Modal Review

can
permission

I can stay in this apartment until March.
Can I borrow your pen?

ability
I can type 75 words per minute.

prohibition
You can't park here.

could
past of can/
ability/ inability

Sorry, but I couldn't buy the tickets.

past permission
In my country, I could only say good things

present
about the president.

possibility
Why's the baby crying? He could be sick.

should

good idea
You should be friendly to your neighbors.

bad idea
You shouldn't leave the air conditioner on.

It wastes electricity.

may/might
present
The landlord might have an extra key.

possibility

future
It might rain tomorrow.

possibility

explanation
Why's she crying? She may be depressed.

continuous form

Where's Jim? He may be studying at UCC.

(present or
future possibility)

He might be going to New York tomorrow.
must
rule or law—
formal/official

All drivers **must** register their cars with the DMV.

conclusion
continuous form

My neighbor has a cat box. She **must** have a cat.
Where’s Carol? She **must** be working late.

**must not**
prohibition

You **must not** steal.

not have to
no necessity

I **don’t have to** pay my father for haircuts because he’s a hairdresser.
You **don’t have to** stay in class after the final exam. You

have to
rule/law—
informal
personal necessity/
obligation
requirement/
necessity

All drivers **have to** register their cars with the DMV.
I **have to** work tomorrow. I also **have to** do my taxes.
You **have to** pass the final exam to pass the course. You can go home.

had better
warning

You’d **better** study, or you’re going to fail the test.

would rather
preference

I **would rather** live in the city than in the suburbs.
Sophie is a beautiful and intelligent young career woman. She works at an international publishing company. Her job is editing writers' manuscripts. Since traveling is an important part of her work, she has already seen many parts of the world. Through her work and travel, she has met many single men who are interested in her romantically. Right now she feels a little troubled because three men, Derek, Winston, and Ethan, want to marry her. She also feels a commitment to continue her career. Her options are as follows:

### Marry Derek

1. Handsome young actor; doesn't have much money
2. Expresses his love openly
3. Takes her to plays when he can get free tickets
4. Gives her lovely gifts for her apartment
5. Ambitious and egotistic
6. Had many girlfriends in the past
7. In excellent physical health
8. Wants Sophie to continue working

### Marry Winston

1. Rich older industrialist
2. Always kind to her but never talks of love
3. Takes her to chic places
4. Gives her expensive jewelry
5. Conservative and established
6. Two previous marriages; three grown children
7. In good health; twenty years older than Sophie
8. Wants Sophie to be a full-time wife

### Marry Ethan

1. Young, middle-class professor
2. Writes love poems to her
3. Takes her for long walks and to concerts
4. Brings her flowers that he has picked himself
5. Quiet, serious, and intelligent
6. Had one love affair that lasted five years
7. In good physical health; sees a psychiatrist regularly
8. Wants Sophie to make her own decision about her career

### Continue Her Career

1. The chance for leadership with her company
2. Exciting and interesting work
3. Has her own money in the bank
4. Can travel anytime she wants to
5. Occasionally lonely
6. Loves children but has little time for them now
7. Enjoys an active, changing life
ORAL INTERACTION

1 Look at Sophie's options. Decide what she should do.
2 What are the advantages for Sophie
   a. if she marries Derek? 
   b. if she marries Winston? 
   c. if she marries Ethan? 
   d. if she continues her career?
3 What are the disadvantages for Sophie
   a. if she marries Derek? 
   b. if she marries Winston? 
   c. if she marries Ethan? 
   d. if she continues her career?

WRITTEN REACTION

1 There are five realistic options for Sophie. Write four of them.
   a. She can marry no one and continue working.
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
2 Which option in exercise 1 did your group choose? Why?
8h  Prefer ... to, Like ... Better Than, and Would Rather to Express Preference

Form / Function

I prefer playing football to basketball.

1. We can use prefer ... to to express preferences. We can use a noun or a gerund as an object after prefer. (A gerund is a verb + -ing used as a noun.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Prefer</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>football</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>basketball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>football</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>basketball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
<td></td>
<td>basketball.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. We can also use like with better than or other comparative forms to express preferences. We can use a noun or a gerund as an object after like.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Like</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Comparative Form</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>football</td>
<td>better than</td>
<td>basketball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>football</td>
<td>better than</td>
<td>basketball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
<td></td>
<td>playing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. We can also use would rather (not) to express preferences. We use than when we talk about two things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Would Rather (Not)</th>
<th>Base Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Than</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>would rather</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>football</td>
<td>than</td>
<td>(play) basketball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'d rather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>would rather not*</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>football</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'d rather not*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*We do not use the negative form wouldn't in sentences with would rather + than.
4. Prefer ... to, like ... better, and would rather have the same meaning. We use them to say what we prefer to do, or that we like one thing more than another.

   I prefer salad to soup.
   OR I like salad better than soup.
   OR I'd rather have salad than soup.

5. In questions with would rather, we often use or.

   Would you rather have salad or soup?

28 Practice

Complete the sentences with than, to, and or.

1. I'd rather sit by the window _______ sit at the back of the restaurant.
2. I like the table by the window better _______ the table at the back.
3. I prefer the table by the window _______ the table at the back.
4. I like rice better _______ potatoes.
5. I prefer rice _______ potatoes.
6. I'd rather have rice _______ potatoes.
7. Would you rather have fish _______ meat?
8. I prefer having fish _______ having meat.
9. Do you like eating fish better _______ eating meat?
10. Would you rather pay cash _______ pay with a credit card?
11. I prefer paying with a credit card _______ paying cash.
12. I like paying by credit card better _______ paying cash.

29 Practice

Write sentences with I'd rather or I prefer and one of the items from the list.

   eat later    go now    phone them
   go by plane  go to a restaurant  stand
   take a taxi  watch a video

1. Let's take the bus.

   (prefer) I prefer taking a taxi.

2. Would you like to sit down?

   (rather)
3. Shall we eat at home?
   (prefer) ______________________

4. Do you want to watch TV?
   (rather) ______________________

5. Shall we drive there?
   (prefer) ______________________

6. Would you like to write a thank you card?
   (rather) ______________________

7. Do you want to stay a few more minutes?
   (prefer) ______________________

8. Would you like to eat now?
   (prefer) ______________________

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**Your Turn**

What would you rather do? Use *I'd rather* to write what you prefer.

**Example:**
play football or soccer
I'd rather play soccer than football.

1. play football or soccer

2. live in the country or the city

3. be married or be single

4. drink tea or coffee

5. do homework or watch TV
8k  *Must to Make Deductions*

1. We use *must* for deductions, or guesses, from facts that we know. *Must* expresses what is logical in the situation.

   **Fact:** Tony has three houses and four cars.
   **Deduction:** He *must* be rich.

2. We use *must not* for a negative deduction.

   **Fact:** Tony has three companies. He works very hard.
   **Deduction:** He *must not* have a lot of free time.

3. Remember, we also use *must* to express strong necessity, and we use *must not* when we forbid something.

   You *must* do your homework.
   You *must not* drive when the traffic light is red.
Practice

Three people are having breakfast in a hotel. Some of their belongings are on their tables. What can you tell about their owners? Complete the sentences with must.

A.
1. The owner must be a woman.
2. The owner
3. The owner

B.
1. The owner
2. The owner
3. The owner

C.
1. The owner
2. The owner
3. The owner
Read the conversations. Circle the appropriate words.

1. A: Someone broke into the Petzers' house.
   B: That's terrible! What did they take?
   A: All of Mrs. Peterson's jewelry.
   B: Oh, no. She could/might feel awful.
   A: Is she home now?
   B: I don't know. She might/must be home. She sometimes gets home by 6:00.

2. A: Do the Petzers have insurance?
   B: Oh, they could/must. Mr. Peterson works at an insurance company.

3. A: Have you checked our burglar alarm lately?
   B: Yes. And I just put in a new battery.
   A: Good. So it must/might be OK.

4. A: Do you remember that guy we saw outside the Petzers' home last week?
   B: Yes. Why? Do you think he might/must be the burglar?
   A: I don't know. I guess he must/could be the burglar. He looked a little suspicious.
   B: Maybe we should tell the police about him.

5. A: Someone's at the door.
   B: Who could/must it be?
   A: I don't know.
   B: Detective Kramer wanted to ask us some questions about the burglary.
   A: Oh. It must/could be him. We're not expecting anybody else.

6. A: How old do you think Detective Kramer is?
   B: Well, he's been a detective for 10 years. So he must/might be at least 35.
   A: You're right. He couldn't/might not be much younger than 35. He probably started out as a police officer and became a detective in his mid-20s.
   B: He looks a lot younger, though.