

Mastering the modals of obligation and permission

GRAMMAR

LEVEL
Intermediate

NUMBER
EN_BE_3313G

LANGUAGE
English

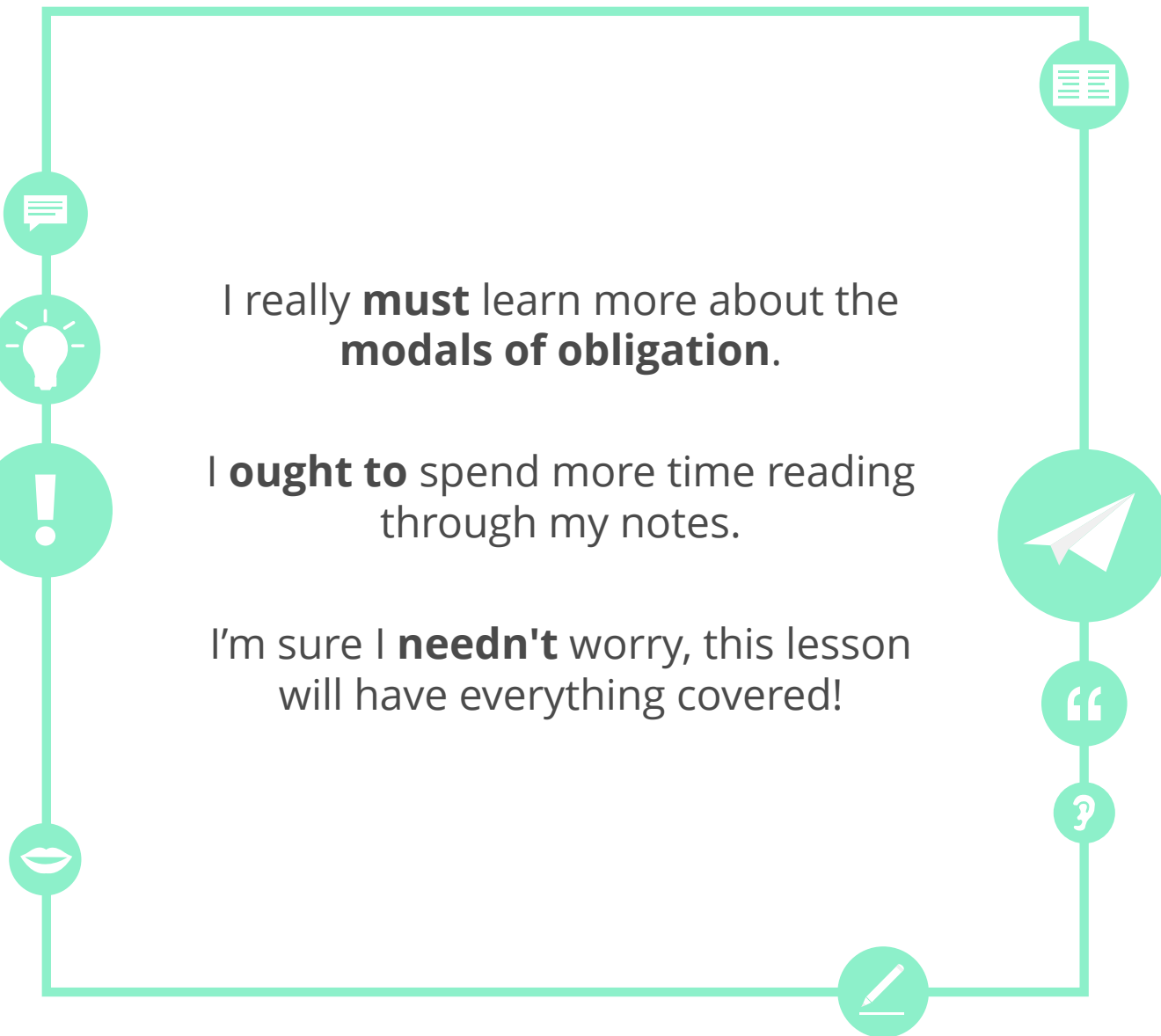




Goals

- Can use modals of obligation to discuss rules and prohibitions.
- Can identify and accurately use ellipsis within a phrase without affecting its meaning.







Preview and warm-up

In this lesson you are going to learn how to use **modal verbs** in **advanced** situations, and you are going to learn about **ellipsis**.



I **must** concentrate this time.



Must and have to

Must and **have to** are **modals of obligation**.

- **Must** is used for an **obligation** which comes from the **speaker**, rather than it expressing a law or rule.
- **Have to** comes from **outside** – a law, a rule, or an **obligation imposed** by someone else.

Must	Have to
I must finish this project before the end of the day.	My boss said I have to finish the project by Friday.
I must remember to call our supplier.	You have to sign this contract before you can begin working with us.
I must remember to post those letters.	In the UK, you have to drive on the left.



More *must*

Must can be used in these ways:

- With **adverbs**
- For **focus**
- For **concession**

with adverbs	for focus	for concession
I must strongly discourage you from that.	I must say that you're not looking too well.	I must admit that I forgot about it.
We must never forget what happened.	I must say this room is rather small.	I must confess that I had no idea.



Must not

- ***Must not*** or ***mustn't*** is used to express **prohibition**.
- It talks about something that is **forbidden**.

You mustn't be late for work.

You must not smoke in the office.

Alcohol must not be drunk on the beach in Australia.





Don't have to and need not

- ***Don't have to*** and ***needn't*** express a **lack of obligation**.

don't have to	needn't
You don't have to come if you don't want to.	You needn't call her, she'll be here soon.
I don't have to wear a uniform to work, just smart clothes.	You needn't shout, I can hear you.
He doesn't have to attend the meeting but he's welcome.	We needn't go to the party if you have a headache.



Choose the correct option

1. In the UK, you _____ book a train ticket in advance but it is expensive if you don't.

- a. must b. don't have to c. have to d. mustn't

2. In Australia, you _____ drive on the left.

- a. needn't b. mustn't c. don't have to d. have to

3. You _____ confuse New Zealand with Australia.

- a. must b. have to c. mustn't d. don't have to

4. In the USA, you usually _____ pay for refills.

- a. mustn't b. needn't c. have to d. must



Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with a suitable modal verb to make the sentences true about your country.

For a business presentation:

1. You _____ speak clearly and concisely.
2. You _____ simply read off a script without looking up at all.
3. You _____ take the time to prepare and know your material really well.

When writing a letter of complaint:

1. You _____ be rude or sarcastic.
2. You _____ clearly state the problem and what should be done about it.
3. You _____ include your name and contact details.





Speaking

For each of these places, talk about the rules and prohibitions.





Should and ought to

- Both **should** and **ought to** express something which is a **good idea** but not an obligation.
- They can be used in a **positive** or **negative** sense.
- **Ought to** is more often seen in **formal** writing.

Positive	Negative
You should see a doctor, you look unwell.	You shouldn't eat so much sugar.
We ought to call and check on the status of the delivery.	We oughtn't assume that he will be OK alone.
I should really try and get this task finished by the end of the day.	I shouldn't have said that to my boss.



Will

- *Will* is a semi-modal verb.
- It can be used to **request** something or **grant permission**.

Will you help me?

I will help you.

Will you please not smoke inside?

I will accept your offer.

Will you be quiet – I am trying to concentrate.





Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with will, should or ought to.

1. Do you think I _____ go to the doctor?
2. _____ you help me with the progress report?
3. You definitely _____ write to him again and wait for his reply.
4. John _____ be more patient with his assistant.
5. I _____ come and visit you tomorrow.





Speaking

What should you do...?

every six months

once a year

every day

every month



Speaking

**Look at the situations below.
Think about whether they are polite and say whether you should or
shouldn't do them.**





Writing

Thinking about the etiquette on the previous page, write five social rules that people should follow when visiting your country.

You ought to...

You shouldn't...



A blank sheet of lined paper with a vertical blue margin line on the left side, intended for writing social rules.



Ellipsis

- **Ellipsis** is when we **leave out** certain **words** from a phrase without affecting the meaning.

Are you ready?	You ready?
I'm ready.	Ready.
Are you there?	You there?
I'm sorry. Here I am.	Sorry. Here I am.



In the above examples we have missed out either the **subject** and the **auxiliary verb** or just the auxiliary because they are obvious to both the speaker and the listener.



Ellipsis

We also often leave out the **subject** and the **auxiliary verb** after *and* or *but*.

He went to the shop and bought some bread.

They arrived at the shop but forgot what they had gone for.

The travel agent will call and send an email.





Ellipsis

- We also use **ellipsis** with **verbs** and **adjectives**. Look at the examples below.

Have you read the report?	Yes, I have.
Did you find the report interesting?	Yes, I did. Hans didn't.
Have you ever been to Canada?	No, I haven't.



Match the question with the answer

1. Can you please get in touch with our client?



Here!

2. Where are you?



Yeah, really liked it.

3. What time does the conference finish?



Yes, I can.

4. Do you have a lighter?



No idea, sorry.

5. Did you enjoy the trade fair?



Sorry, I don't smoke.



Ellipsis

Cross out any words that you can from these sentences.

1. Did you like the presentation? Yes, I loved the presentation.
2. Are you coming? Yes, I am coming.
3. Have you ever been to France? Yes, I have been to France.
4. Are you ever late for work? Yes, occasionally I am late for work.
5. Did you go to the party last weekend? Yes, I did go to the party.



Speaking

Shorten these questions and then elicit short answers from your classmates or teacher.



1

Do you fancy going to the pub later?

2

Do you need a lift somewhere tomorrow?

3

Do you want tea or coffee?



Reflect on the goals

Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.

yes

no





Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?



If you have time, go over
the most difficult slides again



Answer key

Exercise p. 9

1b, 2d, 3c, 4b

Exercise p. 14

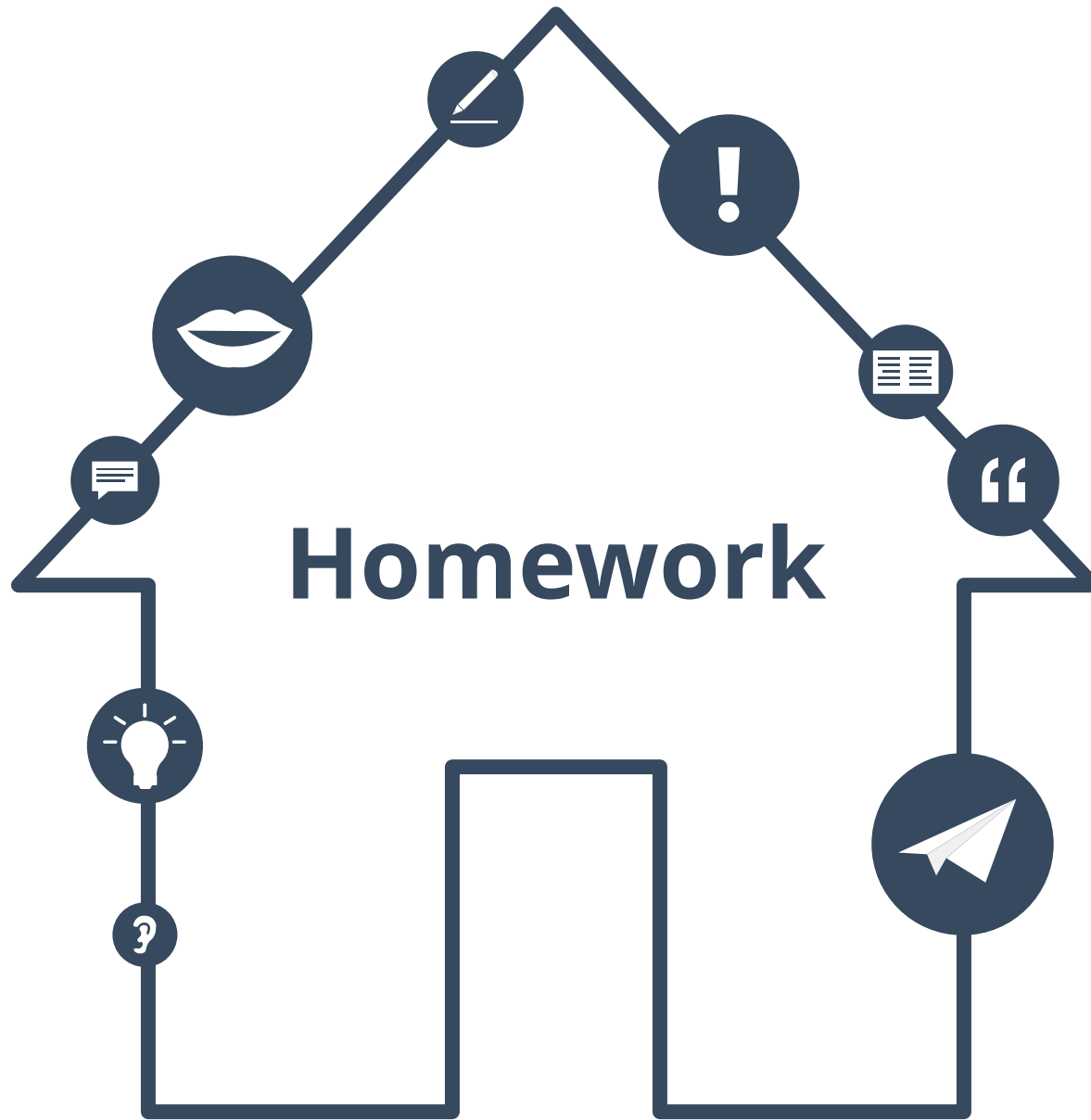
1. should, 2. will, 3. ought to/should, 4. ought to/should, 5. will

Exercise p. 21

1. Yes, I can.; 2. Here!; 3. No idea, sorry.; 4. Sorry, I don't smoke.; 5. Yeah, really liked it.

Exercise p. 22

1. Yes, loved it.; 2. Yes, coming.; 3. Yes, I have.; 4. Yes, occasionally I am.; 5. Yes, I did.





Complete the sentences

Complete the sentences with a modal verb.

1. In Canada you _____ say please and thank you a lot.
2. In South Africa you _____ drive on the left.
3. In Australia you _____ pay for small sauce packets, but in the USA you _____.
4. In New Zealand, you _____ deface a banknote.
5. In the UK, you _____ eat a swan because they belong to the queen.



Writing

Choose another two places from the pictures on p. 10 and write some rules and etiquette for them.

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Homework answer key

Activity p. 29

1. should, 2. have to, 3. have to/don't, 4. mustn't, 5. mustn't



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