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have to / must + infinitive

- 1 You **have to** switch off your phone during take-off and landing.  4.4
You **must** be on time tomorrow because there's a test.
- 2 I love the Louvre! You **have to** go when you're in Paris.
You **must** see this film – it's amazing!
- 3 I **had to** wear a uniform at my primary school.
I hate **having to** get up early. My interview is at 9.00.
Do you **have to** work on Saturdays?
Must I switch my phone off now?

1 [] and [] are normally used to talk about obligation, or something that it is necessary to do.

- [] and [] have a very similar meaning and you can usually use either form. *have to* is more common for general, [] obligations, for example, rules and laws. *must* is more common for specific (i.e. on one occasion) or [] obligations. Compare:

I have to wear a shirt and tie at work. (= [])

I must buy a new shirt – this one is too old now. (= [])


2 We can also use *have to* or *must* for strong [] .

3 *have to* is a normal verb and it exists in all [] and [] e.g. also as a gerund or infinitive.

must is a modal verb. It only exists in the [] , but it can be used with a [] .

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don't have to

You **don't have to** pay – this museum is free.
You **don't have to** go to the party if you don't want to.

mustn't

You **mustn't** park here.
You **mustn't** eat that cake – it's for the party.

- We use [] when there is no obligation to do something and [] when something is prohibited.
- *don't have to* and *mustn't* [] *have the same meaning / are completely different*
Compare:
You *don't have to drive* – we can get a train. (= [])
You *mustn't drive* along this street. (= [])
[] **NOT** ~~You don't have to drive along this street.~~
- We can often use *can't* or *not allowed to* instead of *mustn't*.
You **mustn't / can't / 're not allowed to** park here.

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Look at the examples below and complete the rule:

should / shouldn't + infinitive

- 1 You **should** take warm clothes with you to Dublin.  4.7
It might be cold at night.
You **shouldn't** drink so much coffee. It isn't good for you.
- 2 I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.

1 We use *should* to _____ or an _____. *should* is _____ as *must / have to*.

*Stronger /
not as strong as*

- *should* is a _____ verb. The only forms are *should / shouldn't*.
 - We can use *ought to / ought not to* instead of *should / shouldn't*.
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- 1 You **should** take warm clothes with you to Dublin.
It might be cold at night.
- 2 I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.



- 1 We use *should* to give advice or an opinion. *should* is not as strong as *must* / *have to*.
 - *should* is a modal verb. The only forms are *should* / *shouldn't*.
 - We can use *ought to* / *ought not to* instead of *should* / *shouldn't*.
You ought to take warm clothes with you to Dublin.
You ought not to drink so much coffee.
- 2 We use *should* to give an – to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do.

Look at the examples below and complete the rule:

should / *shouldn't* + infinitive

- 1 You **should** take warm clothes with you to Dublin.
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- 2 You **shouldn't** drink so much coffee. It isn't good for you.
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2 We use *should* to give an opinion – to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do.

Look at the examples below and complete the rule:

I **can** speak three languages fluently.

Jenny **can't** come tonight. She's ill.

Our daughter **could** play the violin when she was three.

They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.

- **can** is a verb. It only has a present form (which can be used with future meaning) and a or conditional form (*could*).
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I'd like **to be able to** ski.
I love **being able to** stay in bed late on Sunday morning.
You'll **be able to** practise your English in London.
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My colleagues **weren't able to come** to yesterday's meeting.

- 1 We use + infinitive for ability and possibility, especially where there is no form of *can*, e.g. present perfect, infinitive, gerund, future, etc.
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Look at the examples below and complete the rule:

1. **May** I leave the room? No, you may not.

I **have been allowed to** use the car.

2. The plane **may/might** be late due to fog.

The sky is very cloudy so it **may/might** rain.

He **may/might** come to the party.

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Look at the examples below and complete the rule:

past modals

- 1 I **must have left** my phone at Anna's. I definitely remember having it there. 4 4)))
You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.
- 2 Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.
He still hasn't arrived. I **may not have given** him the right directions.
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You **can't have seen** their faces very clearly. It was too dark.

- We use *must* / *may* / *might* / *can't* + *have* + past participle to make or about past actions.

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The four “golden rules” of modal verbs:

I **can** speak English very well.

May I leave the room?

She **must** follow his advice.

Modal or defective verbs have various characteristics which make them **distinguish** from any regular or irregular verb.

1. **“To”** is never placed before the infinitive (e.g., I can speak **NOT** ~~I can to speak~~)
2. **Inversion** is required in questions (e.g., **May** I leave the room **NOT** ~~I may leave the room?~~ or ~~do I may leave the room?~~)
3. **The third person singular** of the Present Simple **does not require an “s”** (e.g., she **must** do it **NOT** ~~she musts do it~~)
4. **Some tenses of each modal verb are completely non-existent**, therefore **verb synonyms** are used to form these tenses. (e.g., I **will be able to** overcome this problem **NOT** ~~I will can overcome this problem~~)