



Educator's Tips



We use a bare infinitive after modal verbs.

e.g. Mr Chan's car is so dirty. He **should / ought to** wash it.

e.g. Students **must / have to** wear a uniform to school.

We do not change the form of the modal verbs *should*, *ought to* and *must*.

X *musts* **X** *shoulded* **X** *to ought to*



Part 1 Should / Ought to

We use the modal verbs *should* and *ought to* to give advice and express obligations.

e.g. Cindy is overweight. She **should / ought to** go on a diet. (To give advice)

e.g. We **should / ought to** help the needy in our society. (To express obligations)

| Positive statement | Negative statement |
|---|---|
| Students should / ought to pay attention in class. | Students should not / shouldn't / ought not to / oughtn't to run in the school corridor. |

| Question | | | | Short answer |
|---------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Should | students | do part-time jobs? | | Yes, they should . |
| | | | | No, they should not / shouldn't . |
| Ought | Kathy | to | study abroad? | Yes, she ought to . |
| | | | | No, she ought not to / oughtn't to . |



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We use *should* and *ought to* to express things happening in the present or in the future:

e.g. Peter is upset. He **should / ought to** talk to his friends about his problems. (In the present)

e.g. The new Chief Executive will be elected next year. He **should / ought to** make further improvement in the local economy. (In the future)

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with 'should (not)' or 'ought (not) to'. Fill in each blank with ONE word only.

1. It is so cool. You _____ turn off the air-conditioner.
2. To stay healthy, Mr Wong _____ eat more vegetables.
3. We _____ take a shower for too long because it wastes a lot of water.
4. A: _____ students take up summer jobs?
B: Yes, they _____.
5. A: _____ Mrs Chu _____ leave her three-year-old kid at home alone tonight?
B: No, she _____.
6. Alice has a high fever. She _____ lie in bed now. Instead, she _____ see a doctor at once.



Part 2 Must / Have to

We use the modal verbs *must* and *have to* to give advice and express obligations. The use of *must* and *have to* gives a stronger tone than *should* and *ought to*.

e.g. The school bell will go off in half an hour. You **must / have to** get up now! (To give advice)

e.g. We **must / have to** cross the road by zebra crossing. (To express obligation)

| Positive statement | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Drivers | must | obey traffic rules when driving. |
| I / We / You / They | have to | watch out for the traffic when crossing the road. |
| He / She / It | has to | |

| Negative statement | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| You | must not / mustn't | step on the grass! |
| I / We / You / They | do not have to / don't have to | help. |
| He / She / It | does not have to / doesn't have to | |

| Question | | | Short answer |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Must | students | learn to tell right from wrong? | Yes, they must . |
| | | | No, they must not / musn't . |
| Do | I / we / you / they | have to finish the work today? | Yes, I / we / you / they do . |
| | | | No, I / we / you / they do not / don't . |
| Does | he / she / It | | Yes, he / she / it does . |
| | | | No, he / she / it does not / doesn't . |



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The negative forms of *must* and *have to* carry different meanings. *Must not* means 'banned' while *do not have to* means 'unnecessary'.

e.g. You **must not** smoke in the garden.

(= You are not allowed to smoke in the garden.)

e.g. 3D glasses are provided by the cinema. We **do not have to** bring our own ones. (= We do not need to bring our own 3D glasses.)

Exercise 2.1

Correct the underlined mistakes and write the correct words in the spaces provided.

- Peter must hands in his homework on time. _____
- A tutor have to help students improve their exam results. _____
- A: Does the dancers have to do the rehearsal tomorrow? _____
B: No, they does not. _____
- Sally musts not pick the flowers in the garden. _____
She must helped protect the environment. _____
- A: Does the singer has to apologise to the public? _____
B: Yes, she do. _____
- A young child must not stays at home alone. _____



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We use *must* to talk about things happening in the present or in the future:

e.g. *We **must be** punctual for school.* (In the present)

e.g. *You **must get** up early to catch the plane tomorrow.* (In the future)

We use *have to* or *has to* to talk about things happening in the present; while we use *had to* and *will have to* for past and future happenings respectively.

e.g. *Policemen **have to** protect the citizens of a country.* (In the present)

e.g. *I **had to** go to America to sign a contract last week.* (In the past)

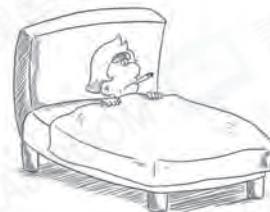
e.g. *We **will have to** submit our assignments next Monday.* (In the future)

Exercise 2.2

Underline the correct words in brackets.

- The firemen (had to / have to) go back to the building as some children were trapped there.
- The chocolate has expired. You (ought not to / must) eat it!
- You have got a serious cold. You (should / must) take a rest at home today!
- The athlete (has to / will have to) join the Olympics for his country next year.
- A 10-year-old boy in Hong Kong (ought to / has to) study at school. If not, his parents can be imprisoned.
- I have nearly finished all the housework. You (must not / do not have to) help me.
- When you go to the library, you (ought not to / must not) eat or drink there. You (should not / do not have to) talk loudly either. If you want to read a book, you (ought not to / do not have to) borrow it. You can simply read it there.
- Barry: I (have to / had to) go to see a dentist last year because I had a toothache.
(Should / Ought) I to go this year too?

Mum: Yes, you (should / ought to). I think you (had to / have to) do a dental check-up every year.



Theme: The individual and society (Animal welfare)**Text Type:** Leaflet

Unit Recap

Ava is reading a leaflet about being a responsible pet owner. Complete the leaflet with the correct words in brackets.

Are you ready to keep a pet?

Before you bring a pet home, you (1) _____ *ought to* _____

(ought to / had to) make sure that you can be a **responsible** pet owner. You may find the following advice useful:



- Feed your pet good and healthy food. You (2) _____ (must / ought not to) ensure the food is suitable for your pet. For example, you (3) _____ (do not have to / must not) feed dogs chocolate, which is poisonous to them.
- If you worry that your pet will get lost outside, you may take the following advice: You (4) _____ (should / must) put an ID tag on your pet. You (5) _____ (ought to / have to) put a leash on it too so that it cannot run far away from you.
- You (6) _____ (ought not to / must not) let your pet **misbehave**. On the other hand, you (7) _____ (should not / have to) train your pet to develop good habits and obedience. You (8) _____ (ought not to / do not have to) be afraid that your pet will feel unhappy because of your training. Many pets like it actually!

Someone may ask, '(9) _____ (Must / Do) I (10) _____ (have to / ought to) give my pet abundant love and care when keeping it?' My answer is 'Yes'! Keeping a pet is not an easy task. It is a challenging but an enjoyable one!



Vocabulary:

responsible (adj.): being sensible and can be trusted

misbehave (v.): to cause trouble and annoy others