

# Premium B2 Lesson 04

## Sentence transformations 11 - 15

## Modal verbs 1 (present)

## Focus on Listening part 3

## Focus on Speaking part 3



# Cambridge Assessment English



Lets try the sentence transformations from last class - without our notes!

6 They are too young to stay out late.

ENOUGH They ..... to stay out late.

7 Car workers have refused to work for two days.

STRIKE Car workers ..... for two days.

8 You don't seem to realise the risk involved.

AWARE You don't seem to ..... the risk involved.

9 They say a multinational company owns this mine.

SAID The mine ..... by a multinational company.

10 The company relocated to France six years ago.

SINCE It ..... the company relocated to France.

## Today's sentence transformations

**11** He felt happy after getting his exam results.

**MOOD** He was ..... after getting his exam results.

**12** You should remove this old settee.

**RID** You should ..... this old settee.

**13** My parents said I could go to the graduation party.

**PERMISSION** My parents ..... go to the graduation party. (sofa)

**14** His doctor advised him to reduce the amount of caffeine he consumed.

**DOWN** He was advised ..... the amount of caffeine he consumed.

**15** It's the nicest gift I've ever been given.

**SUCH** I've ..... nice gift.

Today's sentence transformations - with answers.

**11** He felt happy after getting his exam results.

**MOOD** He was ..... after getting his exam results.

**12** You should remove this old settee.

**RID** You should get rid of ..... this old settee.

**13** My parents said I could go to the graduation party.

**PERMISSION** My parents ..... go to the graduation party.

**14** His doctor advised him to reduce the amount of caffeine he consumed.

**DOWN** He was advised ..... the amount of caffeine he consumed.

**15** It's the nicest gift I've ever been given.

**SUCH** I've ..... nice gift.

What connects all these symbols?

kæ̃n

kũd

mei

wũd

mũst

wĩl

ʃæ̃l

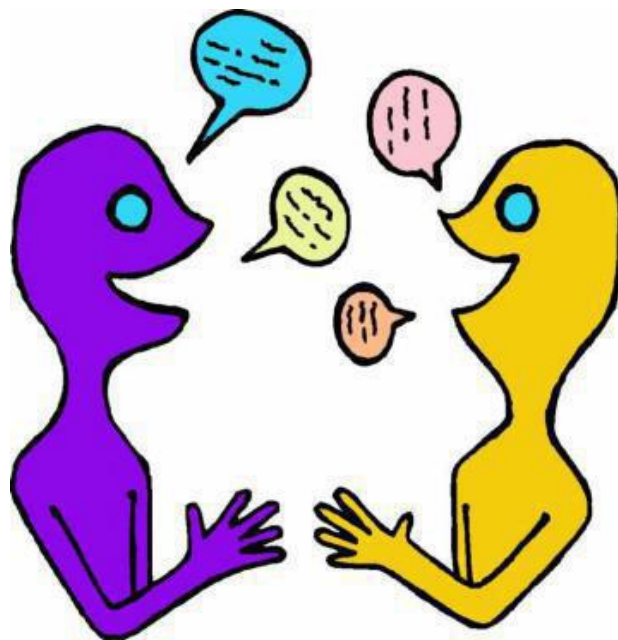
mait

ʃũd

Different parts of the English speaking world have different accents. Sometimes the ũ is replaced by ʌ

*What can you remember about modal verbs?*

*Tell your partner.*



*should*

*might*

What are modal verbs?

*can*

*must*

*would*

*may*

*will*

*shall*

*could*

**Modal verbs** are                      they need **another verb** (always in its                      form)

She **can swim**. She **can to swim**.

What do they do?



should

might

## What are modal verbs?

can

must

would

may

will

shall

could

**Modal verbs** are **auxiliary verbs**; they need **another verb** (always in its **bare infinitive** form).

She **can swim**. ~~She can to swim.~~

## 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



should

might

## What are modal verbs?

can

must

would

may

will

shall

could

**Modal verbs** are **auxiliary verbs**; they need **another verb** (always in its **bare infinitive** form).

She **can swim**.

**F. ability**



## What do they do?

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

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.

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

*'have to' or 'must'*

*obligation*

A large empty rectangular box with a purple border, intended for writing examples of obligation.

*no obligation*

A large empty rectangular box with a purple border, intended for writing examples of no obligation.

We mustn't be late for work

We must study a lot at home.

We don't have to be early.

We have to do our homework.

*obligation*

*'have to' or 'must'*

*no obligation*

We mustn't be late for work

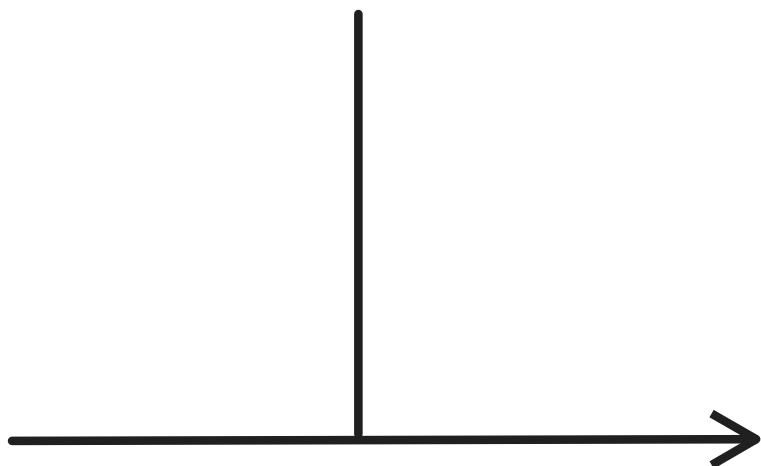
We have to do our homework.

We must study a lot at home.

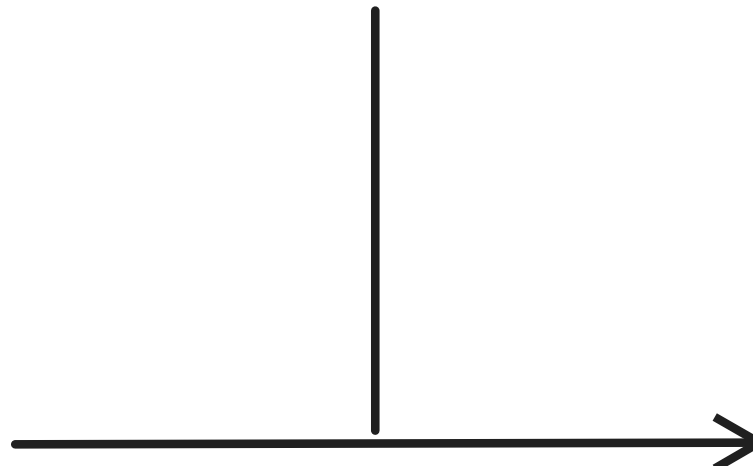
We don't have to be early.

*'have to' or 'must'*

*obligation*



*no obligation*



don't have to

had to

must

won't have to

will have to

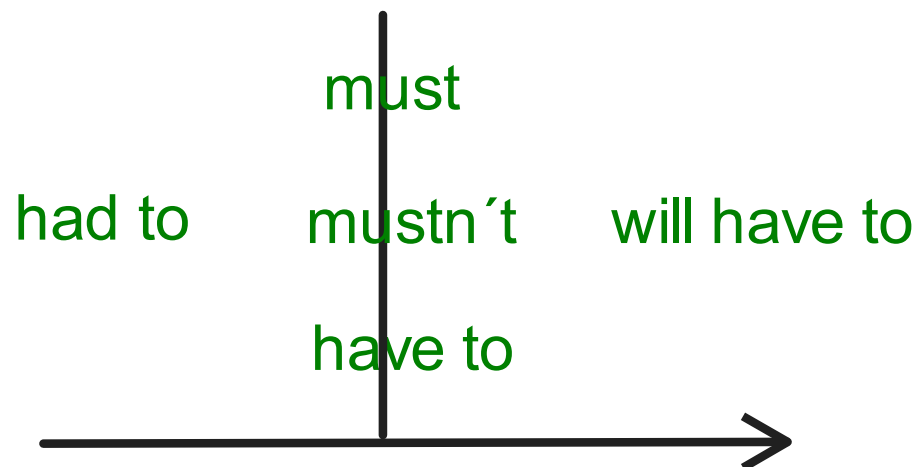
have to

didn't have to

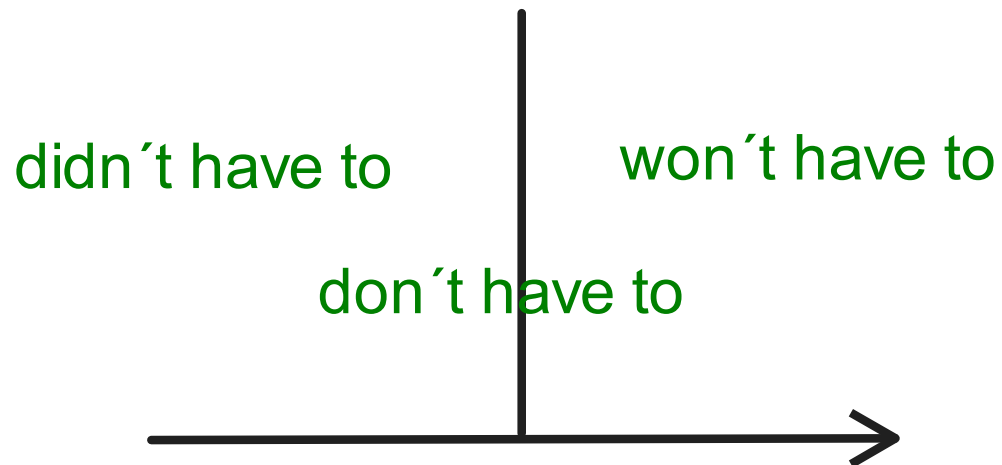
mustn't

*'have to' or 'must'*

*obligation*



*no obligation*



## 'have to' or 'must'

- 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.

## 'have to' or 'must'

- 1 Most students in Britain ..... *have to* ..... pay at least part of their university fees.
- 2 Joe *doesn't have to* get up early on Fridays as he has no lectures in the morning.
- 3 You ..... *mustn't* ..... talk during the film because other people will get annoyed.
- 4 These library books are overdue so I *'ll have to* ..... pay a fine when I return them.
- 5 Jeremy ..... *has to* ..... drive to work because the bus gets there too late.
- 6 Because she could already play the piano, she *didn't have to* ..... practise much when she learnt to play the organ.
- 7 You ..... *must* ..... borrow this video – you'll enjoy watching it.
- \* 8 ..... *Do/Will you have to* ..... (you) work every Saturday in your new job?
- 9 Non-swimmers ..... *mustn't* ..... go into the deep end of the pool.
- 10 You *'ll have to* ..... come to the rehearsal tomorrow if you want to be in the play.
- 11 When I was a child, I ..... *I had to* ..... change schools seven times because my parents moved house a lot.
- 12 Every morning the children ..... *have to* ..... feed their rabbit before school.
- 13 I ..... *must* ..... stop eating so much chocolate or none of my clothes will fit.
- 14 They've promised to lend me a tennis racket so I *don't have to* ..... take mine.

\* Q8. Is there a change in meaning or situation?



- In Part 3 you hear five short related monologues.
- Part 3 tests your understanding of: gist, detail, opinion, attitude, function, purpose, relationship, topic, place, situation, agreement, etc.
- The instructions you see and hear include information about the link between the five recordings (e.g. the speakers are all talking about the weather, or they are all complaining about something).
- The questions do not usually follow the order of the information in the recording.

In the exam you will have 3 'distractors' but today we will just have one!

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

	<b>19</b>
--	-----------

**B** It was often cold indoors.

Speaker 2

	<b>20</b>
--	-----------

**C** There was a pleasant view from the window.

Speaker 3

	<b>21</b>
--	-----------

**D** The neighbours were very noisy.

Speaker 4

	<b>22</b>
--	-----------

**E** The rent was too high.

Speaker 5

	<b>23</b>
--	-----------

**F** The furniture was good quality.

*answer because you hear the speaker mention something that was not a danger. Keep listening.*

**B** Speakers 1, 2 & 5 all talk about cold conditions, but only one talks about it being cold indoors.

**C** Two speakers describe views, but which sounds 'pleasant'?

**D** Speakers 2, 3 & 5 all mention 'neighbours', but which of **them** made too much noise?

**E** What's another way of saying you were paying too much?

**F** Two speakers mention furniture, but was it 'good quality'?

## answers

A Something dangerous needed to be repaired.

B It was often cold indoors.

C There was a pleasant view from the window.

D The neighbours were very noisy.

E The rent was too high.

F The furniture was good quality.

Speaker 1

B	19
---	----

Speaker 2

C	20
---	----

Speaker 3

E	21
---	----

Speaker 4

A	22
---	----

Speaker 5

D	23
---	----

## Paper 4 Part 3

In Part 3 of the Speaking test, you are given a discussion question with five prompts, in the form of a mind map, to discuss with your partner. After discussing the prompts for two minutes, the examiner will then ask you to make a decision and select the best option(s). You will have a minute to discuss the best option(s). This part of the test takes four minutes for a pair of candidates and five minutes for a group of three candidates.





Talk to each other about whether you think it's better to buy things online or in shops.

The best way to buy



## 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 ...

Now you have a minute to decide which of these things is most important



Prepare sentence transformations 16 - 20  
Homework Lesson 4