

Use	Modal
obligation	must. <i>She must pay the rent.</i>
prohibition	mustn't. <i>You mustn't smoke.</i>
necessity	have to, need to. <i>I have to be at work by 8:30 am.</i>
lack of necessity	don't have to, needn't. <i>They don't have to get up early on Sunday.</i>
advice	should(n't), must. <i>You should wear sunglasses in the sun.</i>
permission	can, could. <i>You can go home early if you like.</i>
request	can, could. <i>Can you bring me the dictionary, please?</i>
suggestion	can, could. <i>We can postpone the meeting if you like.</i>

? **Modals.** Student's Book, page 119-120.

1 Underline the correct verb.

- I'm fed up with this weather.
■ You **should/must** take a holiday.
- Can I use my mobile?
■ Sorry, but you **shouldn't/mustn't** use a mobile here.
- You **mustn't/shouldn't** enter the temple. It's forbidden.
■ Really? I didn't know.

4. ■ I feel exhausted.

■ Well, you **shouldn't/mustn't** work such long hours.

2 Look at the signs and make sentences using *must* or *mustn't*.



1. You **mustn't** take photos in the gallery.

2.

3.

4.

5.

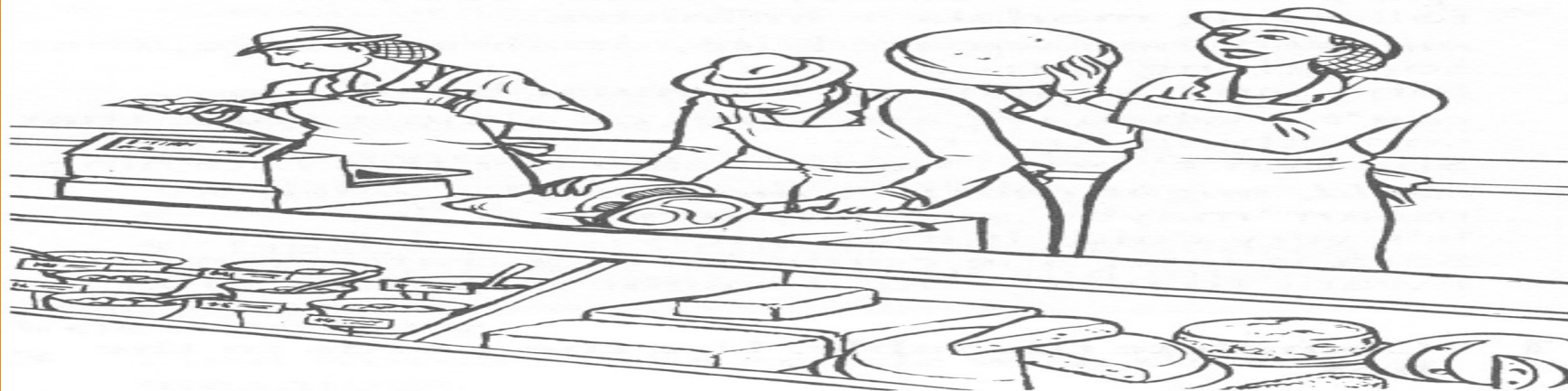
6.

7.

8.

Obligation: *have to* and *must*

- 3** Complete the sentences. Use *have to*, *has to*, *don't have to*, *doesn't have to* and *mustn't*.



Mandy works in a supermarket on the delicatessen counter. She ***has to*** wear a white coat and apron. All the women on the counter (1) put their hair in a special hair net under their hats. The men (2) wear hair nets, unless they've got very long hair! They only (3) wear hats.

Mandy (4) wear plastic gloves when she's touching cheese and meat. This means she (5) wash her hands after serving a customer.

Mandy often gets hungry when she sees all the food, but she (6) eat anything while she's serving. She (7) to wait for her lunch break. She (8) bring sandwiches with her because the supermarket provides lunch for the staff.

- 4** Imagine that you and your friends are having a party. Write five suggestions that will make it a success. Use *have to* / *don't have to* or *must* / *mustn't*.

You must bring something to drink.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

must

2 Complete the sentences with *must/mustn't* and a verb from the box.

run touch ~~drink~~ eat go



You *must drink* your milk.



1 You the computer.



2 You in the house.



3 You your vegetables.



4 You to bed.

must / mustn't

8 Write sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

I forgot to phone James. I / call / him later.

I must call him later.

1 My windows are dirty. I / wash / them soon.

2 Shh! You / speak / in the library!

3 It Brenda's birthday. I / buy / her a card.

4 Hey! You / walk / on the grass!

must / mustn't

6 Complete the sentences with *must* (✓) or *mustn't* (✗).

- You *mustn't* go. (✗)
 1 They talk. (✗)
 2 You listen. (✓)
 3 We go. (✓)
 4 I miss the party. (✗)
 5 He call Suzy. (✓)
 6 She say anything. (✗)

must / mustn't

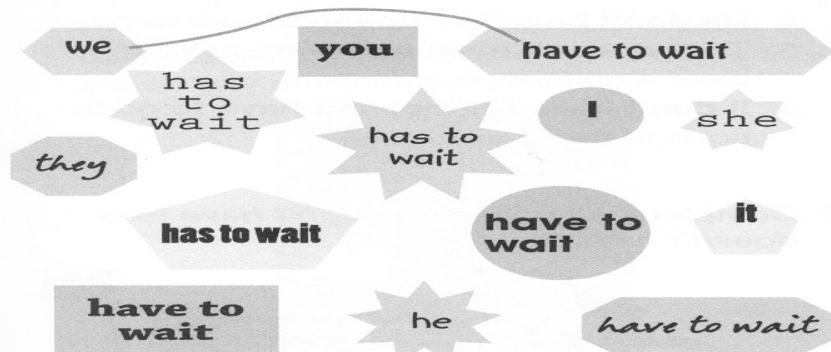
9 Complete the rules for the library with *must* or *mustn't*.

- a You mustn't talk. (✗) b You be quiet. (✓)
 c You eat. (✗) d You drink. (✗)
 e You use your mobile phone. (✗) f You sit on the floor. (✗)
 g You sit on a chair. (✓)

have to affirmative	have to afirmativa
I have to go	yo tengo que irme
you have to go	tú tienes que irte
he has to go	él tiene que irse
she has to go	ella tiene que irse
it has to go	(ello) tiene que irse
we have to go	nosotros/as tenemos que irnos
you have to go	vosotros/as tenéis que ir
they have to go	ellos/as tienen que irse

Se usa have to + infinitivo para expresar la obligación de hacer algo.

1 Une las palabras. Luego escríbelas.



we have to wait

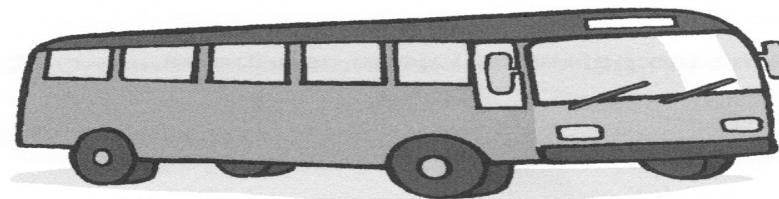
- 1 you _____
- 2 they _____
- 3 I _____
- 4 she _____
- 5 it _____
- 6 he _____

2 Indica la respuesta correcta.

I have to / has to study.

- 1 You **has to** / **have to** go to school.
- 2 Lucy **has to** / **have to** wear a uniform.
- 3 They **have to** / **has to** go to bed.
- 4 It **have to** / **has to** wait.
- 5 Paul **has to** / **have to** do his homework.
- 6 We **has to** / **have to** study.

3 Completa las frases.



We ha v e t o catch the bus.

- 1 I h _ v _ _ o go.
- 2 You h _ _ _ t _ do your homework.
- 3 We _ _ ve _ o go to school.
- 4 Samuel h _ s t _ study.
- 5 We h _ _ e _ o go to bed now.
- 6 She _ a _ _ _ wait for the bus.

4 Completa las frases con *have to* o *has to*.

He has to go to school.

- 1 We _____ study.
- 2 Ana _____ go now.
- 3 They _____ wait for the bus.
- 4 He _____ do his homework.
- 5 You _____ catch the bus.
- 6 Ben _____ wear a uniform.

Vocabulario clave

catch the bus coger el autobús
now ahora school colegio

do your homework hacer los deberes
study estudiar uniform uniforme

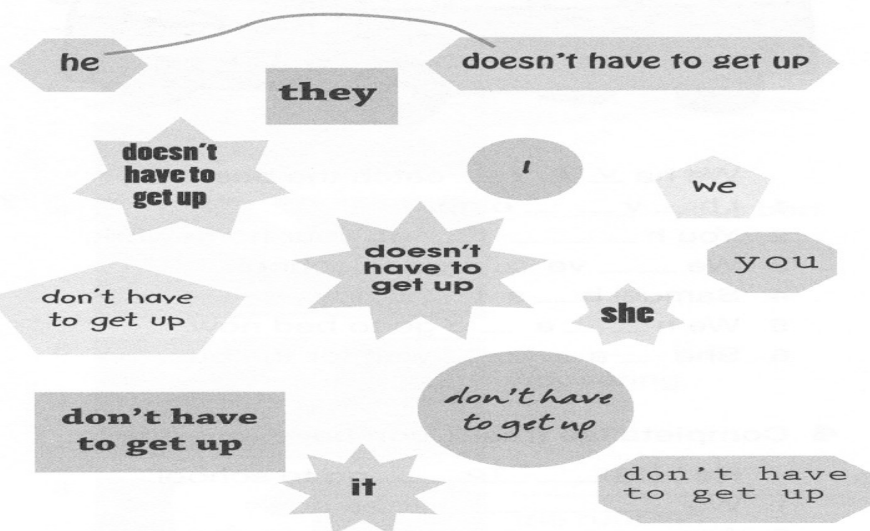
go ir/irse
wait esperar

go to bed acostarse
wear llevar puesto

have to negative	have to negative (short form)	have to negativa
I do not have to walk	I don't have to walk	yo no tengo que andar
you do not have to walk	you don't have to walk	tú no tienes que andar
he does not have to walk	he doesn't have to walk	él no tiene que andar
she does not have to walk	she doesn't have to walk	ella no tiene que andar
it does not have to walk	it doesn't have to walk	(ello) no tiene que andar
we do not have to walk	we don't have to walk	nosotros/as no tenemos que andar
you do not have to walk	you don't have to walk	vosotros/as no tenéis que andar
they do not have to walk	they don't have to walk	ellos/as no tienen que andar

Se usa la forma negativa de have to + infinitivo para decir que no hay obligación de hacer algo.

1 Une las palabras. Luego escríbelas.



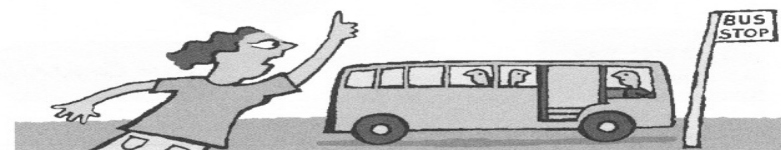
- he doesn't have to get up
- they _____
 - I _____
 - we _____
 - she _____
 - you _____
 - it _____

2 Indica la respuesta correcta.

She ~~doesn't have to~~ / **don't have to** study Italian.

- You **don't have to** / **doesn't have to** pay.
- He **don't have to** / **doesn't have to** go.
- They **doesn't have to** / **don't have to** wear a uniform.
- It **don't have to** / **doesn't have to** go to school.

3 Completa las frases con *don't have to* o *doesn't have to*.



She doesn't have to walk to school.

- We _____ wear a uniform
- Rachel _____ study French.
- They _____ get up.
- He _____ work.
- You _____ pay.

Vocabulario clave

get up levantarse go ir go to bed acostarse French francés have a shower ducharse Italian italiano
pay pagar school colegio study estudiar uniform uniforme walk andar wear llevar puesto
work trabajar

<i>have to affirmative</i>	<i>have to afirmativa</i>
I have to speak	<i>yo tengo que hablar</i>
you have to speak	<i>tú tienes que hablar</i>
he has to speak	<i>él tiene que hablar</i>
she has to speak	<i>ella tiene que hablar</i>
it has to speak	<i>(ello) tiene que hablar</i>
we have to speak	<i>nosotros/as tenemos que hablar</i>
you have to speak	<i>vosotros/as tenéis que hablar</i>
they have to speak	<i>ellos/as tienen que hablar</i>

*Se usa have to + infinitivo para expresar la obligación de hacer algo.
Se usa la forma negativa para decir que no hay obligación de hacer algo.*

1 Completa las frases con *have to* o *has to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.



We have to help (help) at home.

- We _____ (wear) a uniform.
- I _____ (do) exams.
- We _____ (do) homework.
- My teacher _____ (teach) English.
- He _____ (listen) to us.
- He _____ (give) us homework.

<i>have to negative</i>	<i>have to negativa</i>
I don't have to speak	<i>yo no tengo que hablar</i>
you don't have to speak	<i>tú no tienes que hablar</i>
he doesn't have to speak	<i>él no tiene que hablar</i>
she doesn't have to speak	<i>ella no tiene que hablar</i>
it doesn't have to speak	<i>(ello) no tiene que hablar</i>
we don't have to speak	<i>nosotros/as no tenemos que hablar</i>
you don't have to speak	<i>vosotros/as no tenéis que hablar</i>
they don't have to speak	<i>ellos/as no tienen que hablar</i>

2 Ordena las palabras para formar frases.

I / go / to / school. / have / don't / to
I don't have to go to school.

- She / get / early. / up / have / to / doesn't _____
- homework. / I / have / to / do / don't _____
- to / They / a / don't / wear / uniform. / have _____
- exams. / don't / do / We / to / have _____

3 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa (✓) o negativa (x) de *have to*.

I have to help (I / help) at home. ✓

- _____ (Emma / get up) early. x
- _____ (we / speak) English. ✓
- _____ (they / wear) a uniform. x
- _____ (he / listen) to his students. ✓

Vocabulario clave

do hacer early temprano English inglés exam(s) examen(es) get up levantarse give dar go ir
help ayudar (at) home (en) casa homework deberes listen escuchar school colegio speak hablar
student(s) alumno(s) teach enseñar teacher profesor/ora uniform uniforme wear llevar puesto

<i>have to affirmative</i>	<i>have to afirmativa</i>
I have to work	<i>yo tengo que trabajar</i>
you have to work	<i>tú tienes que trabajar</i>
he has to work	<i>él tiene que trabajar</i>
she has to work	<i>ella tiene que trabajar</i>
it has to work	<i>(ello) tiene que trabajar</i>
we have to work	<i>nosotros/as tenemos que trabajar</i>
you have to work	<i>vosotros/as tenéis que trabajar</i>
they have to work	<i>ellos/as tienen que trabajar</i>

Se usa *have to* + infinitivo para expresar la obligación de hacer algo.

Se usa la forma negativa para decir que no hay obligación de hacer algo.

- 1** Completa el texto con la forma afirmativa o negativa de *have to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.



Sundays

I like Sundays. I don't have to do (not do) a lot. I (1) _____ (not get up) early. I (2) _____ (not go) to school and I (3) _____ (not wear) a uniform.

My brother and sister don't like Sundays.

They (4) _____ (work). My brother is a chef. He (5) _____ (make) food and he (6) _____ wear a hat.

<i>have to negative</i>	<i>have to negativa</i>
I don't have to work	<i>yo no tengo que trabajar</i>
you don't have to work	<i>tú no tienes que trabajar</i>
he doesn't have to work	<i>él no tiene que trabajar</i>
she doesn't have to work	<i>ella no tiene que trabajar</i>
it doesn't have to work	<i>(ello) no tiene que trabajar</i>
we don't have to work	<i>nosotros/as no tenemos que trabajar</i>
you don't have to work	<i>vosotros/as no tenéis que trabajar</i>
they don't have to work	<i>ellos/as no tienen que trabajar</i>

- 2** Andrew es cartero. Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa de *have to* y los verbos del recuadro.

not work drive not speak not go
wear get up

Andrew has to get up early.

- He _____ a uniform.
- He _____ on Sundays.
- He _____ a van.
- He _____ French.
- He _____ to school.

- 3** Indica el error en cada frase. Luego escribe frases correctas.

He ~~have to~~ walk to school.

He has to walk to school.

- They don't have to go to school on Sundays.

- I has to make breakfast.

- Caroline don't have to wear a hat.

Vocabulario clave

a lot mucho breakfast desayuno brother hermano do hacer drive conducir early temprano
food comida French francés get up levantarse go ir hat gorro like gustar make hacer
(in the) morning (por la) mañana parents padres school colegio sister hermana speak hablar
Sunday(s) domingo(s) uniform uniforme van furgoneta walk andar wear llevar puesto work trabajar

3 Complete the sentences about yourself. Use the affirmative or negative form of the modal.

1. My brothers and sisters ~~have to~~ / ~~don't have to~~ (have to) help at home every day.
2. My father (could) play the guitar when he was young.
3. I (can) cook well.
4. My teacher (can) speak English.
5. I (have to) go to school tomorrow.
6. I (should) study more at school.

4 Circle the correct modals in the dialogues.

1. Why are you still in bed?

I **don't have to** / **mustn't** get up early today.

2. The maths test starts in ten minutes.

We **mustn't** / **don't have to** be late.

3. There's a fire in the forest.

We **must** / **mustn't** phone for help.

4. I want to be a tennis champion.

You **could** / **have to** practise every day.

5. Why is there rubbish in your bag?

I **mustn't** / **couldn't** find a bin.

6. Can you swim?

Yes, I can. I **could** / **must** swim when I was two.

3 Match the questions to the answers.

1. Should I try to save energy?
2. Can my friends help to collect rubbish?
3. Must we work quietly?
4. Could you speak English a year ago?
5. Do I have to clean my room now?

- a. Yes, you must.
 ...1... b. Yes, you should.
 c. No, you don't.
 d. Yes, they can.
 e. No, I couldn't.

4 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. dogs / swim / can
Can dogs swim?.....
2. students / wear / have to / do / jeans
.....
3. fish / can / fly
.....
4. paper / people / recycle / should
.....
5. drivers / the road signs / must / read
.....
6. small babies / can / talk
.....

5 Write short answers to the questions in Exercise 4.

1. Yes, they can.....
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

- 1** Read the letter to Green Team and their reply. Then match the parts of the sentences in A and B below.

Dear Green Team,

People are planning to build a factory in our neighbourhood. Some people are happy about the factory because they can work there. But I'm worried about air pollution. Smoke from factories makes the air dirty. Then people must wear masks. I must do something to stop the plans. What can I do? Who should I talk to?

Sam, England

Dear Sam,

You can't stop the plans alone. You must find other people to help you. You should send a letter to a newspaper and write about the plans to build a factory. When people read about the plans for the factory, they can get together and try to stop them. We can all do something to protect our environment.

Lisa, Green Team

A

1. People are planning
2. Some people are happy because
3. Sam is worried
4. Smoke from factories
5. The air is dirty
6. Sam should send a letter
7. People can get together

B

- a. they can work there.
- b. and try to stop the plans.
- ..1... c. to build a factory.
- d. to a newspaper.
- e. makes the air dirty.
- f. about air pollution.
- g. so people must wear masks.

- 2** Circle the correct modal.

1. People **must** / can work in the factory.
2. Sam **couldn't** / **must** do something to stop the plans.
3. **Should** / **Must** Sam do something about the problem?
4. Sam **can't** / **shouldn't** stop the plans alone.
5. Sam **can't** / **must** find people to help him.
6. What **can** / **can't** Sam do?

- 3** Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. Sam / a letter / write / should
Should Sam write a letter?
2. do / the factory / to stop / Sam / can / anything
.....
3. to protect / try / the environment / people / should
.....
4. can / to help / do / Lisa / anything
.....
5. have to / you / work / in a factory / do
.....

- 4** Write short answers.

1. Yes, he should. 4.
2. 5.
3.

- 5** Write a letter to Green Team about problems in your neighbourhood or city. Use Sam's letter in Exercise 1 as a model.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 Match the verbs in bold to their meanings (a-j).

- 1 ☐ **e** You **shouldn't** watch so much TV.
 2 ☐ You **have to** wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.
 3 ☐ I don't think you **should** buy the green one.
 4 ☐ You **must** pay your bills on time.
 5 ☐ You **can** have a break now.
 6 ☐ You **mustn't** leave your car here.
 7 ☐ You **needn't** pay me right now.
 8 ☐ We **need** to finish the job today.

- a It's very important.
 b It's not necessary.
 c It's not allowed.
 d It's the rule/law.
 e It's a bad idea.
 f You have a responsibility.
 g I don't think it's a good idea.
 h It's allowed.

4 Fill in *has/have to*, *don't/doesn't have to* or *can/can't*.

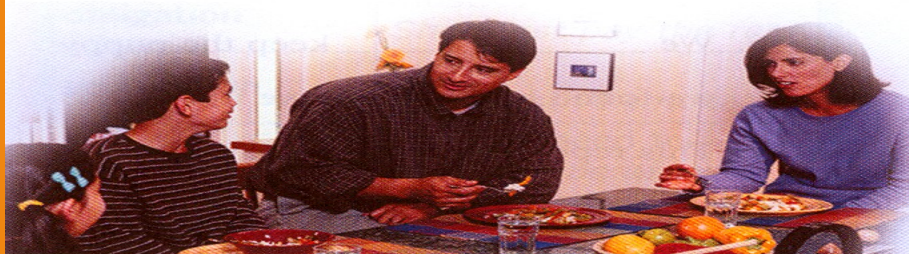
1. You do what the doctor said.
 2. He borrow the car yet. He has just passed his driving test!
 3. Tell Helen she take the day off if she wants to.
 4. Thank goodness I get up early tomorrow.

5. She go to the wedding if she doesn't want to.
 6. We keep the puppy we found because we live in a flat.
 7. This report is very important. I finish it by 4 o'clock.
 8. She be at the station before 2 pm. There's plenty of time.
 9. We leave the class without the teacher's permission.
 10. He study hard if he wants to pass the exam.

5 Write down 8 things that students have to/don't have to, must/mustn't, can/can't and should/shouldn't do at your school.

1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.
 8.

6 Choose the correct word.



1. ■ Mum, **must** / **can** I bring a friend home after school?
 ■ OK, but you **can** / **must** help me with the dishes afterwards!
2. ■ Why do we **have to** / **must** be at the office by 8 am?
 ■ We **can** / **have to** meet the new boss!
3. ■ I've got a really bad headache.
 ■ I think you **should** / **can** take an aspirin.
4. ■ **Can** / **Must** I bring my rabbit to school tomorrow?
 ■ No, you **won't** / **can't**. You **don't have to** / **mustn't** bring pets to class.
5. ■ He's getting so big!
 ■ He really **can't** / **shouldn't** eat so much!
6. ■ What do you think I should wear to the concert tonight?
 ■ Well, it's a rock concert so you **mustn't** / **don't have to** get all dressed up.
7. ■ Why are you so happy?
 ■ I **mustn't** / **don't have to** get up early tomorrow.
8. ■ **Must** / **Can** we eat our sandwiches inside the museum?
 ■ No. There's a sign over there that says you **don't have to** / **mustn't**.

7 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Do you mind if I use your telephone? (**can**)

2. It's very important to be on time for class. (**must**)

3. You are not allowed to smoke in here. (**must**)

4. It's better if you don't call James right now. (**should**)

5. I advise you to brush your teeth daily. (**should**)

6. Do I have your permission to use your computer? (**can**)

7. It's not necessary for you to call Ian; I've already called him. (**need**)

1 Choose the correct answer in bold.



1. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** wear a coat. It's not cold today.
2. Sarah passed her driving test so she **doesn't have to** / **mustn't** take it again.
3. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** do that again! It is very rude.
4. Tom **doesn't have to** / **mustn't** work tomorrow. It's a holiday.
5. Rachel **has to** / **must** buy stamps for her postcards.
6. You **don't have to** / **mustn't** lose the money I gave you.
7. Rick is very rich so he **doesn't have to** / **mustn't** work.
8. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** speak rudely to your parents.
9. We **have to** / **must** be at the airport at 10am because the flight is at noon.
10. We **mustn't** / **don't have to** bring our own lunch on the school trip.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. It is not necessary for you to come to work tomorrow.

You
to come to work tomorrow.

2. Children are not allowed to play on the lawn.

Children
..... on the lawn.

3. It's not a good idea to go out alone at night.

You
..... out alone at night.

4. It is against the law to drive without a licence.

You
..... without a licence.

5. You do not have permission to take the car.

You
..... the car.

6. I think it would be a good idea if you took a holiday.

I think
..... a holiday.

Deduction and speculation

To make a deduction or speculation about the present or future, we can use the following **modals + infinitive**:

must – when we are sure, or almost sure, that something is true
John isn't at school. He **must** be ill.

can't – when we are sure, or almost sure, that something isn't true
She **can't** be in Paris. I saw her this morning.

could, might (not) or may (not) – when we mean 'maybe' or 'maybe not'
It's very cold. It **may** snow.

Sara is late. She **could** be in a traffic jam.
I want to work, but I **might not** get a job..

1 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

may not ~~can't~~ might not
may might must could

Meaning	Modal
it's certainly true
it's possibly true
it's possibly not true
it's impossible	can't

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use **must** or **can't**.

The baby is certainly asleep.

The baby must be asleep.

- I'm sure that David lives in this street.
.....
- The information certainly isn't true.
.....
- Maria definitely isn't happy.
.....
- I'm certain that the answer is correct.
.....

3 Complete the sentences. Use each of the expressions in the box at least once.

may not might not
may might could

Andrea has got a headache, so she **may not** come to the party.

- The weather is quite good, so they be at the beach.
- The team has just scored a goal, so they win.
- Susan has hurt her leg so she run in the race tomorrow.
- The police have received some information, so they arrest the criminal soon.
- We go swimming – the water isn't very warm today.
- Andy isn't here. He be at the football ground.

4 Rewrite the underlined parts of the text. Use **modal verbs + infinitive**.

I rang the doorbell at Tim's flat but nobody answered. My first thought was: (1) 'Perhaps he's shopping', but then I saw that the front door was slightly open. I thought: (2) 'Maybe something is wrong'. (3) 'Possibly there's a stranger in the flat.' When I looked inside, I said to myself: (4) 'This is definitely a burglary.' There were clothes and broken things all over the floor. (5) 'It's possible that Tim doesn't know about this,' I thought. (6) 'Or maybe he's at the police station now.' But when I remembered the open door, I was sure. (7) 'Tim certainly doesn't know what's happened,' I thought. 'He'll be upset when he finds out that his house has been burgled.'

- He may be shopping**
-
-
-
-
-
-



Grammar 1

Obligation, prohibition and advice

- 1** Write pairs of sentences with *must* and *mustn't*.

Be here by six. Don't be late.

You must be here by six. You mustn't be late.

- 1 Go to bed early. Don't stay up late.
- 2 Be polite. Don't be rude.
- 3 Don't wear jeans. Wear smart clothes.
- 4 Put your mobile on silent. Don't disturb people on the train.
- 5 Take off your shoes. Don't make the carpet dirty.
- 6 Don't jump the queue. Wait for your turn.

- 2** Complete the sentences with *has to* / *have to* or *doesn't have to* / *don't have to*.



- 1 a) They have to be strong.
- b) They don't have to wear a suit and tie.
- c) They _____ eat a lot.
- d) They _____ use a computer in their job.



- 2 a) She _____ be calm and reliable.
- b) She _____ wear a uniform.
- c) She _____ like children.
- d) She _____ travel in her job.



- 3 a) They _____ stand a lot.
- b) They _____ have a driving licence.
- c) They _____ be creative and good with their hands.
- d) They _____ sit at a desk.

- 3** Write questions with *have to*. Then write answers for you.

In your country ...

How old / you / be / to drive a scooter?

How old do you have to be to drive a scooter?

You have to be 15 to drive a scooter.

1 you / pay / to see a dentist ?

2 young people / do / military service ?

3 how old / you / be / to get a job ?

At your school ...

4 students / wear / a uniform ?

5 How much homework / you / do ?

6 students / go home / for lunch ?

- 4** Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't / doesn't have to*.

You mustn't tell anyone. It's our secret. OK?

- 1 Great! I _____ get up early. I can stay in bed until eleven!
- 2 It's a pyjama party, but you _____ wear pyjamas if you don't want to.
- 3 The bus leaves at seven. He _____ be late.
- 4 My grandfather _____ pay on the bus. He has a free pass.
- 5 We've got lots of time. We _____ run to the bus stop.
- 6 Your brother _____ park there. The police will take his car away.

should / shouldn't

Giving advice:

You **should** go out more.

You **shouldn't** stay in all the time.

Expressing disapproval:

John **shouldn't** eat so much.

He **should** take more exercise.

2 Complete the text. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

So you want to start the first teenage dance club in your town? Well, here's some advice about what you **should** do.

- First, you must find the right place for the club. You (1) buy a place that's too big – you (2) think about the cost.
- You (3) spend too much on advertising – you (4) ask your friends to help you. If possible, you (5) start an internet website to provide information.
- You (6) play one type of music. You (7) think of your customers and play a lot of types of music. Don't forget – they're the people who will make your club a success.

3 Write sentences about a holiday. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

You / find / passport

You should find your passport.

1 You / ask / if you need a visa

.....

2 You / take / a camera

.....

3 You / pack / at the last minute

.....

4 You / send / postcards / to your friends

.....

- 5  What things do you have to do at home?
What about your friend? Complete the sentences.

- I have to make my bed. ✓
I don't have to cook. ✗
1 I _____. ✓
2 But I _____. ✗
3 My friend _____. ✓
4 He / She _____. ✗

- 6  Give advice for each situation. Use *should* / *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

do drink eat go have put on
sit sleep smoke start

GET HEALTHY NOW!

My top tips for teenagers by Dr Suzanne Golden

You should start the day with a healthy breakfast.
You shouldn't go to school with an empty stomach.

- 1 You _____ three meals a day.
- 2 You _____ plenty of water.
- 3 You _____ eight hours every night.
- 4 You _____ some exercise every day.
- 5 You _____ ever. It's the worst possible thing for your health.
- 6 You _____ in the sun in the middle of the day. It's bad for your skin.
- 7 You _____ sunscreen and a hat if you are out in the sun.
- 8 You _____ a lot of fizzy drinks, sweets, chocolate or junk food.

- 7  Write four tips for a happy life using *should* and *shouldn't*.

You should be friendly and helpful.

You shouldn't worry too much.

- 1 You should _____.
- 2 You shouldn't _____.
- 3 You should _____.
- 4 You shouldn't _____.

- 8  Circle the correct words.

Go back and have a shower, please. At this pool, you **(must)** / **should** have a shower before you go in the pool.



- 1 I've got a headache. Perhaps I **must** / **should** take an aspirin.
- 2 The sign says NO SMOKING. That means you **must not** / **should not** smoke here.
- 3 I don't have to do my homework today, but I think I **must** / **should**. Then I'll be free all weekend.
- 4 People **mustn't** / **shouldn't** drive if it isn't necessary. It's bad for the environment.
- 5 You **mustn't** / **shouldn't** touch things in the museum. If you do, you will get into trouble.

- 9  Complete the summer camp rules with *have to*, *has to*, *should*, *don't have to* or *mustn't*.

CAMP RULES

You can play music, but you mustn't make a noise after eleven at night.

You (1) _____ make fires. It's very dangerous here in the forest.

You can swim in the lake but you (2) _____ dive. The water isn't deep enough.

Every child (3) _____ pass a water safety test. If you can't swim, you (4) _____ go out in the canoes.

You can do exercises before breakfast with Miss Mortimer, if you like. You (5) _____ do them but it's a great way to start the day.

Group activities start at ten every morning. You (6) _____ be late. If you are late, we all (7) _____ wait for you and it is a waste of everyone's time.

You (8) _____ help with the cooking, but it's great if you do.

There are no cleaners so every camper (9) _____ help with the cleaning. If you don't clean your room, you will be in serious trouble!

We do a concert at the end of your stay. You (10) _____ be in it if you don't want to. But you (11) _____ because it's a lot of fun!

2 Complete the following dialogue with *must* or *can't*.

Sarah: I haven't eaten anything today.
 Jane: You must be hungry.
 Sarah: I've heard Julia is Tony's girlfriend.
 Jane: She be Tony's girlfriend. He's my boyfriend.
 Sarah: I had three exams this morning.
 Jane: You be tired.
 Sarah: They say William has a sports car.
 Jane: He have a car. He hasn't got a driving licence.
 Sarah: I have a terrible headache, a temperature and a backache.
 Jane: You have flu. Have something to eat and go to bed.
 Sarah: Jennifer's coming to see me this evening.
 Jane: Jennifer come to see you this evening. She's gone to the cinema with Jessica.

3 Are you a good detective? Answer the questions with sentences using *must* or *can't*.

1. Do you think the person who lives in this house is a man? Why?

It can't be a man. It must be a woman because there is a dress and a pair of high-heeled shoes.

2. Do you think this person plays football?

.....

3. Do you think this person has a dog? Why?

.....

4. Do you think this person speaks English? Why?

.....

5. Do you think this person is short? Why?

.....

6. Do you think this person is an architect? Why?

.....



5 Choose the correct answers.

1. You **must** / **can** travel south if you want to reach Antarctica.
2. You **couldn't** / **shouldn't** go there on your own because it's dangerous.
3. **Could** / **Should** she run fast when she was a young girl?
4. **Should** / **Can** he speak Russian?
5. You **mustn't** / **couldn't** ride your bike without a helmet.
6. We **can** / **can't** travel by land, but it is more exciting to travel by sea.
7. I **shouldn't** / **can't** read the text because I forgot to bring my glasses.
8. He **should** / **shouldn't** check his equipment before he sets out.

6 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *have to*.

1. You come with us on the voyage if you don't want to.
2. I go now, but I will see you again tomorrow.
3. He study hard for the test because he knows the material very well.
4. She travel by air, because there is no other way to get there.
5. They take winter clothes because it is hot in the south now.
6. He buy a cake because Sharon forgot to make one.

7 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *can*, *could*, *should*, *must* or *have to*.

1. I buy the green dress or the blue skirt?
2. You take photos inside the gallery. It is prohibited.
3. You bring anything to the picnic. I've prepared enough food for everyone.
4. He talk when he was two years old, but now he doesn't stop!
5. He jump very high so he will win the competition.
6. My friend go on the class trip because he is ill.

8 Match A to B.

A

1. Dave's not feeling well.
2. May I take your jacket?
3. I might go to Italy in July.
4. The train is leaving now.

B

- a. I hope I can find a cheap hotel.
- b. He might not come to the party.
- c. No, I'm cold.
- d. Passengers may not leave their seats.

9 Complete the sentences with *may* or *may not*.

1. I use the equipment in the studio?
2. No, you use my toothbrush!
3. Yes, you take it – but please give it back to me.
4. It rain, so take your umbrella!
5. She pass the test because she didn't study very hard.

10 Complete the sentences with the words below.

couldn't • should • might • don't have to
mustn't • can • may

1. You carry my bags. They aren't heavy and I can carry them myself.
2. You enter that road. Can't you see the "no entry" sign?
3. They couldn't understand Chinese before, but now they !
4. They swim ten years ago, but now they are champions.
5. I leave the classroom, please?
6. You see your grandparents more often. They enjoy your visits.
7. There be an English test tomorrow, but I am not sure.

1 Circle the correct modals to complete the e-mail below.

Hi David!

I ¹ **Can** / **Should** you come with me on a journey through the desert? It ² **may** / **must** be on camels or on donkeys – I'm not sure yet! If you ³ **have to** / **can** come, then there are a few things that you ⁴ **have to** / **could** remember: You ⁵ **should** / **can't** bring warm clothes because it ⁶ **has to** / **might** be very cold at night. You ⁷ **mustn't** / **must** also bring enough food and water from home for the three-day trip. You ⁸ **don't have to** / **couldn't** give me an answer today, but I ⁹ **can** / **must** know soon so I ¹⁰ **can** / **have to** make plans.

Your friend,
Samuel

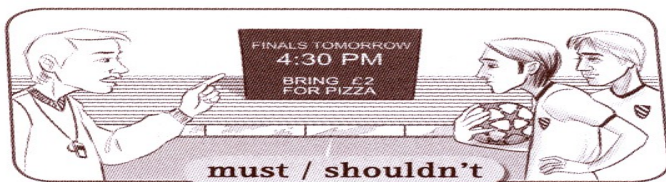
2 Look at the pictures and write at least two sentences using the modals under each picture.



1. What is the teacher saying?
You have to answer all the questions.



2. What is the zookeeper saying?



3. What is the football coach saying to the team?



4. What is the doctor saying to Lisa?

Be the Teacher

 Correct the mistakes in bold.

- Joel **can't** go on holiday last year. ✗
- People **shouldn't not** explore that region on their own. ✗
- You **have to don't** take the same route to get there. ✗
- They **mustn't not** set out on the journey when it's so hot. ✗
- We **should** reach our destination in another two hours? ✗