

This material is for:

- ① lesson planning (for T);
- ② after-class use (for S).

If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

**CloudDisk → [Authorized Resources] folder → open PPT material.**

本课件仅可用于:

- ① 老师课前备课;
- ② 学生课后自习。

如果正在使用ClassIn软件上课, 请老师在右侧操作栏的[Authorized Resources]文件夹中找到PPT课件并打开, 以获得最佳上课体验。



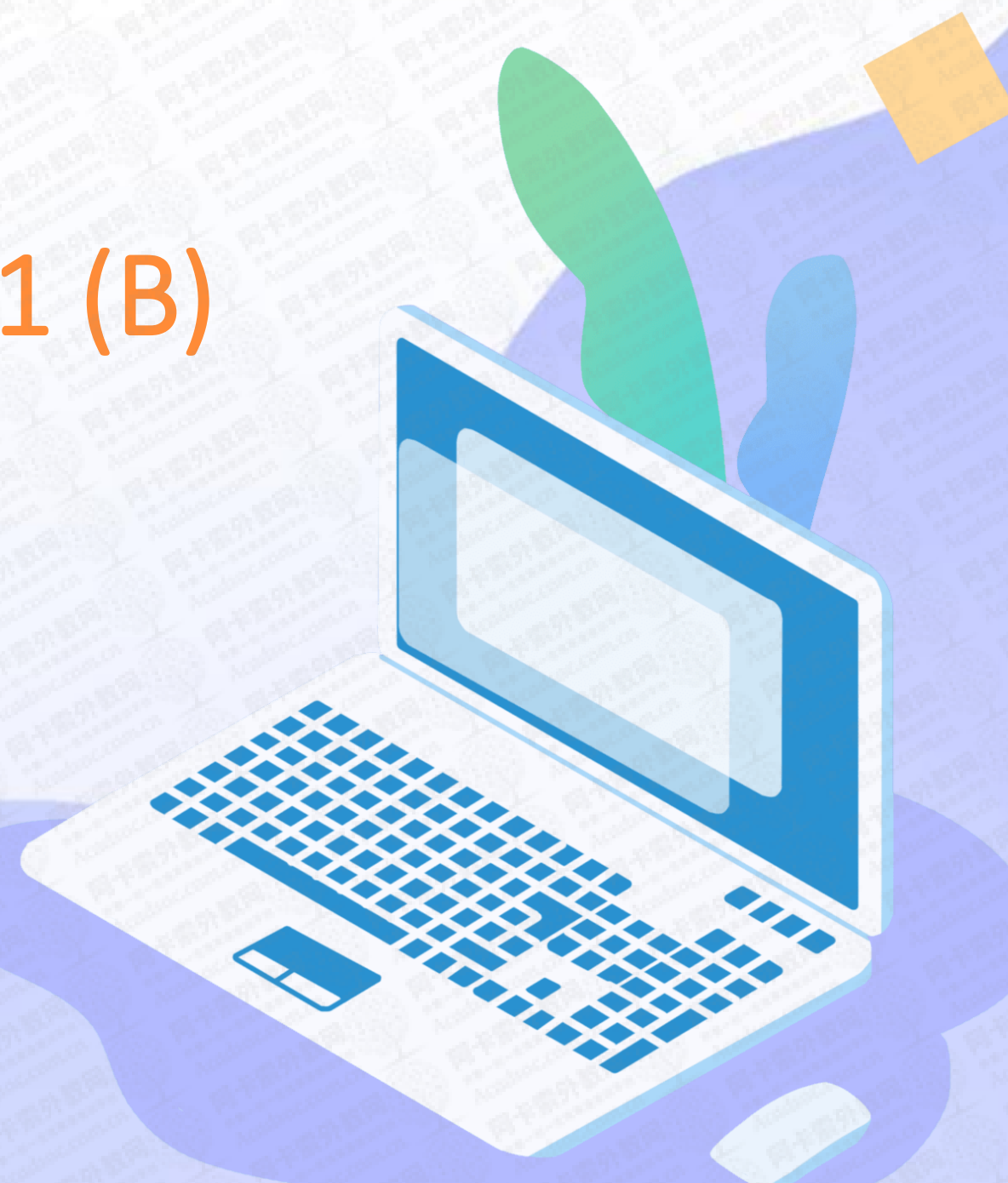


# Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

## Lesson 59 Must, have to and need to 比较must, have to和need to

### Learning Objective:

- 1 grammar point  
– comparing “must”, “have to” and “need to”





(2 mins)

## A. Warm up

Look, read and click.

It's going to rain! You \_\_\_\_\_  
water the garden. You can do it  
when it's sunny.



Which is the best answer to fill in  
the blank?

A. *must*

B. *need to*

C. *don't need to*



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## A. Warm up

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## ◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(1 min)

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=AC25F030569A4DAF>

■ Listen to the text and pay close attention to the use of “**have to**”.





## ◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(1 min)

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=C54290A6FE7DD978>

- Listen to the text and pay close attention to the use of “**have to**” and “**need to**”.





## B. Dialog – Learn

### must, have to, need to

(8 mins)

**Must** 必须  
(no past tense 无过去式)

- ① “**Must**” focuses on subjective opinions and emotions (强调主观看法与情感)
- *He says that they **must** study hard.* 他说他们必须努力学习。
  - **Negative forms (否定形式): must not/mustn't**, containing the meanings of “not allowed” and “forbidden” (含“不允许”和“被禁止”之意).
  - *You **mustn't** leave!* 你被禁止离开!

“Must” & “have to”:  
interchangeable in affirmative  
sentences. (在肯定句中意思  
相近, 可互相替代)

**Have to** 不得不

- ② “**Have to**” focuses on the outside influence. (强调外界影响, 有勉强的情感)
- ***I have to study hard, or I'll fail the exam.*** 我不得不努力学习, 否则我考试会挂。
  - *Kate **has to** travel a lot because of her job.* 因为工作, 凯特不得不常常出差。
  - **Negative forms (否定形式): don't have to/doesn't have to/didn't have to**, containing the meaning of “not required” (意为“不要求非得这么做”).
  - *You **don't have to** arrive before 8 o'clock.* 你不一定要八点前到 (但也可八点前到)。

**Need to** 需要

- ③ “**Need to**” focuses on the importance of something to a person. (强调某事对某人很重要)
- ***I need to work hard, or (否则) I'll fail the exam.*** 我需要努力学习, 否则我考试会挂。  
(more motivated compared to the sentence in red 比标红句子体现的主观能动性更强)
  - **Negative forms (否定形式): don't need to/doesn't need to/didn't need to**, containing the meaning of “not necessary” (意为“没必要这么做”).
  - *You **don't need to** arrive before 8 o'clock.* 你不需要八点前到 (没必要八点前到)。





## ◆ B. Dialog – Read <http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=AC25F030569A4DAF>

(1 min)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.

Helen: Do you have to go now?

Henry: Yes, I have to leave now.



Helen: Do you have to get up early tomorrow morning?

Henry: Yes, I'll have to get up at six o'clock.



Helen: Did you have to take a taxi?

Henry: I'm afraid I had to. I couldn't get a bus\*.



get a bus = catch a bus successfully 成功等到大巴, 成功坐上大巴

TI: Have S read after the audio. Ask S to pay attention to the words “who” and “that”.



## ◆ B. Dialog – Read <http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=C54290A6FE7DD978>

(1 min)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.

Helen: Hasn't your friend arrived yet?  
How much longer do you have to wait?  
Henry: I have to wait for two more hours!



Helen: Do you have to water the garden?  
Henry: No, I don't need to water it now. It's going to rain.



Helen: Do we have to walk to the station?  
Henry: No, we don't need to. We can catch a bus.





## ◆ C. Practice

(2 mins)

■ Fill in the blanks with “must”, “have to”, “need to” or their negative forms.  
用must, have to, need to或它们的否定形式填空。

- (1) The exam starts now. You \_\_\_\_\_ talk during the exam.
- (2) Today is Sunday. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
- (3) You don't look very well. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor?
- (4) The flight was canceled (航班被取消了). I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at the airport (机场) tonight.
- (5) I've worked for 12 hours. I \_\_\_\_\_ take a break (休息).
- (6) You \_\_\_\_\_ break the rules (触犯规则).



## ◆ C. Practice

■ Fill in the blanks with “must”, “have to”, “need to” or their negative forms.  
用must, have to, need to或它们的否定形式填空。

- (1) The exam starts now. You mustn't talk during the exam.
- (2) Today is Sunday. I don't need to go to work.
- (3) You don't look very well. Do you need to see a doctor?
- (4) The flight was canceled (航班被取消了). I have to stay at the airport (机场) tonight.
- (5) I've worked for 12 hours. I need to take a break (休息).
- (6) You mustn't break the rules (触犯规则).



## ◆ C. Practice

(4 mins)

- Finish the conversations with the negative forms of “must”, “have to” or “need to”.  
用must, have to或need to的否定形式完成对话。

E.g. Can I climb the wall?

Answer: No, you **mustn't/must not**.

(1) - Can I smoke here?

- \_\_\_\_\_

(2) - Do I have to read all of the papers tonight?

- \_\_\_\_\_

(3) - Do I need to take you to the hospital?

- \_\_\_\_\_

(4) - Do we have to take a taxi?

- \_\_\_\_\_. We can walk there.



## ◆ C. Practice

- Finish the conversations with the negative forms of “must”, “have to” or “need to”.  
用must, have to或need to的否定形式完成对话。

E.g. Can I climb the wall?

Answer: No, you **mustn't/must not**.

(1) - Can I smoke here?

- **No, you mustn't/must not.**

(2) - Do I have to read all of the papers tonight?

- **No, you don't have to/do not have to/don't need to/do not need to.**

(3) - Do I need to take you to the hospital?

- **No, you don't need to/do not need to.**

(4) - Do we have to take a taxi?

- **No, we don't need to/do not need to** . We can walk there.



## ◆ C. Practice

(4 mins)

- Use different forms of “must”, “have to”, or “need to” to talk with your teacher.  
用must, have to或need to的不同形式与你的老师进行对话。

E.g.



(walk in front of the bus, must)

- Can he walk in front of the bus?
- No, he mustn't.

2.



(go to school, Sunday, have to/need to)

1.



(cut his hair, have to)

3.



(ask a question, need to)



## ◆ C. Practice

- Use different forms of “must”, “have to”, or “need to” to talk with your teacher.  
用must, have to或need to的不同形式与你的老师进行对话。

E.g.



(walk in front of the bus, must)

- Can he walk in front of the bus?
- No, he mustn't.

2.



(go to school, Sunday, have to/need to)

- Do they have to go to school on Sunday?
- No, they don't need to.

1.



(cut his hair, have to)

- Does he have to cut his hair?
- Yes, he has to.

3.



(ask a question, need to)

- Does she need to ask a question?
- Yes, she needs to.



## ◆ D. Review

(1 min)

■ In this lesson, you've learned:

### Grammar

① “Must” focuses on subjective opinions

Negative forms: must not/mustn't (≈ not allowed, forbidden)

② “Have to” focuses on objective needs and outside influence.

Negative forms : don't have to/doesn't have to/didn't have to (≈ not required)

③ “Need to” focuses on the importance of something to a person

Negative forms : don't need to/doesn't need to/didn't need to (≈ not necessary)



# See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？  
请给我们五星好评哦！

