MODALS

I DON'T HAVE TO ASK MY PARENTS

TEXT 1

READING

1. Read the article. How many part-time jobs are mentioned in the text?

The question on the street

Is working part-time a good idea for school kids?

In the UK you can have a part-time job from the age of 13. It's a great way to earn some money – but is it really such a good idea? We went out into the High Street and asked: *"Should school kids have part time jobs?"*

Nicola Blake, sixth former

Yes, definitely. I've got a Saturday job at a supermarket. I like working! It means I **don't have to** ask my parents for money. Sure, I **have to** get up early on a Saturday, but I enjoy it, and it'll look good on my CV. My head teacher is cool with it, but he says I **mustn't** neglect my homework**. I'd better** go now or I'll be late for work!

Robert Morris, teacher

I certainly think young people **should** learn about the world of work and the value of money. They **shouldn't** rely on parents for hand-outs all the time. So, yes, I think it's a good idea. It **needn't be** much – just a few hours at the weekend. They've got to do their homework, too, remember. They **must** leave enough time for that.

Helen Stevens, office worker

Well, no. I don't think they **should**. There's a lot of pressure on kids these days. Studying takes a lot of their time, and lots of them do extra activities too, like music or sport. They **ought to** have enough time to relax and chill out a bit. After all, nobody expects adults to get up early to deliver newspapers before going to work, so why would children do it?

Simon Jones, student, 16

I had a Saturday job in a café last year. **I'd better not** say which one. Waiting at tables was very hard work and I hated it. I didn't have enough time to see my friends or do anything really except sleep. I'm broke now but much happier.

2. Who thinks these things: Nicola, Helen, Robert or Simon?

1. Part-time work for children isn't fair.
2. I don't want a part-time job.
3. A small job is fine.
4. I like having my own money.
5. School children need some free time.

WRITING

1. Divide the jobs into those that involve a) dealing with people b) physical work

Babysitting – cutting grass – delivering newspapers – dog-walking – painting and decorating – serving in a shop – stacking shelves – teaching computer skills – washing cars – waiting at tables

Dealing with people: _____

_____

Physical work:

_____

_____

Remember this!

Advice, obligation and necessity

1. We use **MUST** and **HAVE TO** to express **obligation or strong advice**.

Examples:
We **have to** finish our homework!
You **must be** at school at 8 o'clock.

2. **HAVE GOT TO** is common in British English. It's more informal than have to.

Example:
Don't stay up too late. **We've got to** get up early tomorrow.
I've got to go now. Cheerio!

3. We use **MUSTN'T** to say something is not allowed (**prohibition**) or to give **strong negative advice**.

Examples:
You **mustn't park** in a non-parking area.
You **mustn't miss** that film! It's excellent.

4. We use **SHOULD/OUGHT TO** to express what the right or wrong way to behave is.

Examples:
You **should study** more!
If you want that job, you **ought to** have a haircut first.

5. We use **DON'T HAVE TO / DON'T NEED TO / NEEDN'T** to express lack **(absence) of obligation or necessity**.

Example:
You **don't need to/don't have to/ needn't** come if you don't want to.

6. We use **HAD BETTER (NOT)** to give **strong advice**, or to tell people what to do. There can be an element of **threat** – "If you don't do this, something bad will happen".

Example:
You**'d better have** a haircut before the interview. (If you don't, you won't get the job).
I'm late. **I'd better** get a move on. (If I don't, I'll be late).

3. Choose the two verbs in each line which have a similar meaning

1.	must	have to	should
2.	should	must	ought to
3.	have got to	should	have to
4.	must	had better	ought to
5.	needn't	don't have to	mustn't
6.	shouldn't	mustn't	ought not to

4. Choose the correct options

1. Babysitting: You *don't have to/mustn't* have qualifications.
2. Teaching computer skills: You *should/must* be good at IT.
3. Serving in a shop: You'*d better /needn't be* polite.
4. Delivering newspapers: You *should/have to* get up early
5. Dog walking: You*'d better not/don't have to* wear a uniform
6. Waiting at tables: You *ought to/ don't have to* be smart
7. Painting and decorating: You*'d better not/needn't* have any experience.

5. SPEAKING

Discuss with your classmates what teachers and students *have to/must/mustn't/don't have to/should/shouldn't/had better (not)* do.

Text II

Going travelling?

Travelling **can be** lonely, so pack your favourite photos or music. You **ought to** plan to keep in touch with friends and family regularly, too.
You **can't** learn everything about where we're visiting., but you **may** find it helps to read about the history and culture – especially in regards to local customs, so you understand what you**'re supposed to do** (and what we're not supposed to do) in different circumstances.
Explore the shops and restaurants and try the local food – you **might** love it!
You **don't have to** be fluent but you **must** try to learn some key phrases or do a language course before you go. You**'ll be able to** find a wide variety of online language courses so **there must be** one in the language you need.
You **mustn't** worry if you can't see or do everything in each place you visit. Be selective and enjoy what you do.
Don't slavishly follow your guidebook. Try speaking to locals and getting recommendations from them.

Exercise 6. Check if you can match the highlighted words to the box below.

Do you have any other ideas to include in a travelling guide? If so, mention them.

_____

_____

And this!

Possibility, probability and certainty

1. We use **MAY, MIGHT and COULD** for speculating about **possible future events**. **MIGHT** is more tentative and slightly less certain than **MAY**.
Examples:
Look at those clouds. It **may rain** later!
Where's Ann? She **might be having** a bath, I don't know.

6. We use **SHOULD** to say that something is **likely to happen**, in our opinion. We want the action to happen.
Examples:
Our team **should win** their next match.
You **should pass** your exam!

7. We use **MUST** to talk about things which we can **infer or deduce that are definitely true**. We express the most logical or rational interpretation of a situation.
Examples:
She **must be** at home. She left the office two hours ago.
He **must be** mad. You say he has walked through the Sahara Desert!

8. We use **CAN** and **COULD** to talk about **general truths and strong possibilities**.
Examples:
Travelling around Europe **can be** quite expensive.
The restaurant **could be** close by now.

9. We use **CAN'T** to refer to the negative of 8 above**.**
Examples:
She **can't have** a ten-year-old daughter. She's only twenty-third herself!
Whose is this sweater? It **can't be** Mary's. It's too small.

Related verb phrases:

10. **Be supposed to**. What is expected (or not expect) from (you).
Examples:
When you're 18 you**'re supposed** to take responsibility for yourself.
You **aren't supposed to** park in double yellow lines.

11. **Be able to**: Ability
Examples:
I**'ve never been able to** understand him.
Being able to drive has changed my life!
I'd love **to be able to** speak Russian!

Exercise 7: Choose the best verb form to complete the sentences.

1. That boy _____ be Luke – he's got blonde hair and Luke's is dark.

a must **b** can't **c** might

2. The weather ___ be hot on our holiday, I can't wait!

a should **b** can't **c** can

3. I ____ help you after I've finished eating lunch.

a couldn't **b** may not **c** might

4. Be careful – some Indians dishes ____ be very hot!

a shouldn't **b** can **c** can't

5. You _____ be delighted to have won the first prize.

a must **b** might **c** could

6. I'd better answer my phone. – it _____ be my dad calling.

a must **b** can't **c** might

7. I'm not sure, but it ___ be busy in town because the sales are on.

a might **b** can **c** must

Exercise 8: Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. I'd recommend buying a phrase book. (should)

   _____

2. They won't let you enter the temple in shorts (mustn't)

   _____

3. It doesn't matter if you don't speak Spanish. (need)

   _____

4. He'll have no problem making friends, in my opinion. (should)

   _____

5. There's a chance it will rain while we are away. (could)

_____

6. Look at the map.; this is definitely the right road. (must)

_____

Exercise 9: Fill in the blanks using one of the following modals.

can	may	be able to	might	can't	must	could

I'm really looking forward to my trip to Venice in July.

The sightseeing section of the guide book is really long, so there [1] _____ be a lot to see! The problem is we [2] _____ possibly visit all the sights in three days.

I'm not sure yet, but we [3] _____ have another holiday in the autumn, so we might [4] _____ go back. Apparently, Venice [5] _____ get very hot and crowded in the summer., but I think it [6] _____ be cooler and less busy later in the year – so that [7] _____ be a good time to return.

Exercise 10. Respond to the statements or questions using the words in brackets. Put the verb in its correct form.

1. Harry is packing his suitcase. (must, go on holiday)

_____

2. Jenny looks really unhappy. (must, miss, boyfriend)

_____

3. Where's Kate. It's nearly lunch time. (can't, still, sleep)

_____

4. Why are all the nights on in their house? (could, have, party)

_____

5. James has been working all night. (must, deadline, to meet)

_____

6. It's been snowing all night. (might, difficult, drive, work)

_____

7. Timmy can't find his little sister. (may, hide, in the garden)

_____

MODALS IN THE PAST

Remember this!

1. **should have done** expresses **advice for a past situation**, but the advice is **too late**!

Examples:

You **should have apologised**! He wouldn't have been so angry.

You shouldn't have said she looked old. She really didn't like it.

should have done can express **criticism**:

Example:

You **should have asked** me before you borrowed my car. (Did you ask me for permission? No, you didn't.)

2. **might / could have helped** you express a **possibility**.

Texts 3

Easy arrest

A bank robber in Marseille, France, **held up** a sign which said "Give me all the money". The cashier **handed over** the money, and the bank robber **fled**, leaving the note behind.

Unfortunately, he had written the note on the back of an envelope. On the other side was his address. He was arrested later in the day.

Smile!

Car thief Lee Hoskinks took pictures of himself stealing a Vauxhall Astra with a camera he found in the glove department. Lee and his girlfriend **took turns** posing before crashing the car and fleeing the scene, leaving the camera on the back seat of the car. "It's amazing just how stupid some criminals can be", said a spokesman for Somerset police.

Have a loan instead

A Finnish bank manager stopped a robbery by **persuading** the three criminals to **take out** a loan instead. The robbers **burst into** the bank near Helsinki, and **demanded** €50,000. The manager put the money on the table, but suggested that a loan would be **sensible**. He offered them a €10 cash advance and told them to return in ten minutes to sign the loan papers. Police were waiting for them.

Exercise 1. Retelling the three stories and checking vocabulary (meaning and verb tense)

hold up

handed over

fled

took turns

persuade

take out

burst out

demanded

sensible

Exercise 2. Let's rewrite the sentences about the robberies using the words in brackets.

1. It was a mistake to write his note on the envelope. (shouldn't)

   _____

2. It would have been better to take the note with him. (should)

   _____

3. He left his address. The police found him. (If)

   _____

4. It was stupid to take his photo. (shouldn't)

   _____

5. They crashed the car. They didn't escape. (if, might)

   _____

6. He left photos of himself. He could have got away with it. (If, might)

   _____

7. They were so stupid. They didn't escape with money. (If)

   _____

8. They listened to the manager. They didn't steal the money. (If, could)

   _____

9. It was silly to go back to the bank. (shouldn't)

   _____

10. It would have been better to just run away. (should)

    _____