

Exercise 1: Complete the gaps in 1-4 using the modals verbs from a-f.

a. You have to leave your phone. b. You must immediately pay a fine. c. They mustn't give their phones to anyone. d. An alarm doesn't have to have reception to go off. e. They shouldn't go to concerts. f. All concert halls should block mobile phone reception.	1. _____ and _____ are normally used to talk about <i>obligation</i>, or something that it is <i>necessary</i> to do, or strong <i>recommendations</i>. 2. We use _____ and _____ to give <i>advice or an opinion</i>. 3. We use _____ when there is <i>no obligation</i> to do something. 4. We use _____ when something is <i>prohibited</i>.
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Exercise 2: Must vs Have to

• Have to and must have a very similar meaning and you can usually use either form. • _____ is more common for general, external obligations, for examples rules and laws. • _____ is more common for specific (i.e. on one occasion) or personal obligations. • _____ is a normal verb and it exists in all tenses and forms, e.g. also as a gerund or infinitive. • _____ is a modal verb. It only exists in the present, but it can be used with a future meaning.	Examples • I have to wear a shirt and tie at work. (=it's the rule in this company) • I must buy a new shirt – this one is too old now. (=it's my own decision) • You must be on time tomorrow because there is a test. • I hate having to get up early.
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Exercise 3: Don't have to vs mustn't

• We use _____ when there is no obligation to do something and _____ when something is prohibited. • We can often use can't or not allowed to instead of _____.	Examples • You don't have to drive – we can get a train. (= you can drive if you want to, but it isn't necessary/ obligatory) • You mustn't drive along this street. (= it's prohibited, against the law) NOT <i>You don't have to drive along this street.</i> • You mustn't / can't / 're not allowed to park here.
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Exercise 4: Should vs Ought to

• We use _____ to give advice or an opinion. _____ is not as strong as must/have to. • We can use _____ / _____ instead of should/ shouldn't. • Should/Ought to (choose one) slightly more formal and less commonly used in everyday conversation.	Examples • You should take warm clothes with you to Dublin. It might be cold at night. • You shouldn't drink so much coffee. It isn't good for you. • You ought to take warm clothes with you to Dublin. • You ought not to drink so much coffee.
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