

UNIT 6. STAYING IN SHAPE

TOP NOTCH 1 - REVIEW AND EXTRA PRACTICE

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Language
Management

Ponemos el mundo en tus manos...

ABILITY: CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

STATEMENTS: CAN/COULD			
SUBJECT	CAN/COULD*	BASE FORM OF VERB	
I/He/She/It/We/You/They	can (not)	do	spreadsheets now.
	could (not)	use	a computer last year.

**Can* and *could* are modals. They do not have -s in the third person singular.

YES/NO QUESTIONS: CAN/COULD			
CAN/COULD	SUBJECT	BASE FORM	
Can	she	do	them?
Could	they	use	one?

SHORT ANSWERS			
AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
Yes,	she	can.	No, she can't .
	they	could.	

WH- QUESTIONS: CAN/COULD				
WH- WORD	CAN/COULD	SUBJECT	BASE FORM	
How well	can	she	do	spreadsheets?
	could	they	use	a computer?

ABILITY: CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

STATEMENTS: BE ABLE TO				
SUBJECT	BE	ABLE TO	BASE FORM	
I	am	(not) able to	do	spreadsheets.
He/She/It	is			
We/You/They	are			

YES/NO QUESTIONS: BE ABLE TO			
BE	SUBJECT	ABLE TO	BASE FORM
Are	you	able to	do
Is	she		

SHORT ANSWERS			
AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
	she is.		she isn't.

WH- QUESTIONS: BE ABLE TO				
WH- WORD	BE	SUBJECT	ABLE TO	BASE FORM
How well	are	you	able to	do
	is	she		

ABILITY: CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

1. Use **can** or **be able to** to talk about ability in the present.

USAGE NOTE: In everyday speech, **can** is more common than **be able to** in the present tense.

- She **can do** computer graphics.
- She's **able to do** computer graphics.

2. Use either **could** or **was/were able to** to talk about ability (but not a specific achievement) in the past.

► **BE CAREFUL!** Use only **was/were able to** to talk about a specific achievement or a single event in the past.

Use either **could** or **was/were able to** in negative sentences about past ability.

- Sami **could read** when he was four.
- He **was able to use** a computer too.
- He **was able to win** the Math Prize last year.
NOT ~~He could win the Math Prize...~~
- I **couldn't win** the Math Prize last year.
- I **wasn't able to do** one problem.

3. For forms and tenses other than the present or past, use **be able to**.

- Jen wants **to be able to write** programs. (*infinitive*)
- By June she **will be able to complete** her computer class. (*future*)

NECESSITY: HAVE (GOT) TO AND MUST

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS: HAVE (GOT) TO		
SUBJECT	HAVE TO/ HAVE GOT TO	BASE FORM OF VERB
I/We/You/They	have (got) to	stop.
He/She/It	has (got) to	

CONTRACTIONS
Have got to = 've got to
Has got to = 's got to

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS: HAVE TO			
SUBJECT	DO NOT	HAVE TO	BASE FORM
I/We/You/They	don't	have to	stop.
He/She/It	doesn't		

YES/NO QUESTIONS: HAVE TO			
Do	SUBJECT	HAVE TO	BASE FORM
Do	we	have to	stop?
Does	he		

SHORT ANSWERS					
AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		
Yes,	you	do.	No,	you	don't.
	he	does.		he	doesn't.

STATEMENTS: MUST		
SUBJECT	MUST* (NOT)	BASE FORM
I/He/She/It/We/You/They	must (not)	stop.

CONTRACTION
must not = mustn't

*Must is a modal. It does not have -s in the third person singular.

NECESSITY: HAVE (GOT) TO AND MUST

Grammar Explanations

1. Use **have to**, **have got to**, and **must** to express necessity.
 - a. **Have to** is the most common expression in everyday use.
 - b. **Have got to** often expresses strong feelings in speaking and informal writing.
 - c. **Must** is used in writing (forms, signs, notices).
Must is used in spoken English, when
 - the speaker is in a position of power.
 - there is urgent necessity.
- ▶ **BE CAREFUL!** **Don't have to** and **must not** have very different meanings. (See Unit 34.)

Examples

- Everyone **has to pass** a road test before getting a driver's license.
- He's **got to drive** more slowly. I'm afraid he's going to have an accident.
- You **must stop** completely at a stop sign.
- Ling-ling, you **must clean** your room.
(mother talking to her young child)
- You really **must talk** to your boss about a raise.
(friend talking to a friend)
- You **don't have to stop** here.
(It isn't necessary to stop here.)
- You **must not stop** here.
(You can't stop here. It's not allowed.)

NECESSITY: HAVE (GOT) TO AND MUST

2. Use the correct form of **have to** for all tenses and forms.

Use **have got to** and **must** only for the present or the future.

- After his accident, Sal **had to take** a driver's improvement class. (*past tense*)
- Sheila **has had to drive** to work for two years. (*present perfect*)
- I'll **have to drive** tomorrow. (*future*)
- I've **got to wear** glasses all the time.
- Everyone **must take** an eye test tomorrow.

3. Use **have to** for most questions.
(We rarely use **have got to** or **must** for questions.)

- **Does** Paul **have to drive**?
- When **will** he **have to leave**?

PRONUNCIATION NOTE

In informal speech, **have to** is often pronounced "hafta" and **got to** is often pronounced "gotta."
Do not write *hafta* or *gotta*.

CHOICE: DON'T HAVE TO

NO CHOICE: MUST NOT AND CAN'T

DON'T HAVE TO				
SUBJECT	DO NOT	HAVE TO	BASE FORM OF VERB	
I/We/You/They	don't	have to	stop	here.
He/She/It	doesn't		park	

MUST NOT			
SUBJECT	MUST* NOT	BASE FORM	
I/He/She/It/We/You/They	must not	stop	here.

CAN'T			
SUBJECT	CAN'T*	BASE FORM	
I/He/She/It/We/You/They	can't	stop	here.

*These words are modals. They do not have -s in the third person singular.

CHOICE: DON'T HAVE TO NO CHOICE: MUST NOT AND CAN'T

Grammar Explanations

1. **Have to** and **must** have similar meanings. They both express the idea that something is necessary or required.

Don't/Doesn't have to and **must not** have very different meanings.

a. **Don't/Doesn't have to** expresses that something is not necessary. It means that there is another possibility. There is a **choice**.

b. **Must not** expresses **prohibition**. It means that something is not allowed or is against the law. There is **no choice**.

Examples

- You **have to stop** at the stop sign.
- You **must stop** at the stop sign.

- You **don't have to drive**. I can do it.
- He **doesn't have to turn** here. He can turn at the next intersection.
- You **must not use** the car without my permission.
- You **must not drive** without a license. It's against the law.

CHOICE: DON'T HAVE TO

NO CHOICE: MUST NOT AND CAN'T

2. **Must not** is used to express prohibition in writing, including official forms, signs, and notices.

USAGE NOTE: In spoken English, we do not usually use *must not* when talking to or about another adult. We use **can't** instead.

Sometimes people use **must not** to tell a child that there is no choice in a situation.

■ You **must not use** your horn unnecessarily.

■ We **can't park** here. It's a tow-away zone.

■ Jesse, you **mustn't take off** your seat belt while the car is moving.

3. You can use **not have to** for all tenses and forms.

Must not refers only to the present or the future.

■ You **don't have to drive**. (*present*)

■ She **won't have to renew** her license next year. (*future*)

■ We **haven't had to pay** a lot of parking fines this year. (*present perfect*)

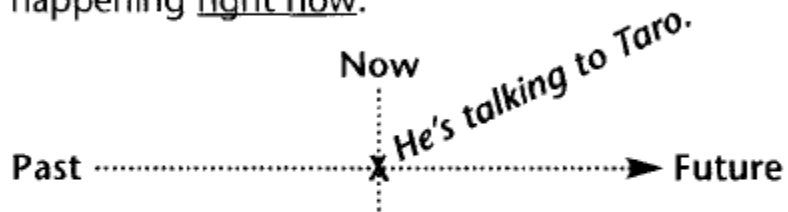
■ They **didn't have to take** driver's education last year. Now it's required. (*simple past tense*)

■ Drivers **must not pass** on the right.

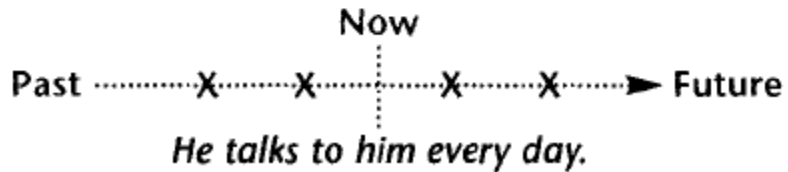
SIMPLE PRESENT vs. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Grammar Explanations

1. Use the **present progressive** for things happening right now.



Use the **simple present tense** to describe what regularly happens.



Examples

- Sami **is talking** to Taro.
- At the moment, Taro **is speaking** English.

- Sami **talks** to Taro every day.
- Taro **speaks** Japanese at home.

SIMPLE PRESENT vs. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

2. Use the **present progressive** for things happening these days.

- We're **studying** in the U.S. **this month**.
- Laura's **studying** in France **this year**.
- **Are you studying** hard **these days**?



3. **REMEMBER!** Most **non-action verbs** are not usually used in the present progressive even when they describe a situation that exists at the moment of speaking.

- Jane **wants** to go home right now.
NOT ~~Jane is wanting to go home right now.~~

4. Use the **simple present tense** to talk about scientific facts and physical laws.

- Stress **causes** high blood pressure.
- Water **boils** at 100°C.

NON-ACTION VERBS

Grammar Explanations

1. Many verbs describe states or situations instead of actions. These verbs are called **non-action verbs** (or stative verbs).

Most non-action verbs are not usually used in the present progressive even when they describe a situation that is happening right now.

Examples

- John **has** a boat.
*(The verb **has** describes John's situation, not something he is doing.)*
- He **wants** fish for dinner.
NOT ~~He is wanting~~ fish for dinner.

2. Non-action verbs are usually verbs that:

a. describe a **state of being**
(be, feel)

b. express **emotions**
(hate, like, love)

c. describe **mental states**
(know, remember, believe, think [= believe], suppose, understand)

d. show **possession**
(have, own, possess, belong)

e. describe **perceptions and senses**
(hear, see, smell, taste, feel, notice, seem, look [= seem], appear, sound)

f. describe **needs and preferences**
(need, want, prefer)

g. describe **measurements**
(weigh, cost, contain)

- Jane **is** tired but happy.
- She **feels** good.

A: Do you **like** my new dress?

B: I **love** it!

- I **know** a lot of good recipes.
- Ari **remembers** your number.
- I **think** you're right.
- Cesar **has** a headache.
- Some students **own** microwaves.

- I **hear** the telephone.
- Dina **seems** tired.

- I **need** a pen.

- How much **does it cost**?

NON-ACTION VERBS

3. BE CAREFUL! Some verbs can have non-action and action meanings (*taste, smell, feel, look, think, have, weigh*).

NON-ACTION

- I **taste** garlic. Did you put some in here?
(*I notice garlic.*)
- The soup **tastes** good. Try some.
(*The soup is good.*)

ACTION

- I'm **tasting** the soup to see if it needs more salt.
(*I'm trying the soup.*)

**2**

Common Non-action (Stative) Verbs

EMOTIONS

admire
adore
appreciate
care
detest
dislike
doubt
envy
fear
hate
like
love
regret
respect
trust

MENTAL STATES

agree	know
assume	mean
believe	mind
consider	presume
disagree	realize
disbelieve	recognize
estimate	remember
expect	see (<i>understand</i>)
feel (<i>believe</i>)	suppose
find	suspect
guess	think (<i>believe</i>)
hesitate	understand
imagine	wonder

WANTS AND PREFERENCES

hope
need
prefer
want
wish

PERCEPTION AND THE SENSES



feel
hear
notice
observe
perceive
see
smell
taste

APPEARANCE AND VALUE

appear
be
cost
equal
feel
look
matter
represent
resemble
seem
signify
smell
sound
taste
weigh

POSSESSION AND RELATIONSHIP

belong
contain
have
own
possess





Practice

Directions: Click on the links and do the exercises.

Can / Can't

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)

[Exercise 4](#)

[Exercise 5](#)

[Exercise 6](#)

[Exercise 7](#)

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Can / Could / Be able to

[Exercise 1](#)

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Have to / Must

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Simple Present vs. Present Progressive

[Exercise 1](#)

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