any doubt about your fitness you (1) get a check-up from your doctor before using the slope.
- You (2) be an experienced skier – all levels of ability are welcome on the dry ski slope.
- You (3) wear skis at all times on the slope – it isn't safe to walk on it in ordinary shoes. (You (4) bring your own skis, they are available to hire.)
- You (5) wear special clothes when you are on the dry ski slope, but we recommend that you wear strong gloves as the surface of the slope can easily burn your hands if you fall. Because of safety regulations, children under the age of sixteen (6) wear protective helmets.
- Most dry ski slopes have a café or restaurant so you (7) to bring your own food or drinks. But remember that food and drinks (8) be taken onto the ski slope at any time, because of the risk of accidents.



- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 0 A need | B mustn't | C have to |
| 1 A will need to | B mustn't | C won't need to |
| 2 A needn't | B must not | C don't have to |
| 3 A need | B don't need to | C must |
| 4 A have got to | B don't have to | C have to |
| 5 A needn't | B mustn't | C don't have to |
| 6 A didn't have to | B must | C need |
| 7 A must not | B needn't | C don't need |
| 8 A needn't | B must not | C don't need to |

- 5 UNITS 46, 49 AND 50** Read the conversation and choose the correct words in *italics*.

MIKE I went skiing at the new dry ski slope last Wednesday. It was great fun.

DELLA Really? I didn't know you could ski!

MIKE Well, I (0) can't / *mightn't* really. But you (1) *mustn't* / *don't need to* be an experienced skier. Anyone (2) *can* / *may* do it. I mean, I've never skied before so I (3) *must* / *had to* have lessons. But they have really good instructors who teach you the basics. After about half-an-hour I (4) *can* / *managed to* start skiing reasonably well.

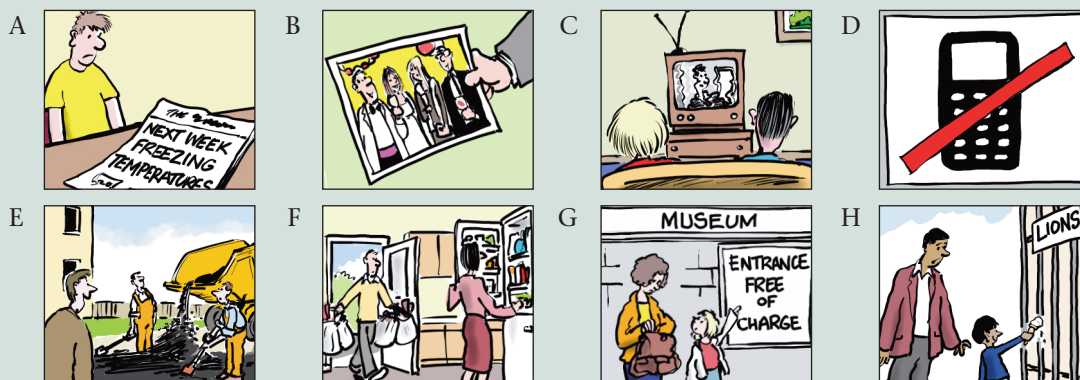
DELLA Did you (5) *have to* / *had to* wear special clothes?

MIKE Not really. I (6) *had to* / *must* wear skis, of course. But I (7) *was able to* / *could* hire them at the slope.

DELLA Did you have lunch there?

MIKE Well, I took some sandwiches. In fact, there's a really nice restaurant there, so I (8) *needn't* / *mustn't* have done that.

6 UNITS 49 AND 50 Match the sentences with the pictures, then complete the sentences with a suitable form of *must*, *have to* or *need*. If two answers are possible, write both.



- 0 We really need to/must get a new television. C
- 1 He buy some warmer clothes before next week.
- 2 You bought all that food. There's plenty in the fridge!
- 3 You feed the animals. It's dangerous!
- 4 We wear smart clothes. It was a very formal party.
- 5 Mum, you pay, it's free.
- 6 Mobile phones be switched off during the performance.
- 7 Great. After next week I park in the street any more!

7 UNITS 51, 52 AND 53 Complete this conversation at a conference hotel with phrases from the box. There are three extra phrases.

aren't allowed to could have could you how about I'll may I ought not to
ought to shall I shouldn't have why don't you you'd better

- CLERK Good afternoon, sir. (0) May I help you?
- GUEST Hello. I'd like to check in, please. I'm here for the conference on technology in schools.
- CLERK Certainly, sir. (1) complete this form, please?
- GUEST Of course. Is my room ready?
- CLERK No, I'm afraid not. It should be ready at half past two.
- GUEST Oh, right. Well, I've got quite a lot of bags.
- CLERK That's no problem. (2) leave them in the luggage room?
(3) ask the porter to take them there for you?
- GUEST Yes, thanks. Er, I've parked my car on the street outside the back entrance of the hotel. Is that OK?
- CLERK I'm sorry, sir. You (4) park there, it's against the fire regulations.
You (5) block the access to the hotel. There's a car park for guests at the side of the hotel.
- GUEST Oh. Do you think I (6) move it along a bit?
- CLERK Well, that's a no-parking area so perhaps (7) put it straight in the car park.
- GUEST OK. (8) go and do that now.

- 8 ALL UNITS Look at the signs and notices. Then complete the sentences below, using the words in brackets.

0	Do not leave bags unattended at any time.	1	No ball games	2	Two AA batteries included.
3	For best results, microwave.	4	<i>New keep fit class: Village Hall, 6.30.</i>	5	<i>You are invited to Clare's 30th birthday party</i>
6	Weather warning: Severe frost tonight.	7	Not for sale to minors (under the age of 18).	8	<i>Two TV celebrities opened the new shopping centre in Bristol yesterday.</i>
9	End of season SALE: Everything must go!	10	<i>Auditions for Shakespeare's Macbeth will be held tomorrow at the Arndale Centre</i>		

- 0 You must keep your bags with you at all times. (keep / bags / with you)
- 1 You in this park. (play football)
- 2 We – they are included. (buy / batteries)
- 3 I think we (cook / this / in the microwave)
- 4 How tomorrow evening? It might be fun.
(try / keep fit class)
- 5 She; we were in the same year at school and I'm
thirty-five! (be / thirty)
- 6 We'd from the garden – there's going to be frost
tonight. (bring / those plants in)
- 7 Only adults (buy / this product)
- 8 What a pity I didn't go! I!
(meet / someone famous)
- 9 That looks interesting. and have a look?
(we / go / inside)
- 10 Why don't you go? This you've been waiting for.
(be / the chance)

Test MODULE 9

Modal verbs

Choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 1 I'd like to sing well.
A can B have ability to C be able to ➤ Unit 46
- 2 We ran out of milk last night but I buy some at the corner shop.
A could B was able to C can't ➤ Unit 46
- 3 The buses get very crowded before they built the new Underground.
A could B can C were able to ➤ Unit 46
- 4 It took us a long time, but eventually we managed a refund.
A to get B get C getting ➤ Unit 46
- 5 This be your book. It's got your name on it.
A can B must C perhaps ➤ Unit 47
- 6 It's quite a popular course. There be any places left on it.
A might not B must not C could not ➤ Unit 47
- 7 The heating's been on all day so there plenty of hot water for your bath.
A could be B should be C can't be ➤ Unit 47
- 8 Everything's soaking wet. It have rained very heavily last night.
A should B could C must ➤ Unit 48
- 9 I to football practice yesterday but I had a bit of a stomachache.
A can't go B should have gone C couldn't have gone ➤ Unit 48
- 10 It's eight o'clock. We leave now.
A 've got to B are have to C 've got ➤ Unit 49
- 11 When we arrived at the gate, we show our passports.
A must B had got to C had to ➤ Unit 49
- 12 You take any of the confidential files home. It's against company rules.
A don't have to B haven't got to C mustn't ➤ Unit 49
- 13 I'm really putting on weight. I some exercise.
A need doing B have need do C need to do ➤ Unit 50
- 14 I my car so I left it at home and came on the bus.
A needn't have brought B didn't need to bring C haven't needed to bring ➤ Unit 50
- 15 That cut looks bad. We phone for an ambulance.
A 'd better B must better C should have ➤ Unit 51
- 16 I'm really sorry. I said all those terrible things about you.
A shouldn't B shouldn't have C mustn't have ➤ Unit 51
- 17 'Excuse me. May I take a photograph?' 'No, I'm afraid you'
A mightn't B couldn't C can't ➤ Unit 52
- 18 Our teacher was sick, so we leave school early yesterday.
A were allowed to B could C might ➤ Unit 52
- 19 One more thing, madam. you confirm your date of birth?
A Would B May I C Shall ➤ Unit 53
- 20 'I'm starving!' 'OK. I you something from the fridge.'
A 'm getting B 'll get C get ➤ Unit 53