

Premium B2 lesson 04



Modal verbs

What do they do?

We use modal verbs to make *assessment, judgement, interpretation* or express our *attitude* of what we're talking about.

Match sentences 1 to 5 with A to F

1. You **must** **try** to stand up and walk.
2. The family **should** be home soon.
3. You **ought to be** more polite.
4. They **will** **try** to do things before they have learnt how to.
5. It **could** **rain** tomorrow.

- A. obligation
- B. necessity
- C. possibility
- D. logical deduction
- E. disapproval
- F. ability

'have to' or 'must'

obligation

A large, empty rectangular box with a purple border, intended for students to write examples of sentences using 'have to' or 'must' to express obligation.

no obligation

A large, empty rectangular box with a purple border, intended for students to write examples of sentences using 'have to' or 'must' to express no obligation.

'have to' or 'must'

obligation



no obligation



- 1 Most students in Britain have to pay at least part of their university fees.
- 2 Joe get up early on Fridays as he has no lectures in the morning.
- 3 You talk during the film because other people will get annoyed.
- 4 These library books are overdue so I pay a fine when I return them.
- 5 Jeremy drive to work because the bus gets there too late.
- 6 Because she could already play the piano, she practise much when she learnt to play the organ.
- 7 You borrow this video - you'll enjoy watching it.
- 8 (you) work every Saturday in your new job?
- 9 Non-swimmers go into the deep end of the pool.
- 10 You come to the rehearsal tomorrow if you want to be in the play.
- 11 When I was a child, I change schools seven times because my parents moved house a lot.
- 12 Every morning the children feed their rabbit before school.
- 13 I stop eating so much chocolate or none of my clothes will fit.
- 14 They've promised to lend me a tennis racket so I take mine.

You will hear five different young people talking about renting homes. For questions **19–23**, choose from the list (**A–F**) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A Something dangerous needed to be repaired.

Speaker 1

	19
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B It was often cold indoors.

Speaker 2

	20
--	-----------

C There was a pleasant view from the window.

Speaker 3

	21
--	-----------

D The neighbours were very noisy.

Speaker 4

	22
--	-----------

E The rent was too high.

Speaker 5

	23
--	-----------

F The furniture was good quality.

Speaking practice –Part 3

USEFUL LANGUAGE

Initiating the conversation OK, where shall we start?
What else can we think of? Shall we talk about the next one? Let's move on to the next one. What about this one?

Speculating they might ... it could ...
some people would ...

Asking for your partner's opinion *What do you think of this idea? ..., don't you think? Do/Don't you agree? How about you? Do you think that's a good idea?*

Agreeing *I totally agree (with you). Definitely! Yes, that's right. Yes, I see your point. I see what you mean.*

Disagreeing *Not necessarily. I see your point but ..., I'm not sure I agree. I'm sorry, I don't agree at all. Well, it is true that ..., but ... I agree up to a point, but ...*

The best way to buy

