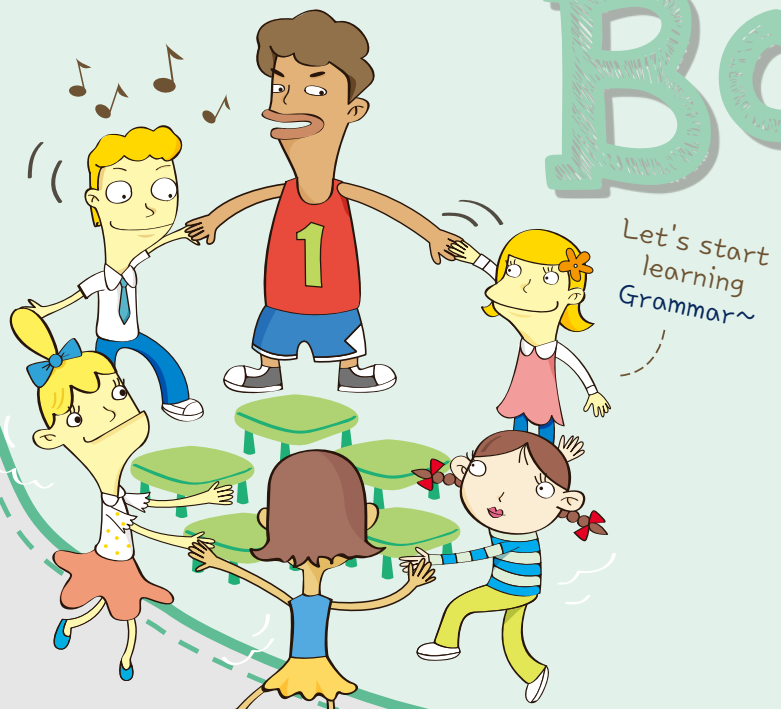
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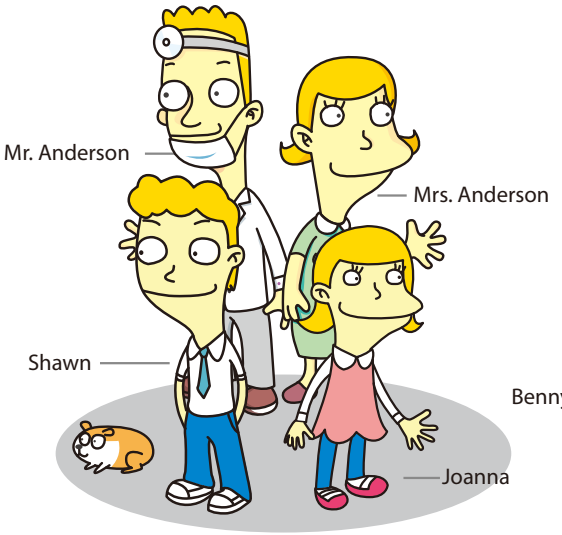
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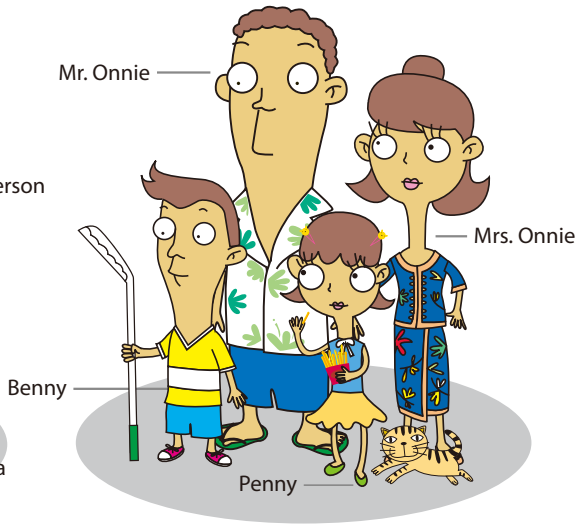


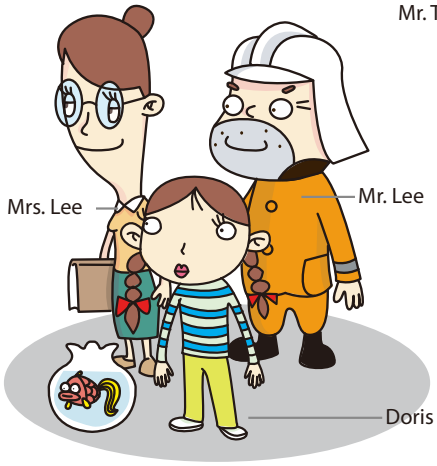
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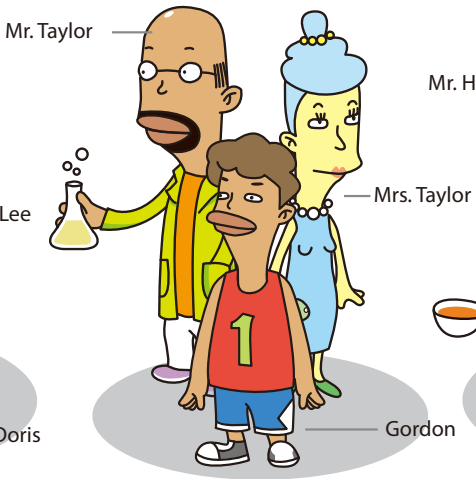
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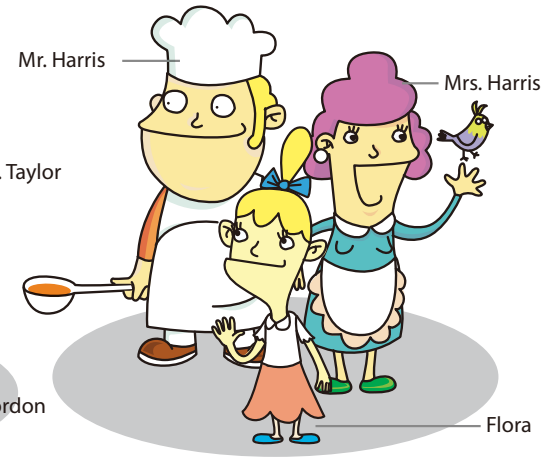
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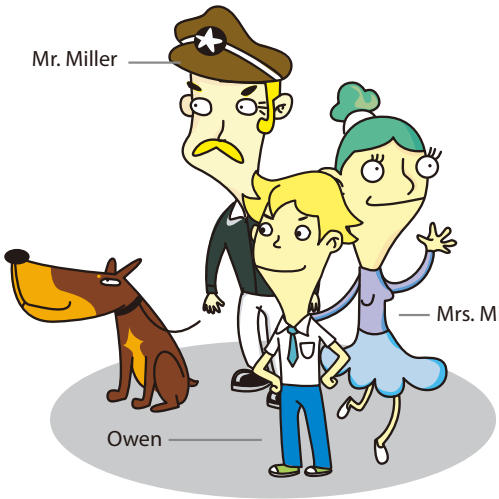

Mr. Anderson
Mrs. Anderson
Shawn
Joanna

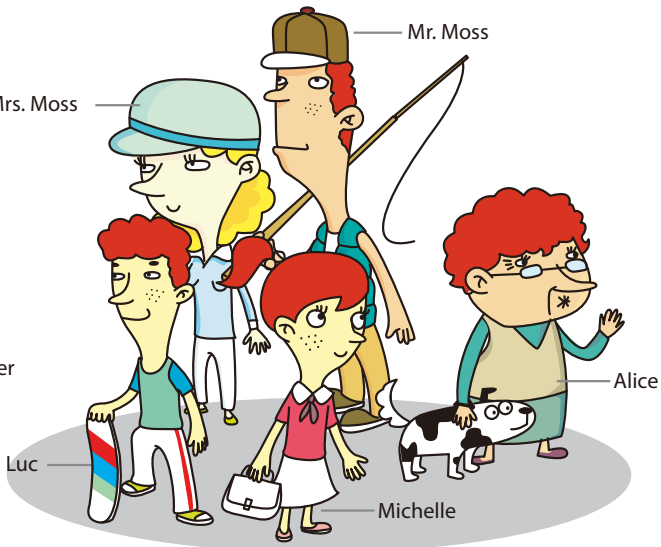

Mr. Onnie
Mrs. Onnie
Benny
Penny


Mrs. Lee
Mr. Lee
Doris


Mr. Taylor
Mrs. Taylor
Gordon


Mr. Harris
Mrs. Harris
Flora


Mr. Miller
Mrs. Miller
Owen


Mr. Moss
Mrs. Moss
Alice
Luc
Michelle

It's Me!

EXCEL 16

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Unit 1

Adjective Clause 1



Let's Learn!

Adjective clauses modifies nouns

* It describes or gives information about a noun.

adjective + noun

I met a famous girl.

noun + adjective clause

I met a girl. who is a famous singer.



Ex.

I talked to a woman. + She was sitting next to me.
= I talked to a woman who was sitting next to me.

Who vs Whom

1 You use who when you are referring to the subject of a clause or the object of a clause.

Ex.

The man who lives next door is a dentist.
The man lives next door.

→ who (= the man) is the subject.

The woman who I wanted to see took her car outside.
I wanted to see the woman

→ who (= the woman) is the object.

② You use **Whom** when you are referring to the object of a clause. **whom** is possible instead of **who** when it is the object of the verb in the adjective clause.

Ex.

The girl whom I met at a restaurant could speak Spanish fluently.
I met the girl

* But whom is not often used in spoken English.
We usually prefer **who** or **that**, or **nothing**.

● **More Info :**

When who/that/which is the object, you can leave it out.

Ex. → Have you found the books you lost?
= Have you found the books that you lost?

→ The lady I met at the store was away.
= The lady who I met at the store was away.

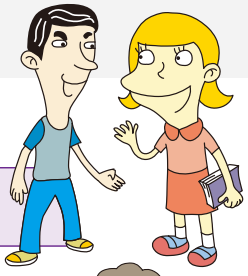
→ The dress I bought had a hole.
= The dress which I bought had a hole.



Let's Practice

Read and change the sentences using who.

[Example] Owen is a student. He is very punctual.
→ Owen is a student who is very punctual.



1 I talked to a guy. He is funny.

→ _____



2 Gordon saw a girl. She lives down the street.

→ _____

Choose the correct words.



1 I met a beautiful girl.
– I met a girl who is really _____ .
(A) **beautiful** (B) **beauty** (C) **famous**



2 I read a poem. It was romantic
– I read a poem which was _____ .
(A) **romantic** (B) **poetic** (C) **poet**



3 She talks to a handsome magician.
– She talked to a magician _____ is handsome.
(A) **what** (B) **where** (C) **who**



4 Gordon writes to a friend. + He lives in Chicago.
– Gordon _____ to a friend who _____ in Chicago.
(A) **lives, write** (B) **writes, lives** (C) **talk, lives**

5 Joanna sings to a bird. + It listens very carefully.
– Joanna sings to a bird _____ listens very carefully.
(A) **what** (B) **where** (C) **which**



Use who or whom to put the sentences together.

[Example] a) Do you know the people?
b) They live in the house with an orange roof.
→ Do you know the people who live in the house with an orange roof?

1 a) The woman gave me some information.
b) I called her.

_____

2 a) The police officer was friendly.
b) She gave me directions

_____

Try More

Use who or whom to put the sentences together.

[Example] a) The people were very nice.
b) I met them at the party last night.
→ The people whom I met at the party last night were very nice.

1 a) The people have three cats.
b) They live next to me.
→ _____

2 a) The man talked a lot.
b) I met him on the plane.
→ _____

3 a) The man talked a lot.
b) He sat next to me.
→ _____

4 a) Three fairies walked into my room.
b) I don't know them
→ _____

5 a) I talked to the girls.
b) They walked into my classroom.
→ _____

Complete the sentences with correct words.

1 The children _____ live down the street in the yellow house are always polite.

(A) **which** (B) **who** (C) **what**

2 The people _____ we visited gave us tea and some light snacks.

(A) **whom** (B) **which** (C) **what**

3 I know some people _____ live on a boat.

(A) **whom** (B) **what** (C) **who**

4 My mother is a person _____ I admire tremendously.

(A) **whose** (B) **whom** (C) **what**

Oral practice

Change the sentences using adjective clauses and talk to your classmates.

[Example]

I met a handsome guy.

→ I met a guy who is very handsome.

1 I met a beautiful girl.

2 I talked to a new student.
+ He lives in Hong Kong.

3 She saw a famous actress.

4 I sing to a boy. + He likes music.

5 I wrote to my pen pal. + She likes skiing.

6 I called my friend. + She likes cooking.

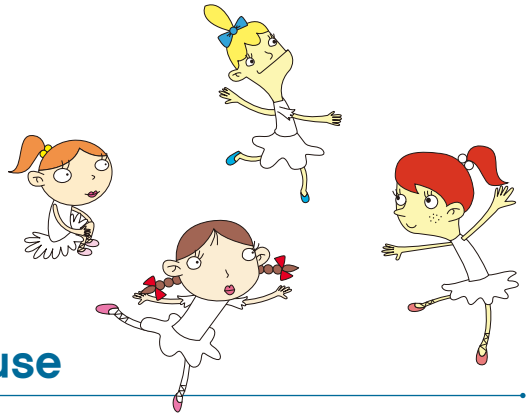


Unit 2

Adjective Clause II



Let's Learn!



Using which in an adjective clause

- – 'which' refers to things.

The party | is fun. | + | It | begins at 8:00 p.m.

which

which | begins at 8:00 p.m.

= The party | which | begins at 8:00 p.m. | is fun.

Ex.

The book was expensive. / I bought a book at the bookstore.
→ The book which I bought at the bookstore was expensive.



Using whose in adjective clauses

- – 'whose' shows possession.

The man | called the police. | + | His car | was missing.

His car → whose car

= The man | whose car | was missing. | called the police.

Ex.

The father is happy. / His daughter is a super star.
→ The father whose daughter is a super star is happy.



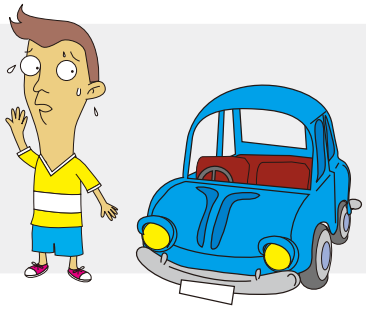
The girl | was nice. | + I borrowed | her book.

her book. → whose book

= The man | whose | book I borrowed | was nice.

Ex.

This man was nice. / We bought his car.
→ The man whose car I bought was nice.



Let's Practice

Use which to put the sentences together.

[Example] a) I jogged around the lake.
b) The lake is close to my house.
→ I jogged around the lake which is close to my house.

1 a) The pill made me sleepy. b) I took it.

→ _____

2 a) I have a class. b) It begins at 8:00 a.m.

→ _____

3 a) The cake was too sweet. b) I had it for a snack.

→ _____

Put the word which in the correct places.

[Example] (that) A hammer is a tool which is used to pound nails.

1 (which) This puzzle is a problem is difficult to solve.

2 (which) Steam is a gas forms when water boils.

3 (which) Where can I catch the bus goes downtown?

4 (which) The information I found on the internet helped me a lot.









Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1 The book _____ I bought was expensive.

(A) **who** (B) **which** (C) **whom**

2 The river which _____ through the town is polluted.

(A) **flow** (B) **flows** (C) **flowed**

3 The dress which she _____ was very pretty.

(A) **buys** (B) **buying** (C) **bought**



Try More

Use which to put the sentences together.

[Example] a) There is a man.
b) His car was stolen.
→ There is a man whose car was stolen.

1 a) There is a woman. b) Her cat got sick.
→ _____

2 a) Over there is the guy. b) His sister is in my class.
→ _____

3 a) That is the man. b) His daughter is an astronaut.
→ _____

Complete the sentences using which or whose.



1 The chair _____ I am sitting on is hard.

2 The movie _____ we went to was interesting.

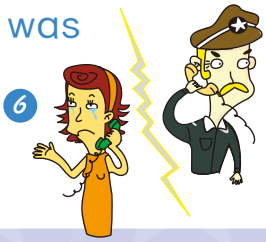


3 I know a girl _____ cousin is a movie star.

4 The picture _____ Tom is looking at is beautiful.

5 Doris has a friend _____ cat was missing.

6 The woman _____ purse was stolen called the police.









Oral practice

[Example]

A : The people were very kind. I stayed at their house.

B : The people whose house I stayed at were very kind.

1 The man called the police. His car was stolen.

2 The woman was sad. Her cat died.

3 The man is friendly. His cat is pretty.

4 People were very nice. I visited their house.

5 The man is very proud. His daughter is a movie star.



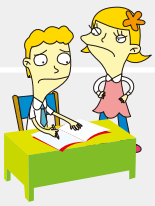
Unit 3

Adverb Clause



Let's Learn!

Using adverb clauses to show cause and effect

now that	Now that my work is finished, I'm going to go shopping. 	now that = because now
since	Since your mother will be back soon, you'd better finish your homework first. 	since = because

Expressing with because or even though

because	Because it's raining now, I can't go out. 	Because ; due to the fact that
even though	Even though it's raining now, I'm going out. 	Even though ; in spite of the fact that ; although

Showing direct contrast

while	I am happy, while Shawn is sad.	
whereas	Tom is working, whereas Gordon is sleeping. = Whereas Gordon is sleeping, Tom is working.	while = whereas Whereas is used in formal written English.

- A comma is usually used even if the adverb clause comes second.

Expressing conditions in adverb clauses : if–clauses

If it rains, we can't fly a kite.

If it rains, we will not go on a picnic.

→ An if–clause is always in a present tense even if the event will happen in the future.

Words that introduce adverb clauses of condition

if
even if
in case

in the event that
unless
only if



Let's Practice

Use the conjunctions to make one sentence.

[Example] He was hungry. He didn't bring his lunch box. (since)
→ He was hungry since he didn't bring his lunch box.

1 He was thirsty. He drank some water. (because)
→

2 It's raining outside. We'll stay inside. (since)
→

3 The battery was dead. My car didn't start. (because)
→

4 The children are sleeping. Mom is going to watch TV. (because)
→





Read and circle the correct adverb clause.

1 Because / Even though I was hungry, I did not eat.

2 Since / Even though Jack never showed up for work on time, he lost his job.

3 Because / Even though the weather is cold, Gordon isn't wearing a coat.

Rewrite the sentences to start with whereas.

[Example] I am sleeping in the tent, whereas my mother is cooking for us.
→ Whereas my mother is cooking for us, I am sleeping in the tent.

1 Shawn is taking a shower, whereas Joanna is watching TV.

2 Penny was doing her homework, whereas Benny was playing in the yard.

Try More

Add punctuation marks to correct each sentence.

[Example] Jimmy is very young since he is afraid of the dark he likes to have a light on in his bedroom at night.

→ Jimmy is very young. Since he is afraid of the dark, he likes to have a light on in his bedroom at night.

1. Mr. Moss had a bad cold since he was not feeling well he stayed home from the office.

→ _____

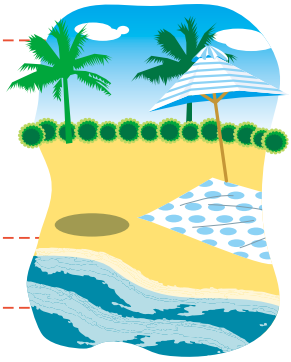
_____

2. even though I was really tired I didn't go to bed until after midnight.

→ _____

_____

3. if it isn't cold tomorrow we'll go to the beach.



→ _____

_____

4. while I drank a cup of tea yesterday my neighbor was busy trimming grass, so I offered her a cup of tea too.

→ _____

_____

5 if it is rainy tomorrow let's go see a movie.

→ _____

_____

6 only if your father drives us there we'll go shopping tomorrow.

→ _____

_____



Oral practice

Talk about your opinions by using 'if'.

[Example]



Maybe I'll go downtown tomorrow.



If I go downtown tomorrow,
I'm going to buy some new clothes.

1 Maybe you'll have some free time tomorrow.

2 Maybe it'll rain tomorrow.

3 Maybe a storm is coming tonight.

4 Maybe you'll be tired tonight.

5 Maybe we won't have class tomorrow.



Work Out 1

Adjective Clauses : where

Make one sentence from two. Use who/whose/that

Ex) A building was destroyed in the fire.
It needs to be reconstructed.
→ A building that needs to be reconstructed was destroyed in the fire.

1 My dad recently injured in the accident.
He is now in the hospital.
→ _____

2 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every 10 minutes.
→ _____

3 Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
→ _____

4 A waiter served them. He was very nice and patient.
→ _____



Adjective Clauses : who or whose

Complete the sentences.

1 I met someone whose _____.

2 I met a woman who _____.

3 I met a friend on the street whom _____.

4 I ran into a guy who _____.

5 I talked to Ms. _____ who _____.

Adjective Clauses : where, whose, whom

Choose where, whose, or whom and complete the sentences.

1. I met Mr. Kim _____ sister knows me very well.

2. The guy to/with _____ Doris was talking on the phone seemed very confident.

3. The restaurant _____ we ate breakfast was very neat and clean.

4. I'd like to live in a country _____ there is plenty of food.

5. A widow is a woman _____ husband is dead.

Adjective Clauses : who, whose, whom, where

Fill in the blanks using the correct word.

who / whose / whom / where

1. My little brother enjoys playing tennis. His tennis ball is missing.
   → My little brother _____ enjoys playing tennis has lost his tennis ball.

2. I've met the homeless guy. He was still sleeping on the street.
   → The homeless guy _____ I've met was still sleeping on the street.

3. My family took a vacation to LA in July.
   We stayed for 3 days at The East hotel.
   → The East hotel _____ we stayed for 3 days is in LA.

4. I ran into Susan whom I haven't seen for a year. She has twin brothers.
   → I ran into Susan _____ brothers are twins.

Work Out 1

Adjective Clauses : who, whose, whom, where

Read the paragraph and choose the best answers.

At the Supermarket

Mrs. Moss is in the supermarket. She needs to buy some food for the weekend. The fruits ___1___ she buys today are apples and oranges.
The vegetables ___2___ she chooses are tomatoes and potatoes. She can't find the fish ___3___ she likes. The clerk ___4___ she asks tells her it's already sold out, so she decides to buy some chicken. Later, the clerk finds out Mrs. Moss left her purse on he counter. So the clerk shouted out towards her ___5___ she left.



1 (a) where (b) who (c) when (d) which

2 (a) which (b) who (c) when (d) what

3 (a) where (b) who (c) which (d) what

4 (a) where (b) whom (c) when (d) what

4 (a) whose (b) who (c) when (d) what

Adjective Clauses : IF-Clause & Adverb clause of condition

Read and fill in the blanks considering if-conditional sentence form.

Ex) not / come / miss

→ If Adam is not coming to work tomorrow morning,
he'll miss a very important meeting.

1 get / eat

→ If Barbara _____ home on time,
we _____ dinner at 6:30.

2 wake up / not make it

→ Even if she _____ at 6 a.m.,
she _____ on time.



Unit 4

Reduction of Adverb Clauses to Modifying Adverbial Phrases



Let's Learn!

- The modifying phrases are often called "participial phrases" because the main word is a present participle (**–ing** form) or sometimes a past participle (**–ed** form, conveying a passive meaning).

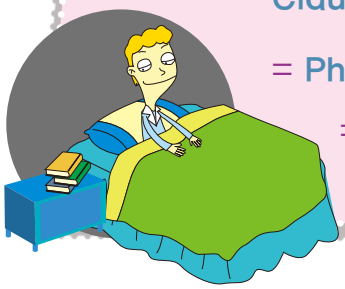
Changing time clauses to modifying adverbial phrases

after
before
while
since

Clause : (Since) Joanna came to school, she has gone to the bathroom 5 times.

Phrase : (Since) coming to school, Joanna has gone to the bathroom 5 times.





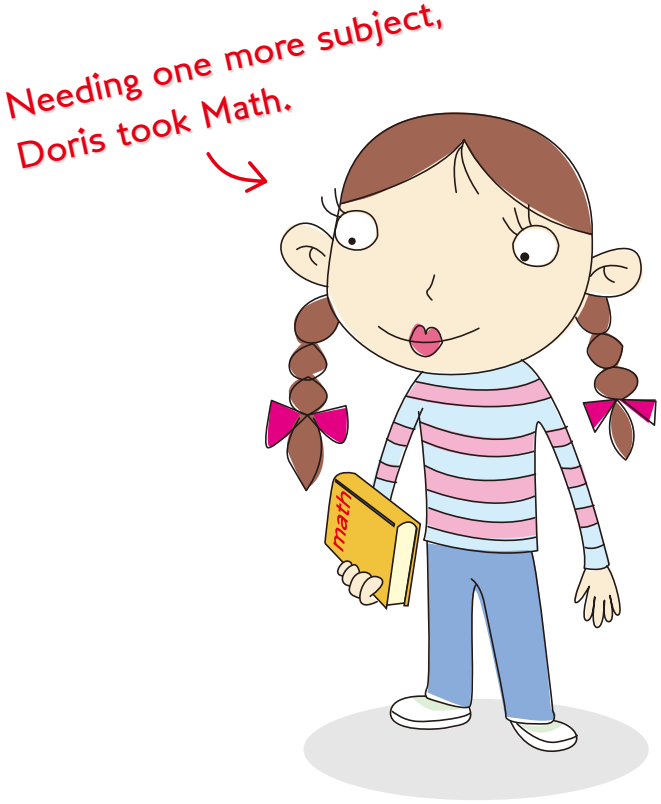
Clause : After he finished his homework, Shawn went to bed.

= **Phrase** : (After) finishing his homework, Shawn went to bed.

= **Phrase** : (After) having finished his homework, Shawn went to bed.

Expressing cause and effect in modifying adverbial phrases

(S) + V–ing	Because Doris needed one more subject, she took Math. = Needing one more subject, Doris took Math.
(S) + Having + P.P.	Because I've seen that movie before, I don't want to go again. = Having seen that movie before, I don't want to go again.



Let's Practice

Read and rewrite the sentences placing the modifying adverbial phrases in front.

[Example] A mouse appeared while I was studying.
→ While studying, a mouse appeared.

1 Our next flight was to Canada after we had traveled through Europe.

→

2 My grandfather told me some great stories while he was visiting Italy.

→

3 He has often acquired my assistance since he came to my house.

→

4 Since having come to my house, he has often acquired my assistance.

→

Read and fill in the blanks.

[Example] While (wash) washing the dishes last night,
I (get) got a phone call from my best friend.

1 Since (come) _____ to the restaurant,
Gordon has (go to) _____ the bathroom five times.

2 Before (leave) _____
I (switch) _____ on all the lights for my mom.

3 While (stay) _____ ,
I (visit) _____ all the historical sites there.

4 While (drive) _____ to the airport,
I (see) _____ an accident.

5 Since (arrive) _____ here, I've already been to 10 historical sites.

Read and choose the correct answers.

1 _____ having finished his homework, Gordon went to bed.

(A) **So** (B) **Before** (C) **While** (D) **When**

2 _____ having dinner at the restaurant,
we saw a friend of mine walking on the street.

(A) **Since** (B) **Where** (C) **While** (D) **Being**

3 _____ returning to Beaver Town, we stopped at a park to have a picnic.

(A) **Since** (B) **Before** (C) **While** (D) **Even if**

4 _____ turning twelve years old, Joanna has become more patient.

(A) **Since** (B) **Before** (C) **While** (D) **After**

5 _____ going to bed, I drank a cup of hot chocolate.

(A) **Since** (B) **Before** (C) **While** (D) **After**

6 _____ brushing her teeth, Doris ate breakfast.

(A) **Since** (B) **After** (C) **While** (D) **Even though**

Try More

Read and rewrite the sentences to modifying adverbial phrases.

[Example] Since he was working so hard, he earned a good salary.
→ Having been working so hard, he earned a good salary.

1. Since he had been working so hard, he needed a vacation.

→ _____

2. Since he was sick, he was unable to come to work.

→ _____

3. Since a bird needs a safe place to lay its eggs, a bird builds a nest.

→ _____

4. Since they spent so much time searching for food, Gordon and Shawn became exhausted.

→ _____

Complete each sentence by filling in the blanks.

[Example] (have been) Having been to that restaurant before, I don't want to go there again.

1. (have check) _____ my health before, I don't need to do it again.
2. (have sleep) _____ on the train for the last six hours, I am not sleepy anymore.
3. (have talk) _____ for eight hours today, I don't feel like talking anymore

Oral practice

Talk about what you did last weekend by using these beginning words.

[Example]

Since moving to this town, I have made many friends.

1 Since ...
2 Before ...
3 After ...
4 While ...
5 Because ...
6 Having



Unit 5 Connectives that Express Cause and Effect, Contrast and Condition



Let's Learn!

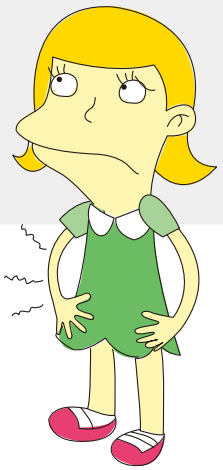
Using because of and due to

because of	Because it was raining, we stayed home. = Because of the rain, we stayed home. = We stayed home because of the rain.
due to	Because it was raining, we stayed home. = Due to the rain, we stayed home. = We stayed at home due to the rain.
due to the fact that	Because it was raining, we stayed home. = Due to the fact that it was raining, we stayed home. = We stayed at home due to the fact that it was raining.



Using transitions to show cause and effect

therefore	Jessica was hungry because she didn't have dinner. = Jessica didn't have dinner. Therefore, she was hungry.	"Therefore" and "consequently" mean 'as a result.'
consequently	Jessica was hungry because she didn't have dinner. = Jessica didn't have dinner. Consequently, she was hungry.	



Positions of a transition

Jessica didn't have dinner. Therefore, she was hungry.

= Jessica didn't have dinner. She, therefore, was hungry.

= Jessica didn't have dinner. She was hungry, therefore.

Let's Practice

Read and choose the correct connectives.

1 _____ the sun, we went outside.

(A) **Since** (B) **Because** (C) **While** (D) **Because of**

2 _____ the heavy rain, we had to stay home.

(A) **Since** (B) **Because** (C) **While** (D) **Due to**

3 Due to the _____ that he was late,
we couldn't find a restaurant to eat.

(A) **Since** (B) **Fact** (C) **While** (D) **Because of**

4 _____ we couldn't go to the restaurant,
we cooked for ourselves.

(A) **Before** (B) **Since** (C) **While** (D) **Because of**

Read and complete the sentences.

[Example] (Since) We helped him / we cared about him.
→ Since we cared about him, we helped him.

1 (due to) People use computers / Their convenience.

2 (due to the fact that) She prefers to wear the red dress / Flora likes bright colors.

3 (because of) We didn't go to the zoo today / You.

Read and complete the sentences.

because of / due to / due to the fact of that

1 We didn't buy anything _____ the heavy tax.

2 I behaved on my best manners, _____ people in that culture are more conservative.

3 Mrs. Anderson couldn't go home _____ the snow storm.

4 _____ it was snowing, we couldn't drive today.



Try More

Read and choose the correct words.

1 Joanna didn't sleep. Therefore, she was _____ .

(A) **tire** (B) **tired** (C) **tiring**

2 Doris was hungry. Therefore, she _____ a lot.

(A) **eat** (B) **eating** (C) **ate**



3 It is late at night. Consequently, she is _____ .

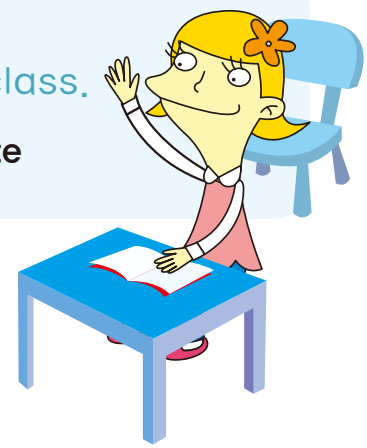
(A) **yummy** (B) **funny** (C) **sleepy**

4 I am a princess. Therefore, I have to stay _____ .

(A) **beautiful** (B) **ugly** (C) **funny**

5 He is a good teacher.
Consequently, students like _____ in his class.

(A) **to reading** (B) **to writing** (C) **to participate**



Oral practice

Talk about what you did last weekend by using these beginning words.

[Example]

I was running; therefore, I was hot.

1 therefore ...

2 consequently ...

3 because of ...

4 due to ...

5 due to the fact that ...



Unit 6

Phrasal Verbs



Let's Learn!

We often use verbs with the following words

in	on	up	away	around
over	out	at	through	forward
by	off	down	back	among

- get **on** : They couldn't get on the bus because they were late.
- drive **off** : A guy got into the car and drove off.
- come **back** : I promised that I would come back soon or later.
- break **down** : I'm terribly sorry. My car broke down on the highway.
- take **off** : When the plane took off, I opened my eyes.

Sometimes phrasal verbs have objects

- There are two possible positions for the object.

I turned **off** the music.
Could you fill **out** this form?
Don't wake **up** the baby.

or

I turned the music **off**.
Could you fill this form **out**?
Don't wake the baby **up**.

Sometimes a phrasal verb is followed by a preposition

- Why did you run away from him?
- I was absent yesterday. I'm having a hard time keeping up with the class.
- I can't wait for August to come.
  I'm really looking forward to going somewhere.

Let's Practice

Complete the sentences using the prepositions in the box.

up / down / off / out

1 Sorry I'm late. The car broke _____ .
→ The engine stopped working.

2 I went to bed late last night. I couldn't get _____ .
→ get out of the bed

3 Look _____ ! There's a truck coming.
→ be careful

4 The boy was nervous as the plane took _____ .
→ went into the air



Let's Practice

Complete the sentences using the phrasal verbs from the box.

move out / pick up / get up
drop by / show up / closed down

1 I was supposed to meet her after class at the park, but she didn't _____ .

2 My dad had to _____ his office because he forgot to grab something.

3 The ice cream shop down the street used to be popular, but it _____ a year ago.

4 My parents bought a new house. We are going to _____ next week.

5 I can hardly _____ early in the morning.

6 My school ends at 3pm. My mom will come _____ my sisters around 3:10pm.



Try More

Complete the sentences using a work from each list.

A	along, away, back, forward, out, up	B	at, of, to, with

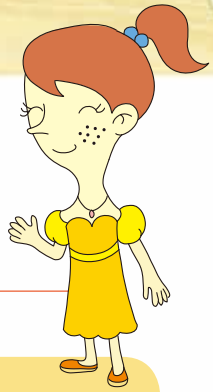
[Example] Owen walks so fast. I can't keep up with him.

1. We've nearly run _____ money.
   We should've saved some money.
2. I'm looking _____ the party next week.
3. I'm good at getting _____ other people.
4. He had to go _____ the office.
   He forgot to bring his briefcase.
5. There was a bank robbery last week.
   The robbers got _____ $40,000.
6. I looked _____ the sky and saw a number of stars.

Write five sentences using the given phrasal verbs.

1. (fill out) _____
2. (break down) _____
3. (throw away) _____
4. (wake up) _____
5. (turn off) _____

Work Out 2



Reduction of Adverb Clauses to Modifying Adverbial Phrases

Read and rewrite the sentence.

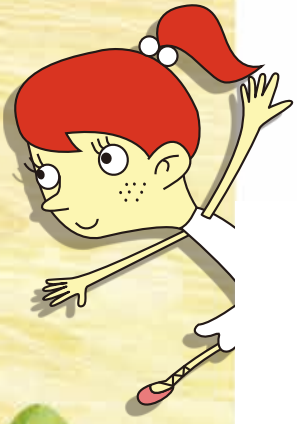
Ex) Since I've seen that movie before, I don't want to go again.
→ Having seen that movie before, I don't want to go again.

1. After he ate his lunch, Luc went swimming.
→ _____

2. Flora called her father to give her a ride, while shopping for Christmas gifts.
→ _____

3. Because they are so hungry, the little birds chirp constantly.
→ _____

4. Because Jane needed one more credit, she took a course on English literature.
→ _____



Reduction of Adverb Clauses to Modifying Adverbial Phrases

Read and fill in the blanks.

Ex) (having been) Having been to that restaurant before, I don't want to eat there.

1. (have seen) _____ that TV show before, I remember what the actors said.

2. (grow) _____ up, young kids soon leave their home.

3. (have) _____ spent so much time reading books, Shawn felt dizzy.



Connectives that Express Cause and Effect, Contrast and Condition

Read and complete the sentences.

therefore
because of
due to the fact that

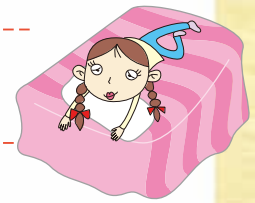
1. _____ the storm, we had to stay inside.
2. _____ it was snowing, we could not drive.
3. She couldn't find her way home. _____ she was crying.

Connectives that Express Cause and Effect, Contrast and Condition

Read and rewrite the sentences.

Ex) (therefore) Joanna was thirsty because she didn't drink anything for six hours.
→ Joanna didn't drink anything for six hours. Therefore, she was thirsty.

1. (consequently) Benny didn't touch his lunch because he doesn't like to eat green peppers.
→ _____



2. (therefore) Doris was sad because she saw a touching movie.
→ _____
3. (consequently) Mrs. Harris couldn't stay any longer because she had to go to a yoga class.
→ _____

Phrasal Verbs

Fill out the blanks with the appropriate preposition to complete the sentence.

out / around / away / on

1. Make sure to keep a dictionary _____ when you do your homework.
2. I was _____ for three weeks. I went to New York for a trip.
3. They couldn't be bothered to cook so they ate _____ last night.
4. Could you hang _____ for a minute? She's on her way down.



Unit 7

Expressing Necessity



Let's Learn!

Expressing necessity

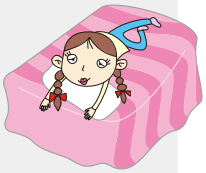
must	You must go to the office right now. Your teacher is looking for you.	"Must" is stronger than "have to".
have to	You have to give me your phone number. Otherwise, I can't call you.	"Have to" is used more commonly than "must" in everyday statement.
have got to	I don't have enough time. I have got to go!	"Have got to" is informal.

Present or future — I have to / have got to / must study tonight.

Past — I had to study last night.

Lack of necessity and prohibition : negative

lack of necessity	Tomorrow is Friday. I don't have to go to the dancing class.	don't have to = It's not necessary to do something.
prohibition	You must not smoke inside the restaurant.	must not = prohibition to do something





Advisability

should	You should go to bed earlier. You should eat your breakfast before you go to school. * Negative : You shouldn't go home.	should = suggestion
ought to	I ought to study tonight. You ought to practice harder. * Negative : You ought not to Study tonight.	ought to = obligation
had better	You had better tell me the truth. You'd better be there on time. * Negative : You'd better not be late.	"Had better" is stronger than "should" and "ought to". "Had better" can be a warning.



Let's Practice



Read and complete the sentences.

1 (have to) I _____ study tonight.

2 (must) You _____ go home now!
Your mother is waiting for you.

3 (have got to) I have a test tomorrow.
I _____ study tonight.

4 (must) They _____ bring back some clothes for you.

Read and fill in the blanks to complete the sentence.

must not / have to / doesn't have to

1 Tomorrow is Saturday. I don't _____ go to school.

2 You _____ eat on the subway!

3 He _____ run in the hall ways.

4 It's okay. She _____ sweep the floor.

5 Gordon _____ play basketball in the house!



Read and use "must" to make a reasonable prediction based on the given conditions.

[Example] Emily is crying.
→ She must be unhappy / sad.

1 Mrs. Taylor has a big smile on her face.
→ _____

2 A woman is wearing a big diamond ring.
→ _____

3 Shawn only slept for 2 hours.
→ _____



Try More

Read and complete the sentences using should and ought to.

1. You need your sleep. You _____ not stay up late!

2. A : I'm going to be late. What _____ I do?
   B : You _____ run.

3. A : I am visiting France.
   B : You _____ try their chocolate.



4. I have the hiccups. What _____ I do?

Read and complete the sentences using had better and the verbs given.

hurry / take / change

1. The movie starts in ten minutes.
   We _____ . ( ) verb

2. You can't wear a t-shirt to a job interview!
   You _____ ( ) verb your clothes.



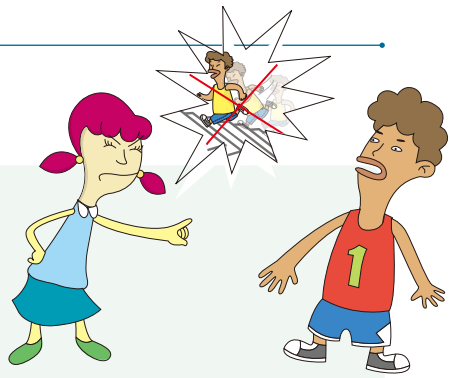
3. It's raining.
   You _____ ( ) verb your umbrella.

Read and fill in the blank with 'don't / doesn't have to' or 'must not'.

1. You _____ drive when you are tired. It's dangerous.
2. I live only a few blocks away from the park.
   I _____ drive there.
3. Mr. Money is very rich. He _____ work for a living.
4. A : Do you have a stamp?
   B : Yes, here you go.
   A : Thanks. Now I _____ go to the post office to buy stamps.
5. A : Did our teacher give us homework?
   B : Yes, we _____ forget to do it.

Oral practice.

Work with your partner and answer the questions using 'must / have to / have got to '.



[Example]

Q : What is something we must not do in school?

A : You must not run in the hallway!

1. What are some things you have to do today?
2. What are some things you've got to do soon?
3. What are some things a driver must do?
4. What are some things a person must not do on the subway?
5. What are some things a person must not do in the park?

Unit 8

Writing Letters & Postcards



Let's Learn!

Write a letter

May 25th, 2014

Dear Shawn,

I really had a terrible day today. First, I spilled juice on my skirt and the table in the early morning, so I changed to another skirt, and cleaned up the table. Then, when i got to school, the quiz had finished already. My teacher was angry at me. She said I had to finish my quiz during recess.

When I took the quiz, I found that I studied the wrong lesson last night. I got a bad grade. Therefore, I felt so mad at myself. Oh, today was definitely not my day.

I wish I could talk to you soon! Talk to you later.

Flora

Write an envelope



Flora Harris
5482, 25th St NW
Vancouver, BA V2X 3X7
Canada





Shawn Anderson
251 Deer Ave
San Francisco, CA 90210
U.S.A

Write a postcard

Dear Flora,

I hope you get through
hard times wisely.
I wish you the best of luck!
I might go to NY in July
and take a long vacation.
I'll call you as soon as I come back.

Take care,

Shawn Anderson



To. Flora Harris
5482, 25th St NW
Vancouver, BA V2X 3X7
Canada

Let's Practice

Write a postcard to your friend using one of the pictures below.

1



3



2



4



Name

Content

Ending

Signature

Hi _____.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



Name

To. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Address, Number, Street name, Suburb, City, Country, postal code



Try More

Write a letter to your friend about your weekend.

Name

Date

Content

Dear _____ .

Ending

Your Signature

Your name



To whom

Address, Number, Street name, Country, postal code

Address, Number, Street name, Country, postal code

Work Out 3

Expressing Necessity

Read and use 'have / has to' or 'have / has got to' to fill in the blanks. (There could be more than one answer choice)

1. Mrs. Taylor _____ go to the bank.
2. Mr. Harris _____ work today.
3. Bye now, I _____ leave. My sister is waiting for me.
4. Do we _____ bring pencils to the test?

Write a Letter and a Postcard

Write a paragraph about each picture in 50 words.
Use all the grammar you've learned so far!





Grammar Check list

Check off grammar patterns as you use them and complete the list

1. Expressing necessity (must / have to / have got to) ☐
2. Lack of necessity : negative (must not / do / does not have to) ☐
3. Advisability (should / ought to / had better) ☐

Look at the pictures and write a story about them in 50 words or more. Use the grammar you've learned so far.



Grammar Check list

Check off grammar patterns as you use them and complete the list

1. Expressing necessity (must / have to / have got to) ☐
2. Lack of necessity : negative (must not / do / does not have to) ☐
3. Advisability (should / ought to / had better) ☐