

THEME 6 HELPFUL TIPS GRAMMAR

1. SHOULD / HAD BETTER / OUGHT TO

We use should / had better / ought to

- to ask for and give advice.

A: *I've got a sore throat. What should I do?*

B: *You should see a doctor. / You shouldn't eat ice-cream.*

- to say what is the correct or the best thing to do.

I should study for the exam. (Studying is the right thing to do as it's our duty).

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject should / had better / ought to Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **should / had better / ought to** have a rest.

NEGATIVE

Subject should not / had better not / ought not to Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **should not (shouldn't) / had better not / ought not to (oughtn't to)** have a rest.

INTERROGATIVE

Should Subject Verb

Should I / he / she / it / we / you / they have a rest?

* We often use *should* with I think / I don't think / Do you think...?

I think you should see a dermatologist first.

* We do not normally use *ought to* in questions. We prefer *should* in questions.

* *Had better*, *should* and *ought to* have the same meaning. But with *had better* there is always a danger or problem if you don't follow the advice.

A. Make sentences using *should* or *shouldn't* with the phrases in the box.

help him / save some money / change it / sit in the sun / drink coffee or tea / take it

1. My sister wants to buy new sunglasses, but she hasn't got enough money.

2. Carol bought a dress yesterday, but it's too big for her.

3. There is something wrong with my car. It sounds terrible.

4. I can't sleep well at nights.

5. That old man can't carry his suitcases.

6. It's boiling hot today.

B. Complete the sentences with *should* / *shouldn't* choosing the verbs from the list.

do / go / put on / sit / spend

1. I can't see the board well. I think I _____ in the back row.

2. She _____ some exercises to be healthy.

3. The children _____ too much time in front of TV.

4. If you are cold, you _____ a jumper.

5. I think he _____ swimming now because he has just had lunch.

2. MUST / MUSTN'T

We use *must*

- to express a strong obligation or necessity.

Mother to son: You must wash your hands before dinner.

- to express duty.

We must finish our project until Friday.

- to express a very strong advice.

This book is really amusing. You must read it.

- when we are talking about rules and instructions.

You must wear a swimming cap in the pool.

We use *mustn't*

- when it is prohibited to do something- it's important or necessary not to do something.

You mustn't swim in that lake. It's forbidden.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject must Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **must** do sports every day.

NEGATIVE

Subject mustn't Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **mustn't** do sports every day.

INTERROGATIVE

Must Subject Verb

Must I / he / she / it / we / you / they do sports every day?

3. HAVE TO / HAS TO

We use *have to / has to*

- to express necessity.

I have to wear glasses for reading.

- when there are obligations that come from outside the speaker.

Children have to start school at the age of 6. (It's the law.)

Jane has to write a composition until Friday. (The teacher said so.)

4. DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO

- We use *don't / doesn't have to* when there is no obligation to do something or when something is not necessary.

It's Saturday tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.

The fridge is full of food. She doesn't have to go shopping.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject have to / has to Verb Object

I / You / We / They have to wear a helmet.

He / She / It has to wear a helmet.

NEGATIVE

Subject don't have to / doesn't have to Verb Object

I / You / We / They don't have to wear a helmet.

He / She / It doesn't have to wear a helmet.

INTERROGATIVE

Do / Does Subject have to Verb Object

Do I / you / we / they have to wear a helmet?

Does he / she / it have to wear a helmet?

A. Choose the correct option.

1. He can't sleep. He *should / shouldn't / had better* drink coffee before he goes to bed.
2. You *don't have to / mustn't / have to* stay up late the night before exams.
3. You *had better not / should / don't have to* be late again or you'll lose your job.
4. I know you don't like shopping. You *mustn't / had better / don't have to* come with us if you don't want to.
5. You *don't have to / mustn't / should* leave small objects lying around if there is a little child at home.
6. I think you *must / don't have to / shouldn't* wear that dress. It doesn't suit you.
7. I can't go out now. I *must / shouldn't / don't have to* finish my homework first.
8. You *should / don't have to / had better* take your sun cream with you or you will get a sunburn.
9. Those children *don't have to / mustn't / should* walk in the middle of the street. It's very dangerous.
10. Sarah will be upset if we don't invite her to the party, so we *don't have to / must / had better not* forget her.

B. Complete the sentences with *must, mustn't or don't / doesn't have to.*

1. You _____ go to the bank today. I can lend you some money if you want.
2. You _____ touch that switch. It's really dangerous.
3. Look! There is a lift in the building. We _____ climb the stairs.
4. You _____ be over 18 to get a driving licence.
5. There is another train 15 minutes later, so he _____ get on this one.
6. This book is really valuable for me. You _____ t look after it carefully and you mustn't lose it.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using the modals in brackets.

1. Swimming here is strictly forbidden. (mustn't)

2. It is not a good idea to sleep right after a meal. (shouldn't)

3. (Doctor to patient) It's really important to take this medicine twice a day. (must)

4. It is not necessary for Ruth to take the bus to school. (doesn't have to)

5. Doctors are obliged to wear a uniform at work. (have to)

6. It's a good idea for my daughter to spend her money more carefully. (should)

5. IF CLAUSES TYPE 1

In a type 1 conditional sentence, the tense in the "if" clause is the simple present, and the tense in the main clause is the simple future.

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.

Examples

If it rains, you will get wet. / You will get wet if it rains.

If Sally is late again I will be mad. / I will be mad if Sally is late again.

If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus. / You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

Function

The type 1 conditional refers to a possible condition and its probable result. These sentences are based on facts, and they are used to make statements about the real world, and about particular situations. We often use such sentences to give warnings. In type 1 conditional sentences, the time is the present or future and the situation is real.

If I have time, I'll finish that letter.

What will you do if you miss the plane?

Nobody will notice if you make a mistake.

If you drop that glass, it will break.

If you don't drop the gun, I'll shoot!

If you don't leave, I'll call the police.

In type 1 conditional sentences, you can also use modals in the main clause instead of the future tense to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome.

If you drop that glass, it might break.

I may finish that letter if I have time.

If he calls you, you should go.

If you buy my school supplies for me, I will be able to go to the park.

A. Read the conditions in the first part and match them to their appropriate consequences.

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| 1. If people prevent leakage in their homes, | a. you will consume much less electricity. |
| 2. You will save trees | b. an average city can save hundreds of tons of water per day. |
| 3. If your house is well coated, | c. it will burn up less fuel. |
| 4. If you use LED (light emitting diode) bulbs, | d. you will need less energy for heating and cooling. |
| 5. If you avoid driving your car with its gas tank full, | e. if you recycle paper. |