

# Anglický



Jazyk

# Obsah

## 6B + project assignment + 7A

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7A Grammar	06

## 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. 3 44)))  
 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. 3 45)))  
 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. 3 46)))  
 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 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.

- 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

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. (4 15)))
- 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.



The boss won't be very pleased if we're late for the meeting.