



Worksheet n° 30: UNIT 4

Nombre		Curso
		2° medio A-B-C
Contenidos	Habilidades	Objetivos de Aprendizaje
<u>Modal verbs and third conditional.</u>	Recordar- identificar- leer- comprender- escribir	OA1. Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales en diversos formatos audiovisuales en textos relacionados con separable and inseparable phrasal verbs, rules for life, Jakes solution and laws in the US and in your country a través de los modal and related verbs (advice, obligation and permission) OA2. Identificar palabras, frases y expresiones clave y vocabulario temático en textos orales a través de textos relacionados con separable and inseparable phrasal verbs, rules for life, Jakes solution and laws in the US and in your country a través de los modal and related verbs (advice, obligation and permission).

Dear students:

- ✓ Revisar los siguientes link para complementar tu aprendizaje:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7caIBKscLPM> (Must v/s have to)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-jJPd5ZY04> (Modal verbs: Game Show)

- ✓ Si tienes dudas puedes escribir al correo de tu profesor de inglés:

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**THE HAPPINESS
OF YOUR LIFE
DEPENDS ON THE QUALITY
OF YOUR THOUGHTS.**

Marcus Aurelius



4

Getting it right

1

Remember:

MUST vs. HAVE TO

What is the difference?

MODAL VERBS MUST vs. HAVE TO

MUST	HAVE TO
The speaker thinks it is necessary. Personal opinion. Written rules/instructions.	Another person thinks it is necessary. External obligation. Facts, not opinions.
The teacher is giving the students an obligation / instructions.	
TEACHER: You must complete the essay by Friday.	
STUDENT: We have to complete the essay by Friday.	
The teacher has given us the obligation / instructions.	
We use Had to instead of Must in the past tense. - I had to pay my speeding ticket yesterday.	Have to is more common than Must in questions. - When do you have to finish the report?

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

MUST vs. HAVE TO

To express obligation, responsibility or necessity.

MUST

The speaker decides that something is necessary.

I **must** book a hotel for my trip next week.

I am reminding myself that it is necessary to do. I have decided it is necessary.

HAVE TO

Someone else other than the speaker has made the decision.

We **have to** wear a uniform at work.

Our boss makes us wear a uniform. It is an obligation that our boss has decided.

MUST vs. HAVE TO

To express obligation, responsibility or necessity.

The teacher is giving the students an obligation.

TEACHER: You **must** complete the essay by Friday.

STUDENT: We **have to** complete the essay by Friday.

The teacher has given us the obligation.

MUST vs. HAVE TO

In informal English, **have got to** is sometimes used instead of **have to**.

The subject and **have/has** are almost always contracted before **got to** in spoken English.

I've got to = I have got to = I have to

He's got to = He has got to = He has to

I've got to tidy my room before I can go out.

= I have got to tidy my room before I can go out.

= I have to tidy my room before I can go out.

Modal Verbs - Should

Advice

- You **should** eat more fruits and vegetables.
- I think we **should** wait for her now.
- You **should** take a break and get some rest.

Obligation

- You **should** to walk to work.
- You **should** save some money.
- You **should** do more exercise.

Probability / Expectation

- A ticket to Paris **should** cost a lot.
- I smell bread baking. There **should** be a bakery nearby.
- This **shouldn't** be Mark's house.



Let's remember the following modal verbs before you can work in the next activity.

Should/Shouldn't es usado para aconsejar, sugerir (como obligación) y para mencionar una expectativa o probabilidad de algo.

Look at the examples given ☺



Recognizing verb forms

Read the text. Use the verb forms in *italics* to complete the chart.

Things that are **IMPORTANT** to do

with *have to*

have to buy

with *must*

Things that are **IMPORTANT NOT** to do

with *shouldn't*

Things that are **NOT NECESSARY** to do

with *don't have to*

Things that are **A GOOD IDEA** to do

with *should*

Things that you are **ABLE** or **PERMITTED** to do

with *can*

Things that are **IMPOSSIBLE** or **FORBIDDEN** to do

with *can't*

with *not allowed to*



Tips for visitors to the U.S.

The weather You *should check* the weather before you come. The weather varies from region to region.

Food and drink In most coffee shops you *have to buy* your drink at the counter, then carry your drink to a table. You are usually served at a table in a nice cafe or restaurant.

Tipping is a problem. You *don't have to leave* a tip in a coffee shop, but in a restaurant you *should leave* about 15–20%. Similarly you *can tip* a taxi driver if you want.

In a restaurant, you *shouldn't say* "Give me the menu!" or "I want some water!" This is considered very rude. You *should be* polite and say "Could I have the menu, please." We tend to say "Please" and "Thank you" a lot.

People You *shouldn't address* people as "Mr." or "Mrs." We usually say: "Good morning," not "Good morning, Mr."

Transportation Obviously, you *have to have* a driver's license to rent a car, and the law says you *must wear* a seat belt in the back seat as well as the front. In some states, you *aren't allowed to use* your cell phone while driving.

Tourism The U.S. is a big country! You *can see* many different types of cities and landscapes, but you *can't do* it all in one trip. You *should choose* one region to explore — for example, Miami and the Florida keys, or Las Vegas and the Grand Canyon.

In rural areas, you may *have to rent* a car to get around, but in most cities, you *can get around* on the subway or other public transportation.

You *should research* the city or region before you visit to maximize your experience.

General You *can get* cash from ATM machines, which are everywhere. You *aren't allowed to smoke* in any public buildings. You *can't smoke* in restaurants.



3

Complete the sentences with *must*, *have to*, or *had to*.



- a "You _____ be home by 11:00."
b "Bye! Dad said I _____ be home by 11:00."



- a "You _____ stay in bed for a few days."
b "The doctor told me I _____ stay in bed for a few days."



- a "I _____ wash my hair tonight."
b "I _____ wash all these dishes."



- a "I _____ go and see the doctor."
b "Sorry, I _____ go to the doctor at 3 P.M."