

CAMBRIDGE

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

VIEWPOINT

STUDENT'S BOOK

1

IMAGINE YOU'RE GOING TO SEE A PRESENTATION

- What presentation tools would you expect the presenter to have or use to make the presentation clearer for audience?

Listen to these extracts from a presentation.

What's the general topic of the presentation



FUTURE OF CLOTHING

Listen and read to future of clothing

Answer the questions in part B.



1. What does the speaker do before she starts her presentation?
2. What topic does she specifically talk about?
3. In what ways does she suggest clothing might be different in the future?
4. Why does the speaker have to end her presentation?

EXPECTATIONS, NECESSITY, REQUEST, ETC.

1. I believe there's a handout going around.
2. The projector is unable to connect.
3. Can somebody turn the lights off?

1. There should be a handout going around, too.
2. I'm just waiting for the projector – it won't connect.
3. Would somebody turn the lights off, please?

What kind of verb are there?

1. There **should** be ...
2. It **won't** connect...
3. **Can** somebody turn the lights off?

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs can express a range of meanings. Here are some.

Expectations	<i>There should / ought to be a handout going around.</i>
Guesses	<i>The projector must be warming up. It might / could / may be broken.</i>
Necessity	<i>I should / ought to / have to / need to / 'd better stop. ('d = had)</i>
Suggestions/advice	<i>You might want to check out the articles on the handout.</i>
Ability	<i>Can you all see the screen?</i>
Failure (to operate)	<i>The projector won't connect to my laptop.</i>
Requests	<i>Could / Would / Can somebody turn the lights off, please?</i>
Offers	<i>I'll make the screen bigger. I can / could turn it up.</i>
Permission	<i>May* / Could / Can I ask a question? Yes, you may* / can. (* More formal)</i>

MORE ON NECESSITY

You can use *should (not), ought (not) to, and had better (not)* to say what is **advisable**.

Use *had better* in specific situations.

- *You should / ought to check the equipment before a presentation. You shouldn't begin until you check it.*
- *You'd better get going - it's almost 10:30. You'd better not be late for class again.*

Use *must (not)* to say what is **necessary**. *Must* is mainly used in **formal notices** and **announcements**.

- *You must turn off your cell phone before the lecture. You must not use a cell phone during the lecture.*

You can use *have to* and *need to* to say what is **necessary** in the **affirmative**. In the **negative**, however, these expressions are used to say what is **NOT necessary**.

- *You have to / need to carry a driver's license when you drive. = It's necessary.*
- *But you don't have to / don't need to carry your passport. = It's not necessary.*

POSSIBILITY IN AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

Use *may (not)*, *might (not)*, and *must (not)* to make *guesses*. *Not* is generally not contracted.

- *We may / might have to end this meeting early.* = It's possible we'll have to ...
- *We may not / might not have time for a lot of questions.* = It's possible we won't have time ...
- *The principal isn't here. She must be busy today.* = It's likely she's ...
- *The meeting is almost over. The principal must not be coming.* = It's likely she's not coming.

You can also use *could* to talk about *possibilities*, but it often *becomes can't* in the *negative* and means *"it's not possible."*

- *The projector is brand new. It can't be broken.* = It's not possible that it's broken.
- *But it could be unplugged.* = It's possible that it's unplugged.