



41 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



We use **must** to talk about obligation or necessity.

You **must** do your homework every day.

We use **mustn't** to talk about prohibition.

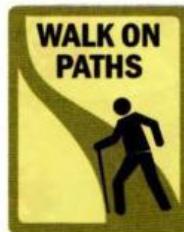
You **mustn't** eat in class.

1 What **must/mustn't** you do in a park? Look at the signs and write sentences.



1 (drive slowly)

You **must** drive.....
slowly.....



2 (walk on the paths)



3 (swim in the pond)



4 (keep off the grass)



5 (park here)



6 (throw rubbish on the street)

2 What does Billy's mum say? Write *must* or *mustn't*.



1 You *must* ... tidy your room.

2 You go to bed late.

3 You get up early.

4 You eat your dinner.

5 You be good.

6 You play loud music.

Speaking Activity

What *must/mustn't* you do in class? Talk with your friend. Think about:

eat in class be late play football in class do homework
 be polite be rude read comics in class listen to the teacher

Student A: We mustn't eat in class.

Student B: Yes, of course. And we must be polite.

Writing Activity

Write rules for your class.

These are the rules for our class:

We



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Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I have to go	I do not have to go	I don't have to go	Do I have to go?
You have to go	You do not have to go	You don't have to go	Do you have to go?
He has to go	He does not have to go	He doesn't have to go	Does he have to go?
She has to go	She does not have to go	She doesn't have to go	Does she have to go?
It has to go	It does not have to go	It doesn't have to go	Does it have to go?
We have to go	We do not have to go	We don't have to go	Do we have to go?
You have to go	You do not have to go	You don't have to go	Do you have to go?
They have to go	They do not have to go	They don't have to go	Do they have to go?

Short answers

Do you have to go?	Yes, I/we do. – No, I/we don't.
Does he/she/it have to go?	Yes, he/she/it does. – No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do they have to go?	Yes, they do. – No, they don't.

We use **have to** when we talk about things that are necessary to do. We cannot choose to do something else.

I have to wear a uniform at school. (I cannot choose to go to this school without a uniform. It's obligatory.)

We use **don't have to** when we talk about things that are not necessary to do.

You don't have to come to the party with me. (It's not necessary to come with me but you can come if you want to.)

3 Read and circle all the examples of *have to*. What does Mike have to do today?

Hi, my name is Mike. Today I have to do a lot of things. First, I have to clean my room. Then, I have to look after my little sister because my father has to go shopping. Then later, I have to help my father make a big chocolate cake for my mum's birthday party this evening. Today is a very busy day but a very nice one, too!



4 Complete the dialogue with *have to* in the correct form.

Sandra: Tim, I've got some information about Jimmy's new school.
 Tim: Great! 1) Does he have to wear (he/wear) a uniform?
 Sandra: Yes, he does. 2) (we/buy) him a new one.
 Tim: OK. 3) (I/drive) him to school?
 Sandra: No, 4) (you/drive) him there. He can take the school bus.
 Tim: Excellent. 5) (he/be) at school early?
 Sandra: Well, the school bus comes at 7:30 am. 6) (he/be) ready by then.
 Tim: That's not bad. Let's talk to Jimmy then.

Speaking Activity

Complete the questions. Then ask your friend to answer the questions.

At home ...

1) ... <u>Do you have to</u> ... wash the dishes? (you)	4) help with the housework? (your dad)
2) cook all the meals? (your mum)	5) clean his/her room? (your brother/ sister)
3) walk to school? (you)	6) wash your own clothes? (wash)

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Must – Mustn’t – Have to – Shall – May



Writing Activity

Write five things that you have to do at home.

I have to
.....
.....
.....
.....



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- We use **Shall ...?** when we want to do something for a person.
- Shall I make you a cup of tea?

5

Complete the dialogues with the questions.

- Shall I get a DVD?
- Shall I open it?

- Shall I call a taxi?
- Shall I make some sandwiches?

1 A: Look at the time! It's time to go.
B: Shall I call a taxi?.....
A: Yes, please.

2 A: I'm starving.
B:
A: That's lovely, thank you.

3 A: There is someone at the door.
B:
A: Yes, please!

4 A: There's nothing on TV tonight.
B:
A: That sounds great!



44 Listen and repeat.

My manners at the table
Are always very good.
When I want to eat, I say:
Please, **may I have** some food?
May I have some cola?
May I have dessert?
May I leave the table, now?
Because my tummy hurts!



Read the poem again. Why does the boy's tummy hurt?

We use **may** to ask for permission.

A: May I open the door?

B: Yes, you may. / No, you may not.

6 Imagine that you are a guest in a friend's house. Ask politely for what you want using **may**.

1 You want to open the window because it's very hot.

May I open the window, please?...

2 You want to watch TV.

3 You want to have a sandwich.

4 You want to have some orange juice.

5 You want to call your mother.



Where am I?

You are in two groups. The teacher says a sentence and you try to guess the place. Each correct answer wins a point. The team with the most points wins.

Teacher: You must be quiet. Everyone is reading!

Group 1 Student 1: You are at a library!

Teacher: Correct. 1 point for Group 1.