

60 We must go.

We **must go** now. We **mustn't miss** our plane.

You **must take** your bag with you. You **mustn't leave** it here.

- We use *must* + infinitive without *to* when we think that something is necessary, or to tell somebody to do something:
*We **must go** now. You **must take** your bag with you.*
- We use *mustn't* + infinitive without *to* when we think that it is necessary **not** to do something, or to tell somebody **not** to do something:
*We **mustn't miss** our plane. You **mustn't leave** your bag here.*

Affirmative I/you/he/she/it/we/they **must go**

Negative I/you/he/she/it/we/they **mustn't (must not) go**

▶▶ See Appendix 11: Short forms of verbs, page 171.

PRACTICE

60a Circle the correct answer.

- 0 I (must) / *mustn't* ask Mum for some money. I haven't got enough for my ticket.
- 1 I *must* / *mustn't* forget to tell Becky. She wants to come, too.
- 2 We *must* / *mustn't* check the times of the trains again. I'm not sure of them.
- 3 We *must* / *mustn't* be late for our train.
- 4 I *must* / *mustn't* take my railcard. I can get cheap tickets with it.
- 5 You *must* / *mustn't* get the number 7 bus. It doesn't stop at the station.
- 6 We *must* / *mustn't* lose our tickets. We can't get any more.

60b Complete the rules for an exam. Use *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

be bring copy give stay stop talk use write

- 0 You *mustn't be* late for the exam.
- 1 You your mobile phone into the exam.
- 2 You your name at the top of the first page.
- 3 You a pen, not a pencil.
- 4 During the exam, you to anybody.
- 5 You in your chair all the time.
- 6 You another person's answers.
- 7 You when I say, 'Stop now'.
- 8 You me your answer sheet at the end of the exam.

66 She may/might be at home.

She **may/might be** at home. I **may/might not go** to London tomorrow.

We use *may* or *might* + infinitive without *to* to talk about things that are possible now or in the future:

She **may/might be** at home. Paul **may/might have** your keys.

She **may/might not come** with us. I **may/might not go** to London tomorrow.

Affirmative I/you/he/she/it/we/they **may/might come**

Negative I/you/he/she/it/we/they **may/might not come**



Mightn't is the short form of *might not*. There is not a short form of *may not*.



See Appendix 11: Short forms of verbs, page 171.

PRACTICE

66a Re-write the sentences. Use *may* or *may not*.

- 0 It's possible that it will rain tomorrow. *It may rain tomorrow.*
- 1 It's possible that we won't go to the beach.
- 2 It's possible that Ryan will come here.
- 3 It's possible that my parents won't be here.
- 4 It's possible that we'll watch a DVD.
- 5 It's possible that James will join us.
- 6 It's possible that we won't stay at home.
- 7 It's possible that we'll go to the cinema.
- 8 It's possible that James won't come with us.

66b Complete the conversation. Use *may* or *might* and the verbs in brackets.

- A: Shall we phone this hotel and book some rooms?
 B: Yes, but let's choose another hotel, too. Their rooms (0) *might be* (be) too expensive, or they (1) (not have) enough rooms.
 A: How about this one? In fact, Hannah (2) (prefer) this one.
 B: Yes, but Emily (3) (not like) it. It's more old-fashioned.
 A: Let's ask Sarah. She (4) (know) a good hotel. She lived in Brighton for two years.
 B: Good idea. Is she coming to the wedding?
 A: Yes, she is. But she (5) (not stay) in a hotel. She (6) (stay) with a friend.