

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR MUST - HAVE TO

### FORM AND USE (DẠNG THỨC VÀ CÁCH DÙNG)

#### Must, have to



When we talk about necessity or obligation, we use **must** and **have to**.

You **must answer** all the questions.  
We **have to leave** in five minutes.

In questions, we normally use **have to**, not **must**.  
'Do I **have to** wear a tie?' 'Yes, you do.'  
Does he **have to** study French?

There is no past or future form of **must**. We use **had to** and **will have to**.

*I **had to go** to the dentist's yesterday.*

*I **musted go** to the dentist's.*

*I think you'll **have to work** harder in future.*

In the affirmative and in questions, we use **must** and **have to** in a similar way.

We generally use **have to** if there is an 'external' reason or if someone else tells us to do something.  
*You **have to read** this book because it is on the exam syllabus.*

If the speaker or writer thinks something is important, but there isn't an external reason, we generally use **must**.

*You **must read** this book. It's not on the exam syllabus but it's very interesting. (The speaker thinks it is important.)*

We use **must** in written rules (because the writer thinks it is important).

*You **must wear** the correct kit for all sports lessons.*

The negatives (**mustn't** and **don't have to**) have different meanings. See page 91.

#### Mustn't, don't have to, needn't

**Mustn't** and **don't have to** have different meanings.

We use **mustn't**, especially in rules, to say something is not permitted.

*You **mustn't walk** on the grass. (= Don't walk on the grass.)*

*You **mustn't go** in there. It's dangerous.*

*I **mustn't eat** that chocolate. I'm going to have dinner in a minute.*

We use **don't have to** to say something is not obligatory.

*We **don't have to walk**. We can go in the car.*

*We **don't have to go** to the cinema. We can stay at my house and watch a DVD.*

We can use **needn't** in the same way as **don't have to**.

*We **don't have to walk**. = We **needn't walk**.*

*We **don't have to go** to the cinema. = We **needn't go** to the cinema.*

Note: the negative form **needn't** is a modal verb and is followed by the infinitive (without **to**). The affirmative and question forms of **need** are followed by **to** + the infinitive.

*You **needn't wait**.*

*Do I **need to wait**?*

*You **need to wait**.*

**PRACTICE (LUYỆN TẬP)**

**Exercise 1:** Complete the questions or sentences with one word.

0. Do I ...*have*... to go to bed now?

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ use a pen not a pencil.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ I have to read this book? It's boring.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ finish your homework before you watch TV.

4 My dad \_\_\_\_\_ to work on Saturdays.

5 She \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early yesterday.

6 You \_\_\_\_\_ study harder, so you can get into university.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to walk to school? It's raining.

8. "I can't drive Max to school tomorrow."

"He'll \_\_\_\_\_ to take the bus."

9. Passengers for London \_\_\_\_\_ change trains at Oxford.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you have to study English when you were young?

**Exercise 2:** Read the dialogue and circle the correct options.

Paul: I've got a letter about the football trip.

Dad: What does it say?

Paul: It says, "You must / have to arrive at school at 8.30 a.m."

Dad: OK. And what time do you get back?

Paul: It says, "Parents must / have to collect children at 7.30 p.m."

Dad: OK. So you must / have to arrive at 8.30 and we must / have to collect you at 7.30. That's all fine.

CAMBRIDGE PRIMARY PROGRAMME

Paul: Then it says, “You must / have to wear school uniform.”

Dad: Fine. Do you must / have to take your PE kit?

Paul: Well, it says, The school will provide football kit. You must / have to bring football boots and a tracksuit to keep warm.”

Dad: OK. So you must / have to travel in your school uniform and you must / have to take a tracksuit and football boots. Anything else?

Paul: Actually, there's one more thing. It says, “You must / have to bring £20 for the cost of transport.”

Dad: It says "you" not “your parents”. That means you must / have to start saving some money, Paul!

**Exercise 3:** Circle the correct option.

0. You must / have to listen carefully. I won't say this again.
1. We must / have to work hard this weekend because we've got exams next week.
2. Kate must / has to practise the piano more often. Her teacher spoke to her yesterday.
3. I've marked your homework. It's not very good. You'll must / have to do it again.
4. I must / have to go. I don't want to miss the start of the film.
5. You must / have to find your phone. I can't buy you a new one.
6. Ben must / has to stay late at school. His teacher has given him extra work
7. I must / have to stay at home tomorrow. My dad wants me to help him with a job.
8. Your shoes look terrible. You must / have to buy some new ones.

**Exercise 4:** Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *don't have to* or *doesn't have to*.

0. You   *mustn't*   smoke in a cinema.
1. You                      wait for me. You can go home now.
2. You                      argue with the referee. His decision is final.
3. We                      bring a football. We can use Martin's.

CAMBRIDGE PRIMARY PROGRAMME

4. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ study hard. He already knows all the answers.
5. Jess \_\_\_\_\_ wear those shoes at school. They're the wrong colour.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to loud music. It's bad for your ears.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ forget your keys. I won't be here when you get home.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ ask the teacher. I can explain it to you.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow. It's the holidays!
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ spend time on the internet tonight. I've got a lot of homework.