

Gerunds and infinitives

We use the gerund:	We use the infinitive with to:
as the subject/object of a sentence. <i>Studying is hard but interesting.</i>	to explain why somebody does something. <i>Why did he go to university? To study languages.</i>
with go to talk about physical activities. <i>go running, swimming, cycling, shopping, swimming, fishing</i>	immediately after adjectives. <i>It's good to revise with other people.</i>
after prepositions. <i>I'm interested in studying history.</i>	after too, enough, the first, the last. <i>It's too cold to go out.</i>
after verbs of liking or disliking, e.g. like, love, enjoy, can't stand, don't mind, hate. <i>I enjoy watching TV.</i>	after certain verbs like want, learn, agree, decide, expect, hope, seem, would like, appear, arrange, ask, manage, help, need, promise. <i>I want to work for a newspaper.</i>
after certain verbs like admit, avoid, consider, risk, suggest. <i>I suggest studying this book.</i>	

Vocabulary

1 School life

abroad (adj) • continuous assignment (n) • break (n) • assessment (n) • coursework (n) • grade/mark (n) • higher education (n) • notes (n) • subject (n) • term (n) • timetable (n)

2 Higher education

academic support (n) • attend (v) • campus (n) • degree (n) • extra-curricular activity/club/society (n) • facilities (n) • induction week (n) • lecture (n) • lecture hall (n) • lecturer (n) • postgraduate (n) • resource (n) • scholarship (n) • student accommodation (n) • student finance (n) • student loan (n) • (personal) tutor (n) • tutorial (n) • undergraduate (n)

3 do and make

do: an (extra-curricular) activity • an assignment • an essay • an exam • a course • a degree • homework • the shopping • the washing • chores • well • your best • a favour • business • sport • your hair

make: the dinner • a cake • a decision • a noise • friends • a mistake • an appointment • an effort • an excuse • money • progress • a phone call • a plan • a promise • an offer • a suggestion • a choice



On-the-Go Practice

Present simple, present continuous and present habits; Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous; Gerunds and infinitives – 1

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

- Medical students practical training in a hospital in their final year. (always do)
- Our professor us assignments to finish at the weekend which is very annoying. (always give)
- We the final week of term studying for exams. (usually spend)
- Undergraduates lectures every day and tutorials once a week. (attend)
- You need to pay more attention. I things to you when the other students have left. (always explain)
- Most students to do at least one extracurricular activity. (choose)

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- John has been doing/has been done research for his master's for the past two months.
- Tina has been making/has made an appointment to see her tutor.
- I have become/have been becoming more independent since I started at university.
- I have paid back/have been paying back my student loan every month since I left university three years ago.
- We have already arranged/have already been arranging to stay in halls of residence.
- I'm sorry, but I think you have made/have been making a mistake. This is the correct answer.

3 Find and correct the mistakes in the text.

This student has been study here for a year now. He never has handed in an assignment on time. He hasn't attend very many lectures, and he has failed already two exams. He have made a lot of excuses for his behaviour, but I think he is really just too busy making friends. He has had two warnings, but he hasn't been spent more time in the library and he hasn't been made any effort to improve his work. I think we need to give him a final warning.

4 Circle the correct answer.

- I'm looking forward to university in September.
a starting b start
- Can you believe that she admitted in the exam?
a cheating b to cheat
- a decision about what to study at university can be difficult.
a To make b Making
- My tutor arranged for me some work experience with a vet over the summer.
a to do b doing
- It's too late an appointment now, the office is closed.
a making b to make
- I want to take my year abroad in Chile my level of Spanish.
a to improve b improving

5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

are always asking • has been running •
have found • Have you ever heard • Having •
to control • offers • sound • to restore • to start

Studying time

(1) of horology? It's the name of the subject where we study clocks and time measurement. Birmingham University
(2) a three-year undergraduate course in horology. The course
(3) for several years now. You investigate the history of timekeeping, study how clocks and watches work and learn
(4) them, too.
(5) partnerships with some of the top watch and clock manufacturers means the university can offer work placements in the industry. Previous graduates (6) work easily. One student did a summer placement at the British Museum and now wants
(7) her own clock restoration business. Another student found a job in the servicing department of a famous watch brand. He says that people (8) him how different watches work. Does this course
(9) interesting to you? Just think, you could learn (10) time!

Grammar reference

Past simple

We use the past simple to:

- 1 describe finished actions or situations in the past.
I went to Ireland last year.
- 2 say that one thing happened after another.
When the teacher came in, we took out our books.

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to:

- 1 talk about activities in progress at a moment in the past.
At four o'clock this afternoon, I was watching TV.
- 2 describe scenes in a story or description.
They were all wearing long coats because the cold wind was blowing hard.
- 3 talk about an activity in progress when another, shorter activity happened or interrupted it. It tells us that an action was in progress, but not that the activity was finished.
I was listening to music when my father suddenly ran into the room.

Past habits and states

used to

*My grandfather used to work as a postman.
He didn't use to have much free time.
Did your grandmother use to work?
Yes, she did./No, she didn't.*

would

They would work eight hours a day.

- We use *used to* and *would* to talk about past habits – things we did regularly in the past but don't do now.
- We cannot use *used to* and *would* to talk about single events in the past. In this case, we use the past simple.

We use *would* with past actions but not past states.

*He would come and visit us on Sundays.
NOT He would have a bike.*

- We do not usually use *wouldn't* to talk about past habits.
*He didn't use to give us presents.
NOT He wouldn't give us presents.*

- When we give a period of time, we use the past simple, not *used to*.

*She used to work in a factory. She worked there for five years.
NOT She used to work in a factory for five years.*

Past perfect simple

To make the past perfect simple, we use *had + past participle*.

We use the past perfect simple to talk about actions that happened before another action or actions in the past. It gives importance to the completion of an activity.

When the interview had finished, I left.

Past perfect continuous

To make the past perfect continuous, we use *had + been + verb-ing*.

We use the past perfect continuous to talk about actions that happened before another action or actions in the past. It gives importance to the duration of an activity.

I was tired because I had been studying all night.

Vocabulary

1 Work conditions and responsibilities

career (n) • colleague (n) • deal with (the public) (v) • earn a salary (v) • employee (n) • employer (n) • experience (n) • high-pressure (adj) • in charge of (adj) • indoors (adj) • in good/bad/dangerous conditions (adv) • internship (n) • manual (adj) • outdoors (adv) • permanent (adj) • promotion (n) • qualifications (n) • responsible for (adj) • secure (adj) • self-employed (adj) • skilled (adj) • temporary (adj) • training (n)

2 Working life, hours and pay

apply for a job (v) • be made redundant (v) • be offered a job (v) • be sacked/fired (v) • be well/badly paid (v) • become unemployed (v) • do shift work (v) • go job hunting (v) • look for a job (phrasal verb) • on flexitime (adj) • on the minimum wage (adj) • out of work (adj) • resign (v) • retire (v) • sign a contract (v) • work from nine to five (v) • work full-time (v) • work long hours (v) • work overtime (v) • work nights (v) • work part-time (v)

3 Phrasal verbs connected with work

fill in • get ahead • keep at • keep up with • put somebody off • put something off • set up • take over • turn down • work on



On-the-Go Practice

Past simple and past continuous; Past habits; Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

1 Circle the correct answer.

- Peter applied for the job, but he it.
a not get b didn't get c don't get
- We out last night to celebrate Sally's promotion.
a go b was going c went
- The miners in very dangerous conditions before the accident.
a working b wasn't working c were working
- Steve for an office job, but then he got an interview at a café.
a looked b was looking c were looking
- Grace all the necessary qualifications for the position.
a had not b wasn't having c didn't have

2 Use the words to write questions for the answers.

- you/do shift work/last night
.....?
No, I wasn't.
- where/go/at lunchtime/you
.....?
To the café.
- Angela/be fired/why
.....?
Because she deleted some important files.
- James/work/outdoors/yesterday
.....?
Yes, he was.
- you/when/for the job/apply
.....?
Yesterday.

3 Circle the correct alternative.

- We used to be/would be busy all day long, but there aren't so many customers these days thanks to the new supermarket across the road.
- When they were young, they would spend/spent all day playing outside.
- People didn't use to/used to take gap years when I was younger, but now it's quite common in the UK.
- My father used to work/usually worked for a bank, but he's retired now.
- I remember my grandfather would always have/always had lunch at exactly one o'clock on Sundays.

4 Complete the text with the words given.

I (1) (study) hard in my final year at school, so I decided to take a gap year.
I (2) (dive) since I was ten years old, so I got a job as a scuba diving instructor in Thailand.
I (3) (teach) there for three months when my friend Joe arrived. He (4) (not dive) before. He (5) (just finish) his advanced diving course when I was offered a job in Indonesia. We travelled there together. He (6) (got) any work organised, but he found a job as a tour guide. After six months, we came back to the UK to start university. It was a fantastic experience.

5 Find and correct the mistakes.

- They were very unhappy because they had be made redundant.
- The volunteers had been searched in very difficult conditions for hours.
- I had be working overtime every day for two weeks and I was exhausted.
- Jack has turned down the job offer before I had time to discuss it with him.
- The man had be in a hurry which was why he was driving too fast.

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

establish • find • know • love • make •
never hear • surf • work

Sweet work

While I (1) the Internet the other day, I (2) an article about a chocolate consultant. I (3) of this job before, so I investigated further. (4) that there really are professional chocolate consultants? Jennifer Earle is one woman with this job description. She says she (5) chocolate. She described how when she was young she used to steal chocolate snacks from her mother's kitchen. Her mother (6) her hot chocolate for breakfast every day, too. Now, she enjoys advising companies about chocolate products. Dom Ramsey is another chocolate expert. He (7) as a web developer when he decided to follow his love of chocolate, and he set up Chocablog in 2006. He then (8) the Bean&Bar database and is now working on Damson Chocolate products. Could this be the job for you?

Grammar reference

be going to, will, present continuous and present simple for future

- 1 We use *be going to* to talk about plans and intentions for the future. We use it for things that we have already decided to do in the future.
They've decided that they're going to fly to Dublin.
- 2 We can also use *be going to* to make predictions about the future, particularly when we have evidence for the prediction.
The Sun is up already. I think it's going to be hot today.
- 3 We use *will* and *won't* to make general predictions about the future. We often use *think, hope, expect, imagine*, etc. with *will* and *won't* to show that our prediction is based on thoughts, opinions or expectations.
I think humans will land on Mars one day.
- 4 We also use *will* and *won't* when we decide to do something at the moment of speaking, for example when we suddenly offer to do something for someone.
*A: I can't answer the phone. My hands are wet.
B: I'll get it for you.*
- 5 We use *will* and *won't* to talk about the future when we consider it to be an objective truth.
Next week it will be my birthday.
- 6 We use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements and plans that have been confirmed.
Tomorrow I'm having my first job interview. They called me for the interview last week.
- 7 We use the present simple with time expressions like *when, as soon as, until, after* and *before*. We cannot use *will* with these time expressions.
When I go to university, I'll study chemistry.
- 8 We can also use the present simple to talk about the future when the action is part of a timetable or routine.
Tomorrow I have my English class at two o'clock.

Future continuous

We form the future continuous with *will/won't + be + verb-ing*.

We use the future continuous to talk about activities in progress at a particular time in the future. The activities are in progress and so they are unfinished.

At this time tomorrow, he'll be flying to the US.

Future perfect simple

We form the future perfect simple with *will/won't + have + past participle*.

We use the future perfect simple to talk about activities that will be finished by a certain time in the future. We often use the preposition *by* with the future perfect. It means 'some time before'.

I will have gone to bed by midnight.

Future perfect continuous

We form the future perfect continuous with *will/won't + have been + verb-ing*.

We use the future perfect continuous to talk about how long an activity has been in progress before a particular moment in the future. We often use the preposition *by* with the future perfect. It means 'some time before'.

By 8pm, I'll have been revising history for five hours!

Vocabulary

1 Words connected with transport and travel

arrival (n) • board (v) • cancellation (n) • carbon emission (n) • catch (v) • commute (n, v) • contactless (adj) • crew (n) • cruise (n) • delay (n) • departure lounge (n) • destination (n) • driver (n) • excursion (n) • fare (n) • fine (n) • flight (n) • gate (n) • get in/out (phrasal verb) • get on/off (phrasal verb) • give somebody a lift (v) • journey (n) • land (v) • launch (n, v) • lost property (n) • miss (v) • motorway (n) • network (n) • off-peak (adj) • overtake (n) • passenger (n) • platform (n) • port (n) • rail (n) • road sign (n) • route (n) • seat belt (n) • steering wheel (n) • take off (phrasal verb) • ticket inspector (n) • traffic jam (n) • travel (n, v) • travel update (n) • trip (n) • tyre (n) • vehicle (n) • voyage (n) • waiting room (n) • wheel (n) • zone (n)

2 Prefixes

cooperate (v) • disadvantage (n) • disagree (v) • discomfort (n) • disobey (v) • illegal (adj) • illogical (adj) • immature (adj) • impatient (adj) • impossible (adj) • impractical (adj) • improbable (adj) • incapable (adj) • incomplete (adj) • incorrect (adj) • inexperienced (adj) • insecure (adj) • interactive (adj) • irregular (adj) • irrelevant (adj) • irresponsible (adj) • miscalculate (v) • overpopulated (adj) • postgraduate (n) • prefix (n) • reinvent (v) • semicircular (adj) • subway (n) • supersonic (adj) • unbelievable (adj) • underestimate (v) • unemployed (adj) • unexpected (adj) • uninspiring (adj) • unlikely (adj) • unnecessary (adj) • unpredictable (adj) • unreliable (adj) • unsuccessful (adj) • unusual (adj)



On-the-Go Practice

Future forms; Future continuous, future perfect simple and future perfect continuous

1 Circle the correct answer.

- According to the timetable, our train tomorrow afternoon.
a will leave b leaves
- I've decided philosophy and politics at university.
a I'm going to study b I study
- Space tourism possible in the not too distant future.
a is b will be
- The heads of department tomorrow to discuss the issue.
a are meeting b meet
- Based on the results of the survey, these products a great success.
a are being b are going to be

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.

According to some predictions, flying cars
(1) (be) available in the next 15 years or so. Several companies are developing prototypes. Terrafugia is one company. Their car (2) (seat) four people and (3) (fly) with wings similar to a plane. Aeromobil (4) (hope) to sell a model as early as 2023. This prototype works like a normal car but has collapsible wings so it can fly. Both ideas are exciting. However, I don't think they (5) (become) a normal form of transport any time soon because the first models (6) (be) cheap.

3 Find and correct the mistakes.

- In the future, we'll be see jetpacks as a common form of travel.
- In 2030, people will travelling longer distances more quickly.
- Tomorrow night, I be flying to New York.
- By 2022, tourists will go into space.
- This weekend, my brother will be cycle from London to Edinburgh.

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- At one o'clock we will have been walking/will have walked for five hours without stopping! Are we nearly there?
- Next month, they will have lived/will have living in their house for a year.
- It's my parents' wedding anniversary next week. They will have been married/will have been marrying for five years.
- Just think, tomorrow James will have been/will have been being on the boat for a week.
- It arrives at 5.10. It's almost five o'clock. By then, I will have been waited/will have been waiting for the bus for half an hour.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- By 2025, DVDs (disappear)
- By 2030, humans Mars. (not visit)
- By this time next year, I at university for two years and have one more year to go. (study)
- Next year, that pilot over one thousand flights. (make)
- By four o'clock, we for 24 hours! (travel)

6 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

are going to be • are taking • opens •
will be filming • will have been developing •
will have launched • will need • will travel

Launching soon (article from 2021)

The next few years (1) a very busy time for Elon Musk's SpaceX. This year, they (2) Tom Cruise to the International Space Station to make the first-ever movie filmed in space. Apparently, Cruise (3) on the ISS by October. SpaceX then hope that their Starship vehicle (4) to the Moon in 2022. By then, the company, which was founded in 2002, (5) space technology for 20 years.

Elon Musk also wants to explore Mars. If Musk succeeds in his aim, SpaceX (6) its first mission to Mars by 2025. To do so, the Starship (7) to be ready by the launch window in 2024. It is only possible to launch a mission to Mars every 26 months. The next window (8) in 2022, and Musk hopes to launch the mission in the one after that.

Grammar reference

Making comparisons

- Less is the opposite of more.
Animals are less intelligent than humans.
(= *Humans are more intelligent than animals.*)
- We use as ... as to say two things are the same.
Dogs are as clever as cats.
- We use not as ... as or not so ... as to say that the second person or thing is more ... than the first one.
Animals aren't as intelligent as humans.
(= *Humans are more intelligent than animals.*)
- We use The + comparative, the + comparative to talk about two things that happen together.
The faster I run, the more tired I feel.
The harder you study, the better your results.
- We use comparative and comparative to talk about situations that are increasing.
Things are getting better and better.

Articles

a/an

- We use a/an with singular countable nouns. We use it when we mention something for the first time, or to say that the person or thing is one of a number of things or people.
I've got a computer. It's a laptop.
- We use a/an to say what somebody's profession is.
He's a scientist.

the

We use the with countable (singular and plural) and uncountable nouns. We use it to refer to something or somebody previously mentioned.

I've got a computer. The computer's really fast.

- We also use the to talk about specific things or people.
The computer I bought was quite cheap.
- We use the to talk about something unique, something that there is only one of.
the Sun, the government (in a particular country), the floor
- We use the with superlative adjectives and adverbs, and with first and last.
He was the first person to arrive.

No article

We do not use an article with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns when we are talking about people or things in general.

Scientists say that animals have complex brains.

Ability in the past, present and future

- We generally use can and can't (cannot) to talk about ability in the present. We use be able to in its present form to suggest we can do something special, that is not easy.
I can swim quite well.
I'm able to swim for an hour without stopping.
- We generally use will/won't be able to to talk about ability in the future.
With more training, I'll be able to run a marathon.
- We can also use can to talk about future plans and arrangements.
I can finish the project tomorrow if I plan my time carefully.
- When we need an infinitive or gerund to talk about ability, we use to be able to or being able to. We cannot use can.
I'd love to be able to draw well.
I love being able to walk to the gym.
- To talk about general ability in the past, we use could.
I could speak English when I was just five years old.
- To talk about the ability to do something on one specific occasion in the past, we use was/were able to, managed to + infinitive or succeeded in + gerund. We can use their negative forms to talk about inability.
Last week he was able to break/managed to break/succeeded in breaking the world record.
- We can use the negative form couldn't to talk about both general ability or one specific occasion.
I couldn't speak English when I was just five years old.
Last week he couldn't break the world record.
- In the past, we use could with verbs of the senses (e.g. see, hear, feel, smell, taste) to talk about general ability or one specific occasion.
It was very dark but I could see something moving.

Vocabulary

1 Personality adjectives

big-headed • broad-minded • calm • cheerful • clever • considerate • creative • curious • diplomatic • down-to-earth • easy-going • energetic • hard-working • humble • imaginative • impetuous • insecure • introverted • kind • laid-back • loud • loyal • modest • moody • narrow-minded • outgoing • practical • quiet • relaxed • reliable • reserved • resilient • resourceful • self-confident • selfish • sensible • sensitive • serious • shy • sociable • tactful • tactless • talkative • untrustworthy



On-the-Go Practice

2 Idioms connected with personality

a big mouth • a bright spark • a great laugh • a live wire • a pain in the neck • a party animal • a social butterfly • a wallflower

3 Noun suffixes

People: assistant • historian • inventor • leader • musician • psychologist • researcher • scientist • writer
Abstract/concrete: activity • appearance • boredom • concentration • connection • creativity • depression • distraction • freedom • involvement • laziness • preference • relation • relationship • relaxation • sensitivity • shyness

Comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs; Other ways of making comparisons; Articles; Ability in the past, present and future

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective or adverb given.

- My baby nephew is so much than he was a month ago – he's grown so much! (big)
- I was studying as Tom, but I didn't pass the exam and he did. (hard)
- The a student performs, the more self-confident he gets. (good)
- This test is as I thought it would be. (not easy)
- He is unbelievable! He is boy I know! (moody)
- This is where you find the view of the city. (beautiful)

2 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- My current employer is much fairest than my old one.
- This musician is the more talented man I know.
- You are just so talented as this artist.
- The earlier you set off, the soonest you'll arrive.
- They were not as popular they thought and only a few fans showed up.
- When I perform, my mind is calmest than when I am resting.

3 Circle the correct alternative.

Mastermind is (1) a/an UK TV show which started in 1972 and still runs today. There is (2) a/- quizmaster and there are (3) the/- four contestants. There are two rounds and (4) a/the contestants take turns to sit in (5) a/the black leather chair in the centre of (6) -/the studio to answer a series of questions. In (7) -/the first round they answer questions on a specialist subject of their choice. The second round involves (8) the/- general knowledge questions. The contestant with (9) a/the most points after both rounds is (10) -/the winner.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

be able to • could • couldn't • managed to •
not being able to • will be able to

- Lucas is very hard-working. He speak English fluently in a few months' time.
- My brother is very talkative now, but he talk until he was four.
- If you're introverted, it's important to spend enough time on your own.
- Zara is very diplomatic. She stop a big argument between two of her friends last week.

- Ewan seemed cheerful, but we see that something was wrong.
- Sophie is very outgoing, so she hated go out with her friends during lockdown.

5 Circle the correct alternative.

Nathan Kai has always been very smart for his age. He (1) will be able to/could play the piano when he was three, and he (2) succeeded in/was able to do secondary-level schoolwork when he was six. At the age of seven, he wanted to find a book that would help him to be his 'best self', but he and his mum (3) couldn't/weren't able to find any books like this for kids. So, he decided to write one himself. He met the Paralympic and Commonwealth Games gold medallist Danielle Brown at a Mensa event and (4) succeeded in/managed to persuade her to work with him on the book. They then went to a book fair together, where they (5) succeeded in/managed to getting a book deal for *Be Your Best Self*. Now they speak at various events, and they hope to (6) be able to/manage to inspire many more children in the future.

6 Choose the best answer to complete the text.

Enola Holmes is (1) film that came out in 2020. Millie Bobby Brown stars as the sister of (2) famous detective Sherlock Holmes. Enola is the (3) member of the Holmes family, and while Sherlock may be (4) Enola is just (5) her brother. Thanks to her mother, Enola is much (6) than most young ladies in the 19th century, and she (7) do things like jujitsu and archery. In one scene, though, she doesn't (8) ride a bike very well, surprisingly. When Enola's mother disappears on her 16th birthday, Enola believes she (9) find her if she travels to London and follows a series of clues. However, the more she finds out, (10) things get ...

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A a | B – | C the |
| 2 A a | B an | C the |
| 3 A younger | B youngest | C most young |
| 4 A more famous | B most famous | C famouser |
| 5 A as intelligent | B as intelligent as | C as intelligent than |
| 6 A the most resourceful | B resourcefuller | C more resourceful |
| 7 A succeeds in | B is able to | C could |
| 8 A able to | B succeed in | C manage to |
| 9 A will be able to | B can be able to | C is able to |
| 10 A stranger | B the strangest | C the stranger |

Grammar reference

Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition and advice – present

- We use **have to** to talk about things which are obligatory or necessary. It often describes obligations imposed on us by other people and authorities.
You have to pay before leaving the shop.
- We use **don't have to** to talk about things which are not obligatory or necessary.
You don't have to be 18 to open an account.
- We use **must** to talk about rules, regulations and obligations. It often describes obligations that come internally, from ourselves.
I must remember to buy a present for my friend.
- We use **mustn't** to talk about prohibitions.
- We use **need to** to talk about things which are obligatory or necessary.
We need to hand in our homework on Wednesday.
- We use **don't need to** or **needn't** to talk about things which are not obligatory or necessary. With **needn't**, we do not use **to** before the infinitive.
*We don't need to go to class at the weekend.
We needn't go to class at the weekend.*
- We use **can't** to refuse permission.
- We use **should**, **shouldn't**, **ought to**, **had ('d) better** to give and ask for advice and recommendations. **Had better** is especially for when we think we should do something because it's a good idea. **Ought to** and **had ('d) better** are slightly less common in negative and question forms.
You should/ought to/had better save up if you want to buy a new phone.

Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition and advice – past

- We use **had to** to talk about things which were obligatory or necessary.
- We use **didn't have to** to talk about things which were not obligatory or necessary.
I didn't have to go to school last Friday.
- We use **needed to** to talk about things which were obligatory or necessary.
I stopped because I needed to rest.

- We use **didn't need to** to talk about things which were not obligatory or necessary. Maybe we did them or maybe we didn't.
We didn't need to give the waiter a tip (but we did anyway/so we didn't).
- We use **needn't have + past participle** to talk about things that were not obligatory or necessary but we did them.
You needn't have bought me a present. But thank you!
- We use **wasn't/weren't allowed to** to talk about past prohibitions.
I wasn't allowed to go to school alone when I was small.
- We use **couldn't** to talk about things that were prohibited or not possible.
I couldn't go out alone when I was younger.
- We use **should/ought to have + past participle** or **shouldn't have + past participle** to criticise past actions or to say that they were a mistake.
I should/ought to have been more careful with my money but I spent it all.

Modal verbs of speculation and deduction – present and future

- We use **must + infinitive without to** when we are 90% certain that something is true.
She lives in an enormous house. She must be rich.
- We use **may, might, could, may not, mightn't + infinitive without to** when there is a 50% possibility that something is true (or not).
- We use **can't + infinitive without to** when we are 90% certain that something is not true.
She's only fourteen. She can't have a driving licence.

Modal verbs of speculation and deduction – past

- We use **must have + past participle** when we are 90% certain that something was true.
He hasn't got any money left. He must have spent it all.
- We use **may (not) have, might (not) have, could have + past participle** when there is a 50% possibility that something was true (or not).
- We use **can't have + past participle** when we are 90% certain that something was not true.
He didn't do very well in the test. He can't have studied much.

Vocabulary

1 Spending and saving money

account (n) • afford (v) • allowance (n) •
ATM/cashpoint (n) • bank charge/fee (n) • bargain (n) •
budget (n) • cash (n) • coin (n) • change (n) •
credit/debit card (n) • discount (n) • get into debt (v) •
(bank)note (n) • payment (n) • purchase (n, v) •
receipt (n) • refund (n) • sale (n) • save (v) •
spend on (v) • spending habits (n) • swipe (v) •
take out (money) (phrasal verb) • tax (n) •
value/value for money (adj) • waste (money) (v)

2 Idioms connected with money

cost an arm and a leg • snap up a bargain •
spend a fortune (on) • throw money down the drain •
tighten your belt

3 Phrasal verbs connected with money and shopping

come to • chip in • cut down (on) • get by • pay back •
rip off • run out (of) • sell out • set aside • shop around •
splash out



On-the-Go Practice ➤

Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition, advice, speculation and deduction

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- I shouldn't/needn't buy this dress as I can't really afford it.
- You must/can't have a receipt if you want to return the item.
- We don't have to/mustn't pay in cash – they accept credit cards.
- I'm sorry, but the bank isn't allowed to/needn't give you a loan at the moment.
- If we're going to take a taxi, you'd better/must download that app.
- They ought to/don't need to check their current account to make sure they have enough money.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.

Last week, I had a bad banking experience. I

- (1) (have to pay) someone £100 in cash, so I took the money out of a cashpoint. Then the cashpoint retained my card. I
(2) (can not find) a branch of the bank, so I (3) (have to call) them. I explained that the cashpoint
(4) (should not take) my card. They explained that they (5)
(not allow to look) for the card, and they ordered me a new one. It was very annoying as I
(6) (need to get) more money out later.

3 Circle the correct answer.

- I think it Joe's lottery ticket because that number is his birthday, but I'm not sure.
a must be b might be c can't be
- This Freddy's jacket. He only wears designer clothes and this one is definitely not designer!
a must be b may not be c can't be
- This Jane's bag because this is her phone.
a can't be b must be c might be
- She's sorry, but she be able to go on the trip after all.
a might not b must not c cannot
- This bill be right. We didn't order five pizzas, did we?
a must b might c can't
- This be a mistake – surely this price isn't right.
a must b can't c might

4 Find and correct the mistakes.

- Don't buy her that book. I think she might to have read it already.
- You must had a lot of money to afford that. It cost over £200, didn't it?
- They can't have leave without paying the bill. That's a crime!
- He could have been asked for a loan to help him pay the bills.
- I may not paid the bill on time which is why the bank has charged us.
- You can't forgotten to repay the loan. It was in the diary and on the calendar.

5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

could easily have got lost • couldn't help •
had better have • had needed • might be •
might have forgotten • must be • must be •
must have been • should always take

Twice a winner!

Tim and Nina Jones now think Tuesday

- (1) their lucky day. They both bought lottery tickets and used the same lucky numbers. After the Tuesday draw, Tim checked his ticket and realised they had won £500,000. Although Nina was asleep, Tim woke her up. She said, 'You (2) a good reason for waking me up!' A few days later, they found the second ticket in a kitchen drawer. Nina (3) so happy with the first win that she forgot she had another ticket. She was lucky that she (4) something from the drawer and found the ticket. Otherwise, they (5) all about it. She said the ticket (6) when she tidied up. She said she (7) feeling that someone was looking after her. Their motto now is that you (8) a chance and give something a go. You never know when you (9) a winner! As the saying goes: 'You (10) in it to win it!'