

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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | d | We mustn't take photos in here. |
| 2 | c | You must see a dentist soon. |
| 3 | e | We didn't need to pay for the tickets. |
| 4 | a | You needn't come in early tomorrow. |
| 5 | 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 finich 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 **future 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 **sucederán 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.*