



Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University
Department of Foreign Languages

ENG102

Week 9

29 April – 3 May 2024

Week – 8

Last week we learnt :

- some modal verbs like *can and could*
- how to use these modals to express ability, request, permission, and possibility

Week – 9

This week we will learn:

- **Modal verbs - have to**
- **Modal verbs - must**

Modal verbs: **Have to**

We use “**have to + verb**” (infinitive) to talk about **rules and obligations**.

(+) I **have to** wear a shirt and tie at work (It's rule in this company).

I **have to** speak English at work. (Because it is an international company)

She **has to** get up at seven every day.

We don't contract have or has.

I **have to** go. **NOT** ~~I've to go.~~

Modal verbs: **Have to**

If you **have to** do something, it's necessary for you to do it. It's a law, an obligation, or a fact.

You **have to** get a visa if you want to go to London.

I **have to** get up early tomorrow - I have an important meeting.



Modal verbs: **Have to**

We use “have to + verb” (infinitive) to talk about **rules and obligations**.

Subject	have to	verb
I You We They	have to	go.
He She It	has to	go.

Modal verbs: **Have to - Negatives**

We use “**don't have to + verb**” (infinitive) to say that there is **no obligation**, or that something is **not necessary**.

We use do/does to make negatives.

(-) You **don't have to** go:

You can if you want, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

I **don't have to** go to school at the weekends.

We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school.

He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.

Modal verbs: **Have to - Negatives**

We use “**don’t have to + verb**” (infinitive) to say that there is **no obligation**, or that something is **not necessary**.

We use do/does to make negatives.

Subject	have to	verb
I You We They	don’t have to	go.
He She It	doesn’t have to	go.

Modal verbs: **Have to** - Questions

We use do/does to make questions.

A: **Do they have to** wear a uniform?

B: Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

A: **Does she have to** get up early?

B: Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

A: What time **does she have to** go to school tomorrow?

B: 7 o'clock.

Modal verbs: Have to - Questions

We use do/does to make questions.

	Subject	have to	verb
Do	I You We They	have to	go?
Does	He She It	have to	go?

Let's Practice - Exercises

Complete the sentences with the correct form of “have to”.

1. My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.
2. All the students have to take a test at the end of the course.
3. Mary is studying literature. She has to read a lot of books.
4. Albert doesn't understand much English. You have to speak to him slowly.
5. Kate is almost never at home. She has to travel a lot in her job.
6. Does your brother have to go to Germany for the job interview?
7. I don't have to go to school on Saturdays.
8. Do we have to go to bed? It's only ten o'clock!
9. Alex doesn't have to work today. He has a day off.

Modal verbs: **Must**

We use “**must + verb**” (infinitive) to talk about **rules and obligations**.

(+) You **must** do your homework tonight.

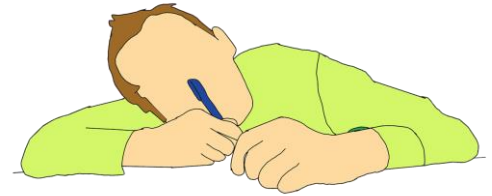
She **must** tidy her room before she goes out.

must is the same for all persons.

Modal verbs: **Must**

If you **must** do something, it's necessary for you to do it, but it's often your opinion or a rule that you've made yourself.

I **must** get some sleep. I am **bone-tired** (extremely tired).



I **must** give her a call.

We **must** hurry. We are going to be late.



Modal verbs: **Must** and **Have to**

Have to and **must** normally have a very similar meaning, and we can use either form.

Have to is more common for **general, external obligations**, for example, rules and laws.

e.g. We have to start work at seven.

I have to wear a shirt and tie at work (It's rule in this company).

Must is more common for **specific or personal obligations**.

e.g. A parent to a child: You must go to bed now!

I must buy a new shirt-this one is too old now (It's my own decision).

Modal verbs: **Mustn't**

We use “**mustn't + verb**” (infinitive) to say something is **prohibited**.

*If you mustn't do something, it means don't do it; it's necessary not to do it
(You can't do it; you are not allowed to do it).*

- (-) You **mustn't** take photos in the museum.
- I **mustn't** make any mistakes this time.
- We **mustn't** send passwords by email.
- You **mustn't** leave your bags here.



Modal verbs: **Mustn't**



You mustn't swim here.
It's dangerous.



You mustn't park here.



You mustn't eat or drink
in the library.



You mustn't use mobile phone.



You mustn't smoke.

Modal verbs: **Mustn't** and **Don't have to**

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

You **mustn't** go. (Don't go. It's prohibited.)

You **don't have to** go. (You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.)

*If you don't have to do something, it isn't necessary to do it; but you can if you want
(You don't need to do it; it's optional).*

Let's Practice - Exercises

Choose the correct form. Tick if both are possible.

1. We **don't have to / mustn't** go to school next week. It's holiday.
2. You **don't have to / mustn't** cross the road when the traffic lights are red.
3. The concert is free. You **don't have to / mustn't** pay.
4. We're late for the meeting. We **have to / must** go now. ✓
5. You **don't have to / mustn't** leave the door open - the dog will get out.
6. I **have to / must** pay Jane the money back she lent me. ✓
7. In Britain you **have to / must** drive on the left. ✓
8. You **don't have to / mustn't** be tall to be good at football.

[Mr Bean: Road trip trouble \(modals: must, have to\) - English ESL video lesson](#)

This week we learnt:

- **Modal verbs - have to**
- **Modal verbs - must**



goodbye

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.
