

3.7 Past tenses in the passive

Form

Past Simple Passive: *was/were* + past participle

The museum **was opened** in 1987.

We **were burgled** last night.

Past Continuous Passive: *was/were being* + past participle

The vase **was being restored**.

Past Perfect Passive: *had been* + past participle

The house **had been redecorated**.

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

The bridge **was built** in 1876. (finished action in the past)

The bomb **was being defused** when it exploded. (interrupted past activity)

The letter **didn't arrive** because it **had been sent** to my old address.

(one action before another action in the past)

UNIT 4

4.1 *have to*

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

You **have to go** to school.

She **has to study** hard.

He **doesn't have to wear** uniform.

We **don't have to take** exams.

Does she have to study maths?

Do they have to leave now?

Use

- Have to* expresses strong obligation.
You **have to work hard** if you want to succeed.
- Have to* expresses a general obligation based on a law or rule, or based on the authority of another person.
Children **have to go to school** until they are 16.
Mum says you **have to clean your room** before you go out.
- Have to* is impersonal. It doesn't necessarily express the opinion of the speaker.
The doctor says I **have to lose weight**.
People all over the world **have to learn English**.
- Have to* has all verb forms. *Must* doesn't.
I **had to work** last night. (Past)
You'll **have to study** hard. (Future)
She's rich. She's never **had to do any work**. (Present Perfect)
I hate **having to get up** on winter mornings. (-ing form)

4.2 *have got to*

- Have got to* is common in British English but it is more informal than *have to*. It is more spoken than written.
I've **got to go** now. See you!
We've **got to get up** early tomorrow.
I'm in trouble! You've **got to help** me!
- Have got to* expresses an obligation now, or on a particular occasion soon.
I've **got to stop eating ice-cream!** It's too yummy!
I usually start work at 9.00, but tomorrow I've **got to start** at 8.00.
Now he's 21, he's **got to learn** to be responsible.
You've **got to pay** me back tomorrow.

- Have to* expresses a general repeated obligation.
I always **have to tell** my parents where I'm going.
Teachers **have to prepare** lessons and correct homework.

4.3 MODAL AND RELATED VERBS

These are the modal verbs:

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to.

They are used before other verbs and add meanings, such as certainty, possibility, obligation, ability, and permission.

You **must** be exhausted.

I **can** swim.

It **might** rain.

Form

- There is no -s in the third person singular.
She **can** ski. He **must** be tired. It **might** rain.
- There is no *do/does/don't/doesn't* in the question or negative.
What **should** I do? **Can** I help you? You **mustn't** steal!
He **can't** dance. I **won't** be a minute.
- Modal auxiliary verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*. The exception is *ought to*.
You **must** go. I'll **help** you. You **ought to** see a doctor.
- They have no infinitives and no -ing forms. Other expressions are used instead.
I'd love to **be able to** ski.
I hate **having to** get up on cold winter mornings.
- They don't usually have past forms. Instead, we use them with Perfect infinitives.
You **should have told** me that you can't swim. You **might have drowned!**
Or we use other expressions.
I **had to** work hard in school.
- Could* is used with a past meaning to talk about a general ability.
I **could** swim when I was six. (= general ability)
To talk about ability on one specific occasion, we use *was able to/managed to*.
The prisoner **was able to/managed to** escape by climbing onto the roof of the prison.

Use

- Modal verbs express our attitudes, opinions, and judgements of events. Compare:
'Who's that knocking on the door?'
'It's John.' (This is a fact.)
'Who's that knocking on the door?'
'It **could/may/might/must/should/can't/'ll** be John.' (These all express our attitude or opinion.)
- Each modal verb has at least two meanings. One use of all of them is to express possibility or probability. (See Units 5 and 11.)
I **must** post this letter! (= obligation)
You **must** be tired! (= deduction, probability)
Could you help me? (= request)
We **could** go to Spain for our holiday. (= possibility)
You **may** go home now. (= permission)
'Where's Anna?' 'I'm not sure. She **may** be at work.' (= possibility)

4.4 Obligation: *should*, *ought to*, and *must*

Should, *ought to*, and *must* are modal verbs. See 4.3 on p137 for form.

Use

- 1 *Should* and *ought to* express mild obligation, suggestions, or advice. They express what, in the speaker's opinion, is the right or best thing to do. We often use them with *I think/don't think ...*
*You're always asking me for money. I think you **should** spend less.*
*You **shouldn't** sit so close to the television! It's bad for your eyes.*
*You **ought to** be more careful with your money.*
- 2 We often use *Do you think ...?* in the question.
*Do you **think** I should see a doctor?*
*What **do you think** I should wear to the party?*
- 3 *Must*, like *have to*, expresses strong obligation. *Must* can express an obligation that involves the speaker's opinion. It is personal.
*I **must** get my hair cut.*
*You **must** go and visit your grandmother.*
- 4 *Must* is also associated with a formal, written style.
*All visitors **must** show proper ID.*
*Books **must** be returned on or before the due date.*

have to and must

- 1 *Have to* and *must* are sometimes interchangeable.
*I **must** be home by midnight.*
*I **have to** be home by midnight.*
 - 2 There is sometimes a difference in meaning. *Must* usually expresses the feelings and wishes of the speaker.
*I **must** buy my mother a birthday card.*
*Tommy, you **must** look after your toys.*
Have to often expresses an obligation that comes from somewhere else.
*You **have to** work hard in this life.*
*Visitors **have to** report to reception.*
It is for this reason that you need to be careful when you say *You must ...*, because you can sound authoritarian.
Have to is used more than *must*. If you don't know which to use, use *have to*.
 - 3 Question forms with *have to* are more common.
*Do I **have to** do what you say?*
***Must** I ...?* is unusual.
- ⚠ Remember, *have to* has all verb forms. *Must* can only refer to present or future time when used to express obligation.

don't have to and mustn't

- 1 *Don't have to* and *mustn't* are completely different.
Don't have to expresses absence of obligation – you can, but it isn't necessary.
*Some people iron their socks, but you **don't have to**. I think it's a waste of time.*
*When you go into a shop, you **don't have to** buy something. You can just look.*
- 2 *Mustn't* expresses negative obligation – it is very important NOT to do something.
*You **mustn't** steal other people's things. It's wrong.*
*You **mustn't** drive if you've been drinking. You could kill someone!*

4.5 Permission: *can* and *be allowed to*

Can is a modal verb. See 4.3 on p137 for form.

Use

- The main use of *can* is to express ability.
*I **can** swim.*
Can and *be allowed to* express permission. *Can* is more informal and usually spoken.
*You **can** borrow my bike, but you **can't** have the car. I need it.*
*They **can't** come in here with those muddy shoes!*
*You're **allowed to** get married when you're 16.*
*Are we **allowed to** use a dictionary for this test?*

4.6 Making requests: *can*, *could*, *will*, and *would*

- 1 There are many ways of making requests in English.
Can I speak to you, please?
Could I ask you a question?
Will you help me, please?
Would you pass me the salt?
Would you mind passing me the water?
Do you mind if I open the window?
Would you mind if I closed the window?
Can, could, will, and would are all modal verbs.
- 2 *Could* is a little more formal; *can* is a little more familiar. *Could I ...?* and *Could you ...?* are very useful because they can be used in many different situations.
Could I try on this jumper?
Could you tell me the time?
- 3 Here are some ways of responding to requests:
A *Excuse me! Could you help me?*
B *Sure./Of course./Well, I'm afraid I'm a little busy right now.*
A *Would you mind if I opened the window?*
B *No, not at all./No, that's fine./Well, I'm a little cold, actually.*

4.7 Making offers: *will* and *shall*

- 1 The contracted form of *will* is used to express an intention, decision, or offer.
Come over after work. I'll cook dinner.
'It's Jane's birthday today.' 'Is it? I'll buy her some flowers.'
Dave'll give you a lift.
Give it back or we'll call the police!
- 2 *Shall ... I/we ...?* is used in questions with the first person, *I* and *we*. It expresses an offer, a suggestion, or a request for advice.
'Shall I carry your bag for you?'
'Shall we go out for a meal tonight?'
'Where shall we go?'