

Lesson Nine

GRAMMAR

Imperatives

Infinitives

Modals

CONTEXT

Application for Check Cashing

Getting the Best Price

Smart Shopping: Coupons, Rebates, and Rain Checks

At the Customer Service Counter

LESSON FOCUS

We use imperative sentences to make requests or give commands and instructions to other people.

Stay here. Be good. Open your book.

The infinitive is *to* + the base form of the verb.

I want to leave. I need to go home.

We use modal auxiliaries to add certain meanings to verbs. The modal auxiliaries are: *can, could, should, may, might, must, will, would.*

I can read this paragraph easily.

You should help your roommate.




- Before You Read**
1. Where do you shop for food?
 2. What services do supermarkets have for customers?

Read the following article. Pay special attention to imperative forms.

Application for Check Cashing

You can cash checks at a supermarket near your house. Ask for an application at the customer service counter. **Read** the instructions carefully and **fill out** the form.

On this form, **print** all information, except for the last line. **Sign** your name on the last line and **write** the date.

Dominick's  **Application**

TO RECEIVE CHECK CASHING PRIVILEGES YOU MUST BE 18 OR OLDER

For Office Use Only - Do Not Write In This Area Card Number

NOTICE: This form must be submitted in person at our Customer Service Desk. Please be prepared to provide your Driver's License or State I.D. and Social Security number if you apply for check cashing privileges. Thank You.

CUSTOMER

YOUR NAME
 First Middle Initial Last
 Mr. Mrs. Ms. Ms. Jr. Sr.
 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER STATE ISSUED

STREET ADDRESS APT. NO. CITY STATE ZIP CODE

AREA CODE HOME PHONE NUMBER

COMPLETE ONLY IF 2 CARDS ARE REQUESTED

SPOUSE

SPOUSE'S NAME
 First Middle Initial Last
 Mr. Mrs. Ms. Ms. Jr. Sr.
 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER STATE ISSUED

I understand that when I patronize my Fresh Values Card, Dominick's will keep a record of the products I purchase for its own internal use. I also understand that from time to time I may receive direct mail offers from Dominick's, which may contain valuable coupons, offers or samples. THE INFORMATION WHICH I FURNISH DOMINICK'S AND THE RECORDS OF THE PRODUCTS THROUGH MY PURCHASE WILL NOT BE SOLD OR GIVEN TO ANY THIRD PARTY. By checking this box, I am indicating that I do not wish to receive special mailings. Please print this card every time you shop at any Dominick's store to receive your valuable discounts. This card remains the property of Dominick's Fresh Foods, Inc. and its privileges may be restricted at any time.

COMPLETE THIS SECTION FOR CHECK CASHING PRIVILEGES

EMPLOYER

YOUR EMPLOYER/PENSION PROVIDER YOUR EMPLOYER'S PHONE NUMBER HOW LONG

SPOUSE'S EMPLOYER SPOUSE'S EMPLOYER'S PHONE NUMBER HOW LONG

BANK NAME CITY STATE CHECKING ACCOUNT NUMBER HOW LONG

Check Cashing Limits

CASH \$200
 GOVERNMENT* \$500
 PAYROLL* \$500
* Must present check

I certify that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and authorize Dominick's Fresh Foods, Inc. to verify this information. I agree that my Fresh Values™ Card is for my personal use only and guarantee all checks cashed by use of this card. In the event of loss or theft of my card, I understand I am still responsible for all checks cashed with this card until its loss or theft is reported to Dominick's Fresh Foods. I agree to reimburse Dominick's and/or its agents for any returned checks and to pay any service fee, if applicable. For additional information on Dominick's confidentiality agreement or check cashing terms and conditions, please see our information brochure.

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

Spouse's Signature (If Applicable) _____ Date _____

DOMINICK'S USE ONLY

1. NEW CUSTOMER CHECK CASHING 2. REPLACEMENT CARD 3. NEW CUSTOMER PV ONLY 4. ADD CHECK CASHING

CURRENT CARD # _____ Store Number _____

VERIFIED BY: _____



Some forms ask you to put your last name before your first name. On this form, however, **put** your first name before your last. Then **fill in** all parts of section one. If you are married and want a card for your spouse,¹ **fill out** the second part.

Do not write anything in the space that says "For Office Use Only." **Do not fill out** anything where you see "Dominick's Use Only."

¹ A spouse is a husband or a wife.

When you finish filling out the form, **return** it to the customer service desk. **Show** your driver's license or state ID card.

9.1 Using Imperatives

Examples	Use
<p>Get an application.</p> <p>Print your name on the first line.</p> <p>Sign your name on the bottom line.</p> <p>Don't print your name on the bottom line.</p> <p>Don't write in the box that says, "For Office Use Only."</p>	<p>To give instructions</p>
<p>Please show me your driver's license.</p> <p>Take this card to front desk, please.</p>	<p>To make a request</p>
<p>Don't open my mail.</p> <p>Stand at attention!</p> <p>Don't be late.</p>	<p>To make a command</p> 
<p>Watch out!</p> <p>Be careful!</p> <p>Don't be late for the meeting.</p> <p>Don't move! You're under arrest.</p>	<p>To give a warning</p> 
<p>Have a nice day.</p> <p>Have a good time.</p> <p>Make yourself at home.</p> <p>Drive safely.</p>	<p>In certain polite conversational expressions</p>
<p>Shut up!</p> <p>Mind your own business!</p>	<p>In some angry, impolite expressions</p>

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. To form the imperative, use the base form. The subject of the imperative is *you*, but we don't include *you* in the sentence.
2. A negative imperative is *do not* + base form. The contraction is *don't*.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with an appropriate imperative verb (affirmative or negative) to give instructions.

EXAMPLE: Go to the customer service desk for an application.

1. _____ out the application in pen.
2. _____ a pencil to fill out an application.
3. _____ all the information in clear letters.
4. If you have a middle name, _____ your middle initial.
5. _____ anything in the box in the lower right corner.
6. If you are not married, _____ out the second part.
7. When you give your telephone number, always _____ your area code.
8. _____ your last name before your first name on this application.
9. _____ the application to a person at the customer service counter.

EXERCISE 2 Parents often give their children rules with imperatives. Fill in the blanks with an imperative, either affirmative or negative. (You may work with a partner.)

EXAMPLES: Do _____ your homework.

Don't eat _____ so much candy.

1. _____ to strangers.
2. _____ after school.
3. _____ before dinner.
4. _____ before you cross the street.
5. _____ your brothers and sisters.
6. _____ with matches.
7. _____ your grandparents.
8. _____ before you go to bed.

EXERCISE 3 Choose one of the activities from the following list (or choose a different one, if you like). Use imperatives to give instructions on how to do the activity. (You may work with a partner.)

EXAMPLE: how to get from school to your house
Take the number 53 bus north on the corner of Elm Street. Ask the driver for a transfer. Get off at Park Avenue. Cross the street and wait for a number 18 bus.

1. hang a picture
2. change a tire
3. fry an egg
4. prepare your favorite recipe
5. hem a skirt
6. write a check
7. make a deposit at the bank
8. tune a guitar
9. get a driver's license
10. use a washing machine
11. prepare for a job interview
12. get from school to your house
13. get money from a cash machine (automatic teller)
14. record a TV show on your VCR

EXERCISE 4 Work with a partner. Write a list of command forms that the teacher often uses in class. Read your sentences to the class.

EXAMPLES:

Open your books to page 10.

Don't come late to class.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

9.2 *Let's*

Examples	Explanation
<p>Let's go to the supermarket.</p> <p>Let's hurry.</p> <p>Let's not spend a lot of money.</p>	<p>We use <i>let's</i> + a base form to make an invitation or suggestion. <i>Let's</i> includes the speaker in the invitation.</p>

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. *Let's* is a contraction for *let us*.
2. For a negative, put *not* after *let's*.

EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb to complete this conversation.

A. I need to cash a check.

B. We need to get some groceries. Let's go to the supermarket.
(example)

A. Do you want to drive there?

B. The supermarket is not so far. Let's _____.
(1)

A. It looks like rain.

B. No problem. Let's _____ an umbrella.
(2)

A. Let's _____. It's late and the store will close soon.
(3)

B. Don't worry. This store is open 24 hours a day.

A. We're almost out of dog food. Let's _____ a 20-pound bag.
(4)

B. Let's _____ then. I don't want to carry a 20-pound bag home.
(5)

Let's _____ instead.
(6)

EXERCISE 6 Work with a partner. Write a few suggestions for the teacher or other students in this class. Read your suggestions to the class.

EXAMPLES:

Let's review verb tenses.

Let's not speak our native languages in class.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

- Before You Read**
1. Do you like to shop for new things such as TVs, VCRs, computers, microwave ovens?
 2. Do you try to compare prices in different stores before you buy an expensive item?



Giant Sale

only **\$489.00**

See store for details!

only **\$274.99**

TVs

VCRs

Read the following article. Pay special attention to infinitives.



Getting the Best Price

Are you planning **to buy** a new appliance, such as a TV or microwave oven? Do you want **to get** the best price? Of course! Every shopper wants **to save** money. But what do you do if you go to one store and see a VCR for \$275 and then go to another store and see the same VCR for \$300? You probably think it's necessary **to go** back to the first store **to get** the lower price. But usually it isn't. You can simply tell the salesperson in the second store that you saw the VCR at a better price. Usually the salesperson will try **to match**² the other store's price. However, you need **to prove** that you can buy it cheaper elsewhere. The proof can be the advertisement from the newspaper. If you don't have the ad, the salesperson can call the other store **to check** the price. The salesperson doesn't want you **to leave** the store without buying anything. He wants **to give** you the best price. He wants his store **to make** money. Some salespeople are happy **to call** the other store **to check** the price.

What happens if you buy something and a few days later see it cheaper at another store? Some stores will give you the difference in price for a limited period of time (such as 30 days). It's important **to keep** the receipt **to show** when you bought the item and how much you paid.

² To *match* a price means to give you an equal price.

9.3

Verbs Followed by an Infinitive

Subject	Verb	Infinitive	Complement
I	want	to get	the best price.
The salesperson	hopes	to make	a sale.
We	are planning	to buy	a new TV.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- An infinitive is *to* + the base form of a verb: *to go, to be, to have*.
- We often use an infinitive after the following verbs.

begin	hope	prefer
continue	like	promise
decide	love	start
expect	need	try
forget	plan	want
- An infinitive never has an ending. It never shows the tense. Only the first verb shows the tense.

He needs *to buy* a new TV.
 We wanted *to get* the best price.
 I'm planning *to compare* prices at several stores.
- In an infinitive, we often pronounce *to* like "ta," or, after a *d* sound or vowel sound, like "da." Listen to your teacher pronounce these sentences.

Do you like *to dance*?
 I try *to exercise* every day.
 I decided *to leave*.
 I need *to talk* to you.
- In fast, informal speech, *want to* is often pronounced "wanna." Listen to your teacher pronounce these sentences.

I *want to* go home. = I "wanna" go home.
 Do you *want to* leave now? = Do you "wanna" leave now?

EXERCISE 7 Make a sentence about yourself with the words given. Use an appropriate tense. You may find a partner, and compare your sentences to your partner's sentences.

EXAMPLES: like/eat

I like to eat pizza.

learn/speak

I learned to speak German when I was a child.

try/find

I'm trying to find a bigger apartment.

1. love/go

2. like/play

3. need/have

4. expect/get

5. want/go

6. plan/buy

7. need/understand

8. not need/have

9. try/learn

EXERCISE 8 Ask a question with the words given in the present tense.
Another student will answer.

EXAMPLE:

like/travel

A. Do you like to travel?

B. Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

1. expect/pass this course

2. plan/graduate soon

3. plan/transfer to another college

4. like/read

5. like/study grammar

6. try/understand Americans
7. try/learn idioms
8. expect/return to your country

EXERCISE 9 Ask a question with “Do you want to . . . ?” and the words given. Another student will answer. Then ask a *wh*- question with the words in parentheses () whenever possible.

EXAMPLE:

- buy a car (why)
 A. Do you want to buy a car?
 B. Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.
 A. Why do you want to buy a car?
 B. I don't like public transportation.

1. take a computer course next semester (why)
2. move (why) (when)
3. return to your country (why) (when)
4. get a job/get another job (what kind of job)
5. become an American citizen (why)
6. transfer to a different school (why)
7. take another English course next semester (which course)
8. learn another language (which language)
9. review the last lesson (why)

9.4

It + Be + Adjective + Infinitive

<i>It</i>	<i>Be (+ Not)</i>	Adjective	Infinitive Phrase
It	is	important	to save your receipt.
It	isn't	necessary	to go back to the first store.
It	is	easy	to shop.

LANGUAGE NOTES

We can use an infinitive after the following adjectives:

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| dangerous | good | possible | expensive |
| difficult | hard | necessary | impossible |
| easy | important | fun | |

EXERCISE 10 Complete each statement.

EXAMPLE: It's expensive to own a big car.

1. It's important to learn _____
2. It's hard to pronounce _____
3. It's hard to lift _____
4. It's necessary to have _____
5. It's easy to learn _____
6. It's hard to learn _____
7. It isn't important to know _____

EXERCISE 11 Complete each statement with an infinitive phrase.

EXAMPLE: It's easy to ride a bike.

1. It's fun _____
2. It's impossible _____
3. It's possible _____
4. It's necessary _____
5. It's dangerous _____
6. It's hard _____
7. It isn't good _____
8. It isn't necessary _____

9.5 Be + Adjective + Infinitive

Subject	Be	Adjective	Infinitive (Phrase)
I	am	happy	to call the other store.
She	is	ready	to buy a new TV.
We	are	glad	to help you.

LANGUAGE NOTES

We can use an infinitive after these adjectives:

afraid happy prepared ready
glad lucky proud sad

EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks.

EXAMPLE: I'm lucky to be in the U.S.

1. Americans are lucky _____
2. I'm proud _____
3. I'm happy _____
4. I'm sometimes afraid _____
5. I'm not afraid _____
6. Are the students prepared _____
7. Is the teacher ready _____

EXERCISE 13 Answer the following questions. (You may work with a partner and ask and answer with your partner.)

1. Are you happy to be in this country?
2. Is it important to know English or another language in your country?
3. Are you afraid to make a mistake when you speak English?
4. Is it possible to find a job without knowing any English?
5. Is it easy to learn English grammar?
6. Is it important to wear a seat belt when you are a passenger in a car?
7. Is it necessary to have a computer?
8. Were you sad to leave your country?
9. Are you prepared to have a test on this lesson?

9.6

Using the Infinitive to Show Purpose

Examples	Explanation
I went to the store to buy a VCR. I bought a VCR to record my favorite programs. The saleswoman called another store to check the price.	We use the infinitive to show the purpose of an action. We can also say <i>in order to</i> : I bought a VCR in order to record my favorite programs.

EXERCISE 14 Fill in the blanks to show purpose.

EXAMPLE:

I bought a phone card to call my friends.

1. I use my dictionary to _____.
2. At the end of a concert, people applaud to _____.
3. He went to the customer service counter to _____.
4. She worked overtime to _____.
5. I bought the Sunday newspaper to _____.
6. You need to show your driver's license to _____.
7. You can use a hammer to _____.
8. Some people join a health club to _____.
9. On a computer, you use the mouse to _____.
10. When you return an item to a store, take your receipt to _____.

9.7 Overview of Modals

List of Modals	Facts about Modals
can could should will would may might must	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modals are different from other verbs because they don't have an <i>-s</i>, <i>-ed</i>, or <i>-ing</i> ending. He can drive. (NOT: He <i>cans</i> drive.) 2. Modals are different from other verbs because we don't use an infinitive after a modal.³ We use the base form. COMPARE: He wants to leave. He likes to swim. He must leave. He can swim. 3. To form the negative, put <i>not</i> after the modal. He should not drive. You must not talk during a test. 4. Some verbs are like modals in meaning: <i>have to</i>, <i>be able to</i> He must sign the lease. = He has to sign the lease. He can pay the rent. = He is able to pay the rent.

Observe statements and questions with a modal verb.

Wh- Word	Modal (+ Not)	Subject	Modal (+ Not)	Main Verb	Complement	Short Answer
		Mario	should	study	English.	
		He	shouldn't	study	literature.	
		he		study	grammar?	Yes, he should .
Why	Should	he		study	grammar?	
	should	he		study	literature?	
Why	shouldn't	he		study	literature?	
		Who	should	study	literature?	

³ Exception: *ought to*. *Ought to* means *should*.

- Before You Read**
1. Do you see coupons in magazines and newspapers? Do you use them?
 2. Do you see signs that say "rebate" on store products? Do you see signs that say "Buy one, get one free"?

MANUFACTURER'S COUPON	DO NOT DOUBLE	EXPIRES 12 / 12 / 00
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Save 50¢

off next purchase of any
Best Choice Soup



CONSUMER: Limit one coupon per purchase.
RETAILER: Please redeem for face value as specified. Any Other Use Constitutes Fraud.
Cash value 1/100 cent.



Read the following article. Pay special attention to modals and related expressions.



Smart Shopping: Coupons, Rebates, and Rain Checks

Manufacturers often send coupons to shoppers. They want people to try their products. If you always use the same toothpaste and the manufacturer gives you a coupon for a different toothpaste, you **might** try the new brand.⁴ Coupons have an expiration date. You **should** pay attention to this date because you **cannot** use the coupon after this date.

Many supermarkets also have weekly specials. You **might** see a sign that says, "Buy one, get one free" or "Two for one." It's true: the supermarket **will** give you one item for free. There is usually a limit on sale items. For example, you **might** see a sign that says, "Eggs 49¢ a dozen. Limit 2." This means you **can** only buy two dozen at this price. If you see a sign that says, "3 for 99¢," you **don't have to** buy three items to get the special price. If you buy only one, you **will** pay 33¢.

If you see a sign that says "rebate," this means that you **can** get money back from the manufacturer. You **have to** mail the proof of purchase and the cash register receipt to the manufacturer to prove that you bought this product. Also you **have to** fill out a small form. The manufacturer **will** return

⁴ The *brand* is the company name.

Sometimes the money you receive is very small. You **should** decide if it is worth it to spend money for a stamp in order to receive a check for \$1.00 or less.

Rebate Form			
Name	Address		
City/State	Zip	Phone	
Product Name: _____			
Size/Weight: _____			
Price: _____			
Store where Purchased: _____			
Date of Purchase: _____			
Proof of Purchase attached: yes / no			



What **should** you do if a store has a special but you **can't** find this item on the shelf? If this item is sold out, you **can** go to the customer service desk and ask for a rain check. A rain check allows you to buy this item at the sale price even after the sale is over. A rain check usually has an expiration date. You **must** buy this item by the expiration date if you want to receive the sale price.

There are many ways to save money when shopping.

9.8 Can

Examples	Explanation
I can drive.	Ability
If you use coupons, you can save money.	Possibility
The sign says, "Eggs 49¢. Limit Two." You can only buy two cartons of eggs at the special price. That sign says "Cash only." You can't use a credit card.	Permission

LANGUAGE NOTES

- The negative of *can* is *cannot* (one word). The contraction is *can't*.
- In affirmative statements, we usually pronounce *can* /kən/. In negative statements, we pronounce *can't* /kænt/. Sometimes it is hard to hear the final *t*, so we must pay attention to the vowel sound and the stress to hear the difference between *can* and *can't*. Listen to your teacher pronounce these sentences:

I *can* go. /kən/
I *can't* go. /kænt/

3. In a short answer, we pronounce *can* /kæn/.
Can you help me later?
Yes, I *can*. /kæn/
4. We use *can* in the following idiomatic expression:
I can't afford to buy a new car. I don't have enough money.
I saved my money, and now I *can afford* to take a vacation.

EXERCISE 15 Fill in the blanks with *can* or *can't* to tell about your abilities.

EXAMPLES: I can drive a car.

I can't fly a plane.

1. I _____ read without glasses.
2. I _____ speak Spanish.
3. I _____ drive a car.
4. I _____ play tennis.
5. I _____ sing well.
6. I _____ change a tire.
7. I _____ save money.
8. I _____ program a VCR.

EXERCISE 16 Ask a question about a classmate's abilities with the words given. Another student will answer.

EXAMPLE: speak Spanish
A. Can you speak Spanish?
B. Yes, I can. OR No, I can't.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. write with your left hand | 6. play the piano |
| 2. type 60 words per minute | 7. speak Arabic |
| 3. use a computer | 8. bake a cake |
| 4. play chess | 9. play the guitar |
| 5. ski | 10. sew |

EXERCISE 17 Write down one thing that you can do well. Share your answers with a partner or with the entire class.

EXERCISE 18 These sentences are true about an American supermarket. Check (✓) which ones are true about a supermarket in your country.

1. _____ You can use coupons.
2. _____ You can sometimes buy two items for the price of one.
3. _____ You can cash a check.
4. _____ You can buy stamps.
5. _____ You can get money back from a manufacturer.
6. _____ You can pay by check or credit card.
7. _____ You can't bargain⁵ for the price.
8. _____ You can return an item if you're not satisfied. You can get your money back.
9. _____ You can get free bags (paper or plastic).
10. _____ You can use a shopping cart. Small children can sit in the cart.
11. _____ If you have a small number of items, you can go to a special lane.
12. _____ You can shop 24 hours a day (in some supermarkets).

9.9 *Should*

Examples	Explanation
You should look at the date on a coupon. You should decide if it's worth it to mail in the rebate.	Advice
That milk is old. You should not use it. You should throw it away.	Warning

⁵ To *bargain* for a price means to make an offer lower than the price the seller is asking.

LANGUAGE NOTES

The contraction for *should not* is *shouldn't*.

EXERCISE 19 What should a person do with each of the following health problems? Write a sentence of advice for each one. (You may work with a partner.)

EXAMPLE: He has a headache.
He should take an aspirin and lie down.

1. He has a stomachache. _____
2. She has a cut. _____
3. He has a burn. _____
4. She has a cold. _____
5. He has a fever. _____
6. She has a toothache. _____
7. He's always nervous. _____
8. She has a backache. _____

EXERCISE 20 A father is giving his son advice. What advice do you think he is giving? Write sentences with *should*. (You may work with a partner.)

EXAMPLES: You eat hot dogs, fries, and colas all the time.
You should eat more fruits and vegetables.
You shouldn't eat so much junk food.

1. You spend too much time at the computer.

2. You always ask me for money.

3. You always wait until the last minute to study for a test.

4. Your hair is too long.



5. Your clothes look dirty.

6. You talk for hours on the phone with your friends.

7. You never clean your room. It's a mess!⁶

8. You never listen to your mother when she tells you something.

9. You want your driver's license, but you're not responsible.

EXERCISE 21 Check (✓) if you agree or disagree about what schoolchildren should or shouldn't do. Discuss your answers with the whole class or in a small group.

	I agree.	I disagree.
1. Children should go to a teacher with a family problem.		
2. They should play video games.		
3. They should select their own TV programs.		
4. They should not trust all adults.		
5. They should always tell the truth.		
6. They should be responsible for taking care of younger sisters and brothers.		
7. They should select their own friends.		
8. They should always obey their parents and teachers.		
9. They should learn to use a computer.		
10. They should study a foreign language.		
11. They should help their parents with small jobs in the house.		

EXERCISE 22 Read each statement. Then ask a question with the word in parentheses (). Another student will answer.

EXAMPLE: The students should do the homework (why)
 A. Why should they do the homework?
 B. It helps them understand the lesson.

⁶ A *mess* is a disorganized place.

1. The students should study the lessons. (why)
2. The teacher should take attendance. (when)
3. The students should bring their textbook to class. (what else)
4. I should study modals. (why)
5. We should register for classes early. (why)
6. The teacher should speak clearly. (why)
7. The students shouldn't talk during a test. (why)
8. We shouldn't do the homework in class. (where)
9. The teacher should announce a test ahead of time. (why)

9.10 *Must*

Examples	Explanation
You must send a proof of purchase for a rebate. You must include your receipt.	Rules
You must have a license plate on the back of your car. A driver must stop at a red light.	Laws
You must not park at a fire hydrant.	Prohibition

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. The contraction for *must not* is *mustn't*.
2. *Must not* and *cannot* are very close in meaning.
You *must not* park at a fire hydrant. (It's against the law.)
You *cannot* park at a fire hydrant. (It is not permitted.)

EXERCISE 23 Fill in the blanks with *must* or *must not* for driving rules.

EXAMPLES: You must stop at a red light.

You must not drive slowly on the expressway.

1. You _____ pass a driving test if you want a driver's license.
2. If a school bus stops in front of you, you _____ stop.
3. You _____ park at a bus stop.
4. You _____ put money in a parking meter during business hours.

5. You _____ drive over the speed limit.
6. You _____ use your turn signal before you make a turn.

EXERCISE 24 Name something.

EXAMPLE:

Name something you must have if you want to drive.
You must have a license.

1. Name something you must do or have if you want to leave the country.
2. Name something you must not carry onto an airplane.
3. Name something you must not do in the classroom.
4. Name something you must not do during a test.
5. Name something you must not do or have in your apartment.
6. Name something you must do or have to enter an American university.

9.11 *Must vs. Have To*

	Examples	Explanation
Affirmative	You must use a coupon by a certain date. = You have to use a coupon by a certain date.	It is a rule.
	I have to buy groceries tomorrow.	It is a personal obligation or necessity.
Negative	You must not steal.	It is against the law.
	If a sale says, "3 for \$1.00," you don't have to buy 3 items.	It's not necessary to buy three items to get the sale price. You can buy one or two.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. In affirmative statements, *have to* and *must* are very similar in meaning. They both show necessity. *Have to* is more common than *must* with a personal necessity or obligation. *Must* is stronger and usually tells about rules.
I have to go to the bank today.
I must go to court next week.
2. In negative statements, *must* and *have to* are very different. *Must not* shows that something is prohibited, against the rules. *Don't/Doesn't have to* shows that something is not necessary.
You must not drive without a license.
I don't have to drive to school. I can walk.

3. In fast speech, *have to* sounds like "hafta"; *has to* sounds like "hasta."
Listen to your teacher pronounce these sentences:
I have to leave now. My friend has to leave too.

EXERCISE 25 Tell if you *have to* or *don't have to* do these things at this school. (Remember: *don't have to* means not necessary.)

EXAMPLES:

study before a test
I have to study before a test.

study in the library
I don't have to study in the library. I can study at home.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. wear a suit to school | 6. call the teacher "professor" |
| 2. come on time to class | 7. raise my hand to answer |
| 3. stand up to ask a question in class | 8. take a final exam |
| 4. do homework | 9. wear a uniform |
| 5. notify the teacher if I'm going to be absent | 10. buy my own textbooks |

EXERCISE 26 Ask your teacher what he or she *has to* or *doesn't have to* do.

EXAMPLE:

work on Saturdays

A. Do you have to work on Saturdays?

B. Yes, I do. OR No, I don't.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. take attendance | 5. work in the summer |
| 2. give the students a grade | 6. have a master's degree |
| 3. call the students by their last names | 7. work on Saturdays |
| 4. wear a suit | 8. come to this school every day |

EXERCISE 27 Write four sentences about students and teachers in your country. Tell what they *have to* or *don't have to* do. Use the ideas from the previous exercises. You may share your sentences with a small group or with the class.

EXAMPLE:

In my country, a student has to wear a uniform.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

EXERCISE 28 Tell what Judy *has to* or *doesn't have to* do in these situations.

EXAMPLE: Judy has a coupon for cereal. The expiration date is tomorrow. She has to use it by tomorrow or she won't get the discount.

1. The coupon for cereal says "Buy 2, get 50¢ off." She has to _____ in order to get the discount.
2. Judy has no milk in the house. She has to _____ more milk.
3. She has 26 items in her shopping cart. She can't go to a lane that says "10 items or fewer." She has to _____ another lane.
4. Eggs are on sale for 49¢, limit two. She has three cartons of eggs. She has to _____ one of the cartons of eggs.
5. She has a rebate application. She has to fill out the application if she wants to get money back. She also has to _____ the proof-of-purchase symbol and the receipt to the manufacturer.
6. She wants to pay by check. The cashier asks for her driver's license. She has to _____.



9.12 *Might/May/Will*

Examples	Explanation
I have a coupon for a new toothpaste. I might buy it. I may like it and want to switch. A rebate check might take six to eight weeks. If you don't study, you might fail.	<i>May</i> and <i>might</i> have the same meaning. They show possibility.
If the price is 3 for 99¢, you will pay 33¢ for one. If the sign says "Two for one," the store will give you one item for free.	<i>Will</i> shows certainty about the future.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. Compare *maybe* (adverb) and *may* or *might* (modal verbs):
Maybe it will rain tomorrow.
It may rain tomorrow. OR *It might rain tomorrow.*
2. We do not usually make a contraction for *may not* or *might not*.

EXERCISE 29 Tell what may or might happen in the following situations.

EXAMPLE: Meg needs to go shopping. She's not sure what her kids want. They might want a new kind of cereal.

1. She's not sure if she should buy the small size or the large size of cereal. The large size may _____ cheaper.
2. If she sends in the rebate form today, she might _____ a check in four or five weeks.
3. The store sold all the coffee that was on sale. The clerk said, "We might _____ more coffee tomorrow."
4. Bananas are so expensive this week. If she waits until next week, the price may _____.
5. The milk has an expiration date of June 27. Today is June 27. She's not going to buy the milk because it might _____.
6. She's not sure what brand of toothpaste she should buy. She might buy the one she usually buys, or she might _____.

EXERCISE 30 Tell what *may* or *might* happen in the following situations. If you think the result is certain, use *will*.

EXAMPLES: If you don't put money in a parking meter, you might get a parking ticket.

If you are absent from tests, you may not pass the course.

If you don't pass the tests, you'll fail the course.

1. If you drive too fast, _____
2. If you get a lot of tickets in one year, _____
3. If you don't water your plants, _____
4. If you don't take the final exam, _____
5. If you don't lock the door of your house, _____
6. If you eat too much, _____
7. If you work hard and save your money, _____
8. If the weather is nice this weekend, _____

Before You Read

1. Do you have a check cashing card at a local supermarket?
2. Do you pay with cash when you shop in a supermarket?

Read the following conversation between a store clerk (A) at the customer service counter and a store customer (B). Pay special attention to modals.



At the Customer Service Counter

- A. **Can** I help you?
 B. Yes. I'd **like** to cash a check.
 A. Do you have a check-cashing card?
 B. No, I don't.
 A. You need to fill out an application. Here's one. **Would** you fill it out, please?
 B. Yes. I don't have a pen. **Could** I use your pen?
 A. Here's a pen.
 B. Thanks.
 . . . *A few minutes later* . . .
 B. Here's my application.
 A. **May** I see your driver's license?
 B. Here it is. **Could** you cash my check now?
 A. I'm sorry, sir. We have to wait for approval. We'll send you your check-cashing card in the mail.

9.13

Making Polite Commands and Requests with Modals

To request someone to do something	Explanation
Would } you cash my check, please? Could }	These expressions are more polite than "Cash my check."
To ask permission	Explanation
May } I use your pen, please? Could } Can }	These expressions are more polite than "Give me your pen."
To request someone to do something	Explanation
I would like to cash a check. How would you like your change?	<i>Would like</i> has the same meaning as <i>want</i> . <i>Would like</i> is softer than <i>want</i> . The contraction of <i>would</i> after a pronoun is 'd: I'd like to cash a check.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. A command is very strong and is impolite in some situations. It is softer and more polite to use modals to make a request.
2. Some people consider *May I . . . ?* more polite than *Can I . . . ?* for permission.
3. Another way to make a soft request or suggestion is with *Why don't you/we . . . ?*
Sit over there.
Why don't you sit over there?
Let's go to the bank.
Why don't we go to the bank?

EXERCISE 31 Read the following conversation between a waiter (W) and a customer (C) in a restaurant. Change the underlined words to make the conversation more polite.

- W. What do you want to order?
would you like
- C. I want the roast chicken dinner.
- W. Anything else?
- C. Yes. Bring me a salad.
- W. What kind of dressing do you want?
- C. Put garlic dressing on my salad.
- ...
- W. Here's your salad, Miss.
- C. Thanks. You know, it's a little cold at this table. Let me sit at another table.
- W. Of course. There's a nice table in the corner. Sit over there.
- C. Thanks, and bring me another glass of water.
- W. Of course.

SUMMARY OF LESSON 9

1. Imperatives
Sit down. Don't be late.
2. Let's
Let's go to the movies. Let's not be late.

3. Infinitive Patterns
 He wants **to go**.
 It's necessary **to learn** English.
 I'm afraid **to stay**.
 I use coupons **to save** money.

4. Modals

Modal	Example	Explanation
can	He can speak English.	He has this ability.
	An 18-year-old can vote.	He has permission.
can't	Can I borrow your pen?	I'm asking permission.
	You can't park here. It's a bus stop.	It is not permitted.
	I can't help you now. I'm busy.	I am not able to.
should	You should eat healthy food.	It's good advice.
shouldn't	You shouldn't drive if you're sleepy.	It's a bad idea.
may	May I borrow your pen?	I'm asking permission.
	I may buy a new car.	This is possible.
may not	I may not be here tomorrow.	This is possible.
might	It might rain tomorrow.	This is possible.
might not	We might not have our picnic.	This is possible.
must	A driver must have a license.	This is a legal necessity.
	I'm late. I must hurry.	This is a personal necessity.
must not	You must not drive without a license.	This is against the law.
will	The manufacturer will send you a check.	This is in the future.
will not	You will not receive the check right away.	
would	Would you help me move?	I'm asking a favor.
would like	I would like to use your pen.	I want to use your pen.
could	Could you help me move?	I'm asking a favor.
have to	She has to leave.	It's necessary.
not have to	She doesn't have to leave.	It's not necessary.

1. Don't use *to* after a modal.

I must ~~to~~ go.

2. Use *to* between verbs.

They like ^{to} ~~^~~ play.

3. Always use the base form after a modal.

He can swims.

She can't ^{drive} ~~driving~~ the car.

4. Use the base form in an infinitive.

He wants to goes.

I wanted to worked.

5. We can introduce an infinitive with *it* + adjective.

^{it} ~~^~~ Is important to get exercise.

6. Don't put an object between the modal and the main verb.

She can ^{understand the lesson.} ~~the lesson understand.~~

7. Use the correct word order in a question.

^{can't you} Why ~~you can't~~ stay?

8. Use an infinitive after some adjectives.

I'm happy ^{to} ~~^~~ meet you.

It's necessary ^{to} ~~^~~ have a job.

9. Use *not* after *let's* to make a negative.

Let's ^{not} ~~don't~~ go to the party.

10. Use *don't* to make a negative imperative.

^{Don't} ~~Not~~ come home late.

11. Use *to*, not *for*, to show purpose.

We went to the theater ^{to} ~~for~~ see a play.

LESSON 9 TEST / REVIEW

PART 1

Find the **grammar** mistakes with the underlined words and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

EXAMPLES: You should to study more.

I don't have to work on Saturday. C

1. I need cash a check.
2. What I can do for you?
3. I'm afraid to walk alone at night.
4. She has to leave early today.
5. We wanted to went home early last night.
6. Is necessary to have a car.
7. You must to go to court next week.
8. She can English speak very well.
9. Don't to walk so fast.
10. What I must do to get a driver's license?
11. He should study harder.
12. We want learn English quickly.
13. My brother can speaks English very well.
14. It's impossible learn English in one month.
15. She likes to swim in the ocean.
16. Let's don't make a lot of noise. Dad is sleeping.
17. I was glad to met him yesterday.
18. Don't worry. Everything will be all right.
19. She went to the school for talk to her daughter's teacher.

20. You should looking for a new job.

21. The teacher always says, "Not talk during a test."

22. I use spell check to checking my spelling.

PART 2

Fill in the first blank with *to* or nothing (*X*). Then write the negative form in the second blank.

EXAMPLES: I'm ready to study Lesson 10. I 'm not ready to study
Lesson 11.

You should X drive carefully. You shouldn't drive fast.

1. I need _____ learn English. I _____ Polish.
2. You must _____ stop at a red light. You _____
on the highway.
3. The teacher expects _____ pass most of the students. She _____
_____ all of the students.
4. We want _____ study grammar. We _____
literature.
5. The teacher has _____ give grades. He _____ an A
to everyone.
6. We might _____ have time for some questions later. We _____
_____ time for a discussion.
7. It's important _____ practice American pronunciation now. It _____
_____ British pronunciation.
8. It's easy _____ learn one's native language. It _____
_____ a foreign language.
9. Let's _____ speak English in class. _____
our native languages in class.
10. Please attend the meeting. _____ be here at six o'clock, please.
_____ late.

PART 3

Change each sentence to a question.

EXAMPLES: I'm afraid to drive.Why are you afraid to drive?

He can help you.

When can he help me?

1. You should wear a seat belt.

Why _____

2. I want to buy some grapes.

Why _____

3. He must fill out the application.

When _____

4. She needs to drive to New York.

When _____

5. You can't park at a bus stop.

Why _____

6. It's necessary to eat vegetables.

Why _____

7. She has to buy a car.

Why _____

8. They'd like to see you.

When _____

PART 4

This is a phone conversation between a woman (W) and her mechanic (M). Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

W. This is Cindy Fine. I'm calling about my car.

M. I can't hear you. _____ you speak louder, please?
(example: can't, may not) (I could, might)

W. This is Cindy Fine. Is my car ready yet?

M. We're working on it now. We're almost finished.

W. When _____ I pick it up?
(I would, can)

M. It will be ready by four o'clock.

W. How much will it cost?

M. \$375.

W. I don't have that much money right now. _____ I pay by credit card?
(3 Can, Might)

M. Yes. You _____ use any major credit card.
(4 may, might)

Later, at the mechanic's shop:

M. Your car's ready, ma'am. The engine problem is fixed. But you _____
(5 may, should)
change your brakes. They're not so good.

W. _____ do it right away?
(6 Do I have to, May I)

M. No, you _____ do it immediately, but you _____
(7 must not, don't have to) (8 would, should)
do it within a month or two. If you don't do it soon, you _____ have
(9 may, would)
an accident.

W. How much will it cost to change the brakes?

M. It _____ cost about \$200.
(10 would, will)

W. I _____ like to make an appointment to take care of the brakes next
(11 will, would)
week. _____ I bring my car in next Monday?
(12 Can, Will)

M. Yes, Monday is fine. You _____ bring it in early because we get very
(13 could, should)
busy later in the day.

W. OK. See you Monday morning.

PART 5

Decide if the sentences have the same meaning or different meanings. Write S for same, D for different.

EXAMPLES: Would you like to go to a movie? Do you want to go to a movie? S
We will not go to New York. We should not go to New York. D

1. You should go to the doctor. You can go to the doctor.
2. I may buy a new car. I must buy a new car.
3. Could you help me later? Would you help me later?
4. She must not drive her car. She doesn't have to drive her car.
5. She has to leave immediately. She must leave immediately.
6. We will have a test soon. We may have a test soon.

7. I can't go to the party. I might not go to the party.
8. You shouldn't buy a car. You don't have to buy a car.
9. May I use your phone? Could I use your phone?
10. He might not eat lunch. He may not eat lunch.
11. I should go to the doctor. I must go to the doctor.
12. I have to take my passport with me. I should take my passport with me.

EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

1. Imagine that a friend of yours is getting married. You are giving him or her advice about marriage. Write some advice for this person. (You may work with a partner or compare your advice to your partner's advice when you are finished.)

It's important	It's not important
<i>It's important to be honest.</i>	<i>It's not important to do everything together.</i>

2. Imagine that a friend of yours is going to travel to the U.S. You are giving him/her advice about the trip and life in the U.S. Write as many things as you can in each box. Then find a partner and compare your advice to your partner's advice.

It's necessary OR It's important OR You should	It's difficult OR You shouldn't
<i>It's necessary to have a passport.</i>	<i>It's difficult to understand American English.</i>

3. Working in a small group, write a list to give information to a new student or to a foreign student.

should or shouldn't must or have to don't have to might or might not can or can't

You should bring your transcripts to this college.

4. With a partner, write a few instructions for one of the following situations.

EXAMPLE:

using a microwave oven

You shouldn't put anything metal in the microwave.

You can set the power.

You should rotate the dish in the microwave. If you don't, the food might not cook evenly.

a. preparing for the TOEFL⁷

b. taking a test in this class

c. preparing for the driver's test in this state

5. Bring in an application. (Bring two of the same application, if possible.) It can be an application for a job, driver's license, license plate, apartment rental, address change, check cashing, rebate, etc. Work with a partner. One person will give instructions. The other person will fill it out.
6. Bring in ads from different stores. You can bring in ads from supermarkets or any other store. See what is on sale this week. Find a partner and discuss the products and the prices. Compare prices at two different stores, if possible. What do these products usually cost in your country? Do you have all of these products in your country?

DISCUSSION

In your country, do shoppers use coupons, rebates, or rain checks?

WRITING

Write about differences in shopping between your country and the U.S.

⁷The TOEFL is the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

Internet Activities



1. Use the Internet to compare the prices of a product, such as a VCR, TV, or computer.
2. Use the Internet to find application forms. (Examples: change of address form from the post office; application for a checking account from a bank; application for a credit card; application for a frequent flyer program from an airline; motor vehicle registration form in your state)

GRAMMAR

Count and Noncount Nouns
Quantity Words

CONTEXT

A Reading Task

LESSON FOCYS

We can use the words *buy* and *buyed* to talk about things we buy.

A *buy* is a verb. It means to get something. It has a past tense form: *buyed*.

buy *buyed* *buy* *buyed* *buy* *buyed*

A *buy* is a verb. It means to get something. It has a past tense form: *buyed*.

buy *buyed* *buy* *buyed*

We can use the words *buy* and *buyed* to talk about things we buy.
I *buyed* a new car.
I *buyed* a new house.