

### Guía No. 3

#### Temas que veras en esta guía:

#### GRAMMAR: Modal verbs – perfect tense

#### VOCABULARY: verbs

#### Modal Verb Have To

Se usa "have to" para mostrar que una persona está obligada a hacer algo, por lo general debido a una fuerza externa, "have to" también se puede usar para expresar opinión:

- You *have to* show your passport at passport control. (It's the law = Es la ley)
- Jenny *has to* do homework every evening. (Her parents told her to do her homework = Sus padres le dijeron que hiciera sus deberes)
- Tom *had to* work late last night. (He hadn't finished his work = no había terminado su trabajo)
- You *have to* tell him! (Esta es mi opinión)
- You *don't have to* eat that if you *don't* like it. (I am not obliging you to eat it = No te estoy obligando a que lo comas)

La forma negativa, "don't" / "doesn't" / "didn't have to", significa que uno no está obligado a hacer algo.

#### Forma

El presente simple de "have" + "to" + infinitivo (sin "to") or The past simple of 'have' + to + infinitive (without to)

| POSITIVE               |                |                                                                   | NEGATIVE               |                        |                                                                   | QUESTIONS |                        |                |                   |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| I<br>You<br>We<br>They | <b>have to</b> | leave the house early to catch the bus.<br>care for the children. | I<br>You<br>We<br>They | <b>don't have to</b>   | leave the house early to catch the bus.<br>care for the children. | Do        | I<br>you<br>we<br>they | <b>have to</b> | work on Saturday? |
| He /<br>She / It       | <b>has to</b>  |                                                                   | He /<br>She / It       | <b>doesn't have to</b> |                                                                   | Does      | he / she<br>/ it       |                |                   |

#### Práctica

Completar usando el verbo entre paréntesis y have to /has to:

- ✓ You \_\_\_\_\_ to the internet to send an email. (connect)
- ✓ Adrian \_\_\_\_\_ every weekend unless he wants to. (not train)
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your passport at the border? (show)

#### Modal Verb Must

"Must" también se usa para hablar de obligación y se usa en reglas e instrucciones escritas:

- You *must* submit your proposal by noon on 12th July.
- You *must not* use a calculator during the exam.

"Must" también se usa para hacer una recomendación firme:

- You *must* tell him before it's too late.
- You *mustn't* be late for work on your first day.

La forma negativa, "mustn't" ("must not"), significa que usted está obligado a hacer algo o se le recomienda no hacer algo.

#### Forma

"must" o "mustn't" ("must not") + el infinitivo del verbo (sin "to")



| POSITIVE               |      |                                 | NEGATIVE               |                     |                                  | QUESTIONS |                        |                |                        |
|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| I<br>You<br>We<br>They | Must | Forguet, to transfer the money. | I<br>You<br>We<br>They | Must not<br>Mustn't | Forguet, to transfer the money.. | Must      | I<br>you<br>we<br>they | <b>Forguet</b> | to transfer the money? |
| He /<br>She / It       |      |                                 | He /<br>She / It       |                     |                                  |           | he / she<br>/ it       |                |                        |

Si bien las preguntas con "must" son gramaticalmente correctas, hoy en día suele ser más habitual usar "have to" en las preguntas.

"Must" denotando obligación no se suele usar en el pasado:

- We had to show our passports at the border.
- We weren't allowed to use calculators in the exam.

### Práctica

Dar o pedir consejo usando el verbo entre paréntesis:

- ✓ You \_\_\_\_\_ late for the train. (not be)
- ✓ We \_\_\_\_\_ their wedding anniversary. (celebrate)
- ✓ You \_\_\_\_\_ the application form in black ink. (complete)
- ✓ He \_\_\_\_\_ his dog chew the furniture. (not let)

### Modal Verb should

Se usa "should" para dar o pedir consejo o para dar opiniones en el presente:

- "I have a terrible stomachache." "You **should** go to the doctor's."
- "I haven't heard from my father." "You **should** call him."
- "She's not happy with the salary offered." "She **shouldn't** accept the job."



### Forma

Se usa "should" / "shouldn't" + el infinitivo del verbo principal (sin "to")

| POSITIVE               |        |                  | NEGATIVE               |                         |                                  | QUESTIONS |                        |                |                        |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| I<br>You<br>We<br>They | should | DO more exercise | I<br>You<br>We<br>They | Should not<br>Shouldn't | Forguet, to transfer the money.. | Should    | I<br>you<br>we<br>they | <b>Forguet</b> | to transfer the money? |
| He /<br>She / It       |        |                  | He /<br>She / It       |                         |                                  |           | he / she<br>/ it       |                |                        |

### Práctica

Dar o pedir consejo usando el verbo entre paréntesis:

- ✓ He \_\_\_\_\_ the position. (accept)
- ✓ You \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phones in the classroom. (not allow)
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ that we cheated? (admit)

✓ They \_\_\_\_\_ work early yesterday. (not leave)

Complete the sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T, SHOULD, SHOULDN'T,

HAVE TO or DON'T HAVE TO/DOESN'T HAVE TO.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ study this weekend. It's my obligation as a student.

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ feed the animals in the zoo. It's forbidden!

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ make my bed every morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ help my parents at home.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ do exercise every day. It's good for you.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to loud music. It's bad for your ears!

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ help me now. Dad helped me this morning.

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ study harder if they want to pass their exams.

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ use your mobile phone in class.

9. She \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform at school. She can wear jeans.

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat fast food. It's bad for you!

• It's 8.15 and school starts at 8.00. Mother to son:

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ be at school at this time.

2 You \_\_\_\_\_ skip school, it's bad for your education. It's also against the rules.

3 You \_\_\_\_\_ got up so late.

4 You \_\_\_\_\_ take a bus, I'll drive you to school.

5 You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed earlier at night. You'd feel more relaxed in the morning.



• Tom looks very pale and tired.

1 He \_\_\_\_\_ studied a lot today.

2 He \_\_\_\_\_ rest a little before supper. It would do him good.

3 He \_\_\_\_\_ study so hard, he knows his lessons very well.

4 He \_\_\_\_\_ gone out for a walk in the middle of the afternoon.

5 He \_\_\_\_\_ try to be less scared of tests. He wouldn't suffer so much.



## 2. Now complete the sentences with the correct modal verb and match with the rules above.

1. ( ) You \_\_\_\_\_ have a driver's license if you want to drive a car.

2. ( ) I \_\_\_\_\_ buy flowers for my mother.

3. ( ) You \_\_\_\_\_ speak to him about it.

4. ( ) They \_\_\_\_\_ do something about this terrible train service.

5. ( ) There's no heating on. You \_\_\_\_\_ be freezing.

6. ( ) You \_\_\_\_\_ help me.

7. ( ) You \_\_\_\_\_ see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.

8. ( ) She \_\_\_\_\_ work on Monday. It's her day off.

9. ( ) I \_\_\_\_\_ get my hair cut.

10. ( ) You \_\_\_\_\_ sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.