

each other v. reflexive pronouns

Compare:

Liz and Kate looked at **themselves**. = Liz looked at herself, Kate looked at herself
each other. = Liz looked at Kate, Kate looked at Liz

The boys had to look after **themselves**. = each boy looked after himself
each other. = each boy looked after the other boy

go to exercise 3.3

obligation, necessity, and prohibition

must, have to, have got to

You can use *must*, *have to*, and *have got to* to express obligation. *Have to* is very common in spoken English.

I'm sorry I can't come out tonight but I really **have to** get some work done.

We **have to** wear name badges at the sales conference next week.

Must is sometimes preferred for an obligation we feel ourselves.

I **must** get a lot fitter before I run the marathon. = it's my opinion

I **must** post this letter before 6 o'clock - it's Sam's birthday tomorrow.

= I feel it's important for me to do this

Have to, *have got to*, and *must* are used for external obligation. *Must* is common in written rules.

Candidates **must** answer all six questions. = a written rule

The receptionist says I **have to** hand in the key before 12 o'clock. = external obligation

We've **got to** improve our sales figures by the spring. = an order from the boss

You **have to** wear a seatbelt. = the law says so

natural English have got to

Have got to is usually only used in spoken English, or written fiction, and is quite common. It can be used for internal and external obligation.

I've **got to** get out more - I'm going mad here!

I've **got to** post this letter before six o'clock.

Mustn't and *don't have to / haven't got to* don't mean the same thing: *mustn't* means that something is wrong, dangerous, or not permitted; *don't have to* and *haven't got to* mean that something isn't necessary.

You **mustn't** let the dogs run loose in the street. = it's wrong and not permitted

You **mustn't** drink that water. = it's dangerous

She **doesn't have to** type her own letters. = it's not necessary

We **haven't got to** be there until nine o'clock. = it's not necessary

When you talk about a future obligation, *will have to* is normally used if the obligation doesn't begin until a point in the future.

He'll **have to** be more responsible when he becomes a parent himself.

You can use *have (got) to* for obligations that refer to the future but are already established.

I **have to** go back this afternoon and collect my things.

We've **got to** work on Saturday - the manager told us yesterday.

go to exercises 3.4 and 3.5

3.3 Tick ✓ the sentences which are logical.

- 1 a They kissed each other on the cheek.
b They kissed themselves on the cheek.
- 2 a Can you look after yourselves today?
b Can you look after each other today?
- 3 a We disagree with ourselves.
b We disagree with each other.
- 4 a Those girls often talk to themselves.
b Those girls often talk to each other.
- 5 a We always consult each other.
b We always consult ourselves.

3.4 Put *have to*, *don't have to*, *will have to*, *must*, or *mustn't* in the gaps.

- 1 When you're in New York next week, you _____ speak English.
- 2 Oh, great, it's Sunday. I _____ get up early - I can relax.
- 3 Listen, it's the law. You _____ pay taxes and that's all there is to it.
- 4 I've got an exam tomorrow morning. I _____ forget to set my alarm.
- 5 My hair is a terrible mess. I _____ go and get it cut.

3.5 Circle the correct or most appropriate answer.

- 1 You **mustn't / don't have to** put this dish in the microwave - it'll break.
- 2 I think we **have to / will have to** paint the living room next year.
- 3 My mother is expecting me to ring, so I **mustn't / haven't got to** forget.
- 4 The guy in the bank says I've got to / **must** fill in the form and return it with the money.
- 5 Dogs **must / have got to** be on a lead.

Is this the same in your language? If not, make a note of the difference.