



## MODALS

### MUST / MUSTN'T

We use *must*

- to express a strong obligation or necessity.

*Mother to son: You must wash your hands before dinner.*

- to express duty.

*We must finish our project until Friday.*

- to express a very strong advice.

*This book is really amusing. You must read it.*

- when we are talking about rules and instructions.

*You must wear a swimming cap in the pool.*

### We use *mustn't* and *can't* (prohibition) *mustn't* = *can't*

- when it is prohibited to do something- it's important or necessary not to do something.

*You mustn't swim in that lake. It's forbidden.*

*There will be an important meeting tomorrow. You mustn't be late.*

#### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject must Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **must** do sports every day.

#### NEGATIVE

Subject mustn't Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **mustn't** do sports every day.

#### INTERROGATIVE

Must Subject Verb

**Must** I / he / she / it / we / you / they do sports every day?

### HAVE TO / HAS TO

We use *have to* / *has to*

- to express necessity.

*I have to wear glasses for reading.*

- when there are obligations that come from outside the speaker.

*Children have to start school at the age of 6. (It's the law.)*

*Jane has to write a composition until Friday. (The teacher said so.)*

### DON'T / DOESN'T HAVE TO

- We use *don't* / *doesn't have to* when there is no obligation to do something or when something is not necessary.

*It's Saturday tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.*

*The fridge is full of food. She doesn't have to go shopping.*

#### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject have to / has to Verb Object

I / You / We / They have to wear a helmet.

He / She / It has to wear a helmet.

#### NEGATIVE

Subject don't have to / doesn't have to Verb Object

I / You / We / They don't have to wear a helmet.

He / She / It doesn't have to wear a helmet.

#### INTERROGATIVE

Do / Does Subject have to Verb Object

Do I / you / we / they have to wear a helmet?

Does he / she / it have to wear a helmet?

## SHOULD = OUGHT TO / MUST ( strong ADVICE) // HAD BETTER

We use should / had better / ought to

- to ask for and give advice.

A: *I've got a sore throat. What should I do?*

B: *You should see a doctor. / You shouldn't eat ice-cream.*

- to say what is the correct or the best thing to do.

*I should study for the exam. (Studying is the right thing to do as it's our duty).*

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject should / had better / ought to Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **should / had better / ought to** have a rest.

### NEGATIVE

Subject should not / had better not / ought not to Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **should not (shouldn't) / had better not / ought not to (oughtn't to)** have a rest.

### INTERROGATIVE

Should Subject Verb

Should I / he / she / it / we / you / they have a rest?

\* We often use *should* with I think / I don't think / Do you think...?

*I think you should see a dermatologist first.*

\* We do not normally use *ought to* in questions. We prefer *should* in questions.

\* *Had better*, *should* and *ought to* have the same meaning. But with *had better* there is always a danger or problem( a kind of warning) if you don't follow the advice.

## EXERCISES

### A. Complete the sentences using *should* or *shouldn't* with the phrases in the box.

*help him / save some money / change it / sit in the sun / drink coffee or tea / sell it*

1. My sister wants to buy new sunglasses, but she hasn't got enough money.

She \_\_\_\_\_

2. Carol bought a dress yesterday, but it's too big for her.

She \_\_\_\_\_

3. There is something wrong with my car. It sounds terrible.

You \_\_\_\_\_

4. I can't sleep well at nights.

You \_\_\_\_\_

5. That old man can't carry his suitcases.

We \_\_\_\_\_

6. It's boiling hot today.

We \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Complete the sentences with *should* / *shouldn't* choosing the verbs from the list.

*do / go / put on / sit / spend*

1. I can't see the board well. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ in the back row.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ some exercises to be healthy.

3. The children \_\_\_\_\_ too much time in front of TV.

4. If you are cold, you \_\_\_\_\_ a jumper.

5. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ swimming now because he has just had lunch.

### C. Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't* or *don't / doesn't have to*.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank today. I can lend you some money if you want.

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ touch that switch. It's really dangerous.

3. Look! There is a lift in the building. We \_\_\_\_\_ climb the stairs.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ be over 18 to get a driving licence.

5. There is another train 15 minutes later, so he \_\_\_\_\_ get on this one.

6. This book is really valuable for me. You \_\_\_\_\_ look after it carefully and you \_\_\_\_\_ lose it.

7. It says NO SMOKING. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here.

**D. Rewrite the following sentences using the modals in brackets.**

1. Swimming here is strictly forbidden.    forbidden= prohibited  
You \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is not a good idea to sleep right after a meal.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
3. (Doctor to patient) It's really important to take this medicine twice a day.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is not necessary for Ruth to take the bus to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Doctors are obliged to wear a uniform at work.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It's a good idea for my daughter to spend her money more carefully.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. It is necessary for you to arrive on time.(late)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. It is prohibited to walk on the grass.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
9. It is unnecessary for us to change the train. It is a direct train.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. If I were you, I would leave the country.
11. You aren't allowed to eat and drink in the classroom.
12. Perhaps we will go on a picnic.
13. They are obliged to go to a meeting every week.
14. It is not necessary for him to take the exam again.
15. It is a law to pay taxes.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
16. I advise you take a course in literature.
17. It isn't necessary for mother to cook tonight.
18. You aren't allowed to use mobile phone during lessons.
19. It is illegal to carry gun without license.
20. It is a regulation to wear school uniform at school.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
21. It is against the law to kill somebody.
22. It is a great idea to have a break.

**“Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving.”**  
— Albert Einstein

Prepared by Fulay BOZKURT-2022

