

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

GRAMMAR MUST - HAVE TO

FORM AND USE (DẠNG THỨC VÀ CÁCH DÙNG)

Must, have to



When we talk about necessity or obligation, we use **must** and **have to**.

You **must** answer all the questions.
We **have to** leave in five minutes.

In questions, we normally use **have to**, not **must**.
'Do I **have to** wear a tie?' 'Yes, you do.'
Does he **have to** study French?

There is no past or future form of **must**. We use **had to** and **will have to**.

*I **had to** go to the dentist's yesterday.*

I ~~musted~~ go to the dentist's.

*I think you'll **have to** work harder in future.*

In the affirmative and in questions, we use **must** and **have to** in a similar way.

We generally use **have to** if there is an 'external' reason or if someone else tells us to do something.
You **have to** read this book because it is on the exam syllabus.

If the speaker or writer thinks something is important, but there isn't an external reason, we generally use **must**.
You **must** read this book. It's not on the exam syllabus but it's very interesting. (The speaker thinks it is important.)

We use **must** in written rules (because the writer thinks it is important).
You **must** wear the correct kit for all sports lessons.

The negatives (**mustn't** and **don't have to**) have different meanings. See page 91.

Mustn't, don't have to, needn't

Mustn't and **don't have to** have different meanings.

We use **mustn't**, especially in rules, to say something is not permitted.

You **mustn't** walk on the grass. (= Don't walk on the grass.)

You **mustn't** go in there. It's dangerous.

I **mustn't** eat that chocolate. I'm going to have dinner in a minute.

We use **don't have to** to say something is not obligatory.

We **don't have to** walk. We can go in the car.

We **don't have to** go to the cinema. We can stay at my house and watch a DVD.

We can use **needn't** in the same way as **don't have to**.

We **don't have to** walk. = We **needn't** walk.

We **don't have to** go to the cinema. = We **needn't** go to the cinema.

Note: the negative form **needn't** is a modal verb and is followed by the infinitive (without **to**). The affirmative and question forms of **need** are followed by **to** + the infinitive.

You **needn't** wait.

Do I **need to** wait?

You **need to** wait.

PRACTICE (LUYỆN TẬP)

Exercise 1: Complete the questions or sentences with one word.

0. Do I ...*have*... to go to bed now?

1 You _____ use a pen not a pencil.

2 _____ I have to read this book? It's boring.

3. You _____ finish your homework before you watch TV.

4 My dad _____ to work on Saturdays.

5 She _____ to get up early yesterday.

6 You _____ study harder, so you can get into university.

7. _____ we _____ to walk to school? It's raining.

8. "I can't drive Max to school tomorrow."

"He'll _____ to take the bus."

9. Passengers for London _____ change trains at Oxford.

10. _____ you have to study English when you were young?

Exercise 2: Read the dialogue and circle the correct options.

Paul: I've got a letter about the football trip.

Dad: What does it say?

Paul: It says, "You must / have to arrive at school at 8.30 a.m."

Dad: OK. And what time do you get back?

Paul: It says, "Parents must / have to collect children at 7.30 p.m."

Dad: OK. So you must / have to arrive at 8.30 and we must / have to collect you at 7.30. That's all fine.

Paul: Then it says, “You must / have to wear school uniform.”

Dad: Fine. Do you must / have to take your PE kit?

Paul: Well, it says, The school will provide football kit. You must / have to bring football boots and a tracksuit to keep warm.”

Dad: OK. So you must / have to travel in your school uniform and you must / have to take a tracksuit and football boots. Anything else?

Paul: Actually, there's one more thing. It says, “You must / have to bring £20 for the cost of transport.”

Dad: It says "you" not “your parents”. That means you must / have to start saving some money, Paul!

Exercise 3: Circle the correct option.

0. You must / have to listen carefully. I won't say this again.
1. We must / have to work hard this weekend because we've got exams next week.
2. Kate must / has to practise the piano more often. Her teacher spoke to her yesterday.
3. I've marked your homework. It's not very good. You'll must / have to do it again.
4. I must / have to go. I don't want to miss the start of the film.
5. You must / have to find your phone. I can't buy you a new one.
6. Ben must / has to stay late at school. His teacher has given him extra work
7. I must / have to stay at home tomorrow. My dad wants me to help him with a job.
8. Your shoes look terrible. You must / have to buy some new ones.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *don't have to* or *doesn't have to*.

0. You mustn't smoke in a cinema.
1. You _____ wait for me. You can go home now.
2. You _____ argue with the referee. His decision is final.
3. We _____ bring a football. We can use Martin's.

4. Tom _____ study hard. He already knows all the answers.
5. Jess _____ wear those shoes at school. They're the wrong colour.
6. You _____ listen to loud music. It's bad for your ears.
7. You _____ forget your keys. I won't be here when you get home.
8. You _____ ask the teacher. I can explain it to you.
9. I _____ get up early tomorrow. It's the holidays!
10. I _____ spend time on the internet tonight. I've got a lot of homework.