

ENGLISH- INTERMEDIATE

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4

Getting it right

Modal and related verbs • Phrasal verbs (I) • Polite requests and offers

Lecture 9

4.4 Obligation: *should*, *ought to*, and *must*

Should, *ought to*, and *must* are modal verbs. See 4.3 on p137 for form.

Use

- 1 *Should* and *ought to* express mild obligation, suggestions, or advice. They express what, in the speaker's opinion, is the right or best thing to do. We often use them with *I think/don't think ...*
*You're always asking me for money. I think you **should** spend less.*
*You **shouldn't** sit so close to the television! It's bad for your eyes.*
*You **ought to** be more careful with your money.*
- 2 We often use *Do you think ...?* in the question.
***Do you think** I should see a doctor?*
*What **do you think** I should wear to the party?*
- 3 *Must*, like *have to*, expresses strong obligation. *Must* can express an obligation that involves the speaker's opinion. It is personal.
*I **must** get my hair cut.*
*You **must** go and visit your grandmother.*
- 4 *Must* is also associated with a formal, written style.
*All visitors **must** show proper ID.*
*Books **must** be returned on or before the due date.*

have to and must

- 1 *Have to* and *must* are sometimes interchangeable.

*I **must** be home by midnight.*

*I **have to** be home by midnight.*

- 2 There is sometimes a difference in meaning. *Must* usually expresses the feelings and wishes of the speaker.

*I **must** buy my mother a birthday card.*

*Tommy, you **must** look after your toys.*

Have to often expresses an obligation that comes from somewhere else.

*You **have to** work hard in this life.*

*Visitors **have to** report to reception.*

It is for this reason that you need to be careful when you say *You must ...*, because you can sound authoritarian.

Have to is used more than *must*. If you don't know which to use, use *have to*.

- 3 Question forms with *have to* are more common.

*Do I **have to** do what you say?*

***Must** I ...?* is unusual.

- ❗ Remember, *have to* has all verb forms. *Must* can only refer to present or future time when used to express obligation.

don't have to and mustn't

- 1 *Don't have to* and *mustn't* are completely different.
Don't have to expresses absence of obligation – you can, but it isn't necessary.
*Some people iron their socks, but you **don't have to**. I think it's a waste of time.*
*When you go into a shop, you **don't have to** buy something. You can just look.*
- 2 *Mustn't* expresses negative obligation – it is very important NOT to do something.
*You **mustn't** steal other people's things. It's wrong.*
*You **mustn't** drive if you've been drinking. You could kill someone!*

4.5 Permission: *can* and *be allowed to*

Can is a modal verb. See 4.3 on p137 for form.

Use

The main use of *can* is to express ability.

I can swim.

Can and *be allowed to* express permission. *Can* is more informal and usually spoken.

You can borrow my bike, but you can't have the car. I need it.

They can't come in here with those muddy shoes!

You're allowed to get married when you're 16.

Are we allowed to use a dictionary for this test?

4.6 Making requests: *can*, *could*, *will*, and *would*

- 1 There are many ways of making requests in English.

Can I speak to you, please?

Could I ask you a question?

Will you help me, please?

Would you pass me the salt?

Would you mind passing me the water?

Do you mind if I open the window?

Would you mind if I closed the window?

Can, could, will, and would are all modal verbs.

- 2 *Could* is a little more formal; *can* is a little more familiar. *Could I ...?* and *Could you ...?* are very useful because they can be used in many different situations.

Could I try on this jumper?

Could you tell me the time?

- 3 Here are some ways of responding to requests:

A *Excuse me! Could you help me?*

B *Sure./Of course./Well, I'm afraid I'm a little busy right now.*

A *Would you mind if I opened the window?*

B *No, not at all./No, that's fine./Well, I'm a little cold, actually.*

4.7 Making offers: *will* and *shall*

- 1 The contracted form of *will* is used to express an intention, decision, or offer.

Come over after work. I'll cook dinner.

'It's Jane's birthday today.' 'Is it? I'll buy her some flowers.'

Dave'll give you a lift.

Give it back or we'll call the police!

- 2 *Shall ... I/we ...?* is used in questions with the first person, *I* and *we*. It expresses an offer, a suggestion, or a request for advice.

'Shall I carry your bag for you?'

'Shall we go out for a meal tonight?'

'Where shall we go?'

Talking about you

- 5 Complete the phrasal verbs in the questions with **one** of the words in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

with up to after



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- 1 Who do you take **after** in your family?
- 2 Do you get on well **with** both your parents?
- 3 Have you recently taken **up** any new sports or hobbies?
- 4 Do you often look **up** words in your dictionary?
- 5 Are you looking forward **to** going on holiday soon?
- 6 Do you pick **up** foreign languages easily?
- 7 Have you got any bad habits that you want to give **up** ?

T 4.7 Listen and compare your answers.

T 4.2 Giving advice

Conversation 1

A Are you going to Charlotte's party?

B I don't know if I should go or not.

A What do you mean?

B Well, her parents are abroad and they told her she wasn't allowed to have friends over while they were away.

A Oh, come on! You must come. It's a party. Everyone has parties when their parents are away.

B Yeah, but her mum and dad are best friends with mine.

A Look. You don't have to tell your mum and dad. Just go to the party and help to clear up after.

B I'm not sure.

Conversation 3

A I'm so mad!

B Why?

A I've got a parking ticket. I had to go to the shops for my dad and when I got back to the car there was a ticket on the windscreen.

B Oh, that's bad luck!

A I think *he* should pay the fine.

B Who? Your dad? Why? He wasn't driving.

A Yeah, but I was doing *his* shopping.

B But he didn't tell you to park illegally.

A OK, OK, so it's my fault. Er – I still think he should pay it.

Conversation 2

A Do you see that woman over there?

B Yeah, what about her?

A She's smoking!

B So?

A You're not allowed to smoke in here.

B Well ...

A Do you think I should tell her to stop?

B No, no, you mustn't say anything. It's embarrassing. The waiter will tell her.

A No! I can't just sit here. I must say something. Er – excuse me ...

- 3 Listen again and complete the lines with the exact words.
- 1 I don't know if I should go or not.
 - 2 They told her she wasn't allowed to have friends over while they were away.
 - 3 Come on! You must come. It's a party.
 - 4 Look. You don't have to tell your mum and dad.
 - 5 You are not allowed to smoke in here.
 - 6 Do you think I should tell her to stop?
 - 7 No, no, you mustn't say anything.
 - 8 I must say something.
 - 9 I had to go to the shops for my dad.
 - 10 I think he should pay the fine.

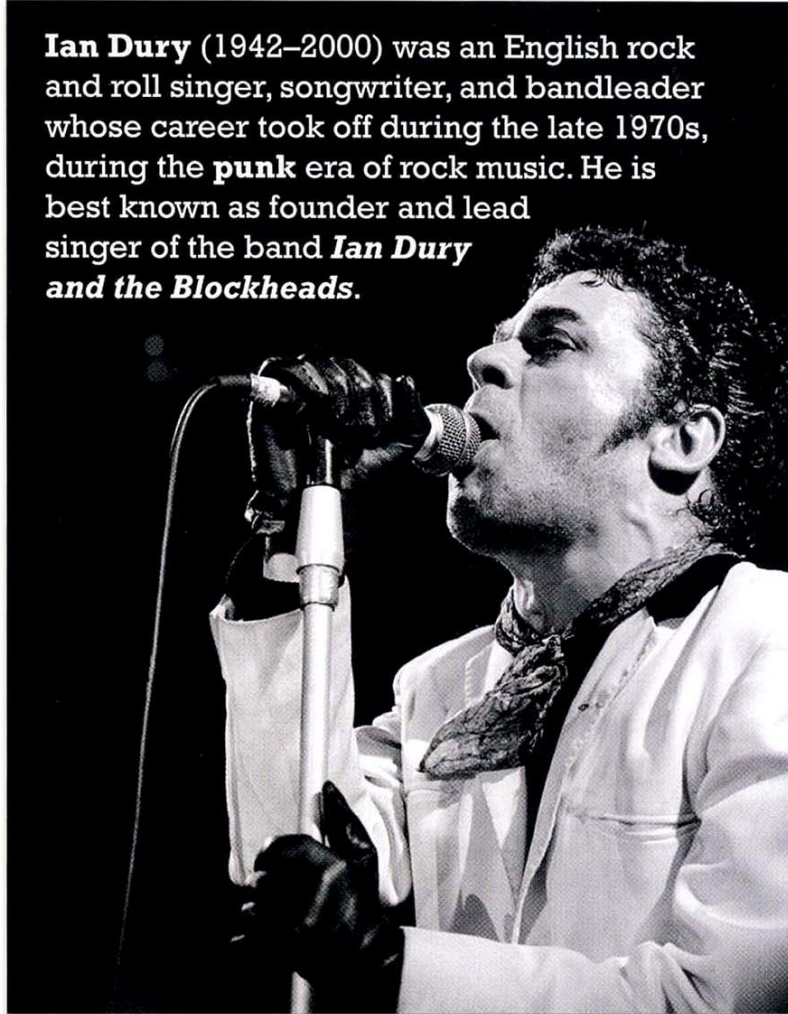
Practise the conversations in T.4.2 on p122.

In Britain . . .

- 1 you can get married when you're 16.
- 2 you can't buy cigarettes until you're 18.
- 3 you're not allowed to buy alcohol until you're 18.
- 4 you have to wear seat belts in the front and back of a car.
- 5 you mustn't use a mobile phone while driving.
- 6 young people don't have to do military service.
- 7 there are lots of public places where you aren't allowed to smoke.
- 8 many school children have to wear uniforms.

Song – *I believe*

3 Look at the photo and read about Ian Dury. Who was he?



Ian Dury (1942–2000) was an English rock and roll singer, songwriter, and bandleader whose career took off during the late 1970s, during the **punk** era of rock music. He is best known as founder and lead singer of the band ***Ian Dury and the Blockheads***.



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T 4.6 *I Believe*

I believe in bottle banks.
And beauty from within
I believe in saying thanks
And fresh air on the skin
I believe in healthy walks
As tonic for the feet
I believe in serious talks
And just enough to eat

Chorus

That's what I believe
Surprising as it seems
I believe that happiness
Is well within our dreams
I believe in being nice
In spite of what you think
I believe in good advice
And not too much to drink
I believe in being true
In everything you try to do
I believe in me and you
I hope you share my point of view

Chorus (repeat)

I believe in being kind
Especially when it's hard
I believe an open mind
Can show a fine regard
I believe that manners make
A person good to know
I believe in birthday cake
And going with the flow

Chorus (repeat)

That's what I believe
Although it seems naïve
I believe that peace and love
Are there to be achieved
That's what I believe...

Song: Teacher's Book p150

6 **T 4.6** Listen again and check your answers.

Which of the things 1–8 does he believe in?

- 1 Recycling rubbish. ✓
- 2 Healthy outdoor activities. ✓
- 3 Having lots to eat and drink. ✗
- 4 Being truthful and kind. ✓
- 5 Having strong opinions about everything. ✗
- 6 Good manners. ✓
- 7 Putting yourself first. ✗
- 8 Peace not war is possible. ✓

Separable or inseparable?

أفعال جمل قابلة للفصل

3 These sentences all contain **separable** phrasal verbs. Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

1 He turned on *the light*. **He turned it on.**

2 She's taken off *her boots*. **She's taken them off.**

3 He took up *golf* when he retired. **He took it up when he retired**

4 We picked up *Spanish* very quickly. **We picked it up very quickly**

5 I looked up *the words* in my dictionary. **I looked them up**

6 They brought up *five children* really well. **They brought them up**

7 I've given up *smoking* at last. **I've given it up**

4 These sentences all contain **inseparable** phrasal verbs. Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

1 She takes after *her father*. **She takes after him.**

2 Nearly everyone got through *the exam*. **Nearby everyone got through it.**

3 We looked after *their cats*. **We looked after them**

4 He gets on well with *his sister*. **He gets on well with her**

5 I'm looking for *my glasses*. **I'm looking forward to them**

6 They're looking forward to *the holiday*. **They're looking forward to it**

7 We couldn't put up with *the noise* any longer. **We couldn't put up with it**

Talking about you

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with up to after



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- 1 Who do you take **after** in your family?
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- 7 Have you got any bad habits that you want to give **up** ?

T 4.7 Listen and compare your answers.

Take after: تحذو حذوه

get on well with مع ما يرام مع

Taken up مارست

look up words يبحث

looking forward to going ننطلع الى

Pick up التقطت

Give up يقلع عنها



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EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Polite requests and offers

1 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**. Who is talking to who? Where are the conversations taking place?

A	B
1 <u>g</u> I'll give you a lift into town if you like.	a Diet or regular?
2 <u>F</u> It's a present. Do you think you could gift-wrap it for me?	b Go ahead. It's very stuffy in here.
3 <u>d</u> Pump number 5. And could you give me a token for the car wash?	c One moment. I'll have to look it up.
4 <u>a</u> Two large Cokes, please.	d I'm sorry, it's not working today.
5 <u>c</u> Can you tell me the code for Tokyo, please?	e Oh, sorry, I didn't realize that you couldn't get through.
6 <u>h</u> Could you show me how you did that?	f Yes, of course. I'll just take the price off.
7 <u>e</u> Would you mind moving your car?	g That would be great. Could you drop me at the library?
8 <u>b</u> Would you mind if I opened the window?	h Certainly. Just go to 'Systems Preferences' and click on 'Displays'.

T 4.8 Listen and check your answers.

