ENGLISH-INTERMEDIATE

Assist. prof. Dr. Nawrass N. Ameen

First semester 2024–2025

Al-Muthanna University College of science Physics Department



Lecture 8



Look at the sentences.

Say them aloud as a class.

You	can must should have to	go.
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- 1 Say the negative.
- 2 Say the question.
- 3 Say the 3rd person singular with he.
- 4 Which verb is different in form?

Modern morals



How should I deal with my difficult and disagreeable neighbour? He is in the habit of dumping his garden waste along the public footpath between our two houses.

Jim T. via email

Is it OK to greet people you don't know with a 'How are you?' In California (my home) it's considered friendly, but here in London some people react with a cold look. Should I be less friendly in my greetings?

Erica Fleckberg, London

My new PC automatically picks up wireless networks to gain access to the Internet. This includes the one belonging to my neighbour. Is it right for me to use it?

Richard Dalton, via email

4 My stepfather was disqualified for two years for drink-driving, but we have learnt that he still drives while under the influence of alcohol. Should we keep quiet or inform the police?

Stella Milne, Newcastle

June, I have one month before my first job starts. My fiancée says that I am not allowed to claim unemployment benefit for this. I disagree, because I'll be unemployed. The dole is for all those who are out of work, isn't it? What do you think?

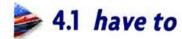
J. R. Collin, via email

Is it wrong for me to record CDs borrowed from my local library? I am not denying anyone the money, as I wouldn't buy the CD anyway.

Pete Rodriguez, via email

Is it ever permissible to lie to children?
I lied to my two-year-old granddaughter to remove her from a fairground ride without a tantrum. I said: 'You must get off now because the man is going for his dinner.'
She got down without a fuss. But I'm worried that if she remembers this, she won't trust me in future.

Barbara Hope, Perth, Australia



Form

has/have + to + infinitive

You have to go to school. She has to study hard.

He doesn't have to wear uniform. We don't have to take exams.

Does she have to study maths?

Do they have to leave now?

Use

- 1 Have to expresses strong obligation. You have to work hard if you want to succeed.
- 2 Have to expresses a general obligation based on a law or rule, or based on the authority of another person.
 Children have to go to school until they are 16.
 Mum says you have to clean your room before you go out.
- 3 *Have to* is impersonal. It doesn't necessarily express the opinion of the speaker.

The doctor says I have to lose weight.

People all over the world have to learn English.

4 Have to has all verb forms. Must doesn't.

I had to work last night. (Past) You'll have to study hard. (Future) She's rich. She's never had to do any work. (Present Perfect) I hate having to get up on winter mornings. (-ing form)



4.2 have got to

1 *Have got to* is common in British English but it is more informal than *have to*. It is more spoken that written.

I've got to go now. See you! We've got to get up early tomorrow. I'm in trouble! You've got to help me!

2 Have got to expresses an obligation now, or on a particular occasion soon.

I've got to stop eating ice-cream! It's too yummy!
I usually start work at 9.00, but tomorrow I've got to start at 8.00.
Now he's 21, he's got to learn to be responsible.
You've got to pay me back tomorrow.

3 Have to expresses a general repeated obligation.
I always have to tell my parents where I'm going.
Teachers have to prepare lessons and correct homework.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 These sentences give advice. Which is the stronger advice?

You should check online.

You must tell your neighbour.

Which sentences express permission? Which express obligation?

can
am allowed to
must
have to

3 Complete the sentences with have to, don't have to, or mustn't.

Children _____ go to school.

You _____ ride your bike on the footpath.

People over 65 _____ go to work.

4 The past of these sentences is the same. What is it?
I must go.
I have to go.

►► Grammar Reference 4.1–4.5 p137–8



4.3 MODAL AND RELATED VERBS

These are the modal verbs:

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to. They are used before other verbs and add meanings, such as certainty, possibility, obligation, ability, and permission.

You must be exhausted.

I can swim.

It might rain.

Form

- There is no -s in the third person singular. She can ski. He must be tired. It might rain.
- There is no do/does/don't/doesn't in the question or negative. What **should** I do? Can I help you? You mustn't steal! He can't dance. I won't be a minute.
- Modal auxiliary verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*. The exception is *ought to*.
 - You must go. I'll help you. You ought to see a doctor.
- They have no infinitives and no -ing forms. Other expressions are used instead.

I'd love to be able to ski.

I hate **having to** get up on cold winter mornings.

5 They don't usually have past forms. Instead, we use them with Perfect infinitives.

You should have told me that you can't swim. You might have drowned!

Or we use other expressions.

I had to work hard in school.

6 Could is used with a past meaning to talk about a general ability. I could swim when I was six. (= general ability)

To talk about ability on one specific occasion, we use was able to/managed to.

The prisoner was able to/managed to escape by climbing onto the roof of the prison.