

Modals

Los verbos modales:

- no añaden las terminaciones **-s**, **-ing** o **-ed**.
- van seguidos de **bare infinitive** (infinitivo sin "to").
- se colocan delante del sujeto en oraciones interrogativas y van seguidos de **not** en oraciones negativas.
- no se conjugan como los demás verbos. Cuando van seguidos de un **bare infinitive** presente se refieren a una acción o estado inacabado (p.ej. presente o futuro) *We should stop wasting natural resources.* Cuando van seguidos de un infinitivo perfecto (de pasado) se refieren a una acción o estado acabado. *They should have taken measures against water pollution earlier.*

Nota: Los tiempos del infinitivo son:

Present: (to) run
Present continuous: (to) be running
Perfect: (to) have run
Perfect continuous: (to) have been running

Obligación/Deber/Necesidad
(must, have to, should/ought to)

- **Must** expresa **deber u obligación severa** de hacer algo e indica que algo es esencial. Generalmente usamos **must** cuando el hablante ha decidido que algo es necesario (es subjetivo). *We must do something to protect endangered species. You must turn off the light when you leave the room.* (Es tu deber./Estás obligado a hacer algo.)
- **Have to** expresa una **fuerte necesidad u obligación**. Normalmente se emplea **have to** cuando alguien que no es el hablante ha decidido que algo es necesario (es objetivo). *Mum says that we have to pick up any litter we drop.* (Es necesario.)

Nota: **Had to** es la forma pasado tanto de **must** como de **have to**.

- **Should/Ought to** expresan **deber u obligación menos severa**. *You should do the washing-up tonight.* (Es tu deber. – menos enfático que **must**.)

Ausencia de necesidad
(don't have to/Don't need to, needn't)

- **Don't have to/Don't need to/ Needn't:**
Indican que **no es necesario** hacer algo en el presente o en el futuro. *You don't have to bring any special equipment with you. You don't need to water this plant very often. You needn't pay for a ticket to enter the new conservation park.*
- **Didn't need to/Didn't have to:**
Indican que **no era necesario** hacer algo. No sabemos si se hizo o no. *They didn't have to participate in the nature walk.* (No sabemos si participaron o no.)

Prohibición (mustn't)

Mustn't: Está prohibido hacer algo; va en contra de las leyes o normas; no se te permite hacer algo. *You mustn't light a campfire in the forest.*

Consejo (should, ought to)

- **Should: consejo general** – *You should join our school's eco-club.* (Es mi consejo./Te aconsejo...)
- **Ought to: consejo general** – *You ought to use solar power.* (Es buena idea...)

1 Underline the correct item.

- A: I need ideas for my environmental project for school.
B: You **ought/should** ask Ben; he's always full of good ideas.
- A: Do you think I could take part in the talent show?
B: Well, the rules state that you **should/ must** be over 18 to enter.
- A: Governments **have to/must** make oil companies pay huge fines every time there is an oil spill.
B: I agree. Maybe this will make them more careful.
- A: Let me just put this in the bin.
B: No, you **needn't/mustn't** throw your rubbish in there. It's for recyclables only.
- A: Last year, fire fighters in Canada **had to/must** put out about 9,000 forest fires.
B: That is a shocking number!

2 Fill in the gaps with the modals below.
Then, match the sentences to the responses.

- needn't • didn't need to • mustn't • must
 • should

- d** We mustn't take photos in here.
- c** You **must**..... see a dentist soon.
- e** We **didn't need to**..... pay for the tickets.
- a** You **needn't**..... come in early tomorrow.
- b** We **should**..... plant more trees in our neighbourhood.

- a Great! I'll sleep in.
 b Yes, it really needs them.
 c I know, my tooth is killing me.
 d OK. I'll put my camera away.
 e Why? Were they free?

3 Match the modal verbs in bold to their meanings (a-f).

- 1 **c** James **had to** help his mother with the housework yesterday.
- 2 **e** We **must** be careful when lighting a campfire in the forest.
- 3 **a** You **don't need to** water the plants every day.
- 4 **f** People **mustn't** hunt endangered species of animals.
- 5 **b** Mr Peters says we **have to** make sure all lights are off before we leave the classroom.
- 6 **d** You **should** join Greenpeace if you want to become more active in protecting the environment.
- a It isn't necessary. d I advise you to.
- b It's necessary. e It's our duty.
- c An obligation in the past. f It's against the law.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the modals in the list.

- have to • don't need to • should • mustn't
• had to • must • ought not to • didn't need to

- 1 People **are not allowed** to sell any kind of product made of ivory.
People *mustn't* sell any kind of product made of ivory.
- 2 It **wasn't necessary** for us to take the injured hiker to hospital.
We *didn't need to take the injured hiker to hospital*.
- 3 It's **not a good idea** for you to leave the tap running while brushing your teeth.
You *ought not to leave the tap running while brushing your teeth*.
- 4 Everyone **has a strong duty** to do their part to conserve natural resources.
Everyone *must to do their part to conserve natural resources*.
- 5 Our teacher says it **is our obligation** to finish our report on water pollution by Friday.
Our teacher says *we have to finish our report on water pollution by Friday*.
- 6 I **advise you** to replace all your light bulbs with ones that are energy-efficient.
You *should replace all your light bulbs with ones that are energy-efficient*.
- 7 It's **not necessary** for Ivan and Susan to take their dog to the vet.
Ivan and Susan *don't need to take their dog to the vet*.
- 8 It **was our duty** to help out around the house when we were children.
We *had to help out around the house when we were children*.

5 Study the situations and write sentences using *needn't*, *must*, *shouldn't*, *didn't have to* and *mustn't*.

- 1 You think it's not a good idea for your friend to throw away recyclable items. Offer your friend advice.
You shouldn't throw away recyclable items.
- 2 Your brother wants to fish in the lake. Tell him that he is not allowed to.
You mustn't fish in the lake. You're not allowed to do that
- 3 Your friend wants to know whether to change the setting on her fridge. Tell her it's not necessary.
You needn't change the setting on your fridge
It's not necessary
- 4 You believe that people have a strong obligation to protect animal habitats from destruction. Express this belief to your friend.
People must protect animal habitats from destruction
- 5 Your classmate has asked you whether you paid for the school trip. Tell him it wasn't necessary.
We didn't have to pay for the school trip

6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 Visitors to the zoo are not allowed to feed the animals. **MUST**
Visitors to the zoo *mustn't give* food to the animals.
- 2 It wasn't necessary for Cameron to learn the poem by heart. **HAVE**
Cameron *didn't have to learn* the poem by heart.
- 3 Recycling household waste is a good idea for all of us. **OUGHT**
We all *ought to recycle* household waste.
- 4 It isn't necessary for George to get to work early tomorrow. **DOES**
George *doesn't have to* get to work early tomorrow.
- 5 They made Greg pay a fine for littering. **HAD**
Greg *had to pay* a fine for littering.

Future simple

Forma: sujeto + **will** + verbo principal

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will /'ll go.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not /'won't go.
INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/ they go?	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will . No , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they won't .

Uso

Empleamos el **futuro simple** para indicar:

- **decisiones que tomamos en el momento.**
It's dark. I'll turn on the lights.
- **predicciones futuras basadas en lo que creemos o imaginamos que va a pasar** (normalmente con los verbos: **hope, think, believe, expect, imagine**, etc; con las expresiones: **I'm sure, I'm afraid**, etc; con los adverbios: **probably, perhaps**, etc) *I hope overfishing will soon become a thing of the past. Perhaps scientists will find a solution to the world's energy problem.*
- **promesas** (normalmente con los verbos *promise, swear*, etc.) *I promise we'll go to the animal park tomorrow.,*
amenazas *Make fun of me again and I'll be furious.,*
avisos *We should protect nature or it will turn against us.,*
esperanzas *She hopes they will accept her proposal.,*
ofertas *We'll give you a lift home.*
- **acciones, eventos o situaciones que ocurrirán en el futuro pero que no podemos controlar.**
The sun will set soon.

Expresiones de tiempo que se emplean con el future simple: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/ month/year, etc.

be going to

Forma: sujeto + verbo **to be** (am/is/are) + **going to** + bare infinitive del verbo principal.

AFIRMATIVA	I am He/She/It is We/You/They are	} going to play.
NEGATIVA	I am not He/She/It is not We/You/they are not	} going to play.
INTERROGATIVA	Am I Is he/she/it Are we/you/they	} going to play?
RESPUESTAS CORTAS	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is./ No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are./ No, we/you/they aren't.	

Uso

Utilizamos **be going to** para indicar:

- nuestros **planes futuros e intenciones.** *James is going to buy a new hybrid car.* (Está planeando ...)
- **predicciones basadas en lo que vemos o sabemos.** *Be careful! You are going to step into that puddle.*
- **algo de lo que estamos seguros o ya hemos decidido hacer** en un futuro próximo. *We are going to join an environmental organisation this year.* (Ya hemos decidido hacerlo)

Present simple/Present continuous (future meaning)

- Podemos utilizar el **presente simple** para hablar de **horarios o programas.** *The bus leaves at 9:00 pm.*
- Usamos el **presente continuo** para **planes ya fijados** en un futuro cercano. *We are going to the concert next week. We've bought tickets.*

Future continuous

Forma: sujeto + **will** + **be** + verbo -ing

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I/You/He/She/It/We/ They will /'ll be eating.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not /'won't be eating.
INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS
Will I/you/he/she/it/ we/they be eating?	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will . No , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they won't .

Uso

Usamos el **future continuous** para:

- acciones que **se estarán desarrollando** en un momento **futuro** previamente determinado. *This time tomorrow, we'll be flying to Milan.*
- acciones que **sucedarán con certeza en el futuro** porque están planificadas. *He will be taking his French exam tomorrow.*
- cuando **pedimos de forma educada** sobre los planes de la gente para ver si pueden hacer algo por nosotros o porque nos ofrecemos a hacer algo por ellos. *Will you be going to the market? Can you get me some fruit?*

Future perfect

Forma: **will** + **have**+ participio pasado del verbo principal.

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I/You/He/She/It/We/They will /'ll have stayed.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not /'won't have stayed.
INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/ they have stayed?	Yes , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they will . No , I/you/he/she/it/we/ they won't .

Usamos el **future perfect** para referirnos a una acción que **habrá finalizado** antes que otra acción en un momento determinado del futuro. *He will have finished the report by Friday.*