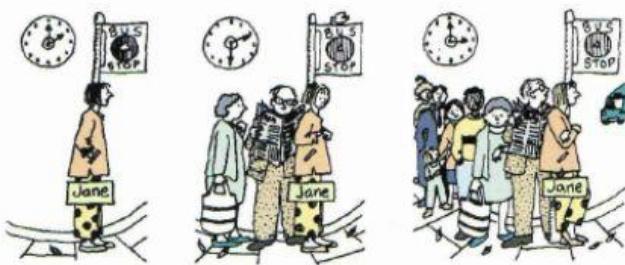


Had to do/go, should have done/gone

1 Look at this example:



Jane had to wait an hour for a bus.

Had to wait means that Jane waited because no bus came for an hour.

We use **had to** to talk about something that someone did because it was necessary.

If someone did not do something because it was not necessary, we use **didn't have to**:

I didn't have to work last Saturday. (= I didn't work because it was not necessary.)

The question form is **did ... have to**:

Did you have to work last Saturday?

2 Now consider this situation:

Pam's job includes working on Saturday. Last Saturday she was ill, so she didn't work. *Pam should have gone to work last Saturday, but she was ill. So she stayed at home.*

We use **should have** (done/gone, etc.) to say that something which did not happen was the correct or best action. We can also use **should have** to criticize someone. Look at this example:

Peter, a farm worker, didn't close a gate, and the cows got into the wrong field:

Peter should have closed the gate.

We use **shouldn't have** (done/gone, etc.) to say that something which did happen was not the correct action:

I shouldn't have got angry with Jane.

(= I got angry with Jane, but it was not a good thing to do.)

Peter shouldn't have left the gate open.

Practice

A Complete the dialogues with **had to**, or **did ... have to** and the words in brackets.

► Jim: When you had that stomach trouble, did you have to (you) go into hospital?
Joan: No, I didn't have to (not) go into hospital, but I had to stay in bed for a week.

1 Alan: Was there a translation in the exam?
Jane: No, we (not) translate anything, but we write three essays.

2 Ann: I was very busy yesterday.
Bill: What (you) do?
Ann: I prepare everything for today's meeting.

3 Ken: (you) wear uniform when you were at school?
Jean: Yes, and we make sure it was always neat and tidy, as well.

4 Tom: What (you) do to get your international driving licence?
Tina: I show the police my national driving licence, but I (not) take another driving test.

5 Mark: Our children enjoyed their holiday at the summer camp.
Mary: (they) help at mealtimes?
Mark: Well, they (not) make the food, but they (help) with the washing-up.

B Complete the sentences with *should have* or *shouldn't have* for these situations.

► Philip didn't take his medicine. Later he got very ill.

Philip *should have taken* his medicine.

► Sara drove her car when she was tired and she had an accident.

Sara *should have driven* her car when she was tired.

1 Tony didn't buy any sugar so he couldn't make a cake.

Tony some sugar.

2 Sally had a cold but she still went to the cinema. Later she had to stay in bed.

Sally to the cinema.

3 Ted ate a lot of apples. Later he had stomach ache.

Ted so many apples.

4 Lucy didn't lock the door to her flat when she went to buy a newspaper. While she was away, someone stole her television.

Lucy the door when she went out.

5 Mary borrowed Tom's camera without asking him.

Mary Tom's camera without asking him.

C Here is the work plan for the Information Office at Heathrow Airport for last weekend. If someone did not in fact work, there is a comment.

SATURDAY		SUNDAY	
On duty	Comments	On duty	Comments
Jenny	✓	Colin	✓
Brian	ill	Mary	✓
Joan	ill	Derek	ill
Daniel	✓	Carol	ill

From the information in the table, write complete sentences using *had to*, *didn't have to*, or *should have* and the words in brackets.

► (Jenny/Saturday) *Jenny had to work on Saturday.*.....

► (Colin/Saturday) *Colin didn't have to work on Saturday.*.....

► (Carol/Sunday) *Carol should have worked on Sunday.*..... but she was ill.

1 (Colin/Sunday)

2 (Joan/Sunday)

3 (Derek/Sunday), but he was ill.

4 (Mary/Saturday)

5 (Brian/Saturday), but he was ill.

6 (Daniel/Saturday)

7 (Joan/Saturday), but she was ill.

8 (Derek/Saturday)