

Guía No. 3

Temas que verás en esta guía:

GRAMMAR: Modal verbs – perfect tense

VOCABULARY: verbs

Modal Verb Have To

Se usa "have to" para mostrar que una persona está obligada a hacer algo, por lo general debido a una fuerza externa, "have to" también se puede usar para expresar opinión:

- You *have to* show your passport at passport control. (It's the law = Es la ley)
- Jenny *has to* do homework every evening. (Her parents told her to do her homework = Sus padres le dijeron que hiciera sus deberes)
- Tom *had to* work late last night. (He hadn't finished his work = no había terminado su trabajo)
- You *have to* tell him! (Esta es mi opinión)
- You *don't have to* eat that if you *don't like* it. (I am not obliging you to eat it = No te estoy obligando a que lo comas)

La forma negativa, "don't" / "doesn't" / "didn't have to", significa que uno no está obligado a hacer algo.

Forma

El presente simple de "have" + "to" + infinitivo (sin "to") or The past simple of 'have' + to + infinitive (without to)

| POSITIVE | | NEGATIVE | | | QUESTIONS | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------|
| I You We They | have to | leave the house early to catch the bus. care for the children. | I You We They | don't have to | leave the house early to catch the bus. care for the children. | Do | I you we they |
| He / She / It | has to | He / She / It | doesn't have to | He / She / It | he / she / it | have to | work on Saturday? |

Práctica

Completar usando el verbo entre paréntesis y have to /has to:

- ✓ You _____ to the internet to send an email. (connect)
- ✓ Adrian _____ every weekend unless he wants to. (not train)
- ✓ _____ you _____ your passport at the border? (show)

Modal Verb Must

"Must" también se usa para hablar de obligación y se usa en reglas e instrucciones escritas:

- You must submit your proposal by noon on 12th July.
- You must not use a calculator during the exam.



"Must" también se usa para hacer una recomendación firme:

- You must tell him before it's too late.
- You mustn't be late for work on your first day.

La forma negativa, "mustn't" ("must not"), significa que usted está obligado a hacer algo o se le recomienda no hacer algo.

Forma

"must" o "mustn't" ("must not") + el infinitivo del verbo (sin "to")

| POSITIVE | | | NEGATIVE | | | QUESTIONS | | | |
|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|---------|------------------------|
| I You We They | Must | Forquet, to transfer the money. | I You We They | Must not Mustn't | Forquet, to transfer the money.. | Must | I you we they he / she / it | Forquet | to transfer the money? |
| He / She / It | | | He / She / It | | | | | | |

Si bien las preguntas con "must" son gramaticalmente correctas, hoy en día suele ser más habitual usar "have to" en las preguntas.

"Must" denotando obligación no se suele usar en el pasado:

- We had to show our passports at the border.
- We weren't allowed to use calculators in the exam.

Práctica

Dar o pedir consejo usando el verbo entre paréntesis:

- ✓ You _____ late for the train. (not be)
- ✓ We _____ their wedding anniversary. (celebrate)
- ✓ You _____ the application form in black ink. (complete)
- ✓ He _____ his dog chew the furniture. (not let)

Modal Verb should

Se usa "should" para dar o pedir consejo o para dar opiniones en el presente:

- "I have a terrible stomachache." "You **should** go to the doctor's."
- "I haven't heard from my father." "You **should** call him."
- "She's not happy with the salary offered." "She **shouldn't** accept the job."



Forma

Se usa "should" / "shouldn't" + el infinitivo del verbo principal (sin "to")

| POSITIVE | | | NEGATIVE | | | QUESTIONS | | | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---|---------|------------------------|
| I You We They | should | DO more exercise | I You We They | Should not Shouldn't | Forquet, to transfer the money.. | Should | I you we they he / she / it | Forquet | to transfer the money? |
| He / She / It | | | He / She / It | | | | | | |

Práctica

Dar o pedir consejo usando el verbo entre paréntesis:

- ✓ He _____ the position. (accept)
- ✓ You _____ mobile phones in the classroom. (not allow)
- ✓ _____ we _____ that we cheated? (admit)

✓ They _____ work early yesterday. (not leave)

Complete the sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T, SHOULD, SHOULDN'T,

HAVE TO or DON'T HAVE TO/DOESN'T HAVE TO.

1. I _____ study this weekend. It's my obligation as a student.
2. You _____ feed the animals in the zoo. It's forbidden!
3. I _____ make my bed every morning. I _____ help my parents at home.
4. You _____ do exercise every day. It's good for you.
5. You _____ listen to loud music. It's bad for your ears!
6. You _____ help me now. Dad helped me this morning.
7. They _____ study harder if they want to pass their exams.
8. You _____ use your mobile phone in class.
9. She _____ wear a uniform at school. She can wear jeans.
10. You _____ eat fast food. It's bad for you!

• It's 8.15 and school starts at 8.00. Mother to son:

1 You _____ be at school at this time.

2 You _____ skip school, it's bad for your education. It's also against the rules.



3 You _____ got up so late.

4 You _____ take a bus, I'll drive you to school.

5 You _____ go to bed earlier at night. You'd feel more relaxed in the morning.

• Tom looks very pale and tired.



1 He _____ studied a lot today.

2 He _____ rest a little before supper. It would do him good.

3 He _____ study so hard, he knows his lessons very well.

4 He _____ gone out for a walk in the middle of the afternoon.

5 He _____ try to be less scared of tests. He wouldn't suffer so much.

2. Now complete the sentences with the correct modal verb and match with the rules above.

1. () You _____ have a driver's license if you want to drive a car.
2. () I _____ buy flowers for my mother.
3. () You _____ speak to him about it.
4. () They _____ do something about this terrible train service.
5. () There's no heating on. You _____ be freezing.
6. () You _____ help me.
7. () You _____ see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.
8. () She _____ work on Monday. It's her day off.
9. () I _____ get my hair cut.
10. () You _____ sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.