

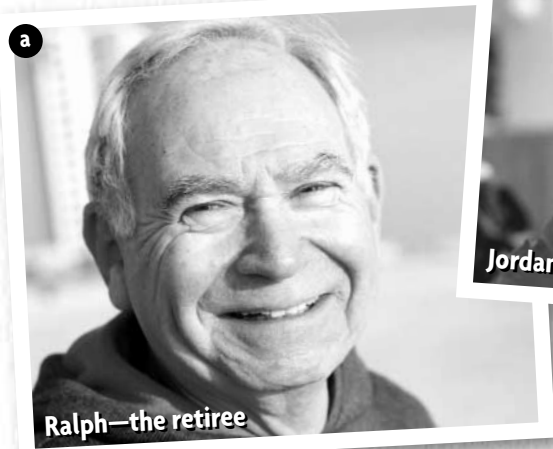
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Modal verbs 1 Word formation Phrasal verbs—separable or inseparable?

Doing the right thing

have to / don't have to

1 What do they have to do?



1 Look at the photos. Match the statements with the correct person. Write **a**, **b**, or **c** next to each statement.

1. **c** "I have to wear nice suits."
2. "I always have to be home before midnight."
3. "I often have to travel abroad."
4. "My dad usually has to work in the evenings."
5. "I don't have to get up at 6:30 anymore."
6. "My husband has to take our children to school every morning."
7. "My wife has to go to the physical therapist once a month."
8. "I have to get good grades at school."
9. "My sister doesn't have to help with the housework."

2 **T 4.1** Write the questions. Use the statements in Exercise 1. Then listen and check.

1. Q Why do you have to wear nice suits?
A Because I have to meet a lot of important people.
2. Q Why do you have to travel abroad so often?
A Because I work for an international company.
3. Q Why _____?
A Because my parents say that I have to.
4. Q Why _____?
A Because I don't have to catch the 7:32 A.M. train to work.
5. Q Why _____?
A Because he's a teacher and he has to grade homework.
6. Q Why _____?
A Because she broke her arm and she has to have physical therapy.
7. Q Why _____?
A Because my mom says that she is still too young.
8. Q Why _____?
A Because I start work very early and he doesn't have to be at work until 9:30 A.M.
9. Q Why _____?
A Because I want to go to a good college.

can and allowed to

2 Who says?

1 Who says the following sentences? Where are the people?



- “You can’t park here. I’ll give you a parking ticket.”
A police officer on the street.
- “I’m sorry sir, but you can’t get on the plane without a passport.”

- “You’re not allowed to look at your notes during the test.”

- “Shh. You can’t talk in here. People are studying.”

- “You’re not allowed to use cell phones or personal computers during take-off and landing.”

- “We’re allowed to make one phone call a week, and we can go to the library, but we spend most of the time in our cells.”

2 Write sentences about these places. Use *can* or *allowed to*.

- a church**
You can light a candle and say a prayer.
You aren’t allowed to ride a bike in a church.
- a hospital**

- a museum**

- a swimming pool**

- a movie theater**

3 Conversations for permission

T 4.2 Look at the pictures of Jill and her father Jack, and Sam, a businessman, and his boss Anna. Match the lines of the conversations with the correct person and put them in order. Then listen and check.

1 n Jill
 Jack
 Jill
 Jack
 Jill
 Jack
 Jill

2 j Sam
 Anna
 Sam
 Anna
 Sam
 Anna
 Sam

- But I’m taking Dave to see his girlfriend in the hospital!
- Yes, what is it?
- I told you. I need it.
- Well, it’s not a very convenient time right now. We’re very busy.
- You know my father is having problems with his legs and he can’t walk. Well, he needs to go to the hospital next week, and I was wondering if I could have the day off.
- Thanks a lot, Dad. I won’t be back late.
- Oh, please! He won’t be able to go if I don’t give him a ride.
- That’s very kind. Thank you very much. I’m very grateful.
- No, you can’t. I need it.
- Anna? Do you have a minute? Can I ask you a question?
- I know we’re busy, but he won’t be able to get to the hospital if I don’t take him.
- All right. I suppose I can walk. The exercise will do me good.
- Well, if that’s the case then you must take him, of course.
- Dad, can I have the car tonight?

Grammar extension

4 *can* and *be able to*



- 1 *Be able to* means the same as *can*, but *can* is much more common. *Be able to* is more formal.

Can you come to a meeting next week?

Please inform us if you **are able to** attend a meeting next week.

- 2 *Be able to* has forms that *can* doesn't have.

I'd love **to be able to** fly. (Infinitive)

I like **being able to** make a noise if I want. (-ing form)

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

- 3 For general ability in the past we use *could*.

I **could** swim when I was four.

But if we are referring to an ability on a particular occasion in the past, we must use *was able to* or *managed to*.

The man was drowning, but she **managed to** swim to him and save him.

The prisoners **were able to** escape by tying up the guards.

The exception to this rule is with verbs of perception (*see, hear, smell, taste, feel*) and verbs of thinking (*understand, remember*).

I **could smell** something burning.

We **could understand** her feelings.

- 4 *Couldn't* is used to express (negative) ability in the past.

My mother **couldn't** swim until she was 47.

I **couldn't** find my wallet anywhere.

- 2 Complete the sentences with *could*, *couldn't*, or *managed to*.

1. I called the fire department because I could smell smoke.

2. We managed to put out the fire by pouring water on it.

3. Jane and John saved and saved until they _____ buy the house of their dreams.

4. I called you yesterday, but I _____ get an answer. Where were you?

5. The neighbors were having an argument, and I _____ hear every word they said.

6. _____ you speak Korean before you moved to Seoul?

7. I went for a ten mile run last Saturday. It nearly killed me! I _____ move on Sunday.

8. I'm so happy that the police _____ find the man who stole my car.

9. My grandfather _____ speak four languages.

10. When we got to the top of the mountain, we _____ see for miles.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *can*, *could*, or *be able to*.

1. In my country, you can get married when you're 16.

2. I couldn't get into my house last night because I'd lost my key.

3. _____ I borrow your dictionary?

4. I'd love to _____ help you, but I can't.

5. Speak up! I _____ hear you!

6. Women _____ vote in the United States until 1920.

7. I'm learning Chinese because I want to _____ speak to people when I'm in Taiwan.

8. I asked the teacher if I _____ open the window, but she said I _____ because it would be too noisy.

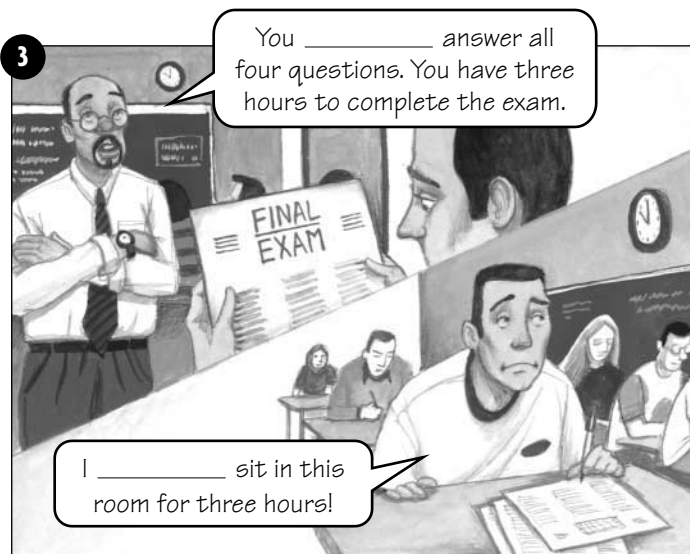
9. I'm sorry, but I _____ come to your party next week.

10. I love driving! _____ ing _____ drive has changed my whole life.

must, should, and have to

5 must or have to?

Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to*.



6 Giving advice

1 **T 4.3** Read about the following situations, then give advice. Use *should*. Then listen and check.

- My twenty-year-old son just stays at home all day watching television!
You should tell him to get a job.
- My car always breaks down.

- I just can't get to sleep these days.

- Since my father retired, he's been feeling bored and lonely.

- I just don't know what to do with my hair. It looks awful!

2 Complete the questions with *should* and a suitable verb.

- Peter wants to go out with me. He's nice, but I only like him as a friend.
Should I go out with him?
- I've been accepted to Harvard and Yale.
Which college should I go to?
- The menu looks great, but I can order only one dish!
What _____?
- I want to tell Mike that he has bad breath, but I'm afraid of hurting his feelings.
_____ or not?
- I've got a terrible headache, and I can't read the instructions on this aspirin bottle.
How many _____?
- My aunt invited me to her picnic, but I don't want to go.
What _____ say to her?

Gerunds

7 Gerunds

! 1 Look at these sentences from *A world guide to good manners* on page 31 of the Student Book.

Traveling to all corners of the world gets easier . . .
*. . . the greeting is made by **pressing** both hands together*
*. . . and **bowing** . . .*

Traveling is a gerund. The verb is the subject of the sentence.
Pressing and *bowing* are also gerunds. The verbs are the objects of the preposition *by*.

2 Here are some more examples of gerunds:

Smoking is bad for you.
 My favorite sport is **skiing**.
NO PARKING (a street sign)
 He jumped from the building without **hurting** himself.
 I'm looking forward to **meeting** you.

Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs from the box.

walk	give up	hear	fix	work
help	wake up	find	watch	live

1. I'm tired of hearing nothing but bad news. I wish there was some good news sometimes.
2. _____ too much TV is bad for your eyes.
3. I'll repair your watch for you. I'm good at _____ things.
4. _____ a good job these days is really difficult.
5. My children are afraid of _____ in the dark, so we keep a light on at night.
6. Did you know that _____ is one of the best forms of exercise?
7. Thank you for _____ me. I really appreciate it.
8. _____ in a big city can be very stressful.
9. _____ smoking is easy. I've done it lots of times.
10. I saved a lot of money by _____ overtime.

Vocabulary

8 Word formation

Complete the charts with the missing parts of speech. Add the stress marks. The missing words appear in the article on page 31 of the Student Book.

Noun	Verb
be'havior	<u>be'have</u>
life	_____
meeting	_____
_____	contact
bow	_____
_____	greet
_____	respect
relaxation	_____
discussion	_____
revelation	_____
entrance	_____
place	_____
face	_____
_____	introduce
inclusion	_____
speech	_____
present	_____
invitation	_____
refusal	_____
feeling	_____

Noun	Adjective
essence	_____
profession	_____

Verb	Adjective
_____	social

Pronunciation

9 Correcting incorrect information

- 1 **T 4.4** Read the telephone conversation between Ms. Maddox and the bank manager, Mr. Sanders. When Ms. Maddox corrects Mr. Sanders, circle the stressed words. Then listen and check.



- Mr. S** Good morning, Mrs. Maddox.
Ms. M It's Ms. Maddox, actually.
Mr. S Oh, yes. Ms. Mary Maddox—
Ms. M Ms. Maureen Maddox.
Mr. S Ah, yes. Now, Ms. Maddox, I believe you want to borrow five hundred dollars.
Ms. M No, in fact, I want to borrow five thousand dollars. Don't you have my loan application?
Mr. S No, unfortunately, I don't. But I understand you want to open a music store for your son.
Ms. M No. I want to open a flower store for my daughter. Don't you think you should read my loan application, Mr. Sanders?
Mr. S A flower store for your daughter. Well, I'll send you a form today—
Ms. M But you sent me a form last week, and I'm calling because I have some questions about it.
Mr. S Oh, so you've filled out the form—
Ms. M No, I haven't filled out the form. I can't fill it out because I don't understand it. That's why I'm calling.
Mr. S Oh, I see! You want to ask me some questions about the form.
Ms. M Not anymore. I don't want to ask you questions about anything! Good-bye!

- 2 Practice reading the conversation aloud.

Phrasal verbs

10 Separable or inseparable?



A dictionary shows you whether a phrasal verb can be separated by an object.

Turn sth on to move the switch, etc. on a piece of machinery, etc. to start it working:
Turn the lights on!

The preposition (*on*) comes after sth. This means the verb and the preposition can be separated.

Turn the light on. Turn on the light.

If the object is a pronoun (*it, him, her, me, them, us, you*) it must come before the preposition.

Turn it on.

look for sb / sth to try to find sb / sth: *We looked for you everywhere. Where were you?*

The particle (*for*) comes before sb / sth. This means that the verb and the preposition cannot be separated.

I'll look for John later.

I'll look for him.

- T 4.5** Complete the sentences with the word *it* in the correct place. Use your dictionary for help. Then listen and check.

- You must be very hot with your coat on. Why don't you take it off ?
- Your shirt is filthy! Just look at it!
- I haven't read the newspaper yet. Don't throw away .
- The music is too loud! Turn down !
- It'll be a great party! I'm really looking forward to .
- Is that story true, or did you make up ?
- I saw a beautiful sweater today. I tried on , but it was too small.
- Don't just drop your trash on the ground! Pick up !
- You can't have my dictionary. Give back !
- A** What's the answer to this question?
B Don't ask me. Figure out for yourself!