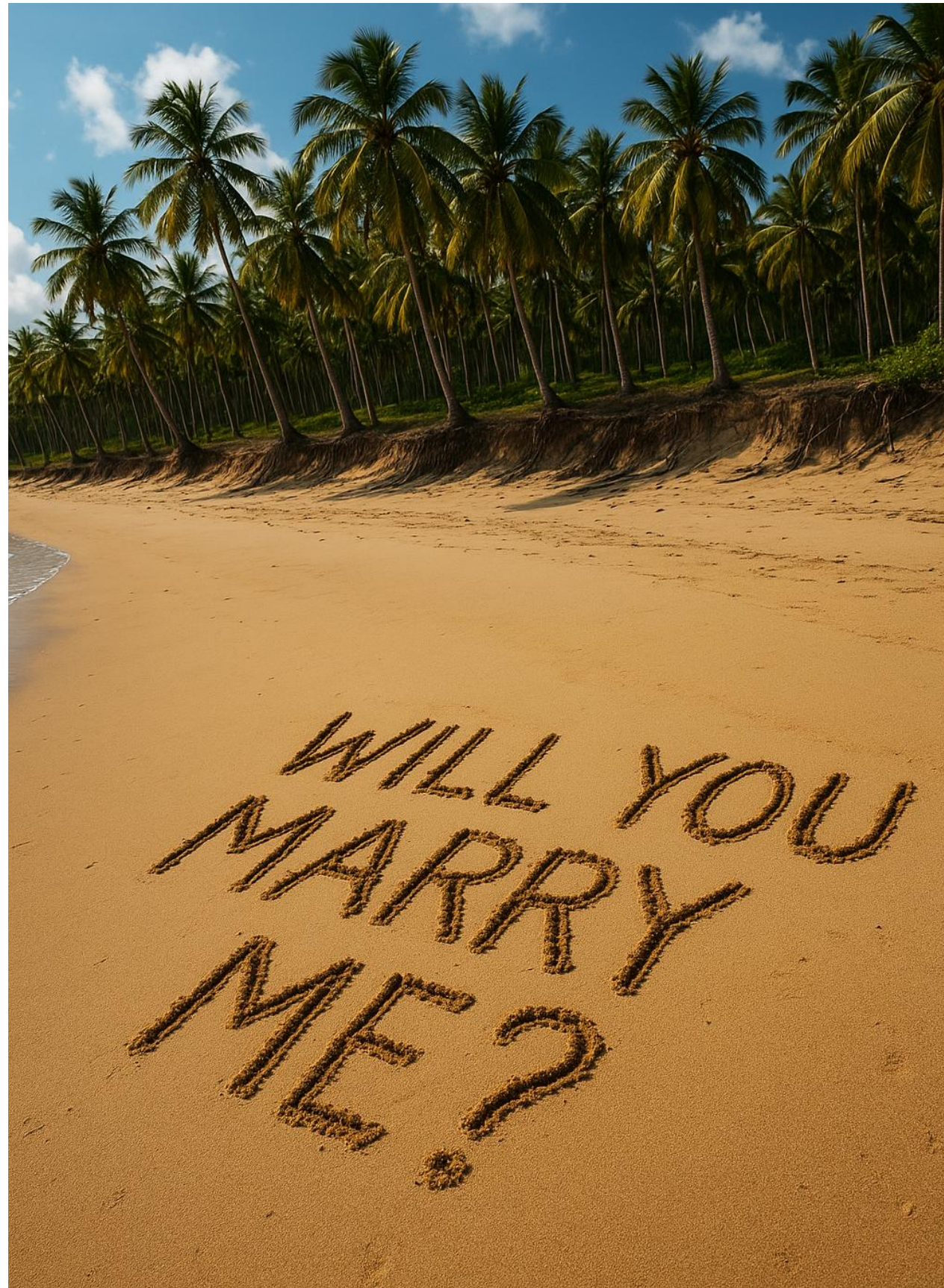


Objectives

- Language focus: Modals and related verbs
- Vocabulary: Common verbs – *get*
- Everyday English: Exaggeration and understatement
- Reading: From India to Sweden with love
- Listening: Professional matchmakers!
- Writing: Arguing your case

LET THERE BE LOVE





- 
1. Look at the photo. What do you think has happened? Do you think it's still romantic for men to ask this question as a surprise, or is it old-fashioned?
 2. Explain the quote. How close is the world to achieving this? Is it possible to love someone and want to have power over them?

**‘When the power of
love overcomes the
love of power, the
world will know
peace.’**

Jimi Hendrix

Test your grammar!

Modal verbs have many meanings. Match the sentences (1-9) to their meanings (a-f).

1. It **might** rain this evening.
2. He **may** arrive later.
3. We **must** leave early tomorrow.
4. **Can** I use your phone?
5. They **must** be very happy!
6. You **should** consider ending it.
7. I **will** support you/**won't** support you.
8. She **can** speak French fluently.
9. You **must** carry an ID card.

- a. permission
- b. advice
- c. obligation
- d. ability
- e. (un) willingness
- f. probability/possibility

- 1. Look at the photos. What do you think the people are talking about?
- 2. Read and listen to conversations **A** and **B**. Underline all the modal verbs. What are their meanings?
- 3. Listen to two similar conversations. Which expressions are used instead of the modal verbs?

Audio 7.1

Audio 7.2

Conversation A	Conversation B

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Match the modals in the box with their related expressions.

should ought to will may
must won't can might could

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| be able to | manage to | be allowed to |
| be bound to | If I were you, I'd ... | promise to |
| refuse to | have (got) to | had better |
| Why don't you ... ? | It's possible that ... | be likely to |

2. Put these sentences into the past and future.

She **can** speak French. → He's **able to** speak three languages.
I **must** leave. → I **have to** leave.



A



B

A: I think you should swallow your pride and forgive and forget.
B: Never! I will not!
A: You'll have to in the end. You can't ignore each other forever.
B: I might forgive him, but I can never forget.
A: It must be possible to talk it over, and work something out.
B: Oh dear! I just don't know what to do for the best.

A: What the . . . where d'you think you're going?
B: What d'you mean?
A: Well, you can't turn right here.
B: Who says I can't?
A: That sign does mate. 'NO ENTRY.' Can't you read?
B: I couldn't see it, could I?
A: You should get your eyes tested, you should. You're not fit to be on the roads!

Practice I What are they talking about?

1. Listen and complete the conversation below.



Audio 7.3

- Who are the people talking?
- What is the secret?
- Who do you suppose Claire is?



THE SECRET

A: You won't tell anyone, 1. _____ you?

B: Of course I won't.

A: He 2. _____ find out! You 3. _____ tell a soul.

B: Trust me, I'm your brother. I 4. _____ say a word. I promise.

A: But I know you. You 5. _____ tell someone.

B: Look. I really 6. _____ keep a secret, you know. Oh, but 7. _____ I tell Claire?

A: That's fine. She's invited, too. What do you think I 8. _____ wear?

B: You're asking the wrong person, but, 9. _____ buy something new and expensive. It's not every day you ...

2. Practise the conversation with a partner/ teacher.

3. Listen to another conversation and answer the following questions.



Audio 7.4

- Who are the people?
- How old do you think they are?
- What are they talking about?
- Which modals or related verbs



4. Which of the verbs or phrases below can fill the gap correctly? Cross out the verb or verbs which cannot.
What are the differences in meaning?

1. I _____ be able to help you.
a. won't b. can't c. might d. may

2. Did you _____ keep it secret?
a. could b. manage to c. able to d. have to

3. You _____ be exhausted after such a long journey.
a. must b. can c. had better d. are bound to

4. The book is optional. Our teacher said that we _____ read it if we don't want to.
a. mustn't b. don't have to c. don't need to d. aren't supposed to

5. I absolutely _____ work late again tonight.
a. will not b. should not c. might not d. refuse to

6. _____ hold your breath for more than a minute?
a. Are you able to b. Can you c. May you d. Could you

7. _____ tell me where the station is?
a. May you b. Could you c. Are you able to d. Can you

8. _____ I have some more dessert?
a. Could b. May c. Will d. Would

9. Will you _____ come on holiday with us?
a. can b. be able to c. be allowed to d. may

10. You _____ go to England to learn English.
a. should b. don't have to c. mustn't d. could

11. You _____ worry so much. You'll make yourself ill.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. don't have to d. can't

12. I _____ call home.
a. 'd better b. ought to c. am likely to d. had to

Related verbs

5. Replace the words in **bold** with a modal verb.

- 1. **Am** I **allowed to** use my laptop, or **have** I **got to** turn it off?
- 2. He's **bound to** success. I just know it.
- 3. I don't know - but I think she's **likely to** fail her mid-term test.
- 4. I **wasn't able to** go to Liam's wedding. I was ill.
- 5. He **refuses to** share her toys with anyone!
- 6. You'd **better** pack a hoodie. The mornings are chilly.

6. Use the words in brackets to rephrase the sentences below.

- 1. Can you tell which land is which? (able)
- 2. He finally cut down on fatty food. (succeed in) (manage)
- 3. He wouldn't put out his cigar. (refuse)
- 4. I just know it'll rain at the weekend. (bound)
- 5. I should study for the exam on Monday, but I am playing games. (am supposed)
- 6. My parents say I can't have a dog. (allowed) (won't let)
- 7. You mustn't tell anyone about it. ('d better not)
- 8. You ought to take it back and complain. (should) (If I were you) (had better)

7. Underline the modal verbs in **A**. Match them with an expression in **B**.

A	B
1. I <u>can</u> take you to the airport, after all. f	a. Is it OK if ... ?
2. May I make a suggestion?	b. I didn't manage to ...
3. You can smoke in the designated area only.	c. If I were you, I wouldn't ...
4. You shouldn't wear red, it doesn't suit you.	d. you're bound to ...
5. You must obtain a visa to work in Australia.	e. you are required to ...
6. You should always make an appointment.	f. I'll be able to ...
7. You'll pass. Don't worry.	g. You're allowed to ...
8. You mustn't walk on the grass.	h. I refuse to ...
9. I couldn't get through, the line was engaged.	i. It's always a good idea to ...
10. I won't discuss the matter any further.	j. you aren't permitted to ...

Say the rephrased sentences aloud. Listen and check your answers.



Audio 7.5

8. Complete the expressions in **B** in **7** with your own ideas.

I'll be able to come on Friday after all.

Check it!

9. Correct the sentences. Some have errors in form, others in meaning.

1. Will I give you a hand carrying those bags in?
2. My mum won't let me to stay out after 11.00.
3. If anyone ought know the answer, it's you!
4. When the plane caught fire, the passengers could escape via the emergency chutes.
5. You don't have to drive through a red light.
6. We can't be lost. It isn't allowed can't be possible.
7. Only gym users are able to park here.
8. Late comers can report to the main office. This is the rule.
9. In my opinion the government doesn't have to do anything about this topic.
10. Are you able to smell something burning?

Speaking

10. Look at the signs and tell your partner what they mean, using informal spoken English. Then listen and compare.



Audio 7.6

1



4



2



5



6



7



Practice I Discussing Grammar

An exciting phone call

1. Read and listen to one side of a telephone conversation between **Isabel** and **Rick**.



- Why is Isabel so excited?
- Where is she going?
- Who do you think David is?
- Why is she calling Rick?

2. What do you think Isabel says in the conversation?

3. Listen to the whole conversation and compare your ideas.



4. Practise the conversation with your teacher. Try to remember Isabel's lines

R: Isabel, hi!

I: ...

R: You've got to talk to me – about what?

I: ...

R: Yes, I can. I remember you doing it in the coffee bar. It was the one in the *Daily Sun*, wasn't it? Didn't you have to identify loads of states in the US?

I: ...

R: Never! I don't believe it. What's the prize?

I: ...

R: You've won what? You must be kidding! That's brilliant. For how long?

I: ...

R: You're staying where? The Ritz Carlton! I'm impressed! Doesn't that overlook Central Park?

I: ...

R: I thought so. Not that I've been there, of course.

I: ...

R: What do you mean? How would I ever be able to?

I: ...

R: You can't be serious? You know I'd love to! But why me? Surely you should be taking David?

I: ...

R: You've done what? When? I didn't know.

I: ...

R: Well, what can I say? How could I possibly refuse an offer like that?

I: I certainly will!



SPOKEN ENGLISH Echo questions

1. What is unusual about Rick's questions?

a. I: I've won a trip to New York.

R: You've won what?

b. I: I'll be staying in the Ritz Carlton.

R: You're staying where?

c. I: David and I have split up.

R: You've done what?

What emotions do Rick's questions express? Does he really not know the answer?

2. Read the statement and ask the questions.

1. My mum and dad went to Alaska on holiday.

'They went where?'

2. I got home at 5.00 this morning.

3. Laura paid €300 for a pair of jeans.

4. I saw the president while I was out shopping.

5. He invited me to the palace for a drink.



Audio 7.9

Listen, check and practise. Pay attention to stress and intonation.

Reading and speaking

1. Look at the pictures and read the introduction and headings – they sum up a love story. What do you think happens?

2. Read the text quickly. Were your ideas correct?

3. All these words are from the story. Read it again and note what they refer to.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| • VW camper van | • his blessing | • a ladies' Raleigh |
| • border guards | • December 1975 | • Kid Sid |
| • an astrologer | • Switzerland | • a German girl |
| • train tickets | • 16 months | • January 1976 |

4. Who from the story could have said these lines? About what? Explain.

1. 'I won't give up! I'll find a way'
2. 'We can remember when our eyes met'
3. 'He won't marry a local Indian girl'
4. 'You have my blessing. I wish you happiness in your life together'
5. 'I can't afford that bike. I'd better buy this one'
6. 'I was so grateful. He took me to a hospital'
7. 'It's a good likeness. I'm going to hang it in my office! You can go!'
8. 'You're a talented artist, on an incredible journey! How can I help you?'
9. 'Don't cry! I always knew you would turn up'
10. 'They are soulmates. We love that about them'

“I cycled from India to Europe for love!”

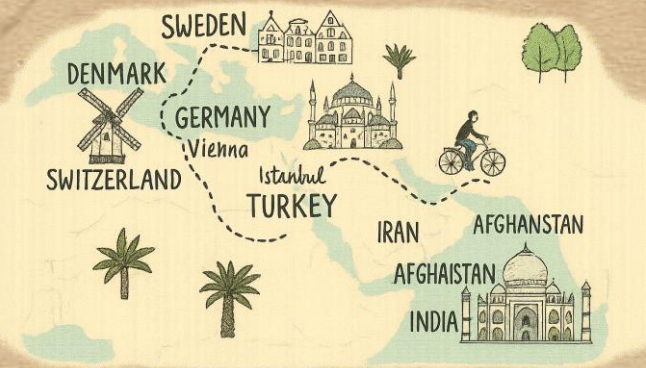
It was December 1975, and in New Delhi, India, a street artist, known as PK, met a Swedish tourist. They fell in love. It was love at first sight. But she had to return home. He refused to give up. Months later, he set off on a 7,000 km bike trip to join her.

Short-lived married bliss!

Pradyumna Kumar Mahanandia, (PK), was a street artist from what was known as the ‘untouchable’ caste. He was drawing portraits of tourists, when he met a young Swedish student, Charlotte von Schedvin (Lotta). She was travelling round India in a VW camper van with friends, and she had asked him to draw her. Now, after more than 40 years of marriage and two children, they can still remember every detail of their meeting.

PK holds up a palm leaf inscribed by an astrologer and given to his parents on the day he was born. ‘It says that I would marry a foreign lady with white skin who was musical,’ he tells me. ‘I knew it was Lotta as soon as I saw her.’ In January, 1976, just a few days

after they met, the couple made the journey to PK’s home village in Orissa, in the east of India, to meet his family and get married. PK’s father gave them his blessing, but their married bliss was short-lived. Lotta had to get back to Sweden to continue her studies, but she made PK promise that he would follow her. So, with her companions in the camper van, she began the long trek back, overland through Asia and Europe.



An impossible journey made possible

For some young lovers, this might have marked the end. Not so for PK and Lotta. Letters flew between the two. Still sketching tourists, PK started planning the seemingly impossible – an overland journey of 7,000 km to rejoin Lotta in Sweden. ‘Flying was out of the question,’ he says. Eventually, he realized a pushbike might offer him salvation

and bought a ladies’ Raleigh – it was half the price of the men’s model. He set off with his passport, a spare pair of trousers, a sleeping bag – and \$80 sewn into his clothes.

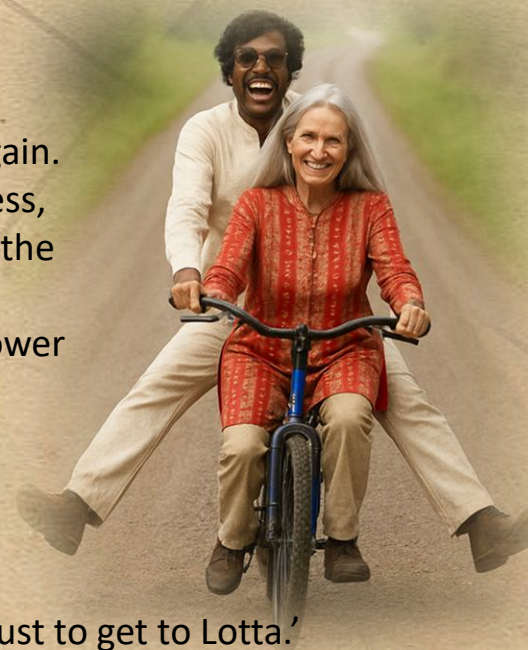
The route was tough, through Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, but PK recalls it fondly. He says he became part of a ‘family’ on the hippy trail. ‘We helped each other. We looked after each other,’ he says. He talks of how he helped a German girl, after a car accident in Afghanistan left her badly injured; and of how a Belgian traveller pointed out to him that Sweden was, in fact, a different country from Switzerland!

His talent as an artist attracted attention along the way. He managed to get past the border guards into Pakistan by drawing their portraits. He earned enough money to eat and travel – Lotta says being an artist was a kind of currency for him. ‘He could get very close to people quickly. When you draw them, they trust you.’ PK ditched the old bike and bought a slightly less shaky one. He was getting there, slowly but surely. Were there any doubts at all? ‘On the journey, I had doubts that I would die and wouldn’t be able to fulfil my meeting with Lotta,’ he says. ‘But I knew in the next life I would find her,’ he says. Lotta adds that she had no doubts. ‘It was just a matter of time that you would turn up,’ she says. ‘His journey was a test for us being separated.’ PK’s journey was accelerated when Linnea – the German girl he had helped – sent him a train ticket to Vienna, and again when a gallery owner in the city, impressed with both his story and talent as an artist, handed over the means to the final leg of his journey – tickets to Copenhagen and Gothenburg.

Together again

About 16 months after their parting as newlyweds, PK and Lotta got together again. It was a moment of intense emotion. PK, overcome with excitement and tiredness, started to cry. Lotta took him for a walk in the local park, where they sat among the flowers, drinking coffee. ‘It was a great step for my parents to embrace our lives together,’ says Lotta. ‘My mother had been initially cautious, but I had my willpower and strong belief that this would work.’

They never seriously considered returning to India to live. But they set up a scholarship for children in PK’s village. Their children, Emilie and Karl Siddhartha – known as Kid Sid – are now 31 and 29. ‘I love that they know that as soon as we met, we wanted to be with each other,’ says Lotta. ‘We will never be separated.’ PK says, ‘Bumping along on my bike, my goal was just to get to Lotta.’



What do you think?

- Do you believe in love at first sight? Why/Why not?
- Were you surprised in any way by the attitude of PK and Lotta's parents?
- Do you believe in having a 'soulmate'? Why/Why not?
- Why does the world like a love story?
- What problems might you face if you tried PK's journey today?

1. Discuss with your teacher.

- What story do photos 1–5 illustrate?
- What are common ways for people to meet their marriage partner?
- How did your parents meet?
- How and why do people sometimes ‘matchmake’ for each other?

2. Listen to and read the introduction to a radio programme about matchmakers. Answer the questions.

1. What does the presenter say may be ‘antiquated’ today? Why?
2. Where are the two matchmakers from?
3. How do you think their approach to matchmaking might differ?



BBC WORLD SERVICE –
The Conversation: ‘Matchmakers’

Kim Chakanetsa:

Hello, and welcome to The Conversation. Today we are talking about love with two matchmakers.

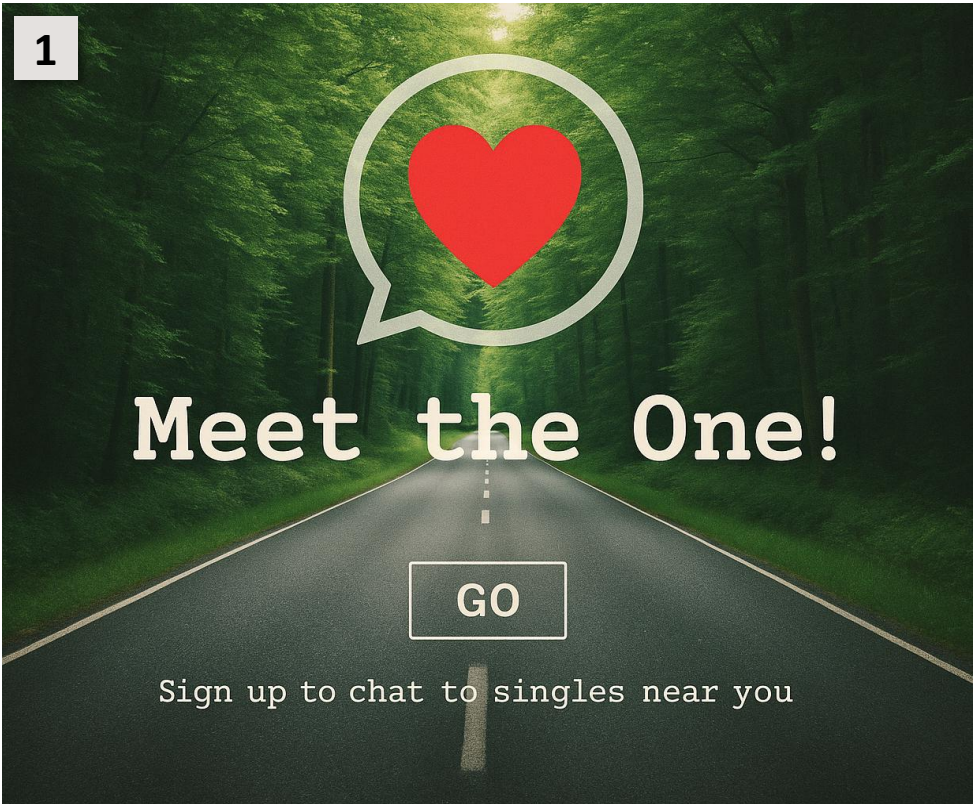
In an age where meeting the love of your life is a matter of logging on, the notion of paying someone to help you find love may seem a little antiquated. ‘Not so,’ say my guests, who have brought together many couples over the years. My first guest is Aleeza Ben Shalom. She’s based in Philadelphia in the United States. Aleeza, welcome.

ABS: Hi Kim, thank you.

KC: My other guest, Geeta Khanna describes her role as that of a professional matchmaker and she’s based in New Delhi. Geeta, hello.

GK: Hello, how are you?

KC: Very well, thank you. Now, let’s get started.



3. Listen to the rest of the programme. Answer the questions.



Audio 7.11

1. Aleeza and Geeta both compare a first date to a job interview, but they have different views. What are they?
2. What examples do they give of 'typical questions'? What are less typical?
3. Why does Aleeza say that a bit of coaching is necessary? What does Kim say about this?
4. Who charges the most for their services?
5. What does Kim think of their fees?
6. Why do you think Aleeza says 'How expensive is divorce?'
7. Why does Kim say 'Wow!' when she hears how Geeta met her husband?
8. Why does Geeta think marrying young is a good idea?
9. What has changed about the gender balance and people's expectations over the years?

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

- What is the best age to get married?
- Are matchmakers a good or bad thing? Make a list of possible advantages and disadvantages.
- Is a blind date matchmaking?
- Would you ever use any kind of matchmaking?



Bob knew it was over when she stopped returning his calls. Still, the card was a nice touch.

1. The verb *get* has many different uses. Look at the photo. Explain what's happened. Why is it funny?
2. Look at the examples of *get* from this unit. Replace the words in **bold** with one of the words or phrases below.

return	begin	listen to this	marry
pass	become	haven't had a good relationship	
were reunited		reach	

- I think we should **get married**.
- She had to **get back** to Las Vegas.
- He managed to **get past** the border guards.
- He could **get** very close to people quickly.
- Sylva and Salvatore **got together again**.
- My goal was just to **get to** Salvatore.
- Let's **get started**!
- Well, **get this**! I've passed this difficult exam with flying colors!
- Honestly, my siblings **haven't been getting on well** for ages.

3. *Get* can combine with particles to make phrasal verbs. Complete each group of sentences with one particle from the box. (Only five are used.)

through - on - at - out - round - off - away - up - into - over		
1. If news of this gets You always get I'm in a hurry! Get	—	, there'll be a huge scandal! of doing the washing-up. It's not fair! of the way!

2. You're always getting What are you getting I can't get	—	me! Leave me alone! ? Just say what you mean! the sugar. It's on the top shelf.
3. It took him ages to get He couldn't get his point I can't get	—	the operation. to the audience. They didn't understand. how much your children have grown!
4. We got That man is getting I had to get	—	to page 56 in the last lesson. to no good. I think he's a thief! at 5 a.m. to catch the plane.
5. I couldn't get I failed, but Bob got We got	—	to Joe. His phone was switched off. his driving test first time. loads of money on our holiday.
6. She can always get Sorry! I haven't got I can't see how we get	—	her dad! She gets exactly what she wants. to answering your email yet. this problem. It's really difficult.

Listen and check. 
Audio 7.12

4. Find a phrasal verb in 3 which can be replaced by ...

- behaving suspiciously
- recover
- explain
- solve
- criticizing
- avoid
- passed
- spent

5. Ask and answer these questions.

1. How do you get on with your parents?
2. What have you got to do when you get home tonight?
3. How do you usually get in touch with friends and family?
4. When did you last get angry? Why?
5. What are two things that always get on your nerves?
6. How often do you get your hair cut?
7. In what ways is your English getting better?
8. Are you worried about getting old?

6. Try to rewrite the questions in 5 without using get. Is get generally more formal or informal?



1. Which nationalities have a reputation for being passionate, spontaneous and temperamental? Which nationalities are more controlled and reserved?

2. Which of these declarations of love are exaggerated? Which are understated?

- I adore you and I can't live without you.
- I'm really rather fond of you.
- I'm absolutely crazy about you.
- We get on pretty well, don't you think?
- I worship the ground you walk on.
- I quite fancy you, you know...

3. Match a line in A to a line in B.

A	B
1. I'm absolutely dying for a drink!	a. Yes, it was a nice little break.
2. I bet you hit the roof when she crashed your car!	b. I must admit, I'm not too keen on him either.
3. Well, that was a fantastic holiday!	c. OK. I feel a bit out of breath, too.
4. I can't stand the sight of him!	d. You can say that again! They're absolutely loaded!
5. I'm knackered. Can we stop for a rest?	e. Well, yes, I was a bit upset.
6. I think Tony was a bit rude last night.	f. Too right! She's as thick as two short planks.
7. She isn't very bright, is she?	g. Yes, my throat's a bit dry, I must say.
8. They are obviously madly in love.	h. I suppose it is a bit chilly.
9. I'm fed up with this weather! It's freezing.	i. You're not kidding. He was totally out of order!
10. His family are pretty well off, aren't they?	j. Yeah, they do seem to get on quite well.



4. Listen and check your answers. Mark exaggerations (underline) and understatements (circle). Practise the dialogues with correct stress and intonation.



Audio 7.13

5. Read aloud these understated remarks and give an exaggerated reply.

1. These shoes are rather nice, aren't they?

These shoes are rather nice, aren't they?

They're absolutely fabulous! I want them!



2. Is that a new watch? I bet that cost a bit.
3. It's a bit chilly in here, don't you think?
4. Can we stop at the next service station? I could do with something to eat.
5. I think those two like each other, don't you?
6. I bet you were a bit upset when your team lost.

Listen and compare.



Audio 7.14

1. These are the modal auxiliary verbs.

can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to

They are used with great frequency and with a wide range of meanings. They express ideas such as willingness and ability, permission and refusal, obligation and prohibition, suggestion, necessity, promise, and intention. All modal auxiliary verbs can express degrees of certainty, probability, or possibility.

2. They have several characteristics.

- There is no -s in the third person.

He **can** run. She **must** read.

- There is no do/does in the question.

May I ask a question? **Shall** we go?

There is no don't/doesn't in the negative.

You **shouldn't** tell lies. You **won't** believe this.

- They are followed by an infinitive without to. The exception is ought to.

It **might** rain.

Could you help?

We **ought to** be on our way.

- They are followed by an infinitive without to. The exception is ought to.

It **might** rain.

Could you help?

We **ought to** be on our way.

- They don't really have past forms, infinitives, or -ing forms. Other verbs are used instead.

I **had to** work hard when I was young.

I **'d love to** be able to ski.

I **hate having** to get up in the morning.

- They can be used with perfect infinitives to refer to the past.

You **should have** told me that you can't swim.

You **might have** drowned!

She **must have** been crazy to date him.

The main modal auxiliary verbs that express probability are described here in order of certainty. Will is the most certain, and might/could are the least certain.

will

1. *Will* and *won't* are used to predict a future action. The truth or certainty of what is asserted is more or less taken for granted.

I'll see her later.

His latest novel **will** be out next week.

2. *Will* and *won't* are also used to express what we believe or guess to be true about the present. They indicate an assumption based on our knowledge of people and things, their routines, and character.

'You've just got a call.' 'That'll be the Uber.'

Leave the chicken in the oven. It **won't** be cooked yet.

'I wonder what Sharla's doing.' 'Well, it's Sunday, so I guess right now she'll be taking the children to the club.'

must and can't

1. *Must* is used to say what we think is the most logical or rational interpretation of a situation. We do not have all the facts, so it is less certain than will.

He isn't that young! He **must** be 60 at least!

You **must** be tired. That was a long trip!

2. The negative of this use is *can't*.

She **can't** have a ten-year-old daughter! She's only 25 herself.

'Whose is this coat?' 'It **can't** be Deni's. It's too big.'

should

1. *Should* expresses what may reasonably be expected to happen. This use of *should* has the idea of if everything goes according to plan.

Our guests **should** be here soon (if they haven't got lost).

This homework **shouldn't** take you too long (if you've understood what you have to do).

We **should** be moving into our new house soon (as long as nothing goes wrong).

2. *Should* in this use has the idea that we want the action to happen. It is not used to express negative or unpleasant ideas.

You **should** pass the exam. You've worked hard.

~~You **should** fail the exam.~~ You haven't done any work at all. (We would say ... / don't think you'll pass the exam.)

may and might

1. *May* expresses the possibility that an event will happen or is happening.

We **may** go to Greece this year. We haven't decided yet.

Where's Lisa?' 'She **may** be having a shower, I don't know.'

2. *Might* is more tentative and slightly less certain than may.

It **might** rain. Take your umbrella.

'Where's Robert?' 'He **might** be ill. He didn't look well yesterday.'

3. Learners of English often express these concepts of future possibility with perhaps or maybe ... will and so avoid using may and might. However, these are widely used by native speakers, and you should try to use them.

could

1. *'Could'* has a similar meaning to might.

You **could** be right. I'm not sure.

That film **could** be worth seeing. It's had decent reviews.

2. *'Couldn't'* is not used to express a future possibility. The negative of could in this use is might not.

You **might** not be right.

That film **might** not be any good.

3. *'Couldn't'* has a similar meaning to can't above, only slightly weaker.

She **couldn't** have a ten-year-old daughter! She's only 20 herself.

Related verbs

Here are some related verb forms that express probability.

Brian's so brainy. He's **bound to** pass the exam.

Are you **likely to** come across Judy while you're in York?

Ability

1. 'Can' expresses ability. The past is expressed by could.

I **can** speak three languages.

I **could** swim when I was three.

2. Other forms use.

I've never **been able to** understand her. (Present Perfect)

I'd love to **be able to** drive. (infinitive)

Being able to drive has transformed my life. (-ing form)

You'll **be able to** walk again soon. (future)

3. To express a fulfilled ability on one particular occasion in the past, could is not used. Instead, we use was able to or managed to.

She **was able to** survive by clinging onto the wrecked boat. The prisoner managed to escape by climbing onto the roof.

Advice

1. 'Should' and 'ought to' express mild obligation or advice. *Should* is much more common.

You **should** go to bed. You look very tired.

You **ought to** take things easier.

2. We use *had better* 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.'

You'd **better** get 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 in trouble.)

Note: the form is always past (had), but it refers to the immediate future.

She'd **better** start revising. The exams are next week.

Obligation

1. *'Must'* expresses strong obligation. Other verb forms use *have to*.

You **must** try harder!

You **mustn't** hit your baby brother.

What time do you **have to** start work?

I **had to** work hard to pass my exams. (Past Simple)

You'll **have to** do this exercise again. (future)

We might have to make some economies. (infinitive)

She's never had to do a single day's work in her life. (Present Perfect) I hate having to get up early. (-ing form)

2. *Must* is usually associated with a more formal, written style.

Candidates **must** answer three questions. (On an exam paper)

Books **must** be returned by the end of the month. (Instructions in a library)

3. *Informally, must* expresses the opinion of the speaker.

I **must** get my hair cut. (I am telling myself.)

You **must** try even harder. (Teacher to student.)

4. *Have to* expresses an obligation based on a law or rule, or the authority of another person.

Children **have to** go to school until they're 13. (It's the law.)

The CEO says you **have to** tidy your desk.

5. *Mustn't* expresses negative obligation. *Don't have to* expresses the absence of obligation.

You **mustn't** enter. It's illegal.

You **don't have to** go to England in order to learn English.

6. *Have got to* is common in British English. It is more informal than *have to*.

I've **got to** go now. Woohoo!

Don't have a late night. We've **got to** get up early tomorrow.

7. *Some related verb forms that express obligation.*

You **need to** think carefully before you make a decision.

He **doesn't need to** work. He's a millionaire.

Visitors are **required to** have a visa.

When you're 18, you're **supposed to** take responsibility for yourself.

You aren't **supposed to** park on double yellow lines.

Permission

1. *May, can, and could* are used to ask for permission.

May I ask you a question?

Can/Could I borrow your car tonight?

2. *May* can be used to give permission, but it sounds very formal. *Can* and *can't* are more common.

You **can** use AI in this project.

You **can't** stay up till midnight. You're only five.

3. *To talk about permission generally, or permission in the past, we use can, could, or be allowed to.*

Children **can/are allowed to** do what they want at school.

I couldn't		go out on my own until I was 16.
I wasn't allowed to		

3. *Some related verb forms that express permission.*

Visitors are not **permitted to** use mobile phones.

My bosses **don't allow me to** ...

I'm not **allowed to** stay out late.

My parents **don't let** me ...

Willingness and refusal

1. *'Will'* expresses willingness. *Won't* expresses a refusal by either people or things. *Shall* is used in questions.

I'll help you.

She says she **won't** get up until she's had breakfast in bed.

The AC **won't** start.

Shall I give you a hand?

2. *The past is expressed by wouldn't.*

My boss said she **wouldn't** give me a promotion. So, I'm going to look for another job.

Requests

Several modal verbs express a request.

Can / Could / Will / Would you do me a favor?

Can / Could I open the door?