



Obsah

6B + project assignment + 7A

6B Grammar	04
Project assignment	05
7A Grammar	06



6B Grammar

modals of deduction: might, can't, must

might / may (when you think something is possibly true)

Tony's phone is switched off. He **might** be on the plane now, or just boarding.

Laura **might not** like that skirt. It's not really her style. I don't know where Kate is. She **may** be at work or at the gym. I'm surprised that Ted isn't here. He **may not** know that the meeting is today.

can't (when you are sure something is impossible / not true)

Nigel can't earn much money in his job. He's still living with his parents.

That woman can't be Jack's wife. Jack's wife has dark hair.

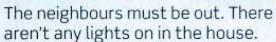
must (when you are sure something is true)

The neighbours **must** be out. There aren't any lights on in the house.

Your sister must have a lot of money if she drives a Porsche.

- We often use might | may, can't, or must to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- We don't use can instead of might | may, NOT He can be on the plane now.
- In this context the opposite of must is can't.
 The neighbours must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house. | The neighbours can't be out. All the lights are on in the house. NOT The neighbours mustn't be out.







The neighbours can't be out. All the lights are on in the house.

- We can use could instead of might in positive sentences.
 Jack could (or might) be at the party I'm not sure.
- We often use be + gerund after might | must | can't.
 They must be having a party the music is very loud.



Project assignment

- group presentation 3 groups (5 people each)
- topic 5-day school trip itinerary
 - must include:
 - description of the destination
 - how to get there from Prague, where to stay, etc.
 - detailed plan for each day (what to see, what to do,...) with explanations why we should see these specific places
 - budget per person (how much is the trip going to cost getting to the destination,
 admissions, food, accomodation,...)
- length circa 20 minutes (max. 5 minutes of video content; at least 15 minutes of speaking)
- deadline 30. 4. 2023 23:59
- presentation date during the first 2 weeks of May
- **grading criteria** grammatical errors; presentation; possibility of the trip & group's argumentation for it



7A Grammar

first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.

first conditional sentences: if + present simple, will / won't + infinitive

- 1 If you work hard, you'll pass your exams.
 The boss won't be very pleased if we're late for the meeting.
- 2 Come and see us next week if you have time.
- 3 Alison won't get into university unless she gets good grades. I won't go unless you go too.
- We use first conditional sentences to talk about a possible future situation and its consequence.
 - 1 We use the present tense (NOT the future) after if in first conditional sentences. NOT If you'll work hard you'll pass all your exams.
 - 2 We can also use an imperative instead of the will clause.
 - 3 We can use unless instead of if...not in conditional sentences.

 She won't get into university unless she gets good grades | if she doesn't get good grades.

future time clauses

As soon as you **get** your exam results, (4) 16)) call me.

We'll have dinner when your father gets home.

I won't go to bed until you come home.

I'll have a quick lunch before I leave.

After I finish university, I'll probably take a year off and travel.

 Use the present tense (NOT the future) after when, as soon as, until, before, and after to talk about the future.



4 15))