

November, 2020 (7C. Learn a language in a month!).

This unit starts with an experiment in which someone could learn a language in a month. When the month was up, the person travelled to the country to see how much he or she had learnt.

Respect to grammar, we're going to learn modal verbs that express obligation, such as have to, don't have to, must, mustn't.

Finally, we're going to see some modifiers (quite, incredibly, really, a bit, very).

### 1. Grammar

Ⓐ Open your student's book on page 56. In this first activity we find some notices and rules. You have to match both them.

Ⓑ Look at the highlighted words in activity Ⓐ and questions 1 and 2. In this activity you have to answer both questions.

obligation: obligación.

obligatory: obligatorio.

permitted: permitido.

against the rules: contra las reglas.

② Let's see the difference between some modals and semi-modals like have to, don't have to, must and mustn't.

MUST / HAVE TO



OBLIGATION.  
NECESSARY.

I must get up early tomorrow.  
There are a lot of things I want to do.

I have to get up early tomorrow.  
My train leaves at 7:30.

Must and Have to are very similar, but there is a small difference.

We normally use have to for a general obligation (a rule at work / school or a law).

We normally use must for a personal obligation (something that the speaker imposes).

Examples:

She has to pay the phone bill this week.

They have to study hard for their exams.

You must tell Pepe what happened. He'll want to know.

I must go to the shop to buy some food.

MUSTN'T

↓  
PROHIBITED.

This is a secret. You mustn't tell anyone.

You mustn't call me after dinner. I'll be asleep.

DON'T HAVE TO

↓  
LACK OF OBLIGATION.

I don't have to get up early on Sundays.

She doesn't have to pay the phone bill this week.

### Activities.

Go to page 139 and do activity a & b from 7c.

Go back page 56, activity (d). In this activity, with your partner, you have to write four sentences about the school where you are learning English.

### 2. Pronunciation.

⑥ Let's listen to five sentences that you have to write on your notebook.

### 3. Reading & Listening.

(b) On page 57, you find a text about Max, a British journalist who did an intensive Spanish course. Read the text and answer the questions. Try to do it without looking at the text.

(c) Let's listen to Max. doing the ~~text~~ tests in Madrid, and answer the two questions.

(d) Now, let's listen again and mark if the sentences are true or false. Make true, false sentences.

### 4. Vocabulary (modifiers).

In English, we can use modifiers to intensify the action.

For example.

Spanish is difficult.

↓

Spanish is really difficult.

Cooking is stressful  
↓  
Cooking is quite stressful.

### Be careful

The modify a bit is only used before negative adjectives or adverbs.

The internet was a bit slow.

Spanish test was a bit difficult.

Go to page 57 and do activity a / b.

Ⓐ incredibly - really - very - quite -  
a bit - not very.

Ⓑ Each answer is possible.

### 5. Speaking

Ⓑ Talk to a partner about the different questions.

### 6. Writing (A formal email.)

activity a / b / d.