

8.4 must

Form

must + infinitive without to

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I	must try harder.
He	mustn't steal.
We	
They	

Questions with *must* are possible, but the use of *have to* is more common.

Question

Short answer

Must I take exams?	Yes, you must.
Do I have to take exams?	Yes, you do.

Use

- Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.
I **must** get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
- Because *must* expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must ...*. It sounds very bossy!
You **must** help me. (I am giving you an order.)
Could you help me? is much better.
- You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.
You **must** see the modern art exhibition. It's wonderful.
You **must** give me a ring when you're next in town.

Unit 9

9.1 Time clauses

- Look at this sentence.
I'll give her a ring when I get home.
It consists of two clauses: a main clause *I'll give her a ring* and a secondary clause *when I get home*.
- These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

when while as soon as after before until

They are not usually followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but we use a present tense.

When I get home, I'll ...
While we're away, ...
As soon as I hear from you, ...
Wait here until I get back.

9.2 will

Form

For the forms of *will*, see p134.

Use

- Will* expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.
Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.
- It also expresses a future fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure to happen in the future'.
United **will** win the cup.
Tomorrow's weather **will** be warm and sunny.
This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is predicting the future, without expressing an intention, plan, or personal judgement.

9.3 First conditional

Form

if + Present Simple, *will* + infinitive without to

Positive and negative

If	I work hard, I she has enough money, she we don't hurry up, we you're late, I	'll (will) won't	pass my exams. buy a new car. be late. wait for you.
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Question

What Where	will	you do she go	if	you don't go to university? she can't find a job?
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Short answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
If we look after the planet, will we survive?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

Note

The condition clause *if ...* can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.
I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

Use

- The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.
If my cheque comes, I'll buy us all a meal.
You'll get wet if you **don't** take an umbrella.
What'll happen to the environment if we **don't** look after it?

Note

- English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.
If it rains ... NOT If it ~~will~~ rain ...
If I work hard ... NOT If I ~~will~~ work hard ...
- If* expresses a possibility that something will happen; *when* expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.
If I find your book, I'll send it to you.
When I get home, I'll have a bath.