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Have to and must are being looked at together because of the inter-changeability when used for certainty The glue has to be left to dry for 24 to express certainty, necessity, and obligation. This has to be the right place. We are not lost. Certainty The glue has to be left to dry for 24 to express certainty.
 hours. Necessity I have to leave early. Obligation 'Have to' changes when it is used in the present, past or future. Here are some examples of its functions and forms: Certainty Present That has to be Peter calling. Negative That has to have
 been Peter calling. Negative That cant have been Peter calling. He doesn't have my number. With regard certainty in the future other verb forms are used. Necessity Present We have to finish that yesterday. Future We will have to finish
this tomorrow. / We won't have to finish In the case of necessary but 'must not necessary but necessary 
express certainty however as seen above it can also be used for necessity. It is also used to express strong obligation. Most native speakers prefer 'should not' or 'ought not to' which gives the idea of
dissuasion rather than prohibition. Certainty This must be the right address. Necessity All passengers must present their passports at the gate. Strong recommendation You really must see some examples of 'must' in its forms and functions. Notice how it changes
depending on present, past and future time. Certainty Present That must be Peter calling. / That mustn't have been Peter calli
music after eleven o'clock. You must not forget to clean the equipment after you use it. Prohibition usually refers to the near future. Recommendation Present You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not forget to clean the equipment after you must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not forget to clean the equipment after you must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not forget to clean the equipment after you must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. You must not smoke so. You must not smoke so. You must not smoke so
enter. / You don't have to show an I.D. to enter. Past You had to show an I.D. to enter. Future You must show your I.D. to enter. Future You must show an I.D. to enter. Future You must shad you must show an I.D. to enter. Future You must show an I.D. t
the following with the correct word: Download full-size image from Pinterest Have to Have to get up early tomorrow? Do you have to get up early tomorrow?
We can use have to in all the verb forms (present, past and perfect tenses, gerund, to infinitive, etc.) I don't like having to get up early. She's had to work at weekends since she started working. I had to cancel the meeting. It is used to describe an obligation, a rule, or something that is necessary. You have to drive on the left in England. I'll have to
get up early tomorrow. The exam is at 8. Have got to In spoken informal English, you can often use 've got to instead of have to. I can't stay; I've got to go to the supermarket. Must be used to talk about the present or future. The negative form is must not or mustn't, and the question is must I,
must you, etc. I must go to the doctor. I must get up early tomorrow. You mustn't call me before 8. It is used to describe something that the speaker thinks is necessary to do. You must see the new film; it's amazing! Must/mustn't, have to/don't
have to - Use Download full-size image from Pinterest Must or Have to? Must only has a present forms, so we need to use have to for all other verb forms, infinitive, etc.). You will have to come with me. We had to drive very fast. We normally use have to for questions. Questions with must are not common. Regarding the
meaning, sometimes there is little difference between have to and must. I must go to the hospital. I have to go to the hospital. But we normally use have to get up early tomorrow. The meeting is at nine. (external obligation) We must
get up early tomorrow if we want to finish painting. (it's my opinion) You have to wear a suit at the meeting. (it's my opinion) Mustn't or Don't have to and mustn't have to when we don't have to when we don't need to do something, when
there's no obligation, and we use mustn't to talk about prohibition, when there is obligation not to do something, it means that you can do it if you want, but you don't need to do it. Can't/be not allowed to =
mustn't We can use can't or be not allowed to instead of mustn't. You mustn't smoke in this area. = You are not allowed to eat chewing gum. = Children can't/are not allowed to eat chewing gum. = Children can't/are not allowed to eat chewing gum. = Children can't/are not allowed to eat chewing gum. Should, shouldn't Should is used to give advice or an opinion about what we think is right or wrong. You should
go to a therapist. I think schools shouldn't offer soft drinks to their students. Should is not as strong as must or have to. You must be patient with me. (=strong advice) Ought to/ought not to = should/shouldn't Ought to has the same meaning as should, although it is more formal and not as common. You ought
to go to a therapist. You ought not to be so strict with your daughter. Page 2 Download full-size image from Pinterest Have to have to get up early tomorrow? Do you have to get up early tomorrow? Did you have to change the sound
card? We don't have to stay until the end. We can use have to in all the verb forms (present, past and perfect tenses, gerund, to infinitive, etc.) I don't like having to get up early. She's had to work at weekends since she started working. I had to cancel the meeting. It is used to describe an obligation, a rule, or something that is necessary. You have to
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amazing! Must/mustn't, have to/don't have to - Use Download full-size image from Pinterest Must or Have to for questions. Questions with
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the present or future. The negative form is must not or mustn't, and the question is must I, must you, etc. I must get up early tomorrow. You must not or mustn't call me before 8. It is used to describe something that the speaker thinks is necessary to do. You must eat less candy. I must try to do more exercise. We can also use must to
express strong advice. You must see the new film; it's amazing! Must/mustn't, have to don't have to - Use Download full-size image from Pinterest Must or Have to? Must only has a present form, so we need to use have to for all other verb forms, infinitive, etc.). You will have to come with me. We had to drive very fast. We
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 We have to get up early tomorrow. The meeting is at nine. (external obligation) We must get up early tomorrow if we want to finish painting. (it's my opinion) You must buy a new suit for the meeting. (it's my opinion) Mustn't or Don't have to and mustn't have
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that you can do it if you want, but you don't need to do it. Can't/be not allowed to eat chewing gum. = Children mustn't smoke in this area. = You are not allowed to instead of mustn't smoke in this area. = You are not allowed to eat chewing gum. = Children can't/are not allowed to eat chewing gum. Shouldn't Should is
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same meaning as should, although it is more formal and not as common. You ought to go to a therapist. You ought not to be so strict with your daughter. It's not obligatory to take a tie. You _____ wear one. don't have to shouldn't mustn't have to oughtn't to Billy: Are you going to the party? Sally: I'm not sure. I _____ go. have to mustn't might don't have to Where's the toilet? I _____ go. mustn't might have to should _____ I use your phone? Must Have to Should May You __
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  wear one. don't have to shouldn't mustn't have to Slow down or we're going to have an accident. You
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        drive so fast. should shouldn't ought
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     do your homework on Saturday morning. That way you have the rest of the week-end
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          get up early. mustn't should don't have to have to You should take an umbrella. It
free. must shouldn't might ought to You be horrible to your sister. It makes her very sad. shouldn't mustn't must have to Tomorrow's a holiday. We
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    rain. might must has to shouldn't If you go sailing, you
 these advanced structures effectively in your IELTS writing and IELTS speaking tasks. Example: To must/ Having to listen to hip-hop music all evening is my idea of torture! The landlord ought to/ ought to have taken his responsibilities more seriously. This company is awful to work for. We must / have to account for every minute of the day. Do you
 know if we must/ have to have visas for the Caribbean? The newspaper shouldn't have/ mustn't have printed the rumor without concrete evidence. What a state my shoes are in! They need/ must be repairing. We have to/ are supposed to put our bags in the lockers, but most people take them into the gym. We couldn't go/ mustn't have gone into the
 disco because we were too young. Polite notice: children do not have to/ are not allowed to play on the grass. This offer is not open to current employees. Participants must not have been employeed by the company in the last four years. We needn't / needn't / needn't have booked the tickets in advance; there was plenty left. With our new range
of hair products, you mustn't/don't have some more keys cut. Our advice is that even people as young as twenty-five should / must consider a
personal pension. You won't have to/ had better not tell Shirley what you saw - it will only upset her and she'll blame you. The ground's soaking outside - it must rain/ be raining quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have you saw - it will only upset her and should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there should have been training quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there should have been training to the properties of the propert
 that! I walked into the showroom and saw the car, and I knew I had to have / must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should
to Must, should and ought to are modal verbs (unlike the need to and have to). They do not change their form in the present tense, nor do they have a past tense or a future form with a will, nor infinitive or participle forms. As an alternative to must or when we can't use must (e.g. to refer to the past), we usually use have to: Past: The staff and
students at the university had to evacuate the campus. Future: The Council must/ will have to find ways of cutting costs next year. Infinitive: It's difficult to have to stand by and watch your child in pain. Participle: Having to listen to hip-hop music all evening is my idea of torture! We can express a past meaning of should and ought to by using a modal
perfect: They really should/ ought to have consulted their shareholders first. The need can be used as a modal verb (without to), usually in negatives and questions: Need you shout so? I'm right next to you! We need to/have to shout so? I'm right next to you! We need to need to need to need to or have to: Do you need to/have to shout so? I'm right next to you! We need to need to or have to: Do you need to/have to shout so? I'm right next to you! We need to n
so? We don't need to I have to bother making the bed. We can use must, have to and need to with a passive phrase: Democracy must/has to be seen to work. Pulses need to be cooked thoroughly to eradicate the toxins in them. Obligation We usually express obligation in English with must or have to: You must arrive in good time for the meeting
 tomorrow. The MD will be there. Everyone has to register their name and address in order to be able to vote. The difference in meaning between have to and must be fine and often depends on whether or not the speaker sees the obligation as one they are imposing. We use to have to express an obligation we see as outside our control, eg. rules
 imposed by an authority: Students have to wear school uniforms in the sixth form. We often use must to express an obligation imposed by the speaker: I must get up earlier - I waste so much time in the mornings. Must is commonly used for the following situations: To give a strong personal opinion: I believe people must vote at elections. To impose
an obligation on oneself: I really must lose some weight. To give instructions: The electricity must always be switched off before repairs are attempted. (In giving instructions, a must is often used with a passive verb.) Note: However, must express a strong obligation and we do not often use it in face-to-face conversation as it can seem impolite and
often inappropriate. We often use should and ought to as an alternative to must as they express a subjective (often moral) obligation felt by the speaker, but the obligation felt by the speaker than with must: You should treat your neighbours with more respect. It is possible to use need to to express external obligation, particularly in the future: We'll need to
get our visas sorted out or we won't be able to stopover in the States. We use have got to for external obligation like have to. but it is more informal than have to and more common in speech than in writing (have got to be date-stamped before
payment will be made.] 
Claim forms have to be date-stamped before payment will be made. We use should/ought to + have + past participle for an unfulfilled obligation in the past: You really should have been Necessity We can
 use need to, must and have to to express necessity (i.e. a requirement that results from things other than just commands, rules or laws): All living beings need to/ must/ have to take in sustenance in order to live. I really need to/ must/ have to get some more sleep. I 'm always exhausted. Note: It is possible, though quite rare today, to use need without
 to in questions: Need he really play his music so loudly? If we want to express a necessity without suggesting who should deal with it, we can use need + -ing form: That poor bird - his cage really needs to be cleaned. Other Ways of
 Expressing Obligation We can use be to for an order from a person in authority: The members of the judge's chambers. We use be obliged to contribute twenty-five percent of the costs of the repairs. Motorists are required by law to wear seat belts in the
 European Union. We use be supposed to for a lesser obligation and one that is frequently ignored: We're supposed to leave our textbooks at school, but we often take them home. We use be liable to for obligation (often in a legal context): Anyone causing damage will be liable to pay for all necessary repairs. Get our 'IELTS Grammar Book' to improve
your grammar skills and excel in the exam, Buy now and start preparing better! Prohibition and Criticism Forms Present must not
                                                                                                                                                                                                             cannot other forms should not/ought not to mustn't (have) can't may not is/are not allowed to shouldn't oughtn't to Past - couldn't was/ were not allowed to shouldn't have (done) oughtn't to have (done) Future
 mustn't cannot may not will not be allowed to shouldn't oughtn't to Meaning and Use We use must not (usually mustn't to: You really mustn't touch that kettle. It's hot! To express a weaker, often moral prohibition, we use shouldn't or oughtn't to: You really
 shouldn't/oughtn't to speak to your mother like that! We tend to use shouldn't more often than oughtn't to. To express prohibition by an external authority we often use the pool after 11 p.m. (formal) Women can't/ aren't allowed to
drive in some Arab countries. Note: It is possible, though not common, to use must not have + past participle for a present prohibition which relates to the past: Entrants must be aged 16 to 25 and must not have done any professional modeling. (The modeling is in the past, but the prohibition is in the present.) We use couldn't or wasn't / weren't
 allowed to for prohibition in the past: We couldn't go into the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disused buildings but they weren't allowed to enter them. We use shouldn't/ ought not to have + past participle to criticize a past action: You shouldn't have driven through that red light. You could have caused an accident. We
usually use won't be allowed to or can't to express prohibition in the future: Let's eat before we go. We won't be allowed to/does not have to need not do/does not have to need not have to need
will not have to will not need to, need not Meaning and Use We usually use don't have to/ don't have to pay to visit most museums in Britain. < You don't have to pay to visit most museums in Britain. < You don't have to pay to visit most museums in Britain. </br>
 needn't have done. We use didn't need to when we don't know if the action happened or not: We didn't need to take warm sweaters or not.) We use needn't have + past participle when the action happened but was unnecessary: We needn't have taken warm sweaters. We
could have used the space in our luggage for more books! (We know that the speaker took warm sweaters.) We use won't need to or needn't for the absence of obligation in the future: With one of the new generation of food processors, cooks won't have to I won't need to/needn't peel or chop anymore. Recommendation and Advice
 Forms Present must should ought to had better must (not) should (not) ought (not) to had better (not) Future must (not) should (not) ought (not) to had better (not) Heaning and Use We use must for strong recommendations and advice: You really must read Sebastian Faulks's latest book. It's stunning! You must do something about that cough
 Please go and see the doctor. Note that this use must is usually heavily stressed in speech. Recommendation or advice with should or ought to is less emphatic: Even people as young as twenty-five should consider a personal pension. Children ought to with the
passive: The underlying shift in public opinion ought not to be exaggerated. Had better (not) expresses the best thing to do in a particular situation. It often has a sense of urgency and can be a warning or a threat: If the burglars took your keys, you'd better change the locks in case they come back. Your dog had better not dig up my rose bush again!
 See also: IELTS Grammar books English Pronunciation in use Intermediate pdf Logical Deduction and Probability Forms Present must have (got) to should (not) have + past participle Future must (not) have (got) to should (not) In this sense, we can also use
 must, have to and should with the continuous: That disco is so loud. You must be damaging your ears when you go there. You have got to be joking! That was not a foul! The accused should not have been driving at 80 in a built-up area. Meaning and Use We use must for something that we believe to be true because of evidence (i.e. we are making a
 logical deduction): This must be the place - it's the only restaurant in the street. I thought the eclipse was today, but it must be happening tomorrow. The opposite of must in this sense is can't, not mustn't: This can't be the place - there's no one inside and there are no lights on. It is possible to use 'have (got) to' for emphatic logical deduction: There
 has (got) to be some mistake. I didn't order this furniture. We use 'must-have' + past participle to express a logical deduction about the past: There was a terrific noise last night. It must have been an explosion. I couldn't wake you this morning. You must have been an explosion. I couldn't wake you this morning. You must have been an explosion. I couldn't wake you this morning. You must have been an explosion. I couldn't have' + past participle.
 Note the difference between the two past forms 'must-have' + past participle and 'had to'. The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs and when I heard they had a new single out, I had to hear it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs and when I heard they had a new single out, I had to hear it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop.
 shouldn't /ought not to for improbability. We believe the statement to be true because of our prior knowledge, experience or present evidence: The plane should to 'predict' a negative (unpleasant) situation. Instead we use will: X
 There should be problems with traffic at that time. The roads should be awful. It have + past participle to talk about the probability of an action in the past: I don't know where our main speaker can be. He should have arrived hours ago. Q 1
Complete the dialogue with the best words or phrase from the box. Use each word or phrase once only. do I have to had to have 
 Take a seat. First, you (2) fill in this form. It asks for details about you and your state of health. We want to be sure that you're fit enough to use the gym. Lisa: Okay. I have a slight problem with one knee. I twisted it a few weeks ago. Beth: Well, you really (3) the instructor about that, then he'll make sure that your fitness program takes
 account of it. Lisa: Fitness program? Beth: Yes. If you join, you (4)___have an induction session with one of our fitness instructors. He'll design a program suited to your level of fitness. Lisa: Oh, that's good. Now. it's £30 a month, isn't it? Beth: Well, yes, but that's the special rate if you take out an annual subscription, so you're (5)___join for the
 whole year to get that rate. Otherwise, it's £40 a month. Lisa: I see. Yes, I think I'll join for the year. Is there anything else I should know? Beth: Let's see ... there are propriate clothing and footwear. There are lockers outside the gym, so you're not (7)___ take anything in
 with you. but we don't apply that rule very strictly. You'll probably want to take a towel and a bottle of water in with you anyway: you (8) ____drink plenty of water while you're exercising, to prevent dehydration. Lisa: Yes, are there any restrictions, like (9) ____ book time ahead in the evenings? Beth: No. You can use the gym whenever it's open.
Obviously, if you think a piece of equipment isn't working properly and (10)____ mending, tell an instructor. Also, for your own good, you (11)____ tell us if you feel unsure about how to use a particular machine. Lisa: Of course. Now, the receptionist said I (12)____ provide a photo for the membership card, but I'm afraid I don't have one on me. Beth
That's OK. Bring it next time you come. Until then you can use your receipt as proof of membership. Q 2. Read the letter on the next page and decide which word or phrase below fits each space. In each case, only one answer is possible. Circle the letters you choose. The first one is given as an example (0). (o) A. must not B. cannot C. need not 1
 A.need not have B. must not have C. had to 2 A. mustn't have B. shouldn't have C. needn't have C. need to A. are to B. is obliged to C. need to 7 A. need not B. does not need to C. have to 8 A. need to B. does not have to
C. must not 9 A. are not supposed to B. is not obliged to C. need not 10 A. had to B. will have to C. are to 11 A. shouldn't be allowed B. oughtn't to be allowed B. oughtn't to be allowed B. must not have been B. must not be allowed B. oughtn't to be allowed B. oughtn't be allow
 Fox Watch). Before I introduce the club to you, I would like to point out that you (0) __pay your subscription until your membership application has been processed and approved, so those of you who joined at the fete last Saturday (1) ___provided cheques on the spot. Our representative (2) ___accepted your cheques. I am returning them where
necessary, with apologies for any inconvenience. HFW was set up three years ago for two reasons: to lobby for the abolition of fox-hunting - the founder members felt we (3) do this as the Hilverstone Hunt is so powerful in this area - but also to provide some protection for the urban foxes here, who (4) subsist on household scraps in some cases
Our meetings are fortnightly but please do not feel that you (5) __attend each one. All our members, however, (6) __attend six meetings a year and at least two all-night watches. We (7) __insist upon this to prevent all of the work from falling on the shoulders of a few people. One or two words of advice: a lot of people interested in foxes attempt to
domesticate them by putting food down for them. Please - you (8) do this. For one thing, we (9) encourage vermin under local by-laws (and foxes are classed as vermin), but also, we (10) try to reintroduce these foxes with young cubs
can be quite aggressive: children in particular (11) ____to go near them at this potentially dangerous time. Finally, may I remind you that members of HFW (12) ____involved in the Hilverstone Hunt for at least one year prior to joining. Thank you once again for your interest. I enclose a timetable of our meetings and events for the next three months, and
look forward to welcoming you to one of them. Yours faithfully, Jonathan Harker Q 3. Complete texts A-C with an appropriate verb or expression. Use the information in the box to help you. The first one is given as an example (0). Requirements of Course Important Advisable Unnecessary A Keyboarding skills Access to a computer Prior
publishing experience B Previous experience Keyboarding skills Own computer C Three GCSEs Good level of English Prior publishing experience/ Computer skills Desk-Top Publishing Ten-week intensive course for people interested in producing small-scale publications. Applicants for this course (0) _must_ have good keyboarding skills but are not
 (1) to have prior publishing experience. If possible, applicants (2) have access to a computer and Microsoft Publishing Learn how to self-publish from the professionals! We offer Desk-top Publishing courses to suit all schedules and budgets, from five-week
 intensive courses to year-long evening courses. You (3) __have your own computer (on our full-time courses) but you (4) __have previous experience in publishing. You (5) __have previous experience in publishing, as part of the course
 involves work experience with a local printing company. Equally, you are not (7) ____ to have good computer skills as all basic training is provided. A minimum of three GCSEs is (8) ___ and applicants (9) ___ to have good level of English. Q 4. Write four statements making deductions about each picture. Use the words and phrases underneath the
pictures. The first one is given as an example (0). (daughter) They must be waiting for their daughter (on/train) She can't (miss/it) She must (phone/parents) She can't (rain) It must (slip/banana skin) The man must
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             (not/wife) She can't (ambulance) Someone must Q 5. For each of the
 sentences below, write a new sentence as similar in meaning as possible to the original sentence, but using the word(s) given. The word(s) must not be altered in any way. It looks certain that the orchestra's instruments are arriving on a later plan___ I strongly recommend you to
try this sundried tomato bread. 1. must___ There is no obligation to get an international driving license for this country. 2. have___ It was stupid of the government to try to break the strike. 3. should___ I warn you not to chat up with my girlfriend again! 4. had ___ We didn't book the table but it didn't matter as there was hardly anyone in the
                                                                                                                                                             It is essential that you disconnect the gas supply before removing the boiler. 7. be disconnected
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        The management will not permit latecomers to enter the theatre until there is a suitable break. 8. allowed Why do we have to state ethnic
                                                                                   There can be no doubt that the solicitor has received the information by now. 10. must

It probably won't be difficult to get tickets for the first night. 11. should
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            It is essential that patients have not eaten or drunk anything for three hours before the operation. 12. must
 six more mistakes to do with modal verbs or expressions from this unit, then correct them. Minutes of Holmefield Neighbour Care meeting Sergeant Dibden reminded us that we don't have to tackle a burglar if one ==> mustn't enters our home as this can be very dangerous. He also reminded us that we are supposed by law to inform the police and
our insurance companies of all keyholders after a break-in. Mrs. Sanders from Twyfield Close reported that she had been burgled two afternoons before. The burglar should have got in through an open downstairs window, although at that time of day there must be plenty of people around who witnessed the break-in. You'd better report it to the
police if you saw anything as it's our civic duty. Mr. Harrison from Dukes Avenue was concerned that he hadn't taken up an invitation from a security checks. Finally, remember
 if you need to speak to a police officer, you can call Sergeant Dibden at Holmefield police station at any time. Having to ought to have to show better should had better not be raining shouldn't must have had to have Q 1. do I
 have to have to must will have to obliged to has to supposed to should having to needs need to had to Q 2. Q 3. required/necessary should Q 4. She can't have been on the train. She must have missed it. She must be the child's mother. She can't have phoned
her parents. It must have been raining. The man must have slipped on the banana skin. She can't be his wife. Someone must have phoned for an ambulance. Q 5. You must try this sundried tomato bread. You don't have to get an The government should not have tried to You had better not chat up We didn't need to book the table as My hair's
 much too long. It needs cutting soon. The gas supply must be disconnected before you remove the boiler/before the boiler is removed. Latecomers will not be allowed to enter the theatre Why are we required to state The solicitor must have received It should not be difficult Patients must not have eaten or drunk anything Q 6. Line 3: supposed ==>
obliged/required Line 6: should have got in ==> must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must be ==> there must have got in Line 7: there-must have got in Line 7: the Line 7: th
 subject. It can refer to the present or future. You must do this now. (Present) He must pay damages. (Future) You must file a petition. (Future) Must can refer to the past only when it is used with the present perfect of the werb
go.) She must have reached home. (Past) Uses of must love our country. They must recognize our rights. He must pay the fine. Must can be used to talk about necessity. We must get up early. I must improve my writing skills. Must can
 express probability or logical certainty. She must have already left. He must be mad to do this. Oh, there is the door bell; that must be the postman. To signify strong determination I must go now, whatever happens. Ought of Sught of Sugh of Sught of Sught of Sught of Sugh of Sugh of Sugh of Sught o
 necessity and moral obligation. It is not as forceful as must, but it is stronger than should. You ought to be punctual. We ought to help the poor. You ought to help the poor to help the poor to help the poor to help the poor. You ought to help the poor to help the poor to help the poor to help the poor to help the poor. You ought to help the poor to help the p
 have helped him. (It was your duty to help him but you didn't.) Index of contents Video: must / have to Advanced Grammar for IELTS Modal Verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs like must, should, ought to, have to Advanced Grammar for IELTS Modal Verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs like must, should, ought to, have to Advanced Grammar for IELTS Modal Verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs like must, should, ought to, have to Advanced Grammar for IELTS Modal Verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs like must, should, ought to, have to Advanced Grammar for IELTS Modal Verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs like must, should, ought to, have to, and need to is crucial for achieving a high IELTS band score. This guide provides a diagnostic test, clear IELTS grammar explanations, and
practice exercises to help you understand and use these advanced structures effectively in your IELTS writing and IELTS speaking tasks. Example: To must/ Having to listen to hip-hop music all evening is my idea of torture! The landlord ought to/ ought to have taken his responsibilities more seriously. This company is awful to work for. We must/
 have to account for every minute of the day. Do you know if we must/ have to have visas for the Caribbean? The newspaper shouldn't have/ must be repairing. We have to/ are supposed to put our bags in the lockers, but most people take them into the
gym. We couldn't go/ mustn't have gone into the disco because we were too young. Polite notice: children do not have heed not have been employeed by the company in the last four years. We needn't / needn't have booked the tickets in
 advance; there was plenty left. With our new range of hair products, you mustn't/don't have shown proof of our age. As we're getting a lodger, we'd better to have some more keys cut. Our advice is that even people as young
 as twenty-five should / must consider a personal pension. You won't have to/ had better not tell Shirley what you saw - it will only upset her and she'll blame you. The ground's soaking outside - it must rain/ be raining quite heavily. If you bring your receipt, there shouldn't/ mustn't be any difficulty with a refund. Lewis must have/ should have been
training very hard to develop muscles like that! I walked into the showroom and saw the car, and I knew I had to have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (got) to need to should/ ought to must have (done) Future
must will have to will need to should ought to must, should and ought to are modal verbs (unlike the need to and have to). They do not change their form in the present tense, nor do they have a past tense or a future form with a will, nor infinitive or participle forms. As an alternative to must or when we can't use must (e.g. to refer to the past), we
usually use have to: Past: The staff and students at the university had to evacuate the campus. Future: The Council must/ will have to find ways of cutting costs next year. Infinitive: It's difficult to have to stand by and watch your child in pain. Participle: Having to listen to hip-hop music all evening is my idea of torture! We can express a past meaning
of should and ought to by using a modal perfect: They really should/ ought to have consulted their shareholders first. The need can be used as a modal verb (without to), usually in negatives and questions: Need you shout so? I'm right next to you! We needn't bother making the bed. The maid will do it. As an alternative to needing, we can use need to
or have to: Do you need to/have to shout so? We don't need to I have to bother making the bed. We can use must, have to and need to with a passive phrase: Democracy must/has to be seen to work. Pulses need to be cooked thoroughly to eradicate the toxins in them. Obligation We usually express obligation in English with must or have to: You must
arrive in good time for the meeting tomorrow. The MD will be there. Everyone has to register their name and address in order to be able to vote. The difference in meaning between have to have to to express an obligation we see
as outside our control, eg. rules imposed by an authority: Students have to wear school uniforms in the sixth form. We often use must to express an obligation imposed by the speaker: I must get up earlier - I waste so much time in the mornings. Must is commonly used for the following situations: To give a strong personal opinion: I believe people
must vote at elections. To impose an obligation on oneself: I really must lose some weight. To give instructions, a must is often used with a passive verb.) Note: However, must express a strong obligation and we do not often use it in face-to-face
conversation as it can seem impolite and often inappropriate. We often use should and ought to as an alternative to must as they express a subjective (often moral) obligation felt by the speaker, but the obligation is weaker than with must: You should treat your neighbours with more respect. It is possible to use need to to express external obligation
particularly in the future: We'll need to get our visas sorted out or we won't be able to stopover in the States. We use have got to for external obligation like have to and more common in speech than in writing (have got to is rare in US English): What time have we got to be at the airport tomorrow? [Claim forms
have got to be date-stamped before payment will be made.] < Claim forms have to be date-stamped before payment will be made. We use should/ought to + have + past participle for an unfulfilled obligation in the past: You really should have/ought to have registered before term started. The record was finally released eighteen months later than it
should have been Necessity We can use need to, must and have to take in sustenance in order to live. I really need to/ must/ have to get some more sleep. I 'm always exhausted. Note: It is possible, though
quite rare today, to use need without to in questions: Need he really play his music so loudly? If we want to express a necessity without suggesting who should deal with it, we can use need + -ing form: That poor bird - his cage really
needs to be cleaned. Other Ways of Expressing Obligation We can use be to for an order from a person in authority: The members of the jury are to required to informal contexts: We're obliged to contribute twenty-five percent of the costs of the repairs. Motorists are required
by law to wear seat belts in the European Union. We use be supposed to for a lesser obligation and one that is frequently ignored: We're supposed to leave our textbooks at school, but we often take them home. We use be liable to for obligation (often in a legal context): Anyone causing damage will be liable to pay for all necessary repairs. Get our
 'IELTS Grammar Book' to improve your grammar skills and excel in the exam. Buy now and start preparing better! Prohibition and Criticism Forms | Present must not | cannot other forms | should not/ought not to mustn't (have) can't may not is/are not allowed to shouldn't oughtn't to Past | couldn't was/were not allowed to shouldn't have
(done) oughtn't to have (done) Future mustn't cannot may not will not be allowed to shouldn't oughtn't to Meaning and Use We use must not (usually mustn't touch that kettle. It's hot! To express a weaker, often moral prohibition, we use
shouldn't or oughtn't to: You really shouldn't to: You really shouldn't to speak to your mother like that! We tend to use shouldn't more often use other modal expressions. Mustn't may appear too strong in these situations: Guests may not use the pool after 11 p.m. (formal)
Women can't/ aren't allowed to drive in some Arab countries. Note: It is possible, though not common, to use must not have + past participle for a present prohibition which relates to the past. Entrants must be aged 16 to 25 and must not have + past participle for a present prohibition which relates to the past. But the prohibition which relates to the past participle for a present prohibition which relates to the past.
couldn't or wasn't / weren't allowed to for prohibition in the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the disco because we were too young. Journalists were shown the din
have caused an accident. We usually use won't be allowed to or can't to express prohibition in the future: Let's eat before we go. We won't be allowed to /can't take food into the auditorium. Absence of Obligation or Necessity Forms Present not have to need not do/does not hav
need not have (done) Future will not have to will not have to will not have to will not have to wist most museums in Britain. X You mustn't pay to visit most museums in Britain. X You mustn't pay to visit most museums in Britain.
necessity felt by the speaker. Needn't tends to express the speaker's personal opinion more: We needn't/ don't need to full have done it. Note: Need has two past forms:
didn't need to and needn't have done. We use didn't need to when we don't know if the action happened or not: We didn't need to take warm sweaters, as the weather was so good. (We don't know if the action happened but was unnecessary: We needn't have taken
warm sweaters. We could have used the space in our luggage for more books! (We know that the speaker took warm sweaters.) We use won't have to, won't need to or needn't peel or chop anymore.
Recommendation and Advice Forms Present must (not) should (not) ought (not) to had better (not) Huture must (not) should (not) ought (not) to had better (not) Huture must (not) should (not) ought (not) and advice: You really must read Sebastian Faulks's latest book. It's stunning! You must do
something about that cough. Please go and see the doctor. Note that this use must is usually heavily stressed in speech. Recommendation or advice with should or ought to is less emphatic: Even people as young as twenty-five should consider a personal pension. Children ought not to spend long periods in front of a computer screen. We often use
should and ought to with the passive: The underlying shift in public opinion ought not to be exaggerated. Had better (not) expresses the best thing to do in a particular situation. It often has a sense of urgency and can be a warning or a threat: If the burglars took your keys, you'd better change the locks in case they come back. Your dog had better not
dig up my rose bush again! See also: IELTS Grammar books English Pronunciation in use Intermediate pdf Logical Deduction and Probability Forms Present must have (got) to should (not) have (got) to should (not) Intermediate pdf Logical Deduction and Probability Forms Present must have (got) to should (not) have (got) to should (not) Intermediate pdf Logical Deduction and Probability Forms Present must have (got) to should (not) have (got) to should (not) Intermediate pdf Logical Deduction and Probability Forms Present must have (got) to should (not) Past must have (got) Past must have (
this sense, we can also use must, have to and should with the continuous: That disco is so loud. You must be damaging your ears when you go there. You have got to be joking! That was not a foul! The accused should not have been driving at 80 in a built-up area. Meaning and Use We use must for something that we believe to be true because of
evidence (i.e. we are making a logical deduction): This must be the place - it's the only restaurant in the street. I thought the eclipse was today, but it must be happening tomorrow. The opposite of must in this sense is can't, not mustn't: This can't be the place - there's no one inside and there are no lights on. It is possible to use 'have (got) to' for
emphatic logical deduction: There has (got) to be some mistake. I didn't order this furniture. We use 'must-have' + past participle to express a logical deduction about the past: There was a terrific noise last night. It must have been an explosion. I couldn't wake you this morning. You must have been sleeping really soundly. The negative of this is
'can't/couldn't have' + past participle. Note the difference between the two past forms 'must-have' + past participle and 'had to'. The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You must have heard it! (deduction) I've always loved The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop.
should/ ought to for probability and shouldn't /ought not to for improbability. We believe the statement to be true because of our prior knowledge, experience or present evidence: The plane should to 'predict' a negative (unpleasant)
situation. Instead we use will: X There should be problems with traffic at that time. The roads should be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at that time. The roads will be awful. In the problems with traffic at the problems with tr
should have arrived hours ago. Q 1. Complete the dialogue with the best words or phrases from the box. Use each word or phrase once only, do I have to having to must need to needs obliged to should supposed to will have to have to
your gym. What (1) do? Beth: Take a seat. First, you (2) fill in this form. It asks for details about you and your state of health. We want to be sure that you're fit enough to use the gym. Lisa: Okay. I have a slight problem with one knee. I twisted it a few weeks ago. Beth: Well, you really (3) tell the instructor about that, then he'll make sure
that your fitness program takes account of it. Lisa: Fitness program? Beth: Yes. If you join, you (4) have an induction session with one of our fitness instructors. He'll design a program suited to your level of fitness. Lisa: Oh, that's good. Now. it's £30 a month, isn't it? Beth: Well, yes, but that's the special rate if you take out an annual subscription,
so you're (5) join for the whole year to get that rate. Otherwise, it's £40 a month. Lisa: I see. Yes, I think I'll join for the year. Is there anything else I should know? Beth: Let's see ... there are lockers outside the gym, so you're not
(7) take anything in with you. but we don't apply that rule very strictly. You'll probably want to take a towel and a bottle of water in with you anyway: you (8) drink plenty of water while you're exercising, to prevent dehydration. Lisa: Yes, are there any restrictions, like (9) book time ahead in the evenings? Beth: No. You can use the gym
whenever it's open. Obviously, if you think a piece of equipment isn't working properly and (10) mending, tell an instructor. Also, for your own good, you (11) tell us if you feel unsure about how to use a particular machine. Lisa: Of course. Now, the receptionist said I (12) provide a photo for the membership card, but I'm afraid I don't have
one on me. Beth: That's OK. Bring it next time you come. Until then you can use your receipt as proof of membership. O 2. Read the letter on the next page and decide which word or phrase below fits each space. In each case, only one answer is possible. Circle the letters you choose. The first one is given as an example (0), (o) A. must not B. cannot C.
need not 1 A.need not have B. must not have B. must not have C. had to 2 A. mustn't have C. need to 7 A. need to C. need to 7 A. need to 8 A. need t
not have to C. must not 9 A. are not supposed to B. is not obliged to C. need not 10 A. had to B. will have to C. are to 11 A. shouldn't be allowed B. oughtn't to be allowed C. need not have been B. must not have been B.
(Hilverstone Fox Watch). Before I introduce the club to you, I would like to point out that you (0) pay your subscription until your membership application has been processed and approved, so those of you who joined at the fete last Saturday (1) provided cheques on the spot. Our representative (2) accepted your cheques. I am returning them
where necessary, with apologies for any inconvenience. HFW was set up three years ago for two reasons: to lobby for the abolition of fox-hunting – the founder members felt we (3) do this as the Hilverstone Hunt is so powerful in this area – but also to provide some protection for the urban foxes here, who (4) subsist on household scraps in some
cases. Our meetings are fortnightly but please do not feel that you (5) __attend each one. All our members, however, (6) __attend six meetings a year and at least two all-night watches. We (7) __attend each one attend six meetings a year and at least two all-night watches.
attempt to domesticate them by putting food down for them. Please - you (8) do this. For one thing, we (9) encourage vermin under local by-laws (and foxes are classed as vermin), but also, we (10) try to reintroduce these foxes with
young cubs can be quite aggressive: children in particular (11) to go near them at this potentially dangerous time. Finally, may I remind you that members of HFW (12) involved in the Hilverstone Hunt for at least one year prior to joining. Thank you once again for your interest. I enclose a timetable of our meetings and events for the next three
months, and look forward to welcoming you to one of them. Yours faithfully, Jonathan Harker Q 3. Complete texts A-C with an appropriate verb or expression. Use the information in the box to help you. The first one is given as an example (0). Requirements of Course Course Important Advisable Unnecessary A Keyboarding skills Access to a computer
Prior publishing experience B Previous experience B Previous experience Keyboarding skills Own computer C Three GCSEs Good level of English Prior publishing experience (0) must have good keyboarding skills but are
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not (1) to have prior publishing experience. If possible, applicants (2) have access to a computer and Microsoft Publisher, but there are a limited number of machines available at the college. Desk-Top Publishing Cears have your own computer (on our full-time courses to year-long evening courses; Not (3) have your own computer (on our full-time courses but you (4) have some previous experience in publishing, You (5) he able to use a keyboard. Call us on 01202 867349 Desk-Top Publishing One-year course. Applicants (6) have previous experience in publishing, You (7) to have good computer skills as all basic treating is provided. A minimum of three (CSEs is (8) and applicants (9) have a good level of English. (4) 4. Write four ustatements making deductions as similar in measuing as possible to the original sentence, but using the world's) given. The world's must not be altered in any way, 1 to looks certain that the orrhestra's instruments are arriving on a later plane. must into the provided origin on official forms these days? 9. required six more mistakes to do with model verbs or expressions from this unit, then correct them. Minutes of Hollmeid Neighbour Care meeting Sergeant Dibden removing the boiler. To the service and our insurance companies of all kepholders after a break-in. Miss Sanders from 1 year in the policy of your early the control of the policy of your and the provided of the policy of your and the provided of the policy or the policy of your policy or the policy of your policy or the policy of your policy of your