

OUGHT TO, SUPPOSED TO, MEANT TO, OBLIGED TO

ought to

We use **ought to** in the same way as **should** to talk about duties and obligations:

*Football players **ought to respect** the flag. (= They should respect the flag.)*

We also use **ought to** to describe things we believe are true or will happen:

*This **ought to be** an exciting game. (= I predict that this will be an exciting game.)*

Ought to is more formal and less frequent than **should**.

Ought to is not common in questions and negatives. There is no past form of **ought to**.

7 Look at the sentences from the article and match the verbs in bold with the modal verbs below with a similar meaning.

had to should (x2) should have should not

- 1 Sport **ought to** bring people together. **should**
- 2 Players and spectators **are supposed to** stand for the national anthem.
- 3 Young Americans **were obliged to** do military service.
- 4 Muhammad Ali **was supposed to** join the army.
- 5 The Olympics **are not meant to** be a political event.

2 a Complete the dialogue about hunting with the correct word.

Jen: I think it's really important that these beautiful animals are ¹ before it's too late.

Ben: Exactly. Many animals are already ² species. Once they're gone, they're gone.

Cris: But do you accept that there is a place for controlled killing?

Jen: Do you mean ³ ? I don't think so. We have no right to kill animals as a kind of sport.

Cris: But it pays for animal ⁴ in the long term, and also to support game ⁵.

protected

conservation

endangered

reserves

breeding

hunting

poachers

cruel

be supposed to, be meant to

We use **be supposed to** and **be meant to** in very similar ways to **ought to** and **should**. They can show that something is desired or planned. The outcome is not 100% sure:

*The match **is supposed to start** at 9. (= but it's possible that it will start later)*

We also use these structures to talk about duties and obligations that we expect people to do:

*Players **are supposed to be** neutral. (= but it's possible that they won't be neutral)*

*The president **is meant to attend** the opening ceremony. (= but it's possible he will not attend)*

We can use the past forms **was / were supposed to** and **was / were meant to**:

*It **was supposed to be** a friendly game. (= but it's possible that it wasn't very friendly)*

We can also use negative forms with **be supposed to** and **be meant to**:

*They **were not supposed to talk** to the press. (= but it's possible that they spoke to the press)*

*This **isn't meant to be** a political event. (= but it's possible that it is or will be a political event)*

be obliged to

We use **be obliged to** to talk about things that someone has to do (or that they think they have to do), often because there is an obligation, a rule or a duty. **Be obliged to** is more common in formal situations:

*The manager **is obliged to give** an interview to the press after the game. (= The manager has to give an interview.)*

We can also use the past forms **was / were obliged to** and negative forms:

*Players **are not obliged to sing** the national anthem. (= They don't have to sing the national anthem.)*

*The captain **was obliged to shake hands** with the president. (= The captain had to shake hands with the president.)*

Ben: You have a point. Jen, you must have heard about the successful ⁶ programmes for pandas in China? Once the bears are old enough, they are released into the wild.

Jen: I know that, but it's the hunting itself which worries me. It suggests that killing animals is acceptable and even fun.

Ben: But in some cases it might be necessary. That's what Cris is saying.

Jen: Look. Hunting is wrong and terribly ⁷. We have no right to do it.

Cris: Sadly, I think we have no choice. To protect the animals from people who kill without a licence, by that I mean ⁸, I feel we are obliged to accept controlled, authorised hunting.

Game Trail Safaris

At Game Trail Safaris, we don't just care about wildlife. We're passionate about it.

All our safari tours are fully licensed by national governments. We work closely with national parks and animal conservation agencies, and 20% of our fees go direct to game reserves and breeding programmes for protected and endangered species.

With over 30 years of experience in 14 different countries, we can organise the perfect hunting adventure for you. Our fantastic selection of tours includes:

Read the advertisement below and complete the tasks.

1 Find and circle the names of 12 different animals.

- * the classic 'Big Five' of lions, leopards, rhinos, elephants and buffalo in southern Africa
- * zebras, giraffes and antelopes on the African savannas
- * crocodiles and hippos along the Zambezi River
- * polar bears and wolves in the frozen Canadian north

Game Trail Safaris – ethical hunting since 1986.

- 2 Find and underline all the other words connected to **wildlife**.

listen and decide if the sentences are true or false.

- 1 The former US president Teddy Roosevelt enjoyed shooting animals.
- 2 Most Americans do not approve of hunting.
- 3 Game reserves are important for animal conservation.
- 4 The World Wildlife Fund is always opposed to big game hunting.
- 5 All the money from hunting safaris goes back to the national parks.
- 6 Finn thinks that poaching is a bigger problem than hunting.
- 7 The meat of hunted animals is often eaten.
- 8 It is not necessary to pay for a licence to kill a buffalo.

the word **it** refer to in these extracts from the interview?

- 1 You may not like **it**.
- 2 **It** is not opposed to big game hunting.
- 3 **It**'s not the fault of the hunters.
- 4 **It** depends on your point of view.
- 5 **It**'s not that simple, though.

REPORTING

When we report speech or thoughts, we often change the tense of the verbs that were used in the direct speech. This change is called 'backshifting':

'Wild animals only exist when they are preserved by sportsmen.' – Roosevelt said that *wild animals only existed when they were preserved by sportsmen*.

We make the following changes to verb tenses:

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple	past simple
present continuous	past continuous
past simple	past perfect
present perfect	past perfect
<i>be going to</i>	<i>was/were going to</i>
<i>will</i>	<i>would</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>

verb + -ing form

Verbs that follow this pattern include: *admit, apologise for, consider, deny, justify, mention, recommend, regret, suggest*:

We deny making any false statements.
Do you recommend going in the summer?

verb + infinitive with to

Verbs that follow this pattern include: *agree, claim, offer, promise, refuse, threaten*:

I promised to write a positive review.
The website threatened to remove the hotel from the list.

verb + someone + infinitive with to

Verbs that follow this pattern include: *advise, ask, beg, convince, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, urge, warn*:

Would you advise tourists to go there?
The review convinced me to give it a try.

Note that these verbs must be followed by an object or object pronoun:

They advised us to read the reviews very carefully. (not They advised to read the reviews very carefully.)

If we want to report the negative using these verbs, we add *not* before the infinitive or -ing form:

The review warned us not to eat there at the weekend.
We considered not going to that hotel.

Note that the verb *suggest* can follow different patterns. When there is no subject before the verb that is being reported, we can use -ing after *suggest*:

The guide suggested trying the new café.

When there is a subject before the verb that is being reported, we use a clause:

The guide suggested (that) we try the new café.

For more information about reported speech, see page 135.

the possibility of giving money, instead of food, to the villagers

whether hunting is morally acceptable hunting

the World Wildlife Fund

the fact that money does not always go back to the parks

direct speech: *'Hunting these animals is cruel.'*

reported speech: *She said (that) hunting these animals was cruel.*

Note that we don't have to use *that* in reported speech.

If something is still true, we don't need to change the verb tense:

'Rhinos are an endangered species.' – She said that *rhinos are an endangered species*.

We also make the following changes:

we don't use speech marks.

we change personal pronouns and possessive adjectives:

'We've never done this before.' – They said (that) *they had never done that before.*

'Giraffes are my favourite animal.' – She said (that) *giraffes were her favourite animal.*

we change some time and place expressions, eg *here* > *there, now* > *then, today* > *that day, yesterday* > *the day before, tomorrow* > *the next / following day, a year ago* > *a year before.*

When we report questions, the word order is the same as in affirmative sentences. Some of the most common reporting verbs we can use include *ask, want to know* and *wonder*:

'How much does a licence cost?' – She wanted to know *how much a licence cost. (not She wanted to know how much does a licence cost.)*

'Whose fault is it?' – He asked *whose fault it is. (not He asked whose fault is it.)*

When we report yes / no questions, we use *if* (or *whether*) to report the questions:

'Do you have a better idea?' – He asked *if / whether she had a better idea.*

'Is it a good way to protect the animals?' – She asked *if / whether it is a good way to protect the animals.*

For information on reporting verbs, see page 142.

GRAMMAR // Reporting

8 a Compare the examples of direct and reported speech. How does the tense change?

'Very little money **has found** its way back to the parks.'
They said that very little money **had found** its way back to the parks.

c Compare the examples of direct and reported questions. How do the word order and the forms of the verb change?

'**How do you justify** killing endangered species for fun?'
She's asked **how you justified** killing endangered species for fun.
'**Would you agree** that hunting these animals is cruel?'
He wants to know **if you would agree** that hunting these animals is cruel.

b Look at more examples of direct and reported speech. Why does the tense not change?

'We are not opposed to hunting if it **supports** conservation.'

They have said they are not opposed to hunting if it **supports** conservation.

The tense of the reported verb does not change because the information that is reported is still true.

In the reported questions, the word order is the same as for affirmative sentences.

The tense of the reported verb 'moves back' one tense. The present perfect becomes the past perfect.

In 2015, the international press reported that Cecil the Lion **has been killed** just outside a national park in Zimbabwe. Scientists from the University of Oxford said that Cecil is the most famous lion in the park and that they **are following** Cecil's movements for seven years. Animal lovers around the world demanded to know how **had it** happened. According to a British newspaper, an American dentist from Minnesota **pays** \$50,000 for the shooting. The paper said that Cecil **has become** used to human beings, making it easy for hunters to get close. When government officials in Zimbabwe were asked **had the dentist had** a licence, they answered in the affirmative. According to them, the killing of Cecil was not a crime.

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Report the sentences by completing the second sentence in each pair.

1 'Cecil's son, Xanda, was also killed by trophy hunters.'

A few years ago, newspapers reported that **Cecil's son, Xanda, was also / had also been killed by trophy hunters**

2 'Who was Xanda's killer?'

Investigators wanted to know ...

3 'The name of the tourist who shot Xanda is a secret.'

The safari organiser said ...

4 'About 500 lions live in the park.'

Scientists believe ...

5 'What can we do to protect these animals?'

Many people wonder ...

6 'We need a no-hunting zone around the park.'

Scientists have said that ...

Ought to ...

คุณอาจใช้ **ought to** แทน **should** ในประโยคต่างๆ ที่แสดงในหน้านี้ และโปรดตั้งเกตัวอย่าง เรายังใช้ 'ought to do' (ต้องมี to ด้วย) เช่น

- Do you think I ought to apply for this job? (= Do you think I should apply ... ?)
- Jack ought not to go to bed so late. (= Jack shouldn't go ...)
- It was a great party last night. You ought to have come.
- Helen has been studying hard for the exam, so she ought to pass.

(Be) supposed to

บางครั้ง (it is) **supposed to** ... มีความหมายเหมือนกัน (it is) said to ... (= ผู้ดูแลว่า...) เช่น

- I want to see that film. It's supposed to be good. (= ผู้ดูแลว่า หนังเรื่องนั้นสนุกมาก)
- Fireworks are supposed to have been invented in China. Is it true?

แต่บางครั้ง **supposed to** ก็มีความหมายต่างออกไป เราใช้ **supposed to** เพื่อพูดว่ามีการวางแผน / จัดการ / เตรียมการ / คาดคะเนบางอย่างอย่างไว้แล้ว ส่วนมากความหมายมักจะถูกไปจากตั้งที่เกิดขึ้นจริง เช่น

- The plan is supposed to be a secret, but everybody seems to know about it. (= แผนการนี้ถูกใจจะให้เป็นความลับ)
- What are you doing at work? You're supposed to be on holiday. (= คุณวางแผนไว้ว่าจะหยุดพักผ่อน)
- Our guests were supposed to come at 7.30, but they were late.
- Jane was supposed to phone me last night, but she didn't.
- I'd better hurry. I'm supposed to be meeting Chris in ten minutes.

you're not supposed to do something = ถูกใจไม่ได้รับอนุญาตให้ทำอย่างนั้น / ไม่แนะนำให้คุณทำเช่นนั้น เช่น

- You're not supposed to park your car here. It's private parking only. ไม่่อนุญาตให้จอดรถที่นี่...
- Jeff is much better after his illness, but he's still not supposed to do any heavy work. ... (หมาย)ไม่แนะนำให้เข้าทำงานหนัก

♥ "To be obliged"

มีความหมายว่า ตกลงภาระไว้ เนื่องใน ข้อบังคับ นารายาท ศิลธรรม ที่จะต้องทำอะไรสักอย่าง หรือ
ยกเว้นไม่ทำอะไรสักอย่าง

♥ **To be obliged** "สมควร" (ปฏิบัติ หรือ ห้าม
ปฏิบัติ) ** คุณมีสิทธิที่จะไม่ทำตามเงื่อนไขนั้นๆ

I am professionally obliged to resign from my job due to a deterioration in his health. หมายความว่าเป็นต้องลาออกจากงานเพราะสุขภาพที่เริ่มแย่ลง

Reported speech 1 (He said that ...)

พิจารณาสถานการณ์ต่อไปนี้



เมื่อคุณต้องการจะบอกคนอื่นว่า Paul ผู้ชาย
มี 2 วิธีที่จะทำได้ คือ

ใช้ค่าพูดโดยตรงตามที่ Paul ผู้ชาย หรือที่เรียกว่า
direct speech (ค่าพูดตรง) ดังนี้
Paul said 'I'm feeling ill.'

หรือใช้วิธีอีกค่าพูดของ Paul บอกมาเป็น
reported speech (ค่าพูดหกพาณ) ดังนี้
Paul said that he was feeling ill.

เปรียบเทียบประโยคต่อไปนี้

direct	Paul said 'I am feeling ill.'
reported	Paul said that he was feeling ill.

ในภาษาอังกฤษ เราใช้เครื่องหมายอัญญาประการ
เพื่อแสดงว่าเป็น direct speech

เมื่อเราใช้ reported speech โดยปกติ คำกริยาหลักของประโยคจะใช้รูป past (Paul said that ... / I told her that ...) และคำกริยาในส่วนที่เป็นคำผูกหวานก็มักจะเป็นรูป past ด้วย เช่น

- Paul said that he was feeling ill.
- I told Lisa that I didn't have any money.

คุณอาจเลือกใช้รูป past เช่น

- Paul said that he was feeling ill. หรือ Paul said he was feeling ill.

โดยทั่วไป คำกริยาใน direct speech เป็นรูป past ใน reported speech ดังนี้

am/is → was	do/does → did	will → would
are → were	have/has → had	can → could
want/like/know/go ฯลฯ → wanted/liked/knew/went ฯลฯ		

เมื่อเรียนเพิ่มการใช้รูปของคำกริยาใน direct speech หรือ reported speech ต่อไปนี้

คุณเห็น Anna เธอเล่าเรื่องต่างๆ ให้คุณฟัง
เป็น direct speech ดังนี้

My parents are fine.
I'm going to learn to drive.

I want to buy a car.
John has a new job.
I can't come to the party on Friday.
I don't have much free time.
I'm going away for a few days.
I'll phone you when I get back.



ANNA

ต่อมา คุณเล่าให้คุณฟัง Anna พูดอะไรบ้าง
โดยใช้ reported speech ดังนี้

- Anna said that her parents were fine.
- She said that she was going to learn to drive.
- She said that she wanted to buy a car.
- She said that John had a new job.
- She said that she couldn't come to the party on Friday.
- She said she didn't have much free time.
- She said that she was going away for a few days and would phone me when she got back.

คำกริยาใน reported speech อาจใช้รูป past simple (did/saw/knew ฯลฯ) เช่นเดียวกับคำกริยาหลักที่ปรากฏใน direct speech หรืออาจเปลี่ยนเป็น past perfect (had done / had seen / had known ฯลฯ) ที่ได้เพื่อสื่อความหมายว่า
กริยาในคำผูกหวานนั้นเกิดขึ้นก่อนกริยาหลัก เช่น

- direct Paul said 'I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to work.'
- reported Paul said (that) he woke up feeling ill, so he didn't go to work. หรือ
Paul said (that) he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.

ให้ **if** หรือ **whether** เมื่อไม่มี question word (what, why ฯลฯ) ในประโยค เช่น

- Did anybody see you? แต่ Do you know if anybody saw you?
หรือ ... whether anybody saw you?

ใน reported speech นี้ ส่วนมากคำกริยาจะเปลี่ยนเป็นรูป过去式 (were, closed ฯลฯ) ดู Unit 47

ศึกษาด้วยว่าส่วนใดของคุณไปสอบสัมภาษณ์ในการสมัครเข้าทำงาน และข้อสัมภาษณ์ที่คุณต้องตอบ เช่น



Are you willing to travel?

Why did you apply for the job?

What do you do in your spare time?

Can you speak any other languages?

How long have you been working in your present job?

Do you have a driving licence?

พิจารณาหลังคุณเล่าให้เพื่อนของคุณฟังว่า ผู้สัมภาษณ์ถามอะไรคุณบ้าง โดยใช้ reported speech ดังนี้

- She asked **if** (หรือ **whether**) I was willing to travel.
- She wanted to know **what** I did in my spare time.
- She asked **how long** I had been working in my present job.
- She asked **why** I had applied for the job. (หรือ ... why I applied)
- She wanted to know **if** (หรือ **whether**) I could speak any other languages.
- She asked **if** (หรือ **whether**) I had a driving licence.