

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 You *mustn't* / *won't* have any problems with Jack. He's such a good baby.
- 2 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* use cream in this sauce, but it makes it much tastier.
- 3 I *couldn't* / *wouldn't* watch my favourite TV programme because Mia rang up for a long chat.
- 4 Timmy's so stubborn. He just *can't* / *won't* do what he's told.
- 5 I'm afraid I *can't* / *may not* come to your wedding as I'll be in Australia.
- 6 I *was able to* / *could* get 20% off the price in the sale.
- 7 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* say a word about this to your mother. It's a surprise.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts.

- 1 It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I should buy her a card.  
(*'d better*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Guests shouldn't leave valuables in their room.  
(*advised not*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You can only smoke in designated areas.  
(*Smoking ... permitted*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'm sure he'll pass the exam. He's so clever.  
(*bound*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You can't use dictionaries in this exam. (The use of dictionaries ... allowed) \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 People under 18 shouldn't drink alcohol.  
(supposed) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Travellers to the States need a visa.  
(required) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I expect you'll find it difficult to learn Chinese.  
(likely) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 I can't come out. I said I'd help Jane.  
(promised) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 I wasn't allowed to go out until I was eighteen.  
(parents ... let) \_\_\_\_\_

## Modal verbs of probability

### 5 Present probability

1 Respond to the statements or questions using the words in brackets. Put the verb in its correct form.

1 Harry is packing his suitcase. (must, go on holiday)

He must be going on holiday.

2 Jenny looks really unhappy. (must, miss, boyfriend)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Who's at the front door? (will, Tom)

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Where's Kate? It's nearly lunchtime! (can't, still, sleep)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Why are all the lights on in their house? (could, have, party)

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6 James has been working all night. (must, deadline to meet)

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7 It's been snowing all night. (might, difficult, drive, work)

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8 Timmy can't find his little sister. (may, hide, in the garden)

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## 6 *need*



*Need* can work like a normal verb or a modal auxiliary verb.

1 It usually has the forms of an ordinary verb + infinitive with *to*.

*She **needs to go** to bed.*

*Does she **need to go** to bed?*

*She **doesn't need to go** to bed.*

2 It is used as a modal verb mainly in the negative.

*She **needn't go** to bed yet.*

But *can* sometimes be used as a question.

***Need I go** to bed?*

3 *Need* + *-ing* = *need* + passive infinitive

*The car **needs fixing**. = The car **needs to be fixed**.*

1 Mark the sentences with **M** when *need* is used as a modal verb, and **V** when *need* is used as an ordinary verb.

- 1  I need to go home.
- 2  You needn't come if you don't want to.
- 3  Ian doesn't need to pass all his exams to get a place at university.
- 4  Money is desperately needed to protect the world's endangered species.
- 5  Need I pay now, or can I pay later?
- 6  If you have any problems, you only need to tell us and we'll try to help.
- 7  The garden needs watering.
- 8  Leave the washing-up. You needn't do it now.



**Ben** stood at the (1) *check-in/*  
*check-out* at the supermarket as the  
assistant (2) *summed/ added* up his  
(3) *bill/ fees*. It came to £72.67 and she  
asked him how he would like to (4) *pay/ cost*.

Ben didn't have much money in his deposit account because he hadn't been paid his monthly (5) *wages/ salary* yet, so if he paid (6) *by cheque/ in cash* he would be (7) *overdrawn/ overdue*. Then he realized he had left his (8) *credit card/ traveller's cheques* at home. And he couldn't afford to pay (9) *cash/ money* because he only had £60.

The shop assistant told him that if he exchanged many of the items he had bought for the shop's own brand he would (10) *reduce/ accumulate* his bill by as much as 25%. So Ben set off round the store again.

His new bill (11) *added/ came to* only £56.50 – a (12) *saving/ discount* of £16.17. Ben got £3.50 (13) *change/ coins* from his £60 and his new (14) *receipt/ recipe*.

# Phrasal verbs

## 8 Type 4



- 1 Type 4 phrasal verbs have a verb + adverb + preposition. The preposition has an object.

*Do you **get on with** your neighbours?*

*We've **run out of** sugar.*

- 2 The word order cannot change.

*Do you **get on with** them?*

NOT *~~Do you get on them with?~~*

*We've **run out of** it.*

NOT *~~We've run out it of.~~*

- 3 Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.

**get away with sth**

- 4 Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1. Dictionaries show this.

**break up (with sb)**

*They **broke up** after five years' marriage.*

*She's sad because she's just **broken up with** her boyfriend.*

Complete the sentences with the combinations in the box.

away with	off with (×2)	up for	up with	out of
on with (×2)	out with (×2)	<del>up to</del>	down on	

- 1 Joey! You've got a very guilty look on your face! What naughty things have you been getting up to this time?
- 2 The burglar broke into the house and made \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of jewellery.
- 3 We must try to cut \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of money we spend a month. We spend more than we earn.
- 4 Don't let me disturb you. Carry \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
- 5 I'm sorry we didn't get into the cinema. I'll take you to a restaurant to make \_\_\_\_\_ it. Does that cheer you up?
- 6 There is a move in Britain to do \_\_\_\_\_ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
- 7 Sam's mean with money, and he's always trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ paying his fair share of the bills for the flat.
- 8 I went \_\_\_\_\_ Aimee for two years, and then she suddenly went \_\_\_\_\_ someone else without saying anything!
- 9 I can't stand Paul. I can't put \_\_\_\_\_ his rudeness a minute longer. I'm leaving him.
- 10 Judith's a very difficult person to get \_\_\_\_\_. She's always having rows with people and falling \_\_\_\_\_ them. I'm leaving her.

Work with a partner. Which of the verbs or phrases can fill the gap correctly? Cross out those which cannot.

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1 I \_\_\_\_\_ be able to help you.

a won't    b can't    c might    d may

2 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ keep it secret?

a could    b manage to    c able to    d have to

3 You \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted after such a long journey.

a must    b can    c had better    d are bound to

4 The book is optional. Our teacher said that we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we don't want to.

a mustn't    b don't have to    c don't need to  
d aren't supposed to

5 I absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ work late again tonight.

a will not    b should not    c might not    d refuse to

6 \_\_\_\_\_ hold your breath for more than a minute?

a Are you able to    b Can you    c May you    d Could you



- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ tell me where the station is?  
a May you    b Could you    c Are you able to    d Can you
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ I have some more dessert?  
a Could    b May    c Will    d Would
- 9 Will you \_\_\_\_\_ come on holiday with us?  
a can    b be able to    c be allowed to    d may
- 10 You \_\_\_\_\_ go to England to learn English.  
a should    b don't have to    c mustn't    d could
- 11 You \_\_\_\_\_ worry so much. You'll make yourself ill.  
a mustn't    b shouldn't    c don't have to    d can't
- 12 I \_\_\_\_\_ call home.  
a 'd better    b ought to    c am likely to    d had to