

ENCJO!

# HAVE TO MUSZĘ

Obejrzyj wideo



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HAVE TO oznacza obowiązek nałożony na nas przez kogoś innego  
– nakaz pochodzi z zewnątrz.

## ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE:

I/You/We/You/They + have to + czasownik + reszta zdania  
He/She/It+ has to + czasownik + reszta zdania

I/You/We/You/They have to get up early tomorrow.  
He/She/it has to get up early tomorrow.

## ZDANIA PYTAJĄCE:

Do + I/You/We/You/They + have to + czasownik+ reszta zdania  
Does+ He/She/it / + has to + czasownik+ reszta zdania

Do I/You/We/You/They have to get up early tomorrow.  
Does He/She/it have to get up early tomorrow.

Tworząc pytanie szczegółowe, wyraz pytający  
– np.: what (co), where (gdzie), who (kto), when (kiedy)  
– stawiamy na początku zdania.

When does he have to get up early ?  
What do I have to do now ?



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1. Uzupełnij zdania, wybierając 'have to' lub 'has to':

- He \_\_\_\_\_ do an exam.
- John \_\_\_\_\_ clean his room.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ learn more English vocabulary.
- Matt \_\_\_\_\_ help his mum.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ do my homework.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ use pencil at school.
- Nathalie \_\_\_\_\_ feed her hamster.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ take photos.
- Martin \_\_\_\_\_ read the newspaper.
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ correct a lot of homework.

2. Uzupełnij zdania, używając 'DON'T HAVE TO' lub 'DOESN'T HAVE TO':

- She \_\_\_\_\_ work in the evening.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ get up early.
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ read the instructions.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ do the project.
- Matt \_\_\_\_\_ study for the test.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ carry the buckets.
- My mum \_\_\_\_\_ wash my clothes.
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ make sandwiches.
- Boys \_\_\_\_\_ go to soccer practice every day.

