

7

Lesson 1

1 Read.



Can and could

We use **can** to

- show ability in the present.
*I **can** play tennis very well.*
- ask or give permission for something.
Can we join this gym?
*You **can** play football here.*
- talk about what is possible.
*We **can** jog around the park every morning.*
- ask somebody to do something for us.
Can you do the shopping for me, please?

Can is followed by the bare infinitive.
*We **can see** the sea from our balcony.*

We often use **can** with verbs of senses such as **see, hear, smell**, etc.

*I **can hear** you, so you don't need to yell.*

We usually use **can't** instead of **cannot** in everyday English, but we sometimes use **cannot** to give emphasis.

*No, Billy, you **cannot** stay up late tonight!*

We use **could** to

- talk about ability in the past.
*Jennifer **could** skate when she was five years old.*
- ask permission for something in the present or the future.
Could I go to Janet's house?
- ask for something politely.
Could I have a glass of water, please?

We don't use **could** for abilities in the past when we talk about a specific occasion when we managed to do something. In this case we use **was able to** or **were able to**.

*He **was able to** solve the problem.*

Could is followed by the bare infinitive.

*Mr Jones **could run** very fast when he was young.*

Remember!

Can and **could** are the same for all persons.

I **can** swim.

She **can** swim.

I **could** swim.

She **could** swim.

2 Complete the sentences with *can, can't, could* or *couldn't*. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I keep trying, but I can't understand the question. (understand)
- 2 Neil _____ very fast. He won all the races. (run)
- 3 Dalia _____ last week because she had three exams. (relax)
- 4 Dad _____ you improve your French. He speaks it very well. (help)
- 5 I _____ the gym last year because I had a broken leg. (join)
- 6 Dr Moore _____ me tonight. He's too busy. (see)
- 7 Julia _____ German when she was at school, but now she's forgotten everything. (speak)
- 8 We _____ you to hospital. Don't worry. (take)

3 Complete the questions using *can* or *could* and the words in brackets. Then complete the short answers.

- 1 Could you speak Italian before you moved to Rome? (you / speak)
Yes, I could.
- 2 _____ your laptop this afternoon? (I / borrow)
No, _____.
- 3 _____ a computer? (you / use)
Yes, _____.
- 4 _____ sailing with us tomorrow morning? (Jimmy / come)
Yes, _____.
- 5 _____ football when he was young? (Dad / play)
No, _____.
- 6 _____ the guitar? (your sister / play)
No, _____.
- 7 _____ when you were four years old? (you / swim)
No, _____.
- 8 _____ me some bread from the supermarket, please? (you / buy)
Yes, _____.

Be able to

We use **be able to** to talk about

- ability.
*Sandra **is able to** speak three languages.*
- a specific occasion when we managed or didn't manage to do something.
*I **was able to** speak to the manager this morning.*
(We can't use **could** here.)
*I **wasn't able to** call the office this morning.*
(We can also use **couldn't** here.)

Remember !

With verbs of the senses, we use **can** or **could** but not **be able to**.
I **can** smell the beautiful perfume.
He **could** see the farmhouse.

We can use **be able to** with many tenses; we just use the correct form of the verb **be**.
But we don't use **be able to** with continuous tenses.

Be able to is followed by the bare infinitive.

Present simple	I am able to run five kilometres every day.
Past simple	I was able to run five kilometres when I was younger.
Present perfect simple	I 've been able to run five kilometres since I started training.
Past perfect simple	I had been able to run five kilometres before I hurt my knee.
Future simple	I 'll be able to run five kilometres once I start training.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be able to*. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Mum got home very late last night so she wasn't able to cook dinner. (not cook)
- 2 We _____ swimming tomorrow morning because it's going to be a lovely day. (go)
- 3 The photographer _____ a good picture of the Tower of London yet. (not take)
- 4 I _____ to the office today because I've got a cold. (not come)
- 5 Luckily, we _____ in the tennis tournament next Friday. (take part)
- 6 Mum and Dad _____ a relaxing weekend at the health farm two weeks ago. (enjoy)

5 Complete the questions with the correct form of *be able to* and the words in brackets. Then complete the short answers.

- 1 Will you be able to fix my mobile phone tomorrow? (you / fix)
No, I won't.
- 2 _____ yesterday evening? (Dan / study)
Yes, _____.
- 3 _____ the customers yet? (the manager / contact)
No, _____.
- 4 _____ me some medicine for my sore throat later on? (you / get)
Yes, _____.
- 5 _____ until six every day? (Lizzy / work)
No, _____.
- 6 _____ German fluently? (your parents / speak)
Yes, _____.

6 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Helena had a terrible headache and she _____ see anything.
 a couldn't
b wasn't able
c can't
- 2 It wasn't very hot yesterday, so the tourists _____ walk in the desert.
a couldn't
b were able to
c are able to
- 3 _____ you breathe easily when you had that awful cough?
a Could
b Can
c Were able to
- 4 _____ to give me a lift to the shops later on, Mum?
a Can you
b Will you be able
c Could you
- 5 If we wake up early, _____ see the sunrise tomorrow morning?
a we could
b will we be able to
c we can
- 6 Sandy had a lot of homework yesterday, so she _____ to the park.
a can't go
b isn't able to go
c couldn't go
- 7 I _____ pick up some fruit for you if you're too busy.
a able to
b can
c was able to
- 8 I _____ to the yoga class tomorrow morning.
a can't come
b wasn't able to come
c couldn't come

7 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *can* or *be able to* and the words in brackets.

Marie: Hi, Alexia. How are you? (1) Are you able to speak (you / speak) today?

Alexia: I'm a bit better, thanks.

Marie: What was the matter yesterday? I called you lots of times and finally I

(2) _____ (talk) to your mum. She said you

(3) _____ (not come) to the phone.

Alexia: Mmm. I had a terrible sore throat and a toothache. I (4) _____

(not eat) anything since Tuesday!

Marie: (5) _____ (you / compete) in the talent show next week?

Alexia: I don't know. We'll see. I took some medicine last night and Mum will get me some

vitamins today. She (6) _____ (not bring) them to me now because

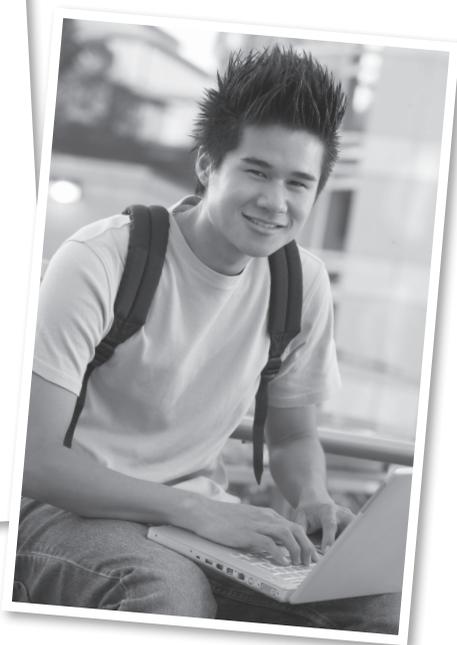
she's at work.

Marie: (7) _____ (I / visit) you later on today?

Alexia: I'm still not very well. I don't want you to catch my cold. Then you

(8) _____ (not take part) in the talent show, either.

8 Say it! Look at these pictures with your partner. Talk about what this boy could or couldn't do when he was younger and what he can or can't do now. Use *can*, *could*, *be able to* and these suggestions to help you.



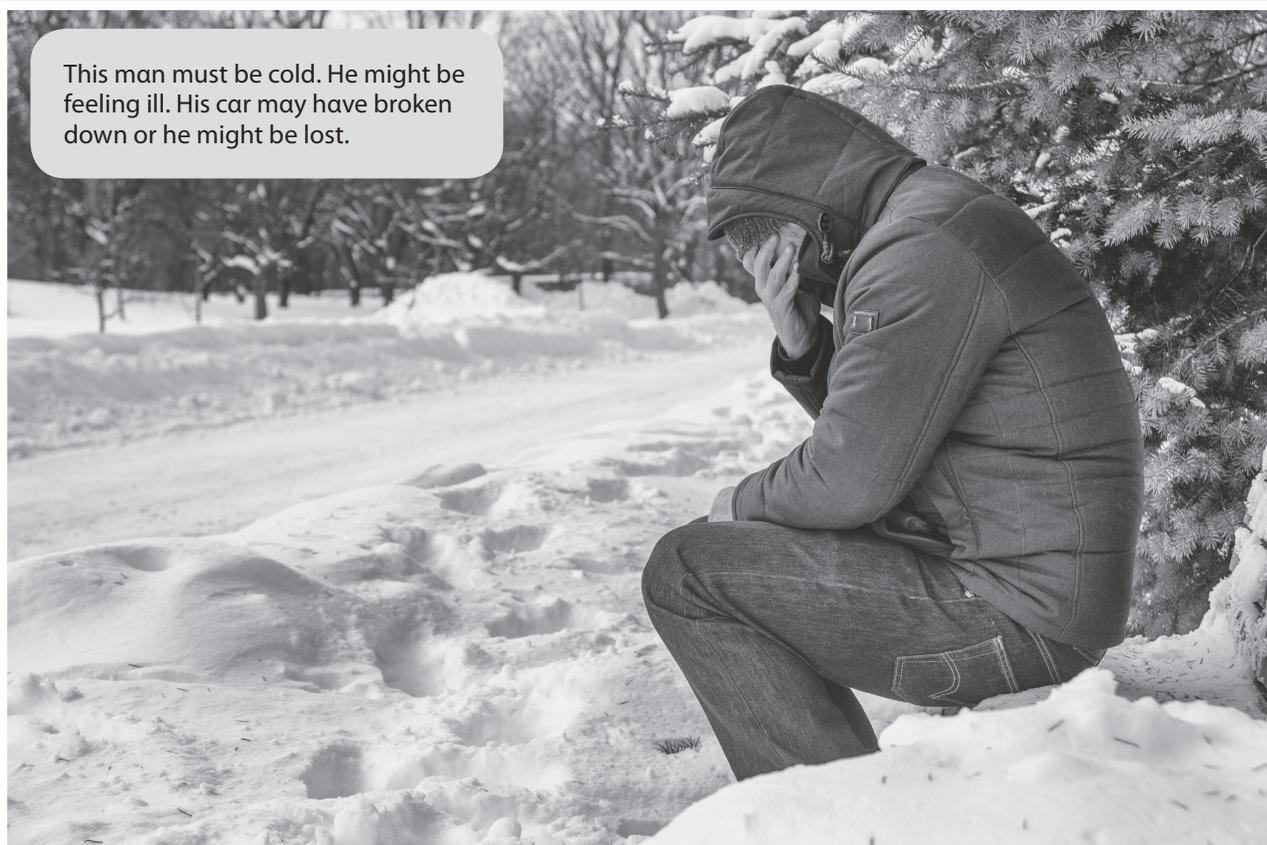
- read
- play all day
- watch TV
- relax at the weekend
- speak English fluently
- use a computer
- take up a new hobby / sport
- walk to school

The boy couldn't read when he was younger.

The boy can use a computer now.

Lesson 2

1 Read.



May and might (for possibility)

We use **may** and **might** to say that it is possible that something will happen.

*I **may** go to Italy next month.*

*Paul **might** go to the sports centre with us.*

We don't usually use **may** and **might** in questions, and we usually say **might not** instead of **mightn't**.

*He's tired. He **might not** come out with us this evening.*

May and **might** are followed by the bare infinitive.

*We **may** stay at home tonight.*

*It's really cloudy; it **might** rain later.*

Remember !

May and **might** are the same for all persons.

*I **may** go out.*

*She **may** go out.*

*I **might** stay in.*

*He **might** stay in.*

2 Match.

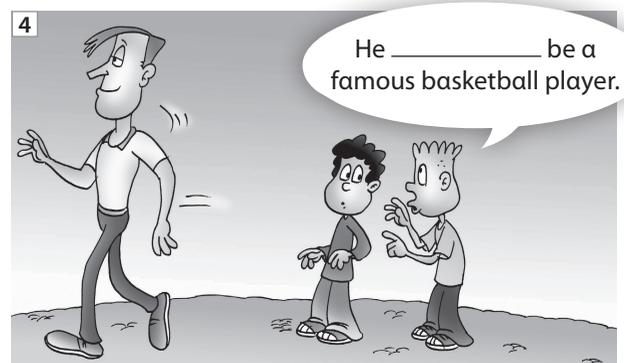
- 1 Vicky loves clothes.
 - 2 I've got a terrible cold.
 - 3 It's going to rain tomorrow.
 - 4 The traffic is terrible.
 - 5 That girl is good at writing.
 - 6 That dress is really expensive.
- a She may work as a journalist.
 - b I may not buy it.
 - c We may be late for the meeting.
 - d This medicine might make me feel better.
 - e She might become a fashion designer.
 - f We might not go to the park.

Must and can't (for certainty)

We use **must** to say that we are sure that something is true.
*He drives a Ferrari. He **must** be rich!*

We use **can't** to say that we are sure that something is not true.
*That **can't** be Helen's brother. He doesn't have brown hair.*

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *must* or *can't*.



4 The words in bold are wrong. Write the correct words.

- 1 You **must** feel tired. You've just woken up! _____ can't _____
- 2 I'm not sure yet, but he **must** be the new head teacher. _____
- 3 Darren got 99% in his last history test. He **can't** be very intelligent. _____
- 4 It's snowing and you aren't wearing a coat. You **might** be freezing! _____
- 5 Those **must** be my pills. Mine are much bigger! _____
- 6 The school canteen **must** sell drinks. If it does, I'll get you one. _____

5 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 This is a beautiful painting. You _____ be an artist.
 - a may not
 - b must**
 - c can't
- 2 You look just like each other. You _____ be twins.
 - a might
 - b can't**
 - c must
- 3 Eating a lot of fried food _____ be good for your health.
 - a can't
 - b might**
 - c must
- 4 There are clouds in the sky. It _____ rain.
 - a can't
 - b might**
 - c must
- 5 Lily has got an exam tomorrow. She _____ feel stressed.
 - a might not
 - b must**
 - c can't
- 6 We _____ have time for a snack during the journey, so let's eat something now.
 - a can't
 - b may not**
 - c must

6 Say it! Talk with your partner about these pictures. Use *may, might, must, can't* and these suggestions to help you.



- happy
- poor
- relaxed
- rich
- stressed
- talented
- tired
- an athlete
- a businesswoman / businessman
- a football player
- a gardener
- a student
- a parent
- a secretary

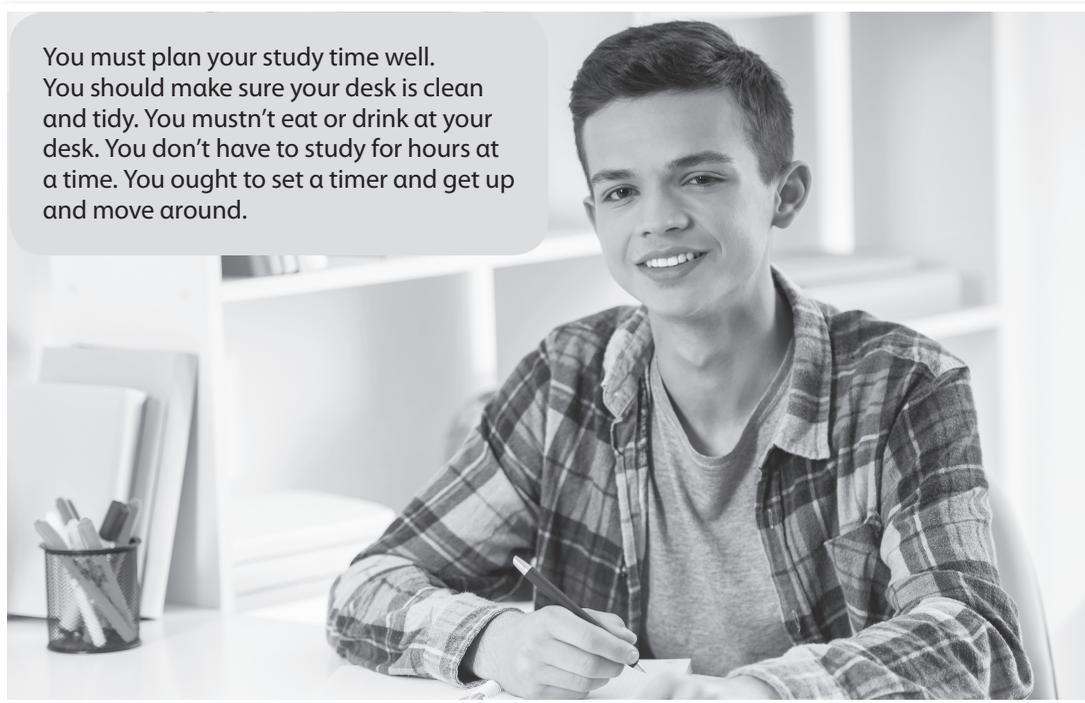
The man in picture one must be a football player.

The woman in picture three might be relaxed.

Lesson 3

1 Read.

You must plan your study time well. You should make sure your desk is clean and tidy. You mustn't eat or drink at your desk. You don't have to study for hours at a time. You ought to set a timer and get up and move around.



Must

We use **must** to

- talk about obligation.
*We **must** study for the biology test.*
- talk about necessity.
*Daniella **must** eat more fruit.*

Must is followed by the bare infinitive.
*I **must finish** my work tonight.*

We use **must** for the present and the future.
*You **must** take your medicine now.*
*We **must** fix our washing machine tomorrow.*

We use **mustn't** to talk about something that we are not allowed to do in the present and in the future.
*I **mustn't** forget to post the letter.*
*They **mustn't** make so much noise.*

We can't use **must** for the past. We use **had to**.
*I **had to** study last night.*

Remember !

Must is the same for all persons.
*I **must** be quiet.*
*She **must** be quiet.*

2 Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't** and a suitable verb.

- 1 We missed the bus today and we were late for school. We must leave home earlier tomorrow morning.
- 2 Fast food isn't good for you. You _____ it every day.
- 3 There's no food in the fridge. We _____ to the supermarket.
- 4 Dad has put on some weight. He _____ more often.
- 5 Be quiet! We _____ in the library.
- 6 I'm new at school. I _____ some new friends.

Have to

We use **have to** to talk about an obligation in the present, future and in the past.
We **have to talk** to our new classmate.

Have to is followed by the bare infinitive.
Mum **has to go** on a business trip.

Present simple	<i>I have to finish my homework.</i>
Past simple	<i>I had to finish my homework.</i>
Present perfect simple	<i>I have had to wear a uniform for six years.</i>
Future simple	<i>I will have to finish my homework.</i>

Remember!

Have to isn't the same for all persons.
I have to finish.
She has to finish.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and these verbs.

buy come not catch not pay run ~~take~~

- 1 Salma isn't here at the moment. Her mum had to take her to the doctor's because she isn't well.
- 2 _____ I _____ with you to the shops? I've got so much homework to do.
- 3 My brother and I woke up late on Monday, so we _____ to school.
- 4 John can walk to the office. He _____ a bus.
- 5 Oh no! My hairdryer is broken! I _____ a new one.
- 6 Julia's parents own the restaurant, so we _____ for our lunch yesterday.

Mustn't vs don't have to

Mustn't and **don't have to** have a totally different meaning. We use **mustn't** to say that we are not allowed to do something.

We **mustn't** wake up the baby. She's asleep.

We use **don't have to** to say that it isn't necessary to do something, but we can do it if we want to.
You **don't have to** take the dog for a walk. I've already taken it.

4 Complete the second sentences so they have a similar meaning to the first sentences. Use *mustn't*, *don't have to* or *doesn't have to*.

- 1 It's not a good idea to drink coffee at night.
You mustn't drink coffee at night.
- 2 Dad feels much better this morning, so he can get up.
Dad feels much better this morning, so he _____ in bed.
- 3 If the children don't like the fish, it's not necessary for them to eat it.
If the children don't like the fish, they _____ it.
- 4 This is a library so we aren't allowed to make any noise.
This is a library so we _____ any noise.
- 5 It's bad for Marcus to spend hours on the Internet every day.
Marcus _____ hours on the Internet every day.
- 6 Jenny's mum makes her packed lunch for her.
Jenny _____ her packed lunch. Her mum does it for her.

Should

We use **should**

- to give advice.
*You **should** have a glass of orange juice every morning.*
- to ask for advice.
***Should** I speak to a doctor?*

Should is followed by the bare infinitive.
*You **should exercise** more often.*

Remember!

Should is the same for all persons.
I should rest.
She should rest.

Ought to

We use **ought to** and **ought not to** to give advice.

*You **ought to** eat more vegetables.*
*We **ought not to** spend hours in the local café.*

Ought to isn't used in the question form.

Ought to is followed by the bare infinitive.
*Betty **ought to pay** more attention in class.*

Remember!

Ought to is the same for all persons.
I ought to try.
She ought to try.

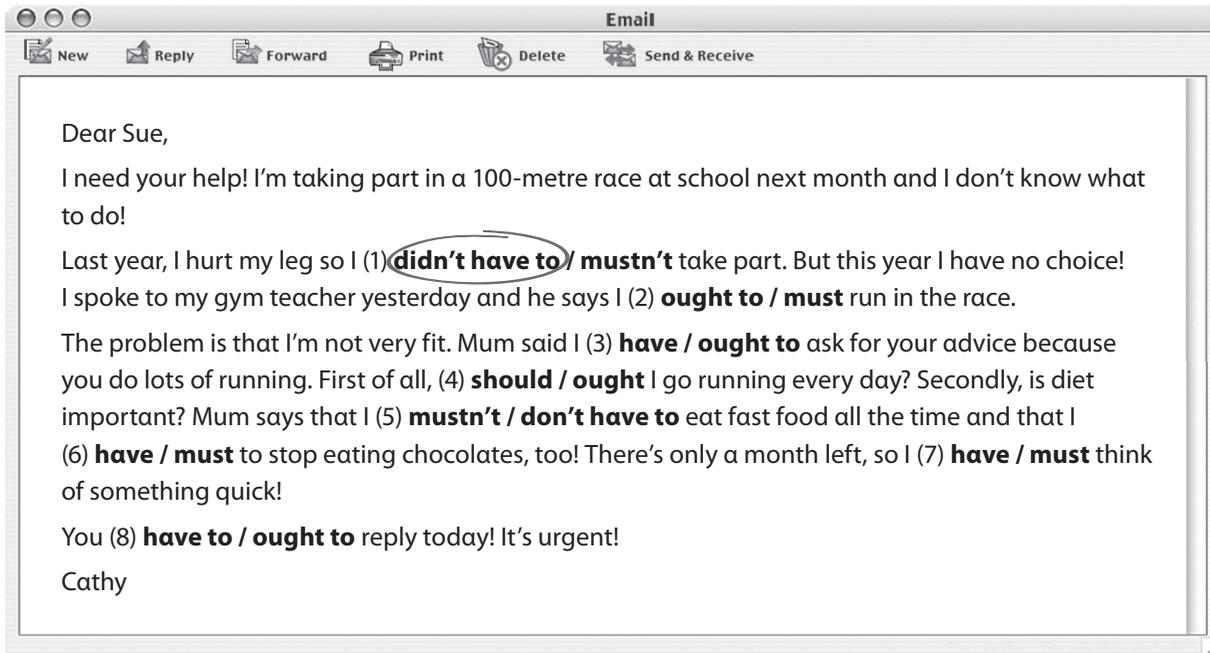
5 Match.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 It's late. | a We ought to get him a present. |
| 2 Adel seems sad. | b We should put sun cream on before we go out. |
| 3 It's Will's birthday tomorrow. | c I ought to go to bed. |
| 4 Biscuits aren't good for you. | d You should try to cheer him up. |
| 5 It's very sunny today. | e We shouldn't go to the beach. |
| 6 Helen wants to become a doctor. | f She ought to study hard. |
| 7 This film is fantastic. | g We ought not to miss it. |
| 8 The weather is going to be terrible this weekend. | h You shouldn't eat a whole packet! |

6 Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 We _____ catch a very early flight next week.
a ought
b had to
c will have to | 4 I'm on a diet. I _____ to order a salad.
a must
b should
c ought |
| 2 I _____ go to the dentist this month.
a should
b had
c will have | 5 You _____ throw away batteries. Recycle them!
a ought not
b shouldn't
c not have to |
| 3 I haven't got a headache anymore. I _____ go to the doctor's.
a don't have to
b mustn't
c should | 6 Mum and Dad _____ a table at the new café last night.
a must book
b had to book
c should book |

7 Circle the correct words.



8 Say it! Look at these situations with your partner. What advice would you give these people? Use *must*, *have to*, *should*, *ought to* and these suggestions to help you.

Situation 1: Laura goes to bed very late and she often feels tired. She hasn't got much energy in the morning.

Situation 2: Jill is overweight and she wants to be thinner. She often eats fast food and she loves sweets and chocolate.

Situation 3: Kevin has got exams next week and he's feeling very stressed.

- go for a walk
- eat more healthily
- try an exercise class
- drink a lot of water
- eat more fruit and vegetables
- go jogging / for a walk / cycling
- have a healthy snack
- stop eating fast food

Advice given:

- Kevin has to try to relax.
- I think Laura should go to bed earlier.