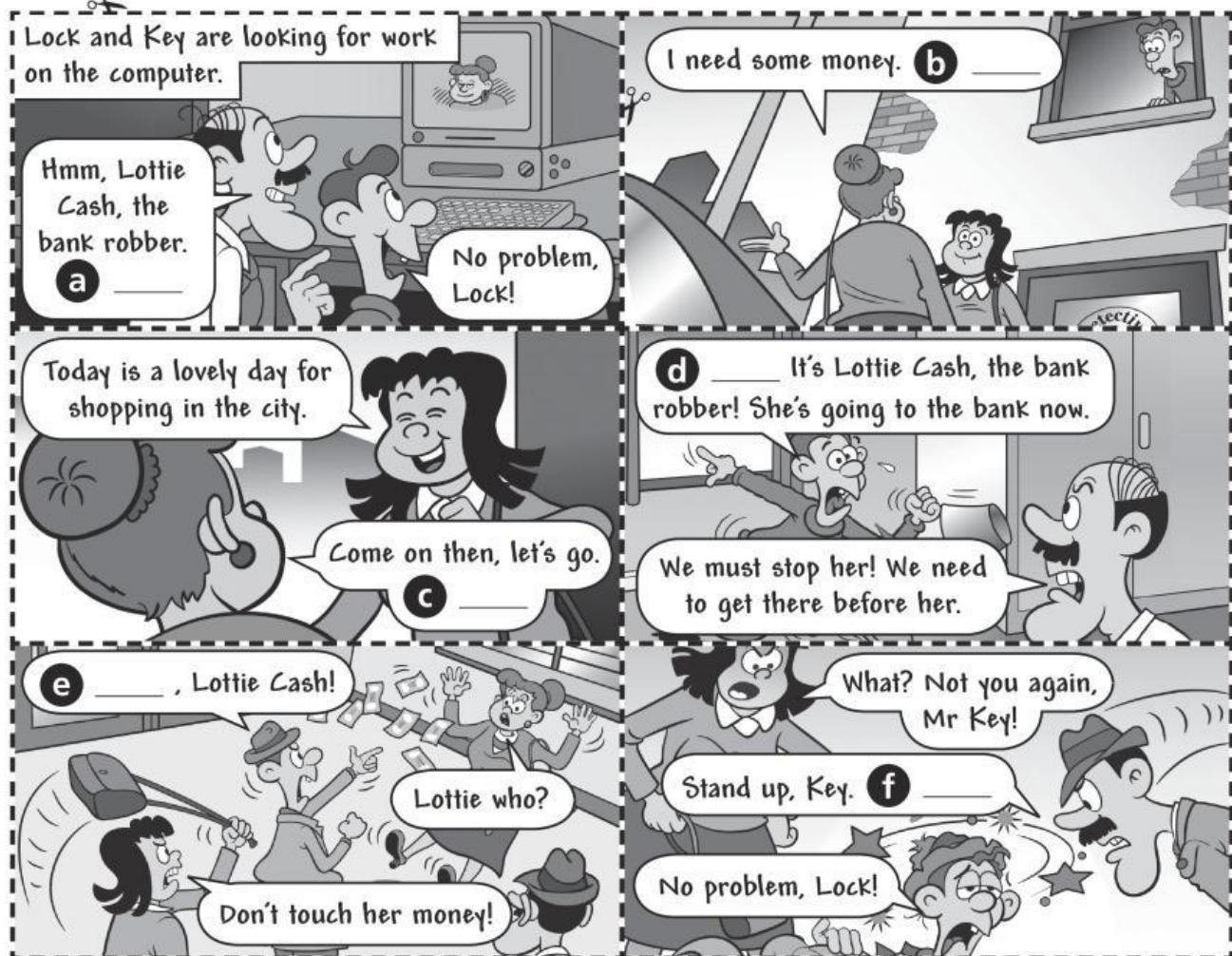


**Change and write.**

1 I don't love shopping. → I love shopping.

**c**

2 You and I don't need to talk! →

3 We can't find her. →

4 Don't give me that money →

5 I mustn't go to the bank. →

6 It isn't her! →

# 20 Must, have to and shall

I can recognize and use **must** and **mustn't**, **have to**, and **had to**.  
I can recognize and use **shall** for offers.

## Must, mustn't



We use **must** and **mustn't** to talk about rules and laws, or to give strong advice.

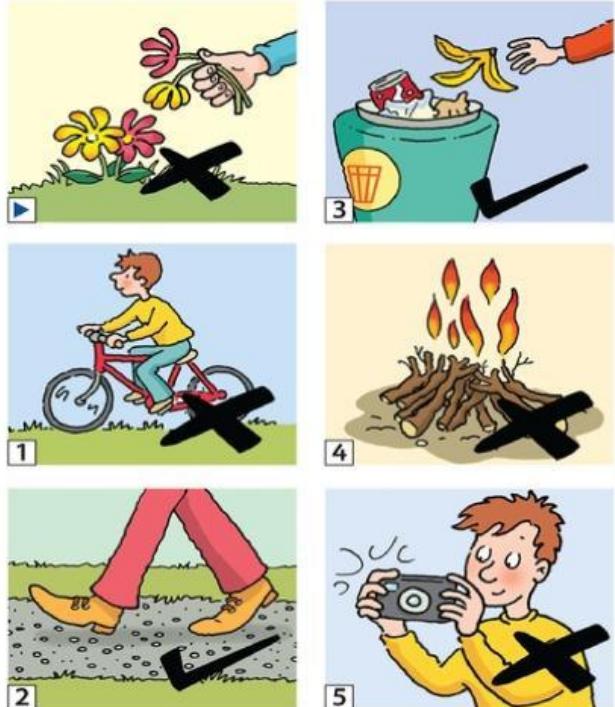
**You must do it.** (It's necessary. It's the rule or law.)  
**You mustn't do it.** (It's against the rule or law.)

**Must** stays the same for *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.*

Affirmative	Negative
Drivers <b>must</b> drive on the left in the UK.	Drivers <b>mustn't</b> drive on the right in the UK.
I <b>must</b> remember Jack's birthday.	I <b>mustn't</b> forget Jack's birthday.

There is no past form of **must**. (See page 98.)

- \*1 20.1 Look at the signs and complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**. Listen and check.



- You mustn't pick the flowers.  
1 You \_\_\_\_\_ ride your bike on the grass.  
2 You \_\_\_\_\_ walk on the paths.  
3 You \_\_\_\_\_ use the bins.  
4 You \_\_\_\_\_ light fires.  
5 You \_\_\_\_\_ take photos.

- \*2 Make true sentences. Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

- You mustn't sleep in English lessons.  
1 In the UK, drivers \_\_\_\_\_ drive on the left.  
2 We \_\_\_\_\_ listen to our teachers.  
3 You \_\_\_\_\_ pay for things in shops.  
4 You \_\_\_\_\_ copy your friend's homework.  
5 Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ text and drive.  
6 It's very cold. I \_\_\_\_\_ find my scarf.