

# 5 C

**G** have to, don't have to, must, mustn't

**V** modifiers: a bit, really, etc.

**P** sentence stress

You have to come to all the classes.  
You don't have to do an exam.

## How much can you learn in a month?

### 1 GRAMMAR *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't*

a Look at these notices. Have you seen any like these in your school?

A **SILENCE**  
Exam in progress

B Tonight's film:  
*Pirates of the Caribbean*  
Entrance free

C **Course fees**  
to be paid in advance

D 

E No food here please

F Extra pronunciation class  
**5pm**

b Match the notices with the rules.

- 1 You have to pay before you start.
- 2 You don't have to come if you don't want to.
- 3 You mustn't eat in here.
- 4 You must turn off your mobiles before you come in.
- 5 You mustn't talk near here.
- 6 You don't have to pay to see this.

c Look at the highlighted expressions and answer the questions.

- 1 Which two phrases mean...?  
It is a rule. There's an obligation to do this. You have to
- 2 Which phrase means...?  
It isn't obligatory. It isn't necessary. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which phrase means...?  
It isn't permitted. It is against the rules. \_\_\_\_\_

d  p.134 Grammar Bank 5C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

### 2 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

a **5.6** Listen and write the six sentences.

b Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm. Which letter is 'silent' in *mustn't*?

c Make true sentences about the rules in the school where you are studying English. Use *We have to*, *We don't have to*, or *We mustn't*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ come to lessons on time.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ turn off our mobile phones.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ eat or drink in the classroom.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ come to class on Saturday.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ bring a dictionary to class.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ do an exam at the end of the year.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the building.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ do homework after each lesson.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ do a test every week.

### 3 READING & LISTENING

- a Do you think people from your country are good at learning languages? Why (not)?
- b Read about Anna, a British journalist who did an intensive Polish course. Then cover the article and answer the questions.

- 1 What languages did Anna already know?
- 2 Why did she choose to learn Polish?
- 3 Where did she do the course?
- 4 What did she think was the most difficult thing about Polish?
- 5 Where is she going to do the 'tests'?
- 6 What five things does she have to do?
- 7 What are the rules?



Anna in Kraków

# How much can you learn in a month?

I work for a magazine, which was doing an article about British language learners. As an experiment, they asked me to learn a completely new language for one month. Then I had to go to the country and do some 'tests' to see if I could 'survive' in different situations. I decided to learn Polish because my great-grandmother was Polish and I have some relatives there. I can already speak French and Spanish quite well but Polish isn't a Latin-based language so I knew it would be completely different.

I did a one-month intensive course at a language school in Birmingham. I thought I was good at languages before I started learning Polish, but now I'm not so sure. I found it incredibly difficult. The grammar was really complicated and the words were not like any other language I know so it was very hard to remember them. For example, I thought 'football' was more or less an international word, but in Polish it's *piłka nożna*. And the pronunciation is unbelievable! Every word is full of z's where you don't expect them, like *jeździsz* which means 'you go'.

My course finished yesterday and I'm going to Kraków for the weekend to do my tests. A local guide called Kasia is coming with me and is going to give me a mark out of 10.

## These are the tests and the rules:

### Tests

You have to...

- 1 get a taxi.
- 2 order a drink in a bar.
- 3 ask for directions (and follow them).
- 4 phone and ask to speak to someone.
- 5 ask somebody the time.

### Rules

- you mustn't use a dictionary or phrasebook.
- you mustn't speak English at any time.
- you mustn't use your hands or mime.

- c **5.7** Which test do you think will be the easiest for Anna? Which will be the most difficult? Listen to Anna doing the tests in Kraków and check your answers.
- d Listen again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones.

- 1 The taxi driver couldn't speak English.
- 2 Anna understood the waitress's question.
- 3 She ordered a small Coke.
- 4 Anna asked for directions to a bank.
- 5 She couldn't understand what the woman said.
- 6 The man on the phone could understand her, but she couldn't understand him.
- 7 Anna thought telling the time in Polish was very easy.
- 8 She didn't find out what the time was.
- 9 Kasia gave her eight out of ten for her Polish.

## 4 SPEAKING

- a How well could you do Anna's five tests in English? How much do you think you can learn in a month?
- b Talk to a partner.

### Have you ever...

- spoken in English on the phone? Who to? What about?
- seen a film in English? Which? How much did you understand?
- spoken to a tourist in English? When? Why?
- read an English book or magazine? Which ones?
- asked for directions in a foreign city? Where? What happened?
- learned another foreign language? How well can you speak it?

## 5 VOCABULARY modifiers

I found Polish **incredibly** difficult.  
I felt a **bit** stupid when the taxi driver spoke perfect English.

- a Complete the chart with the words in the box.

a bit    incredibly    not-very    quite    really    very

Polish is	_____	difficult
	very	
	_____	
	not very	

- b Complete the sentences with one of the words so they are true for you. Compare with a partner.
- 1 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ good at learning languages.
  - 2 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ motivated to improve my English.
  - 3 English pronunciation is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.
  - 4 English grammar is \_\_\_\_\_ complicated.
  - 5 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ worried about the next English exam.
  - 6 English is \_\_\_\_\_ useful for my work / studies.

5A uses of the infinitive (with *to*)infinitive + *to*

I want **to go** to the party.  
I need **to buy** some new clothes.  
It'll be nice **to meet** some new people.  
It's important **not to be** late.

- Use *to* + the infinitive after:
  - some verbs (*want, need, would like, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
  - adjectives  
*It isn't easy to find a job. Nice to meet you.*
- The negative infinitive is *not to* + verb.  
*Try not to be late tomorrow.*

## infinitive of purpose

**A** Why did you go to the party? **B** **To meet** new people.  
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use *to* + the infinitive to say why you do something.  
*I came to this school to learn English.* NOT ~~for learn English.~~

5B verb + *-ing*

**Eating** outside in the summer makes me feel good.  
I love **reading** in bed.  
I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.

- Use verb + *ing*:
  - as the subject of a sentence  
*Smoking is bad for you.*
  - after some verbs, (*like, love, hate, enjoy, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.  
*I hate getting up early.*
- after prepositions  
*He left without saying goodbye.*
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form (See p. 126 1C)

5C *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't**have to, don't have to*

+	She <b>has to</b> get up at 7.00 every day. You <b>have to</b> drive on the left in the UK.
–	We <b>don't have to</b> wear a uniform at this school. He <b>doesn't have to</b> work on Saturdays.
?	<b>Do I have to</b> buy a grammar book? <b>Does she have to</b> study tonight?

**Don't contract *have* or *has*.**  
*I have to go.* NOT ~~I've to go.~~

- Use *have to* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + infinitive to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.  
*Do I have to go?* NOT ~~Have I to go?~~

*must / mustn't*

+	You <b>must</b> do your homework tonight. She <b>must</b> tidy her room before she goes out.
–	You <b>mustn't</b> smoke in class. They <b>mustn't</b> leave their bags here.

**Contraction: *mustn't* = must not**

- Use *must* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations.  
*You must turn off your mobile phones before coming into class.*
- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons. It is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).
- Use *mustn't* + infinitive to say something is prohibited.  
*You mustn't smoke here.*
- You can use *mustn't* or *can't* to talk about rules.  
*You mustn't park here. You can't park here.*

**▲** *Must* and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a general obligation (a rule at work or a law). We normally use *must* when the speaker imposes the obligation (for example, a teacher to students or a parent to children). But often you can use either.

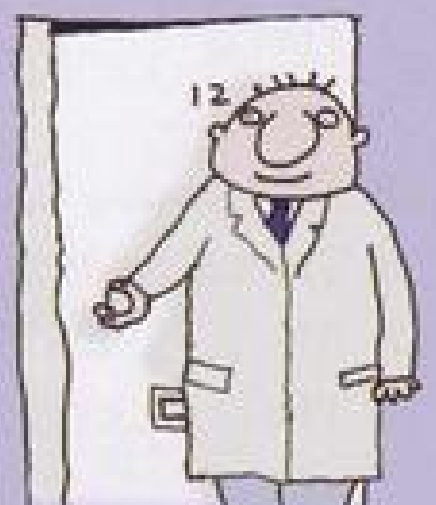
*Mustn't* and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:  
*You mustn't go* = You can't go. It's prohibited.  
*You don't have to go* = You can go if you want, but it's not obligatory/necessary.

5D expressing movement: *go, etc.* + preposition

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church.  
I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.  
He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.

- To express movement use a verb of movement, for example, *go, come, run, walk, etc.* and a preposition of movement (*up, down, etc.*)

- Be careful with *in / into* and *out / out of*. Use *into / out of* + noun, but if there isn't a noun just use *in* or *out*.  
*Come into the living room. Come in.*  
*He went out of the house. He went out.*



## 5A

a Complete with *to* + a verb.

I'm planning to have a holiday next month.

do not drive go learn leave not make meet

- A Hi, I'm Dagmara.  
B I'm Renata. Nice \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- What do you want \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank. I don't have any money.
- Try \_\_\_\_\_ a noise. Your father's asleep.
- I'd really like \_\_\_\_\_ a new language.
- Be careful \_\_\_\_\_ too fast on the way home.
- She's decided \_\_\_\_\_ her husband.

b Match the sentence halves.

- |  |                                       |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| They want to go to Australia           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | A to celebrate getting the job. |
| 1 He's going to have a party           | <input type="checkbox"/> B            | B to get some petrol.           |
| 2 You'll need a visa                   | <input type="checkbox"/> C            | C to book our tickets.          |
| 3 Don't forget to phone the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> D            | D to visit their family there.  |
| 4 I stopped at the garage              | <input type="checkbox"/> E            | E to tell them where we are.    |
| 5 She's gone to the supermarket        | <input type="checkbox"/> F            | F to go to China.               |
| 6 I went to the travel agent's         | <input type="checkbox"/> G            | G to book a table.              |
| 7 I'll send them a text message        | <input type="checkbox"/> H            | H to get some food for tonight. |

## 5B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the *-ing* form.

be do go learn remember study talk teach

I don't really enjoy doing exercise.

- My mother's very bad at \_\_\_\_\_ names.
- \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers is very hard work.
- You can't sing well without \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe properly.
- My sister spends hours on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ to her boyfriend.
- I hate \_\_\_\_\_ the first to arrive at parties.
- \_\_\_\_\_ by train is cheaper than by plane.
- I'll go on \_\_\_\_\_ until dinner time.

b Put the verbs in the *-ing* form or infinitive.

I like listening to music. (listen)

- \_\_\_\_\_ yoga is good for your health. (do)
- We've decided \_\_\_\_\_ to the party. (not go)
- We won't take the car. It's impossible \_\_\_\_\_. (park)
- I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ maps. (read)
- You can borrow the car if you promise \_\_\_\_\_ slowly. (drive)
- Have you finished \_\_\_\_\_ your homework? (do)
- I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ but I hate \_\_\_\_\_. (cook, wash up)

## 5C

a Write sentences with the right form of *have to*.

I / work on Saturday  I don't have to work on Saturday.

- Jane / work very hard
- you / wear a uniform
- my sister / go to school
- I / finish this now
- we / get up early tomorrow
- Harry / work tomorrow
- we / hurry or we'll be late

b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.

We don't have to work tomorrow. It's a holiday.

- You \_\_\_\_\_ touch those animals. They're dangerous.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ take the bus to school. It's too far to walk.
- The concert is free. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay.
- It's late. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ leave the door open – the cats will come in.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ come if you don't want to. I can go on my own.
- In Britain you \_\_\_\_\_ drive on the left.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be very tall to play football.

## 5D

a Cross out the wrong preposition.

My mobile stopped working when we went **across** / **through** a tunnel.

- She ran **to** / **down** the lake, and jumped **into** / **out of** the water.
- If you go **over** / **past** the church, you'll see my house on the left.
- He walked **along** / **across** the street until he got to the chemist's.
- The plane flew **on** / **over** the town and then landed.
- The policeman walked **towards** / **to** me, but then he stopped.
- We drove **over** / **out of** the bridge and **in** / **into** the city centre.
- The cyclists went **round** / **under** the track three times.

b Complete the sentences with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *out of*.

He jumped into his car and drove away.

- I like to go \_\_\_\_\_ on a Friday night.
- Come \_\_\_\_\_. The door's open.
- He took his passport \_\_\_\_\_ his jacket.
- He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the café and ordered a coffee.