

# Must • Have to • Mustn't • Don't Have to



• **Must** e **Have to** nelle forme affermative e interrogative sono usati per parlare di obblighi e responsabilità. A volte possono essere usati in modo intercambiabile, ma la regola generale che li contraddistingue è:

**Must** è usato per parlare di obblighi personali in modo simile a **should**, ma più forte. Si usa quando la decisione di fare qualcosa è presa da chi parla o l'ordine è impartito da chi parla. **Must** è usato in situazioni quotidiane quando qualcosa di importante succede e richiede un'azione immediata. **Must** funziona solo nella forma presente. esempi: "I **must** do the shopping now." "You **must** see this film!" "You **must** read this book by the end of the week." "**Must** you leave so early?"

**Have to** è usato per parlare di obblighi o responsabilità imposti dall'esterno, che non dipende da chi parla - è necessario. **Have to** è flessibile e funziona nel presente (**have to**), il passato (**had to**), il futuro (**will have to**) e il condizionale (**would have to**) esempi: "I **have to** file reports every week." "I **had to** work in Rome this week" "Do you **have to** go to the meeting tomorrow?" "Did you **have to** work yesterday?" "Will you **have to** work tomorrow if you don't finish the report today?"

• **Don't have to** e **Mustn't** hanno invece significati molto diversi.

**Don't have to** è usato per esprimere qualcosa che non è necessario. E' possibile farlo se è desiderato, ma non è un obbligo. **Don't have to** è flessibile come **have to**. esempi: "I **don't have to** wake up early on sundays." "You **don't have to** tell me if you don't want to." "We **didn't have to** do anything in particular yesterday; we were allowed to do as we pleased." "If you help me now I **won't have to** do it tomorrow."

**Mustn't** è usato per esprimere qualcosa che è proibito. La regola dice che si usa quando l'obbligo viene da chi parla, così è simile a **Should**, ma più forte. Invece **Can't** o **Not be allowed to**, dovrebbero essere usati quando qualcosa è contro le regole. **Mustn't** funziona solo nella forma presente. esempi: "Tom, you **mustn't** play with fire." "The children **mustn't** play in the street." "You **mustn't** speak when the teacher is speaking." "You **mustn't** touch that wire - it's dangerous!" "You **mustn't** drive more than 50 kph in this zone." = "You **can't** drive... / you **are not allowed to** drive..."

## Must / Have To - Mustn't / Not Have To Quiz

Use either 'must', 'have to', 'mustn't or 'not have to' for the following questions. Once you've completed the quiz, scroll down to check you answers.

1. Jack \_\_\_\_\_(go) home early last night.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/commute) to work?
3. Children \_\_\_\_\_(play) with cleaning liquids.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_(get) going it's already midnight!
5. When \_\_\_\_\_(you/arrive) for work last week?
6. You \_\_\_\_\_(do) the cleaning up this morning, I will!
7. They \_\_\_\_\_(visit) the doctor yesterday, as they were not feeling well.

Questions:

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ bring a large suitcase on board.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke during takeoff and landing
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ stay in your seat during the whole flight.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to your personal stereo during takeoff and landing.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ watch the in-flight movie.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy duty-free goods.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ unfasten your seat belt during takeoff and landing.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ bring your own food.

Questions:

- 1) Whatever you do, you \_\_\_\_\_ touch that switch.It's very dangerous.
- 2) I don't want anyone to know ; you \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ wear a suit to work but he usually does.
- 4) I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
- 5) There's a lift in the building, so she \_\_\_\_\_ climb the stairs.
- 6) You \_\_\_\_\_ forget what I told you. It's very important.
- 7) Sue \_\_\_\_\_ get up early. She gets up early because she wants to.
- 8) Don't make so much noise. We \_\_\_\_\_ wake the baby.
- 9) I \_\_\_\_\_ eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
- 10) You \_\_\_\_\_ be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

31.1 Complete the sentences with **have to / has to / had to**.

- 1 Bill starts work at 5 a.m. He has to get up at four. (he / get up)
- 2 'I broke my arm last week.' ' Did you have to go to hospital?' (you / go)
- 3 There was a lot of noise from the street. .... the window.  
(we / close)
- 4 Karen can't stay for the whole meeting. .... early. (she / leave)
- 5 How old ..... to drive in your country? (you / be)
- 6 I don't have much time. .... (I / hurry)
- 7 How is Paul enjoying his new job? ..... a lot? (he / travel)
- 8 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' 'What time ..... ?' (you / go)
- 9 'The bus was late again.' 'How long ..... ?' (you / wait)
- 10 There was nobody to help me. I ..... everything by myself. (I / do)

31.2 Complete the sentences using **have to + the verbs in the list**. Some sentences are positive (**I have to ... etc.**) and some are negative (**I don't have to ... etc.**):

ask do drive ~~get up~~ go make make pay show

- 1 I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.
- 2 Steve didn't know how to use the computer, so I had to show him.
- 3 Excuse me a moment - I ..... a phone call. I won't be long.
- 4 I'm not so busy. I have a few things to do, but I ..... them now.
- 5 I couldn't find the street I wanted. I ..... somebody for directions.
- 6 The car park is free. You ..... to park your car there.
- 7 A man was injured in the accident, but he ..... to hospital because it wasn't serious.
- 8 Sue has a senior position in the company. She ..... important decisions.
- 9 When Patrick starts his new job next month, he ..... 50 miles to work every day.

31.3 In some of these sentences, **must** is wrong or unnatural. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 It's later than I thought. I must go. OK (have to is also correct)
- 2 I must work every day from 8.30 to 5.30. I have to work
- 3 You must come and see us again soon. ....
- 4 Tom can't meet us tomorrow. He must work. ....
- 5 I must work late yesterday evening. ....
- 6 I must get up early tomorrow. I have lots to do. ....
- 7 Julia wears glasses. She must wear glasses since she was very young. ....

31.4 Complete the sentences with **mustn't** or **don't/doesn't have to**.

- 1 I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You mustn't tell anyone.
- 2 Richard doesn't have to wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
- 3 I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I ..... go to work.
- 4 Whatever you do, you ..... touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
- 5 There's a lift in the building, so we ..... climb the stairs.
- 6 You ..... forget what I told you. It's very important.
- 7 Sue ..... get up early, but she usually does.
- 8 Don't make so much noise. We ..... wake the children.
- 9 I ..... eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
- 10 You ..... be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.

## Quiz Answers

1. Jack **had to go**(go) home early last night.
2. **Does she have to commute**(she/commute) to work?
3. Children **mustn't play**(play) with cleaning liquids.
4. We **must get**(get) going it's already midnight!
5. When **did you have to arrive**(you/arrive) for work last week?
6. You **don't have to do**(do) the cleaning up this morning, I will!
7. They **had to visit**(visit) the doctor yesterday, as they were not feeling well.

### ANSWERS:

1. mustn't
2. mustn't
3. don't have to
4. mustn't
5. don't have to
6. don't have to
7. mustn't
8. don't have to

### ANSWERS:

1. mustn't
2. mustn't
3. doesn't have to
4. don't have to
5. doesn't have to
6. mustn't
7. didn't have to
8. mustn't
9. mustn't
10. don't have to

## "Must" and "Have To" Modal Forms for ESL/EFL

## UNIT 31

### 31.1

- 3 We had to close
- 4 She has to leave
- 5 do you have to be
- 6 I have to hurry
- 7 Does he have to travel
- 8 do you have to go
- 9 did you have to wait
- 10 had to do

### 31.2

- 3 have to make
- 4 don't have to do
- 5 had to ask
- 6 don't have to pay
- 7 didn't have to go
- 8 has to make
- 9 will have to drive

### 31.3

- 3 OK (have to *is also correct*)
- 4 He **has** to work.
- 5 I **had** to work late yesterday evening.
- 6 OK (have to *is also correct*)
- 7 She **has had** to wear glasses since she was very young. (*For the present perfect (has had) with for and since, see Units 11–12.*)

### 31.4

- 3 don't have to
- 4 mustn't
- 5 don't have to
- 6 mustn't
- 7 doesn't have to
- 8 mustn't
- 9 mustn't
- 10 don't have to