

obligation, necessity, prohibition, advice

obligation and necessity

- 1 I **have to** work every evening. 🔊 6.7
Do we **have to** leave a tip?
They **had to** wait for two hours at the airport.
- 2 You **must** be more careful.
Must I show ID at the door?
You **must** pay him back as soon as possible.
- 3 I **need to** buy some food for tonight.
Do we **need to** book a table?

- 1 We use *have to* to talk about all kinds of obligation. *have to* can be used in all tenses.
- 2 We also use *must* to talk about obligation. *must* is only used in the present tense. The meaning is similar to *have to*, but *must* is especially used when the speaker sees something as a personal obligation. Compare:
*I **have to** start work at 9.00.* (an external obligation, the rule where I work)
*I **must** remember to book a table.* (a personal obligation, one that I impose on myself)
- 3 We can use *need to* to talk about things that are necessary. *need to* can be used in all tenses.

no obligation / no necessity

- 1 You **don't have to** pay me now. 🔊 6.8
- 2 We **won't need to** take the car – it's walking distance from here.
- 3 You **needn't** hurry. We have plenty of time.

- 1 We use (not) *have to* when there is no obligation to do something.

a Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

- I had to must buy a new fridge last week.
- 1 We **don't have to** / **mustn't** be at the airport until 5.00. Our flight isn't until 7.00.
 - 2 You **needn't** / **don't have to** worry about getting a ticket in advance – you can pay on the train.
 - 3 He **shouldn't** / **doesn't have to** have any more cake. He's already had three pieces.
 - 4 You'll **have to** / You'll **need to** book a table if you want to go to Gino's on Saturday evening.
 - 5 I **should** / **ought to** try to eat more vegetables.
 - 6 We **don't need to** / **mustn't** leave yet. The show doesn't start until 7.30.
 - 7 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** spill anything on the sofa – it's leather.
 - 8 We **must** / **have to** go to the supermarket later. We've run out of coffee.
 - 9 You **don't need to** / **needn't** phone me unless your train is delayed.
 - 10 You **oughtn't to** / **don't have to** arrive late on your first day at work.

- 2 We use (not) *need to* when it is not necessary to do something.
- 3 We can also use *needn't* + infinitive without to say that it is not necessary to do something.

prohibition

- You **mustn't** be rude to customers. 🔊 6.9
You **mustn't** serve alcohol to people under 18.

- We use *mustn't* when something is prohibited, dangerous, or wrong.
- *mustn't* and *don't have to* are completely different. Compare:
*You **mustn't** drive. You've been drinking.* = *Don't drive.* (It's dangerous / wrong to do it).
*You **don't have to** drive. We can get the bus.* = *It's not necessary to drive.* (There's no obligation or necessity.)

advice

- 1 You **should** try that new Vietnamese restaurant. 🔊 6.10
He **shouldn't** drink so much coffee.
- 2 You **ought to** get a new phone.
She **oughtn't to** spend so much on clothes.
- 3 When you're in Venice, you **must** / **have to** have a drink at Harry's Bar!

- 1 We use *should* / *shouldn't* to give someone advice, or to say what we think is the right thing for ourselves or for someone else to do.
- 2 We can also use *ought to* / *oughtn't to* to give advice. The meaning is the same as *should* / *shouldn't*.
- 3 We can use *must* and *have to* to give strong advice when we think it's very important that someone does something.

b Complete the sentences with one word. Contractions count as one word.

- I definitely think you should sell your house. It would be a really good idea.
- 1 You _____ turn your phone on until the plane has landed.
 - 2 Here's the form. You _____ to sign it at the bottom.
 - 3 I think perhaps you _____ to buy a new table, and maybe you should get some chairs as well.
 - 4 We _____ have to leave until 2.30. It'll only take an hour to get there.
 - 5 She _____ come if she doesn't want to. Nobody will mind.
 - 6 Our journey back was a nightmare. We _____ to wait hours for the bus.
 - 7 You _____ read his new book! You'll love it.
 - 8 You _____ to drink so many fizzy drinks. They're really not good for you.
 - 9 Do I _____ to write a thank-you letter or can I just send an email?

can, could, and be able to

ability, possibility, and permission

- 1 You **can** use a toothbrush to clean jewellery. I **can't** understand these instructions. We **can't** park here. It's a no-parking zone. She **could** swim when she was three years old. They **couldn't** come to the concert last night. 6.13
- 2 **Can** you give me a hand? **Could** I borrow your car?
- 3 I've **been able to** drive since I was 17. The technician **will be able to** fix it. I'd love to **be able to** ski. I like **being able to** try clothes on, so I never buy things online.
- 4 Unfortunately, we **are not able to** supply the missing parts. I'm very sorry that I **wasn't able to** attend the interview on Friday.
- 5 I **couldn't** find the book I wanted in the shops, but I **was able to** buy it online. The mark on the carpet was really bad, but in the end I **was able to** get it out.

- We use *can* to talk about ability, possibility, and permission. *can* is a modal verb, and it only has a present form (which can be used to talk about the future) and a past / conditional form (*could*).
- We often use *Can you / I...?* or *Could you / I...?* to make requests or ask for permission. *Could...?* is more polite.
- For all other tenses and forms, we use *be able to* + infinitive.
- We sometimes use *be able to* in the present and past if we want to be more formal.
- If we want to talk about ability on **one specific occasion** in the past, we can use *couldn't* but **not** *could*. Instead, we use *was / were able to*.
 - We can also use *managed to* instead of *was / were able to*, e.g. *I managed to buy it online*.

deduction

It **can't** be broken! I only bought it last week. They **can't** be back yet. They said they were coming home on Sunday. 6.14

- We use *can't* to say we are sure that something is impossible / not true.
- In this sense, the opposite of *can't* is *must*. Compare:

She can't be at work yet. It's only 7.30 a.m. (= I'm sure it's not true.)

She must be at work now. It's 9.30 a.m. (= I'm sure it's true.)

- a Are the **highlighted** forms right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong ones.

I'm afraid it's broken and I **won't can** mend it. X
I **won't be able to**

- He can to sew** really well – he makes all his own clothes.
- The office is closed now, but **you will can phone** them on Monday.
- He loves music – **he could play the violin** when he was four!
- You couldn't be** serious! The ball was definitely out.
- I love this shopping centre. **It's great to be able to buy** everything in one place.
- Ask the shop assistant – **she might can help** you.
- I tried to phone the bank, but **I wasn't able to speak** to the manager.
- Will I be able use** my UK credit card when I'm in the USA?
- I bought a new bike yesterday – **I could get** 10% off by paying cash.
- This camera's really cheap – **it can't be** very good.

- b Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could, or be able to*.

I got a puncture, but I **was able to** change the wheel myself.

- This screw is much too short – it _____ be the right one.
- I prefer real clothes shops to shopping online. I hate not _____ try things on.
- If we _____ afford it, we'd eat out every week.
- _____ you see if they have these jeans in my size?
- If it doesn't fit you, you should _____ change it.
- They _____ find the book anywhere in the UK, so they ordered it from a US website.
- I've never _____ pronounce her name correctly.
- Fifty pounds for two pairs of socks? They _____ cost that much!
- I spent ages looking for the right paint, and in the end I _____ find the perfect colour.
- She's got a beautiful voice. I'd love _____ sing like that.

1 THINGS ON THE TABLE

a Match the words and photos.

- bowl /bəʊl/
- candle /'kændl/
- corkscrew /'kɔːkskruː/
- cup /kʌp/
- fork /fɔːk/
- glass /glɑːs/
- jug /dʒʌɡ/
- knife /naɪf/
- mug /mʌɡ/
- napkin /'næpkɪn/ (also *serviette* /,sɜːvi'eɪ/)
- oil and vinegar /,ɔɪl ən 'vɪnɪɡə/
- plate /pleɪt/
- salt and pepper /,sɔːlt ən 'pepə/
- saucer /'sɔːsə/
- serving dish /'sɜːvɪŋ dɪʃ/
- spoon /spuːn/
- tablecloth /'teɪblkloʊθ/
- teapot /'tiːpɒt/
- teaspoon /'tiːspuːn/
- tray /treɪ/
- 1 wine glass /'waɪn glɑːs/



b 6.1 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION What would you expect to find on a restaurant table in your country? What do you put on the table when you lay it for lunch or dinner?

food, plate, dish, meal, and course
food = things that you eat
plate = a round flat object that you put food on when you eat it
dish = 1 a flat container for serving food; 2 food prepared in a particular way, e.g. *the dish of the day, a vegetarian dish*
meal = an occasion when people eat food, e.g. breakfast, lunch, dinner
course = one part of a meal, e.g. *the main course, a four-course meal*



2 THINGS PEOPLE DO IN RESTAURANTS

a Match the verb phrases and photos.

- | waiters | customers |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> lay the table (opp. <i>clear the table</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> book a table |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 take an <u>order</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> <u>order</u> food |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>recommend</u> a dish | <input type="checkbox"/> try the wine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>carry</u> a tray | <input type="checkbox"/> send something back |
| <input type="checkbox"/> serve <u>customers</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> ask for the bill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pour the wine | <input type="checkbox"/> leave a tip |

b 6.2 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the words and look at the photos. Say the phrases.



DIY and repairs

VOCABULARY BANK

1 IN A SHED: TOOLS AND OTHER THINGS FOR REPAIRS

a Match the words and photos.

- brick /brɪk/
- bucket /'bʌkɪt/
- drill /drɪl/
- hammer /'hæmə/
- ladder /'lædə/
- nail /neɪl/
- padlock /'pædlɒk/
- paintbrush /'peɪntbrʌʃ/
- piece of wood /,pi:əs əv 'wʊd/
- rope /rəʊp/
- screwdriver /'skru:draɪvə/
- screw /skru:/
- spanner /'spænə/
- tap /tæp/
- tile /taɪl/
- wire /waɪə/



b 6.16 Listen and check.

2 IN A DRAWER: USEFUL THINGS AROUND THE HOUSE

a Match the words and photos.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ■ box of matches /bɒks əv 'mætʃɪz/ | ■ needle and thread /,ni:dl ən 'θred/ |
| ■ drawing pin /'drɔ:ɪŋ pɪn/ | ■ penknife /'penkaɪf/ |
| ■ fuse /fju:z/ | ■ Sellotape /'seləteɪp/ |
| ■ glue /glu:/ | ■ string /strɪŋ/ |
| ■ handle /'hændl/ | ■ tape measure /'teɪp ,meʒə/ |
| ■ light bulb /'laɪt bʌlb/ | ■ torch /tɔ:tʃ/ |

b 6.17 Listen and check.



3 VERB PHRASES

a Match verbs 1–9 to phrases a–i.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 ■ c change | a something together with glue or Sellotape |
| 2 ■ drill | b a button on a shirt |
| 3 ■ mend | c a light bulb or a wheel |
| 4 ■ put together (assemble) (opp. take apart) | d two things together, e.g. your shoelaces or two pieces of string |
| 5 ■ put up | e a new wi-fi network or a home cinema system |
| 6 ■ set up | f shelves or curtains |
| 7 ■ sew | g a hole in a wall or in a piece of wood |
| 8 ■ stick | h something that's broken |
| 9 ■ tie | i flat-pack furniture |

b 6.18 Listen and check.

Synonyms
Synonyms are words with a very similar meaning, e.g. you can *repair*, *mend*, or *fix* something which is broken.