

GRAMMAR PRACTICE
UNIT 6
LEVEL 6

1. Read the grammar focus of the unit and do the following activities.

GRAMMAR • Expressing intentions and plans that changed: Was / Were going to and would

Express and ask about past intentions and plans that changed with was / were going to + a base form.

I was going to get married (but I didn't).

They were going to study art (but they didn't).

Was she going to take the course?

Were you going to study with Dr. Mellon?

Weren't you going to study law? (Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.)

Where were they going to work? (In Kuala Lumpur.)

Who was going to teach this class? (My sister was.)

You can also use would (the past of will) + a base form to express plans and intentions that changed, but only in a noun clause following verbs such as thought, believed, or said.

She thought she would be a doctor (but she changed her mind).

We always believed they would get married (but they never did).

They said they would pay for their daughter's studies (but they didn't).

Note: You can also use was / were going to in a noun clause after thought, believed, or said.

They said they were going to arrive before noon (but they didn't).

Be careful!

Don't use would + a base form alone. It must be used in a noun clause. Use was / were going to instead.

She was going to be a doctor.
NOT She would be a doctor.

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- Expressing the future: review
- The future with will and be going to: review

Complete each statement of belief, using would.

- When I was a child, I thought I
- My parents believed
- My teachers were sure
- When I finished school, I didn't know

Use perfect modals to express feelings and beliefs about past actions and events:

• Regrets or judgments: should have + past participle

I should have studied medicine. (But unfortunately, I didn't.)

She shouldn't have divorced Sam. (But unfortunately, she did.)



• Possibility: may have / might have + past participle

I may (OR might) have failed the final exam. It was really hard.

He may (OR might) not have been able to make a living as a painter.

• Ability (OR possibility): could have + past participle

He was the driver. He could have prevented the accident.

The museum was closed, but she couldn't have known that. It's usually open on Tuesdays.

• Certainty: would have + past participle

You should have gone to Rio. You would have loved it.

It's good he broke up with Anne. They wouldn't have been happy together.

• Conclusions: must have + past participle

Beth isn't here. She must have gone home early.

(I think that's what happened.)

They didn't buy the house. The price must not have been acceptable.

(I think that's the reason.)

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- Regrets about the past: wish + the past perfect; should have and ought to have

A GRAMMAR PRACTICE Choose the modal that logically completes each sentence.

Write that modal and the verb in the perfect modal form.

- 1 I don't know why she married him. He the only man available.
(must OR should) be
- 2 I architecture. I really good at it.
(should OR may) study (must OR would) be
- 3 Jenna's not studying Chinese anymore. It too hard to learn Chinese and Japanese at the same time.
(should OR might) be
- 4 We didn't know we were going to have five children. We such a small house.
(could not OR should not) buy
- 5 Ella still loves Ben. She with him.
(must not OR should not) break up
- 6 When I was young, everyone thought I was a great singer. But I decided to become a lawyer instead. Looking back, I think I on the wrong career.
(may OR should) decide