

## CHECKPOINT 6

### Units 31–36

#### 1 Complete these conditional sentences. Use *will* or *would* and the present simple or past simple.

- 1 Look at the sky! It's going to rain. If I (get) .....*get*..... wet, I'm sure I (catch) .....*will catch*..... a cold.
- 2 I'm not your teacher so I don't know the answer. If I (be) ..... your teacher, I (tell) ..... you to look in your dictionary!
- 3 I often imagine being on a desert island. If I (live) ..... on a desert island, I (spend) ..... all day fishing and sunbathing!
- 4 Yes, I often see Helen. If I (see) ..... her tomorrow, I (tell) ..... her to call you.
- 5 Come on, hurry up. If we (hurry) ....., we (get) ..... to the cinema before the beginning of the film.
- 6 Sorry, but I haven't got a pencil sharpener. If I (have) ..... one, I (lend) ..... it to you, but I haven't got one!
- 7 Let's go now. If we (not get) ..... there before 7.00, there (not be) ..... any tickets left for the rock concert.
- 8 I don't believe in aliens. Anyway, if aliens (land) ..... on Earth, I think they (soon decide) ..... to return to their planet!

#### 2 Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 I advise you to go to the doctor's.  
If I *were you*, I *would go to the doctor's*.....
- 2 I'm sure your name isn't Jim.  
Your ..... it?
- 3 I think you've forgotten your homework!  
You ..... you!
- 4 If you don't hurry, we'll be late.  
If ..... won't .....
- 5 I hope our team isn't going to lose.  
Our team ..... it?
- 6 Why don't you go to bed early?  
If .....
- 7 I'm sure you weren't at school yesterday.  
You ..... you?
- 8 You feel hungry because you don't eat breakfast.  
..... wouldn't .....

**3 Complete the questions.**

- 1 Who ..... *do* ..... you ..... *sit next to* ..... in class?  
I sit next to Jim.
- 2 ..... to India?  
No, I haven't. I've never been to India.
- 3 What ..... ?  
Tomorrow? I'm going to have a rest, I think!
- 4 What ..... ?  
Being with my friends makes me happy.
- 5 Why ..... ?  
I'm not looking at you, actually!
- 6 ..... swimming?  
Yes, I do. I like swimming very much.
- 7 Who ..... there?  
In that house? Mark lives there, I think.

**4 Write a tag for each sentence.**

- 1 You like ice-cream, ..... *don't you* ..... ?
- 2 Your name's Eva, ..... ?
- 3 We're not late, ..... ?
- 4 You're waiting for Jack, ..... ?
- 5 Roberto hasn't got a brother, ..... ?
- 6 They'll be here soon, ..... ?
- 7 You weren't writing, ..... ?

**5 Correct each sentence or question.**

- 1 What ~~you are~~ doing this evening? ..... *are you* .....
- 2 Who does live here? .....
- 3 If I am rich, I am buying a big car! .....
- 4 You haven't got a pen, got you? .....
- 5 What means this? .....
- 6 You're Helen, isn't it? .....

**Think about grammar!**

Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 Conditional 2 sentences are about the past.
- 2 Never use *do* in subject questions.
- 3 Tag questions are not real questions.

## Modals: ability and possibility *can, can't, cannot*

- We use *can* when we talk about ability and possibility.  
*Can you ride a bike?* No. (I don't know how to do it.)  
*Sorry, but I can't come to your party on Friday.* (It's not possible.)  
*I can't lift this table.* (It's impossible.)
- Can* is a modal auxiliary verb. We use a modal auxiliary with a verb infinitive (without *to*).
- A modal auxiliary does not change its form.

### Statements

<i>I can swim.</i>	<i>He can swim.</i>	<i>We can swim.</i>
<i>You can swim.</i>	<i>She can swim.</i>	<i>They can swim.</i>
	<i>It can swim.</i>	

### Negatives

<i>I can't swim.</i>	<i>He can't swim.</i>	<i>We can't swim.</i>
<i>You can't swim.</i>	<i>She can't swim.</i>	<i>They can't swim.</i>
	<i>It can't swim.</i>	

*Cannot* is the full negative form, used in formal writing and speech.

*I cannot swim.*

### Questions

<i>Can I swim?</i>	<i>Can he swim?</i>	<i>Can we swim?</i>
<i>Can you swim?</i>	<i>Can she swim?</i>	<i>Can they swim?</i>
	<i>Can it swim?</i>	

### Short answers

*Can you see it?* Yes, I *can*. / No, I *can't*.

### Tag questions

*You can see it, can't you?* *You can't see it, can you?*



For the past, use *could*. For the future, use *be able to*.

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 40: Modals: past



1 Read the form and write sentences about Petbot, the robot dog.

What can it do?	
PetBot, the robot Dog	
walk?	✓
run?	X
dance?	✓
smile?	✓
speak English?	X
ride a bicycle?	X



- 1 It can walk.
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

2 Rewrite each sentence so it has the same meaning. Use *can* or *can't*.

- 1 I'm not able to come to your party.  
I can't come to your party.
- 2 Is it possible for you to play basketball tonight?  
.....
- 3 Do you know how to use a computer?  
.....
- 4 It isn't possible for you to borrow my bike.  
.....
- 5 It's impossible for us to answer this question.  
.....
- 6 It's not possible for me to help you.  
.....
- 7 I don't know how to play this game.  
.....
- 8 Is it possible for you to help me?  
.....

## Modals: obligation *must, have to, should*

### *must*

- We usually use *must* when we talk about necessary or important actions.  
*I **must** leave now. I don't want to be late.*  
*We **must** remember to take our passports.*

<i>I must leave.</i>	<i>He must leave.</i>	<i>We must leave.</i>
<i>You must leave.</i>	<i>She must leave.</i>	<i>They must leave.</i>
	<i>It must leave.</i>	

- We can also use *have to* in these situations.

### *have to*

- We use *have to* when we talk about a rule made for us by somebody else.  
*We **have to** wear a uniform at my school. (a rule)*  
*When the lights are red, you **have to** stop. (a rule)*
- Have to* changes to *has to* for *he, she, it*.  
*Paul **has to** do his homework now.*
- We don't usually use *must* to make questions.  
*I **must** leave at 6.00.      Do I **have to** leave at 6.00?*

<i>I have to leave.</i>	<i>Do I have to leave?</i>
<i>You have to leave.</i>	<i>Do you have to leave?</i>
<i>He has to leave.</i>	<i>Does he have to leave?</i>
<i>She has to leave.</i>	<i>Does she have to leave?</i>
<i>It has to leave.</i>	<i>Does it have to leave?</i>
<i>We have to leave.</i>	<i>Do we have to leave?</i>
<i>They have to leave.</i>	<i>Do they have to leave?</i>

### *should*

- Should* gives the speaker's opinion of what is a good thing to do.  
*You **should** check your work at the end of the lesson.*  
*You **should** eat fruit every day.*

The 'l' in *should* is silent.



**1 Rewrite each imperative with *must*.**

- 1 Do it again! *You must do it again!* .....
- 2 Work faster! .....
- 3 Turn to page 50! .....
- 4 Hurry up! .....
- 5 Stop talking! .....
- 6 Listen to me! .....
- 7 Give me your homework! .....
- 8 Sit down! .....

**2 Change the statements into questions and the questions into statements.**

**Life at school**

- 1 We have to wear a uniform ..... *Do you have to wear a uniform?* .....
- 2 Do you have to do homework? .....
- 3 I must sit in the same place .....
- 4 He has to arrive before 8.00. ....
- 5 Does she have to eat lunch at school? .....
- 6 I have to change classrooms. ....
- 7 They must do gym. ....
- 8 Do you have to learn German? .....

**3 Complete each sentence using *should*.**

- 1 If I were you, I'd go to the doctor's.  
I think *you should go to the doctor's.* .....
- 2 It's a good idea to wear a warm coat.  
You .....
- 3 My advice is to leave early.  
I think you .....
- 4 It's a good idea to take more exercise.  
You .....
- 5 In my opinion, it's a good idea for you to read a lot.  
I think .....
- 6 It's a good idea to do that.  
You .....
- 7 My advice is for you to ride a bike.  
I think .....
- 8 If I were you, I would buy a dog.  
I think .....