

2

Which modal do I use?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a If you like Impressionist art, you should visit the Musée d'Orsay in Paris.
b If you like Impressionist art, you have to visit the Musée d'Orsay in Paris.
- 2 a I think that children should respect their parents.
b I think that children must respect their parents.

We use *should* to talk about what we think is right, best or correct:

I don't think people should keep big dogs in small apartments.

We use *have to* to talk about what is necessary or compulsory:

Do young men have to do military service in your country?

We also use *must* to talk about what is necessary or compulsory, especially when the subject of the verb is not a person or when the main verb is passive:

All applications must be received by 31 January.

★ In the negative, *mustn't* means 'not allowed', but *don't have to* means 'not necessary':

The cheque must not exceed the value of the guarantee card.

EU citizens don't have to get a visa to travel to the US.

We use *must* to talk about what we are sure is true. The opposite is *can't*:

She must be bored at home all day on her own.

You can't be tired – you've only just got up!

2 Correct the mistake below.

LUUGAGE SHOULD NOT
BE LEFT UNATTENDED
UNATTENDED LUUGAGE
WILL BE
REMOVED AND MAY BE
DESTROYED



Luggage unattended.

3 Complete the following sentences using an appropriate modal verb.

- 1 All children under 12 be accompanied by an adult.
- 2 There's a free 30-day trial period, so you pay anything for the first month.
- 3 I missed the last train and get a taxi home.
- 4 We need more sugar already – I only bought some last week.
- 5 All accidents be recorded in the incident book.
- 6 Have you seen their house? They have a lot of money.
- 7 That cut looks really bad – I think you go to hospital.
- 8 You lift the lid while the rice is cooking or all the steam will be released and it won't cook properly.