

# Grammar revision units 5-7

## UNIT 7:

### I) MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION, NECESSITY AND PROHIBITION

OBLIGATION	NECESSITY	PROHIBITION
MUST	NEED TO	MUSTN'T
HAVE TO / HAVE GOT TO (menos fuerte)	LACK OF NECESSITY	
	DON'T NEED TO DON'T HAVE TO	
ADVICE		
SHOULD OUGHT TO		

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1 I would advise you to look online for the best deals.

You  for the best deals. **SHOULD**

2 You don't need to buy tickets in advance.

You  tickets in advance. **HAVE**

3 You aren't allowed to take any liquids in your bag.

You  any liquids in your bag. **MUST**

4 It will be necessary to get a bus to the hotel.

We  a bus to the hotel. **HAVE**

5 It's a good idea to wear a sun hat when it's very hot.

You  a sun hat when it's very hot. **OUGHT**

## II) MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION AND SPECULATION

### GRAMMAR

#### Modal verbs: speculation in the present

##### **must + infinitive**

- Use when we strongly believe something is true.  
*She **must feel** exhausted after the trip.*

##### **could/might/may + infinitive**

- Use when something is possibly true but we're not sure.  
*It **might be** cold there.*

##### **can't + infinitive**

- Use when we believe something is not true.  
*That **can't be** our tent. It's too small.*

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Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using *must*, *can't* or *might/may/could*.

- 1 I'm sure Dad's tired. He's been at work all day.  
Dad  tired. He's been at work all day.
- 2 I'm not sure but it looks like snowing outside.  
It  snowing outside.
- 3 Karl isn't asleep – he's singing upstairs in his room.  
Karl  asleep. He's singing upstairs in his room!
- 4 I don't know who's in this photo – maybe Ted's family?  
It  Ted's family in the photo.
- 5 This looks like my book, but it hasn't got my name in it.  
This  my book as it hasn't got my name in it.
- 6 I'm sure my bag is on the table. I left it there!  
My bag  on the table – I left it there!
- 7 Who's the person with Billy? Perhaps it's his sister.  
The person with Billy  his sister.

### III) THE FUTURE IN THE PAST

LANGUAGE	Future in the past
<p>Use different forms to talk about an event that was in the future at a point in the past.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>was/were + going to</b>  <i>I <b>was going to</b> watch TV.</i>  <sup>1</sup> (...) <sup>2</sup> (...) </li> <li> <b>would + verb</b>  <i>They <b>would finish</b> their homework later.</i> <sup>3</sup>(...) </li> <li> <b>was/were + about to + base form</b>  <b>was /were + on the verge of + verb + -ing</b>  <i>She <b>was about to</b> call a friend.</i>  <sup>4</sup> (...) <sup>5</sup> (...) </li> </ul>	<p>Para hablar en pasado de cosas que ibas a hacer en el futuro = EQUIVALENTE A PRESENTE CONTINUO CON INTENCIÓN DE FUTURO</p> <p>Para hablar en pasado de cosas que ocurrirían en el futuro.</p> <p>Para hablar de cosas en pasado que estaban a punto de ocurrir = 'ESTAR A PUNTO DE'</p> <p>OTRA FORMA DE DECIR 'TO BE ABOUT TO'. TAMBIÉN SE TRADUCE COMO 'ESTAR A PUNTO DE', 'ESTAR AL BORDE'</p>

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#### SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION Rewrite the sentences using the words in bold.

1 I had no intention of watching the match at first. **WASN'T**

I  the match, but I did.

2 Her phone rang just as she was about to fall asleep. **VERGE**

She  asleep when her phone rang.

3 It was obvious that this was our last meeting. **WOULD**

I knew I  her again.

4 I noticed the mistake in the email just before pressing 'send'. **ABOUT**

I  'send' when I saw the mistake in my email.

5 I wanted us to have a really nice time. **GOING**

I hoped that we  a great time.

6 I'm sure the weather forecast predicted sunshine for today. **WAS**

It  sunny today, according to this morning's weather forecast.