have to/don't have to, must/mustn't



3 Complete the sentences with *have to/don't have to* or *must/mustn't*. If there are two possibilities, use both.

1 Taking photos is not permitted in the museum. You ..... do it.

2 You ..... buy a ticket to see a film at the cinema.

3 We ..... drive to the shopping centre because there isn't a bus.

4 We ..... use our mobile phones in class. It's against the rules.

5 He ..... go to PE class because he has a note from the doctor.

6 You ..... be a member to use the sports centre. Anyone can use it.

7 Olga ..... be at the dentist's at ten o'clock. She has an appointment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Write an informal email to a friend inviting him/her to:

- go to a new sports club with you at the weekend
- say which activity you want to do
- say where and when you would like to meet your friend.

2 Read the email (don't worry about the mistakes at the moment). Does it include everything in the task in 1?

Hi Sam,

How are you? A new sports club is opening in town today and I really want to go! I really wants to do more exercise and get fit.

The new club looks amazing. Has got a big swiming pool and gym, as well as tennis courts and a sports hall.

There are lots of activities, but we have to book. I'd like to go to the gym or do judo. But remember, we musn't wear black trainers in the gym.

Can you go in Saturday morning? We can meet in front of the sports centre at 10 am, OK?

Let me know!

A

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar reference

can/can't

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/We/They **can** climb.
Negative	I/You/He/She/We/They **can't** (**cannot***) dive.
Question	**Can** I/you/he/she/we/they skateboard?
Short answer	Yes, I/you/he/she/we/they **can**./ No, I/you/he/she/we/they **can't**.

* We write *cannot* as one word, not two.

We use *can* to:

- talk about ability.
  He can ride a bike.
- talk about possibility.
  I can watch the tennis final tomorrow because my friend has tickets.
- talk about permission.
  You can't go out tonight, you've got a lot of homework.

Adverbs of manner

We use adverbs of manner to describe how we do something. They go with verbs (but not the verb *to be*).
Ursula surfs well.

Regular adverbs

We add *-ly* to the adjective:
slow – slowly, patient – patiently, careful – carefully

We sometimes need to change the spelling of the original adjective:
easy – easily, terrible – terribly

Irregular adverbs
good – well, fast – fast, hard – hard, early – early, late – late

have to/don't have to

Affirmative	I/You/We/They **have to** do the washing up. He/She **has to** do the washing up.
Negative	I/You/We/They **don't have to** wake up early on Saturdays. He/She **doesn't have to** wake up early on Saturdays.
Question	Do I/you/we/they **have to** do the washing up? Does he/she **have to** do the washing up?
Short answer	Yes, I/you/we/they **do**. / No, I/you/we/they **don't**. Yes, he/she **does**. / No, he/she **doesn't**.

We use *have to* to talk about things which are obligatory or necessary.
I have to tidy my room once a week.

We use *don't have to* to talk about things which are not obligatory or necessary.
We don't have to bring food to the party.

must/mustn't

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/We/They **must** come to class on time.
Negative	I/You/He/She/We/They **mustn't** eat in the classroom.

We use *must* to talk about things that are necessary or obligatory.
You must switch your phone off in the cinema.

We use *mustn't* to talk about things we can't do because we don't have permission.
You mustn't eat in class.

Must is not very common in the question form.
W[illegible]

LIVEWORKSHEETS