



Week #1

Annex 1: Modals have to and should.

Must/Have to, Mustn't/Don't have to

MUST	HAVE TO
<p>Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Express personal obligationExpress what the speaker thinks is necessaryExpress subjective obligation <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>You must work hard.</i><i>All passengers must wear seat belts.</i>	<p>Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Express impersonal obligationThe subject is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules)Express objective obligation <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>I have to leave early today.</i><i>You will have to pay for the excess.</i>
<p>MUSTN'T</p> <p>Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">It is prohibited; it is not allowed. It is important that you do NOT do something. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective. <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Children mustn't talk to strangers.</i><i>Cars mustn't park in front of the entrance.</i>	<p>DON'T HAVE TO</p> <p>Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no obligation; you are not required to do something, especially if you don't want to. <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>You don't have to make excuses for her.</i><i>You don't have to whisper, no one can hear us.</i>

MUST & SHOULD



We use **must** to Express a stronger point of view. "We need to ..." "We have to..." The modal **must** also expresses opinion, one person's point of view.

Examples

We use **should** to suggest something. "It is advisable to ...". The modal **should** Express opinion, one person's point of view.

Examples

- You should** apply for that job.
- You have** sore throat. You **shouldn't** drink cold water.
- People **should** eat enough fruits in order to be healthy.
- There **should** be a way to do something
- Michale **should** keep out of the sun for two da^{ys}

➤ Watch the video about "have to or should?"



Listening Exercises

1. Watch the video "The shopping mall and write true (T) or false (F) next to each sentence based on what you hear.

1. Some items in Retuna mall are second-hand.

2. This shopping mall is in England?

3. The lamp shade is made of worn-out leather blouses.

4. This mall is a high-fashion, trash shopping place.

5. The clever thing about this mall is right next to the city's recycling center.

6. Maria Larsson runs a popular shop which is the most creative place to be in and also saving the planet.

7. Costumer #1 mention that you can buy items that other people don't use any more.

8. Costumer #2 ...shopping like this is the worse for the environment.



2. What you need? Wise shopping – Vocabulary

Match words about wise shopping to the corresponding sentences.

bargain

Shopping list

wisdom

interest

loan

budget

clearance

1. Ana is writing the _____ to buy groceries for this week.

2. The airline regularly offers last-minute booking at _____ prices.

3. Rosa is trying to get a \$50, 000 _____ to start her own business.

4. Before I went off to university my father gave me a few words of_____.

5. Ellen bought an elegant new red carpet at a _____ sale.

6. Sarah expends her money based on her _____ otherwise she cannot make ends meet.

7. Laura plans to get rid of her credit card next month because it's _____ is so high.



3. Listen to the Audio #1 "The Gift of Giving Gifts" then choose the best option to complete the sentences based on what you hear.

1) Does she like to buy gifts for people?

- Yes, she does.
- No, she does not.
- She does not say.

2) Does he like to buy gifts for people?

- Yes, he does.
- No, he does not.
- He does not say.

3) What did she buy her friend?

- Necklace
- Bracelet
- Earrings

4) What did he buy his friend?

- Toaster
- Tablet
- Turntable

5) He says that if you buy someone a nice gift, _____ .

- you waste money
- they expect more
- they do not care



4. PHRASES AND VOCABULARY. Match phrases on the right to the definitions on the left by drawing a line.

Gather around

to limit damage or negative affect of something.

Create a problem

the act of giving a gift is more important than the actual gift.

Pick something up

to get together or make a group.

Climb back from

to make a troublesome situation.

It's the thought that counts

to buy something.



Speaking Exercises

1. Tell about your favorite gift that you received when you were a kid. Please share about your positive memories about this present.

-Use 4 sentences using modals have to and should and 3 words from Vocabulary wise shopping.

-You must talk for 1 minute and 1/2, otherwise your performance will be evaluated based on your achievement level (how much time you speak).