this use is expressed by a present tense. But in

teacher for ten years.

expresses a past action with results in the

recent past action.

let. (I haven't got it now.)

ed. (It's outside the door now.)

n been? (Are there any letters for me?)

ready, and yet are common with this use. Yet is

nd negatives.

me good news. breakfast.

n been yet?

e hasn't got up yet.

and Past Simple

imple and Present Perfect.

e refers to an action that happened at a the past.

1882.

rried when she was 22.

nished.

iris for a year (but not now).

ns + the Past Simple

1999.

t week.

o months ago.

March 22. r two years.

rfect refers to an action that happened at

me in the past. ı awards.

n twenty books.

continue to the present.

here for twenty years (and she still does.)

ns + the Present Perfect

for twenty years. here since 1995

since I left school.

been to America.

ences.

leg last year. last year.

musician all his life.

l as a musician all his life.

u been to Greece?

go to Greece? ou have your car?

you had your car?

Unit 8

8.1 have to

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I We You They	have don't have	to	work hard.
He She It			

Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

Short answer

Do you have	to wear a uniform?
Does he have	to go now?

Note

1 The past tense of have to is had to, with did and didn't in the question and the negative.

Yes, I do.

No, he doesn't.

I had to get up early this morning.

Why did you have to work last weekend?
They liked the hotel because they didn't have to do any cooking. 2 The forms of have got to + infinitive are the same as have got + noun. See p131.

Have to expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' - perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority

> You have to have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)

I have to start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.) The doctor says I have to do more exercise.

2 Don't/doesn't have to expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).

You don't have to do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher. She doesn't have to work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can could might must shall should will would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without to.

I must get my hair cut.

2 There is no do/does in the question.

Can she sing?

Should I go home now?

3 The form is the same for all persons. There is no -s in the third person singular:

He can sing very well.

She should try harder.

It will rain soon.

4 To form the negative, add n't. There is no don't/doesn't. I wouldn't like to be a teacher.

You mustn't steal.

Note

will not = won't.

It won't rain tomorrow.

5 Most modal verbs refer to the present and future.

Only can has a past tense form, could.

I could swim when I was three.

8.3 should

should + infinitive without to The forms of should are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He We They	should do more exercise. shouldn't tell lies.
-----------------------	--

Question

Should	I she they	see	see a doctor?	
Do you	think	I he we	should see a doctor?	

Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I should do more work. (This is my opinion.)

You should do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)

Do you think we should stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

Shouldn't expresses negative advice.

You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by I think or I don't think. I think politicians should listen more.

I don't think people should get married until they're 21.