ENGLISH CLASS LEVEL VI

TEACHER MÓNICA MORELLO

SECOND TERM WEEK 1: How to talk about specific obligations, necessities and prohibitions

Travel preparation vocabulary- Modal verbs

VOCABULARY

Booking and making reservations: travel by plane, by train, in a van, by coach, take a taxi, or hire a car, and make sure you have information about "local habits ".

- to book a flight= choosing a flight
- to book a seat
- to book a ticket
- to book a room
- to book accommodation= booking a room, a flat, or a house (to accommodate)
- a visa= (make sure you have applied for the right one!)
- a transit visa= when you go to your destination via another country

Transportation



- a single (GB)/one-way ticket (US)
- a return ticket (GB)/ a round ticket (US)
- for planes, trains and coaches: a boarding pass/ time/ gate (plane)/ platform (train/ coach)



- an aisle ticket/ a window ticket
- Economy/ coach ==> business class==> first class= (more comfortable).
- to take a travel insurance (to insure).
- to hire a car (GB)/ to rent a car (US)
- to take an extra insurance for a second driver

In British English, luggage and baggage refer to the bags and suitcases that you take with you when you travel, together with their contents. In American English, luggage refers to empty bags and suitcases. Baggage refers to bags and suitcases with their contents

- What is the weight allowance for my luggage, please?
- registered luggage= in the baggage hold

- a carry-on



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Now practice by completing the following statements:

1. I will be much quicker as we won't register our luggage! We'll just have a _____ ____ with us...
2. In the coach from Boston to Marion, I'd really prefer to have _____ _____ _____, I want to be free to stretch my legs...
3. When you plan a trip abroad, the first thing to do is to _____ ____ _____ and hop the air-traffic controllers won't be on strike then!
4. For the summer holiday, should I take a _____ _____ and come home by car with you or do I have to buy a _____ _____ ?
5. At the airport, we'll _____ _____ _____ and as I'd like you to drive in turns, I'll take ____ _____ _____ for you.

GRAMMAR

Match the notices to the rules.

1 ☐ You have to pay before the end of the month.
2 ☐ You don't have to pay to see this.
3 ☐ You mustn't eat here.
4 ☐ You must turn off your phone before you come in.



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have to, don't have to, must, mustn't

have to, don't have to

⊞ I **have to** get up at seven every day. She **has to** speak English at work.
⊟ We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school. He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.
? **Do I have to** buy a grammar book? What time **does** she **have to** get up in the morning?

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- Use *have to* + verb (infinitive) to talk about rules and obligations.
- Use *don't have* to + verb (infinitive) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives. ***Do** I have to go?* **NOT** *~~Have I to go?~~*
- Don't contract *have* or *has*. *I **have to** go.* **NOT** *~~I've to go.~~*

must / mustn't

⊞ You **must** do your homework tonight. She **must** tidy her room before she goes out.
⊟ You **mustn't** leave your bags here. I **mustn't** forget to call her tonight. (***mustn't** = **must not***)
? **Must** I buy a grammar book? When **must** we register for the exam?

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- Use *must* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to talk about rules and obligations.
- *must / mustn't* is the same for all persons.
- Use *mustn't* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to say something is prohibited.

must and have to

Must and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a **general** obligation (a rule at work / school or a law). We normally use *must* for a **personal** obligation (one that the speaker imposes), e.g. a teacher to students or a parent to a child. But often you can use either *must* or *have to*.

mustn't and don't have to

Mustn't and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
*You **mustn't** go.* = It's prohibited. Don't go.
*You **don't have to** go.* = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

Impersonal *you*

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* (*you* = people in general), e.g.
*You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car. You **mustn't** take photos in the museum.*

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

I *don't have to* go to school on Saturdays

1 Janice _____ study very hard – she has exams soon.
2 You _____ stop your car at a red light.
3 _____ your sister _____ go to London for her job interview?
4 You _____ wear a uniform if you are a policeman.
5 We _____ get up early tomorrow. Our flight leaves at 6.30.
6 Harry _____ work today – his shop is closed.
7 I _____ go now. It's very late.
8 _____ we _____ go to bed? It's only 10 o'clock!

b Circle the correct form, *have to / must*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*. Tick ✓ if both forms are possible.

☐ We *don't have to* / *mustn't* go to work next week. It's a holiday.
1 ☐ You *don't have to / mustn't* touch the oven. It's hot.
2 ☐ Do you *have to / must* send a photo with your passport form?
3 ☐ The concert is free. You *don't have to / mustn't* pay.
4 ☐ I'm late for a meeting. I *have to / must* go now.
5 ☐ You *don't have to / mustn't* leave the door open – the dog will get out.
6 ☐ We *have to / must* try that new restaurant in town.
7 ☐ In Britain you *have to / must* drive on the left.
8 ☐ *Do you have to /Must you* be tall to be good at tennis?

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READING AND LISTENING

I will survive (in Spanish)... or will I?

The British have a reputation for being bad at learning languages, but is it really true? I work for a newspaper which was doing a series of articles about this. As an experiment, they asked me to try and learn a completely new language for one month. Then I had to go to the country and do some 'tests' to see if I could 'survive' in different situations. I decided to learn Spanish because I would like to visit Spain and Latin America in the future. If I go, I don't want to be the typical Brit who expects everyone else to speak English.

Spanish because I would like to visit Spain and Latin America in the future. If I go, I don't want to be the typical Brit who expects everyone else to speak English.

I did a one-month intensive course in Spanish at a language school in London. I was a complete beginner but I soon found that some Spanish words are very similar to English ones. For example, *hola* isn't very different from 'hello' and *inglés* is very similar to 'English'. But other things were more difficult, for example the verbs in Spanish change for each person and that means you have to learn a lot of different endings. My biggest problem was the pronunciation. I found it very difficult to pronounce some letters in Spanish, especially *r* and *j*. I downloaded sentences in Spanish onto my phone and I listened and repeated them again and again.

When my course finished I went to Madrid for the weekend to do my tests. A Spanish teacher called Paula came with me and gave me a mark out of 10 for each test and then a final mark for everything.

Which test do you think was the easiest for Max? Which do you think was the most difficult? Listen to Max doing the tests in Madrid and check your answers.

Listen again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the false information.

1 The waiter didn't understand Max.
2 The bill was six euros.
3 The chemist's was the first street on the right.
4 The driver understood the name of the stadium.
5 Max made a grammar mistake when he left the voicemail message.
6 Max's final mark was eight.
7 Max says you can learn Spanish in a month.

TESTS

You have to...

1 order a drink and a sandwich in a bar, ask how much it is, and understand the price.
2 ask for directions in the street (and follow them).
3 get a taxi to a famous place in Madrid.
4 leave a message on somebody's voicemail.

RULES

- you mustn't use a dictionary or phrase book
- you mustn't speak English at any time
- you mustn't use your hands or mime or write anything down



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2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____
6. _____ _____
7. _____ _____

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