Sec | เลขที่และชื่อเท่านั้น

OUGHT TO, SUPPOSED TO, MEANT TO, OBLIGED TO

ought to

We use *ought to* in the same way as *should* to talk about duties and obligations:

*Football players **ought to respect** the flag. (= They should respect the flag.)*

We also use *ought to* to describe things we believe are true or will happen:

*This **ought to be** an exciting game. (= I predict that this will be an exciting game.)*

Ought to is more formal and less frequent than *should*. *Ought to* is not common in questions and negatives. There is no past form of *ought to*.

7 Look at the sentences from the article and match the verbs in bold with the modal verbs below with a similar meaning.

had to should (x2) should have should not

1 Sport **ought to** bring people together. should

2 Players and spectators **are supposed to** stand for the national anthem.

3 Young Americans **were obliged to** do military service.

4 Muhammad Ali **was supposed to** join the army.

5 The Olympics **are not meant to** be a political event.

2 a Complete the dialogue about hunting with the correct word.

Jen: I think it's really important that these beautiful animals are [1] , before it's too late.

Ben: Exactly. Many animals are already [2] species. Once they're gone, they're gone.

Cris: But do you accept that there is a place for controlled killing?

Jen: Do you mean [3] ? I don't think so. We have no right to kill animals as a kind of sport.

Cris: But it pays for animal [4] in the long term, and also to support game [5] .

protected conservation endangered reserves breeding hunting poachers cruel

be supposed to, be meant to

We use *be supposed to* and *be meant to* in very similar ways to *ought to* and *should*. They can show that something is desired or planned. The outcome is not 100% sure:

*The match **is supposed to start** at 9. (= but it's possible that it will start later)*

We also use these structures to talk about duties and obligations that we expect people to do:

*Players **are supposed to be** neutral. (= but it's possible that they won't be neutral)*
*The president **is meant to attend** the opening ceremony. (= but it's possible he will not attend)*

We can use the past forms *was / were supposed to* and *was / were meant to*:

It was supposed to be a friendly game. (= but it's possible that it wasn't very friendly)

We can also use negative forms with *be supposed to* and *be meant to*:

*They **were not to supposed to talk** to the press. (= but it's possible that they spoke to the press)*
*This **isn't meant to be** a political event. (= but it's possible that it is or will be a political event)*

be obliged to

We use *be obliged to* to talk about things that someone has to do (or that they think they have to do), often because there is an obligation, a rule or a duty. *Be obliged to* is more common in formal situations:

*The manager **is obliged to** give an interview to the press after the game. (= The manager has to give an interview.)*

We can also use the past forms *was / were obliged to* and negative forms:

*Players **are not obliged to sing** the national anthem. (= They don't have to sing the national anthem.)*
*The captain **was obliged to shake** hands with the president. (= The captain had to shake hands with the president.)*

Ben: You have a point. Jen, you must have heard about the successful [6] programmes for pandas in China? Once the bears are old enough, they are released into the wild.

Jen: I know that, but it's the hunting itself which worries me. It suggests that killing animals is acceptable and even fun.

Ben: But in some cases it might be necessary. That's what Cris is saying.

Jen: Look. Hunting is wrong and terribly [7] . We have no right to do it.

Cris: Sadly, I think we have no choice. To protect the animals from people who kill without a licence, by that I mean [8] , I feel we are obliged to accept controlled, authorised hunting.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Game Trail Safaris

At Game Trail Safaris, we don't just care about wildlife. We're passionate about it.

All our safari tours are fully licensed by national governments. We work closely with national parks and animal conservation agencies, and 20% of our fees go direct to game reserves and breeding programmes for protected and endangered species.

With over 30 years of experience in 14 different countries, we can organise the perfect hunting adventure for you. Our fantastic selection of tours includes:

Read the advertisement below and complete the tasks.

1 Find and circle the names of 12 different animals.

* the classic 'Big Five' of lions, leopards, rhinos, elephants and buffalo in southern Africa
* zebras, giraffes and antelopes on the African savannas
* crocodiles and hippos along the Zambezi River
* polar bears and wolves in the frozen Canadian north

Game Trail Safaris – ethical hunting since 1986.

2 Find and underline all the other words connected to wildlife.

listen and decide if the sentences are true or false.

1 The former US president Teddy Roosevelt enjoyed shooting animals.
2 Most Americans do not approve of hunting.
3 Game reserves are important for animal conservation.
4 The World Wildlife Fund is always opposed to big game hunting.
5 All the money from hunting safaris goes back to the national parks.
6 Finn thinks that poaching is a bigger problem than hunting.
7 The meat of hunted animals is often eaten.
8 It is not necessary to pay for a licence to kill a buffalo.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

the word *it* refer to in these extracts from the interview?

1 You may not like *it*.
2 *It* is not opposed to big game hunting.
3 *It*'s not the fault of the hunters.
4 *It* depends on your point of view.
5 *It*'s not that simple, though.

the possibility of giving money, instead of food, to the villagers

whether hunting is morally acceptable

hunting

the World Wildlife Fund

the fact that money does not always go back to the parks

REPORTING

When we report speech or thoughts, we often change the tense of the verbs that were used in the direct speech. This change is called 'backshifting':

*'Wild animals only **exist** when they **are preserved** by sportsmen.' – Roosevelt said that wild animals only **existed** when they **were preserved** by sportsmen.*

We make the following changes to verb tenses:

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple	past simple
present continuous	past continuous
past simple	past perfect
present perfect	past perfect
be going to	*was / were going to*
will	*would*
can	*could*

verb + *-ing* form

Verbs that follow this pattern include: *admit, apologise for, consider, deny, justify, mention, recommend, regret, suggest*:

*We deny **making** any false statements.*
*Do you recommend **going** in the summer?*

verb + infinitive with *to*

Verbs that follow this pattern include: *agree, claim, offer, promise, refuse, threaten*:

*I promised **to write** a positive review.*
*The website threatened **to remove** the hotel from the list.*

verb + someone + infinitive with *to*

Verbs that follow this pattern include: *advise, ask, beg, convince, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, urge, warn*:

*Would you advise **tourists to go** there?*
*The review convinced **me to give** it a try.*

Note that these verbs must be followed by an object or object pronoun:

*They advised **us** to read the reviews very carefully. (not ~~They advised to read the reviews very carefully.~~)*

If we want to report the negative using these verbs, we add *not* before the infinitive or *-ing* form:

*The review warned us **not** to eat there at the weekend.*
*We considered **not** going to that hotel.*

Note that the verb *suggest* can follow different patterns. When there is no subject before the verb that is being reported, we can use *-ing* after *suggest*:

*The guide suggested **trying** the new café.*

When there is a subject before the verb that is being reported, we use a clause:

*The guide suggested **(that) we try the new café**.*

For more information about reported speech, see page 135.

direct speech: *'Hunting these animals **is** cruel.'*

reported speech: *She said (that) hunting these animals **was** cruel.*

Note that we don't have to use *that* in reported speech.

If something is still true, we don't need to change the verb tense:

*'Rhinos **are** an endangered species.' – She said that rhinos **are** an endangered species.*

We also make the following changes:

we don't use speech marks.

we change personal pronouns and possessive adjectives:

*'**We**'ve never done this before.' – They said (that) **they** had never done that before.*
*'Giraffes are **my** favourite animal.' – She said (that) giraffes were **her** favourite animal.*

we change some time and place expressions, eg *here* > *there*, *now* > *then*, *today* > *that day*, *yesterday* > *the day before*, *tomorrow* > *the next / following day*, *a year ago* > *a year before*.

When we report questions, the word order is the same as in affirmative sentences. Some of the most common reporting verbs we can use include *ask*, *want to know* and *wonder*:

'How much does a licence cost?' – She wanted to know how much a licence cost. (not ~~She wanted to know how much does a licence cost.~~)
'Whose fault is it?' – He asked whose fault it is. (not ~~He asked whose fault is it.~~)

When we report *yes / no* questions, we use *if* (or *whether*) to report the questions:

*'Do you have a better idea?' – He asked **if / whether** she had a better idea.*
*'Is it a good way to protect the animals?' – She asked **if / whether** it is a good way to protect the animals.*

For information on reporting verbs, see page 142.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR // Reporting

8 a Compare the examples of direct and reported speech. How does the tense change?

'Very little money **has found** its way back to the parks.'

They said that very little money **had found** its way back to the parks.

b Look at more examples of direct and reported speech. Why does the tense not change?

'We are not opposed to hunting if it **supports** conservation.'

They have said they are not opposed to hunting if it **supports** conservation.

The tense of the reported verb does not change because the information that is reported is still true.

c Compare the examples of direct and reported questions. How do the word order and the forms of the verb change?

'How **do you justify** killing endangered species for fun?'

She's asked how **you justified** killing endangered species for fun.

'**Would you agree** that hunting these animals is cruel?'

He wants to know if **you would agree** that hunting these animals is cruel.

In the reported questions, the word order is the same as for affirmative sentences.

The tense of the reported verb 'moves back' one tense. The present perfect becomes the past perfect.

In 2015, the international press reported that Cecil the Lion has been killed just outside a national park in Zimbabwe. Scientists from the University of Oxford said that Cecil is the most famous lion in the park and that they are following Cecil's movements for seven years. Animal lovers around the world demanded to know how had it happened. According to a British newspaper, an American dentist from Minnesota pays $50,000 for the shooting. The paper said that Cecil has become used to human beings, making it easy for hunters to get close. When government officials in Zimbabwe were asked had the dentist had a licence, they answered in the affirmative. According to them, the killing of Cecil was not a crime.

the Lion had been killed just outside a national park in Zimbabwe. Scientists from the University of Oxford said that Cecil _____ the most famous lion in the park and that they _____ Cecil's movements for seven years. Animal lovers around the world demanded to know how ____ happened. According to a British newspaper, an American dentist from Minnesota, _____ $50,000 for the shooting. The paper said that Cecil _____ used to human beings, making it easy for hunters to get close. When government officials in Zimbabwe were asked if _____ a licence, they answered in the affirmative. According to them, the killing of Cecil was not a crime.

Report the sentences by completing the second sentence in each pair.

1 'Cecil's son, Xanda, was also killed by trophy hunters.'
A few years ago, newspapers reported that Cecil's son, Xanda, was also / had also been killed by trophy hunters

2 'Who was Xanda's killer?'
Investigators wanted to know ...

3 'The name of the tourist who shot Xanda is a secret.'
The safari organiser said ...

4 'About 500 lions live in the park.'
Scientists believe ...

5 'What can we do to protect these animals?'
Many people wonder ...

6 'We need a no-hunting zone around the park.'
Scientists have said that ...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ought to …

คุณอาจใช้ **ought to** แทน **should** ในประโยคต่างๆ ที่แสดงในหน้านี้ และโปรดสังเกตด้วยว่า เราใช้ 'ought to do' (ต้องมี to ด้วย) เช่น

- Do you think I **ought to apply** for this job? (= Do you think I **should apply** … ?)
- Jack **ought not to go** to bed so late. (= Jack **shouldn't go** …)
- It was a great party last night. You **ought to have come**.
- Helen has been studying hard for the exam, so she **ought to pass**.

(Be) supposed to

บางครั้ง **(it is) supposed to** … มีความหมายเหมือนกับ (it is) said to … (= พูดกันว่า…) เช่น

- I want to see that film. It's **supposed to be** good. (= พูดกันว่า หนังเรื่องนั้นสนุกมาก)
- Fireworks **are supposed to have been** invented in China. Is it true?

แต่บางครั้ง **supposed to** ก็มีความหมายต่างออกไป เราใช้ **supposed to** เพื่อพูดว่ามีการวางแผน / จัดการ / เตรียมการ / คาดคะเนบางสิ่งบางอย่างไว้แล้ว ส่วนมากความหมายมักจะต่างไปจากสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นจริง เช่น

- The plan **is supposed to be** a secret, but everybody seems to know about it.
  (= แผนการนี้ตั้งใจจะให้เป็นความลับ)
- What are you doing at work? You're **supposed to be** on holiday.
  (= คุณวางแผนไว้ว่าจะหยุดพักผ่อน)
- Our guests **were supposed to come** at 7.30, but they were late.
- Jane **was supposed to phone** me last night, but she didn't.
- I'd better hurry. **I'm supposed to be meeting** Chris in ten minutes.

you're not supposed to do something = คุณไม่ได้รับอนุญาตให้ทำอย่างนั้น / ไม่แนะนำให้คุณทำเช่นนั้น เช่น

- You're **not supposed to park** your car here. It's private parking only. ไม่อนุญาตให้จอดรถที่นี่…
- Jeff is much better after his illness, but he's still **not supposed to do** any heavy work.
  …(หมอ)ไม่แนะนำให้เขาทำงานหนัก

"To be obliged"

มีความหมายว่า ตกอยู่ภายใต้ เงื่อนไข ข้อบังคับ มารยาท ศีลธรรม ที่จะต้องทำอะไรสักอย่าง หรือ ยกเว้นไม่ทำอะไรสักอย่าง

To be obliged "สมควร" (ปฏิบัติ หรือ ห้ามปฏิบัติ) ** คุณมีสิทธิที่จะไม่ทำตามเงื่อนไขนั้นๆ

I am professionally obliged to resign from my job due to a deterioration in his health. ผมมีความจำเป็นต้องลาออกจากงานเพราะสุขภาพที่เริ่มแย่ลง

Reported speech 1 (He said that …)

พิจารณาสถานการณ์ตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

เมื่อคุณต้องการจะบอกคนอื่นว่า Paul พูดอะไร มี 2 วิธีที่จะทำได้ คือ

ใช้คำพูดโดยตรงตามที่ Paul พูด หรือที่เรียกว่า direct speech (คำพูดตรง) ดังนี้
Paul said 'I'm feeling ill.'

หรือใช้วิธีถอดคำพูดของ Paul ออกมาเป็น reported speech (คำพูดทวน) ดังนี้
Paul said that he was feeling ill.

เปรียบเทียบประโยคต่อไปนี้

direct	Paul said '**I** **am** feeling ill.'
reported	Paul said that **he** **was** feeling ill.

ในภาษาเขียน เราใช้เครื่องหมายอัญประกาศ เพื่อแสดงว่าเป็น direct speech

LIVEWORKSHEETS

เมื่อเราใช้ reported speech โดยปกติ คำกริยาหลักของประโยคจะใช้รูป past (Paul **said that** … / I **told** her that … ฯลฯ) และคำกริยาในส่วนที่เป็นคำพูดทวนก็มักจะเป็นรูป past ด้วย เช่น

- ○ Paul **said that he was feeling ill.**
- ○ **I told** Lisa **that I didn't have** any money.

คุณอาจละ **that** ออกไปก็ได้ เช่น

- ○ Paul **said that** he was feeling ill. *หรือ* Paul **said** he was feeling ill.

โดยทั่วไป คำกริยารูป present ใน direct speech เปลี่ยนเป็นรูป past ใน reported speech ดังนี้

am/is → **was**	do/does → **did**	will → **would**
are → **were**	have/has → **had**	can → **could**
want/like/know/go ฯลฯ → **wanted/liked/knew/went** ฯลฯ		

เปรียบเทียบการใช้รูปของคำกริยาใน direct speech และ reported speech ต่อไปนี้

คุณพบ Anna เธอเล่าเรื่องต่างๆ ให้คุณฟัง เป็น direct speech ดังนี้

My parents are fine.
I'm going to learn to drive.

I want to buy a car.
John has a new job.
I can't come to the party on Friday.
I don't have much free time.
I'm going away for a few days.
I'll phone you when I get back.

ANNA

ต่อมา คุณเล่าให้คนอื่นฟังว่า Anna พูดอะไรบ้าง โดยใช้ reported speech ดังนี้

- ○ Anna said that her parents **were** fine.
- ○ She said that she **was** going to learn to drive.
- ○ She said that she **wanted** to buy a car.
- ○ She said that John **had** a new job.
- ○ She said that she **couldn't** come to the party on Friday.
- ○ She said she **didn't** have much free time.
- ○ She said that she **was** going away for a few days and **would** phone me when she **got** back.

คำกริยาใน reported speech อาจใช้รูป past simple (**did/saw/knew** ฯลฯ) เช่นเดียวกับคำกริยาหลักที่ปรากฏใน direct speech หรืออาจเปลี่ยนเป็น past perfect (**had done / had seen / had known** ฯลฯ) ก็ได้ เพื่อสื่อความหมายว่ากริยาในคำพูดทวนนั้นเกิดขึ้นก่อนกริยาหลัก เช่น

○ *direct* Paul said '**I woke up** feeling ill, **so I didn't go** to work.'
reported Paul said (that) he **woke up** feeling ill, **so he didn't go** to work. *หรือ*
Paul said (that) he **had woken up** feeling ill, **so he hadn't gone** to work.

ใช้ **if** หรือ **whether** เมื่อไม่มี question word (**what, why** ฯลฯ) ในประโยค เช่น

○ Did anybody see you? *แต่* Do you know **if** anybody saw you?
หรือ … **whether** anybody saw you?

ใน reported speech นั้น ส่วนมากคำกริยาจะเปลี่ยนเป็นรูปอดีต (**were, closed** ฯลฯ) ดู Unit 47

ศึกษาตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้ สมมติว่าคุณไปสอบสัมภาษณ์ในการสมัครเข้าทำงาน และข้างล่างนี้คือคำถามส่วนหนึ่งที่ผู้สัมภาษณ์ถามคุณ

Are you willing to travel?

Why did you apply for the job?

What do you do in your spare time?

Can you speak any other languages?

How long have you been working in your present job?

Do you have a driving licence?

ต่อมาภายหลังคุณเล่าให้เพื่อนของคุณฟังว่า ผู้สัมภาษณ์ถามอะไรคุณบ้าง โดยใช้ reported speech ดังนี้

- ○ She asked **if** (*หรือ* whether) I **was** willing to travel.
- ○ She wanted to know **what** I **did** in my spare time.
- ○ She asked **how long** I **had** been working in my present job.
- ○ She asked **why** I **had** applied for the job. (*หรือ* … why I **applied**)
- ○ She wanted to know **if** (*หรือ* whether) I **could** speak any other languages.
- ○ She asked **if** (*หรือ* whether) I **had** a driving licence.

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