

Must or have to?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a I **must** to go to an interview tomorrow.
b I **have to** go to an interview tomorrow.
- 2 a Fiona fractured her wrist and had to go to hospital last week.
b Fiona fractured her wrist and **must** go to hospital last week.

We use **have to / must + infinitive** to say it is necessary to do something:

I must go to the hairdresser.

I have to go to school.

Must is only used in the present. We use forms of **have to** for all other tenses:

The last train was at midnight, so he **had to leave early.**

We've missed the bus so we'll **have to walk.**



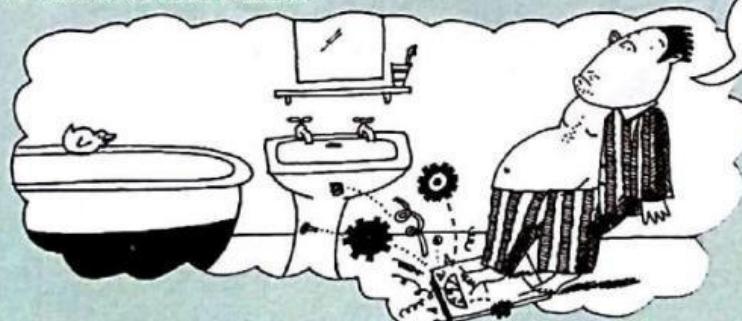
We often use **have to** for rules or things that other people think are necessary:

I **have to lose weight.** (the doctor told me to)

We often use **must** when the sense of obligation comes from the speaker:

I **must go to the doctor.** (I don't feel well)

2 Correct the mistake below.



I exercise.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **must** or **have to**. Use one word only.

- 1 If you want to go away next month, you'll **have** to start saving money.
- 2 I'm exhausted! I to work every weekend last month.
- 3 I haven't seen you for ages! We meet up soon.
- 4 I can't stand to wait in long queues at the bank.
- 5 Fire regulations say you leave the building immediately if you hear the fire alarm.
- 6 We to buy the ticket before we get on the train.
- 7 She's to cut down on her expenses since she lost her job last month.
- 8 We don't have a spare room, so you'll to share this one.

Mustn't or don't have to?

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1 a The performance starts at 8 pm so we don't have to be late.
b The performance starts at 8 pm so we mustn't be late.
- 2 a You mustn't tell anyone because it's a secret.
b You don't have to tell anyone because it's a secret.

Mustn't is used to say that something is not allowed:

You mustn't smoke in here. (it's not allowed)

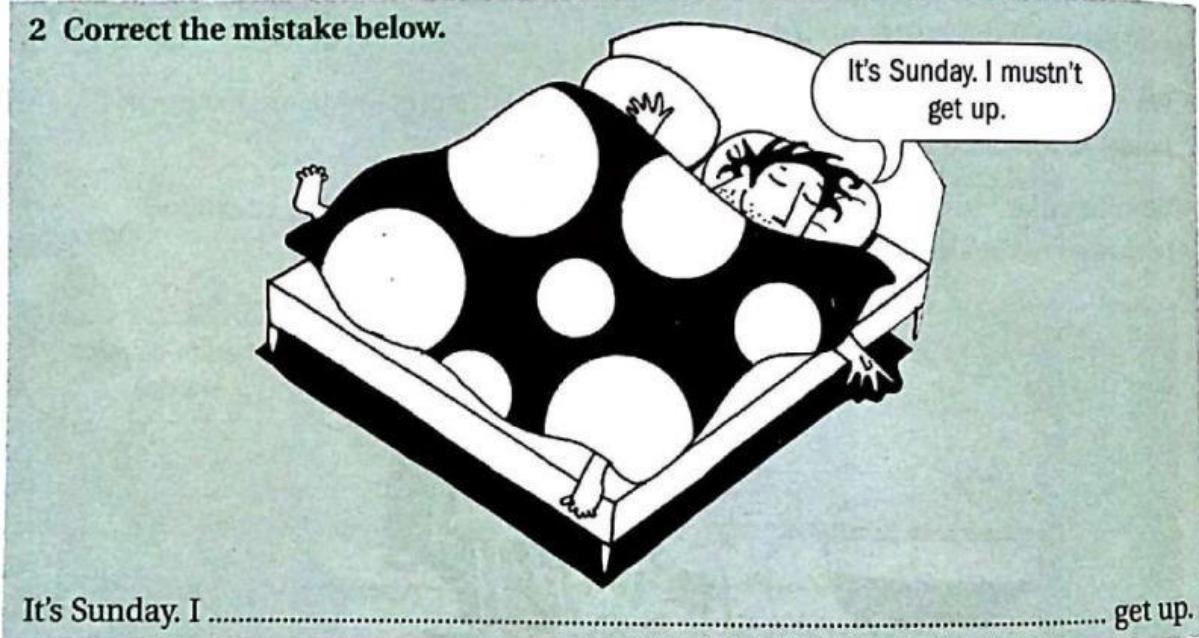
We mustn't shout. (the baby is asleep, we'll wake her up)

Don't have to is used to say that it is not necessary to do something:

I'm on holiday! I don't have to work for two weeks.

We don't have to whisper. (there's no one else here)

2 Correct the mistake below.



3 Underline the correct words.

- 1 We don't have to / mustn't pay to get in. It's free.
- 2 Be quiet! You mustn't / don't have to talk in the library.
- 3 We mustn't / don't have to forget our tickets for the train, or we'll have to pay a fine.
- 4 You mustn't / don't have to wear a uniform. You can wear whatever you like.
- 5 Tell Ahmed he mustn't / doesn't have to argue with his boss again, or he'll get the sack.
- 6 You don't have to / mustn't tidy your room. I tidied it this morning.
- 7 I mustn't / don't have to leave early. If I miss my bus I can walk home.
- 8 We mustn't / don't have to be late. They lock the doors after midnight.

Can, could, couldn't or be able to?

1 Tick the best sentence in each pair.

- 1 a Eventually I could make her change her mind.
b Eventually I was able to make her change her mind.
- 2 a I'm worried that if I lose my job, I can't find another one.
b I'm worried that if I lose my job, I won't be able to find another one.

To say someone has the ability or possibility to do something in general, we usually use *can* (for the present) or *could* (for the past):

I could run 10 miles a day when I was young.

We can use *be able to* for all tenses:

I will be able to run 10 miles a day if I practise enough.

To refer to a particular past situation, we use *was / were able to*. We don't use *could* (but *couldn't* is possible):

Even though the restaurant was crowded we were able to find a table. (not could find)

We weren't able to / couldn't find a table because the restaurant was too crowded.

We use *can* or *could* to ask for permission to do something, but not *be able to*:

Can I ask you a quick question?

2 Correct the mistake below.

Am I able to borrow your suntan oil, please?



..... your suntan oil, please?

3 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct those which are wrong.

- 1 Do you think I'm ~~able to~~ have a quick look at your newspaper? *could*
- 2 She couldn't find the suit you wanted.
- 3 When we went to Paris last month we could visit our mother.
- 4 My brother can't find a job since last May.
- 5 Am I able to close the window?
- 6 If you go to the sales next week you are probably able to pick up a bargain.
.....
- 7 I could play the piano when I was a child.
- 8 Unless you save some money, you can't afford the latest computer.

TEST

TEST 3

1 Match the sentences 1–6 to those in a–f with the closest meaning.

- 1 You have to leave.
- 2 You don't have to stay.
- 3 You must stay.
- 4 Must you stay?
- 5 You can stay.
- 6 Do you have to leave?

- a You don't have to leave.
- b Can you stay?
- c You mustn't stay.
- d You can leave.
- e Do you have to stay?
- f You can't leave.

2 Complete the following sentences.

- 1 My sister sing very well when she was young.
- 2 My boss to get there on time so we had to start without her.
- 3 You forget to lock the door, or we'll get burgled.
- 4 My cousin is so well off that he work.
- 5 We go out. We can stay at home, if you like.
- 6 I leave early today, or do I stay?
- 7 I'm sorry, I get through all the work. I'll finish it tomorrow.

3 Use the correct form of *must*, *have to*, *be able to* and *can* to complete the letter below.

Dear Mum,

Thanks for your letter. I'm fine so you
(1) worry about me! It's not good

for you!

I'm settling in at college very well now. I eat in the
canteen most days, so I (2) cook.

My room in the hall of residence is quite big,
although I (3) share it with another
girl, so I (4) be too messy!

My lectures are all in the morning, so I (5)
get up early. The only day I (6) have
a lie-in is Sunday. I hope I (7) see you
next weekend. Do you think you (8) to
come down for the day? You (9) get a
bus to Cambridge, without (10) change.

See you soon.

Love, Sara

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the words in brackets. Use between two and five words.

1 Taking mobile phones inside the court is forbidden. (*mustn't*)

You mobile phones inside the court.

2 We can't travel abroad without taking a passport. (*take*)

To travel abroad we passport.

3 There were no tickets left. (*couldn't*)

I the tickets because they had sold out.

4 It isn't necessary to complete an application form. (*have*)

You an application form.

5 Will it be possible for us to leave our bags at the hotel? (*able*)

Will we our bags at the hotel?

6 Don't use the telephone without asking me first. (*must*)

You before you use the telephone.

7 He couldn't find the embassy. (*able*)

He find the embassy.

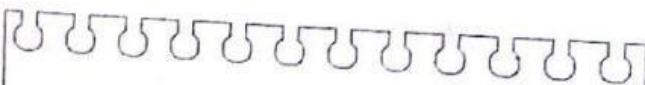
8 It's against company regulations to wear jeans to work. (*wear*)

You to work.

5 You went on a day trip, but it was not what you expected. Look at the advert and your notes, and write sentences about the tour. Use the correct form of *have to*, *be able to*, *could* and *couldn't*.

Day trip to Bath

- ♦ Great chance to see the Roman Baths.
- ♦ Visit the art gallery - free entry.
- ♦ You must buy tickets for the museum in advance.
- ♦ Open air concert in park.
- ♦ Pottery exhibition. Plenty of tickets available.
- ♦ Visit palace gardens with gatekeeper's permission.
- ♦ Tours in three different languages.
- ♦ Return coach transport provided.



- 1 No! Roman Baths closed.
- 2 No! Paid to get in.
- 3 No! Wasn't necessary.
- 4 Cancelled due to rain.
- 5 No! Sold out.
- 6 Visited gardens - didn't need permission.
- 7 Only English - we didn't understand.
- 8 No! Told us to catch train home.

- 1 We (see)
- 2 We (pay)
- 3 We (buy)
- 4 They (cancel)
- 5 We (get)
- 6 We (ask)
- 7 We (understand)
- 8 We (catch)