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have to and must are being looked after because of the inter-changeability when used with certain functions and the confusion caused when they cannot be interchanged for others. Have to 'Have to' is used to express certainty, necessity, and obligation. This has to be the right place. They are not lost. Certainly The glue has to be left to dry for 24 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 must be Peter calling. Negative That can't be Peter calling. He doesn't have my number. For a negative 'must not' or 'cannot' are used. Past That has to been Peter calling. Negative That can't 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 this today./ We didn't have to finish that yesterday. Past We had to finish that yesterday./ We didn't have to finish that yesterday. Future We will have to finish that tomorrow./ We won't have to finish that tomorrow. It is also used to 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 'have to' which is less restrictive in its meaning. For prohibition 'Must not' can be used but the meaning is extremely severe and native speakers prefer 'shouldn't' 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 someone about that cold. Prohibition Max, you must not run in the street. Here are 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 be Peter calling. Past That must have been Peter calling./ That mustn't have been Peter calling. For negative certainty most native speakers prefer 'cannot' to 'must not' For positive certainty 'have to' is also used. Prohibition You must not play 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 go to see a doctor. You must not smoke so. Past (should) You should have gone to see a doctor. You should not drink so much tomorrow. Necessity Present You must show an I.D. to 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 tomorrow./ You will not have to show an I.D. to enter. For the negative of 'must' for necessity 'have to' is used. Lesson by Tristan, teacher at EC Malta English school Now complete the following with the correct word. Download full-size image from Pinterest Have to Have to is NOT an auxiliary verb. We need do/does/did to make negatives and questions in the present and past. Have you to get up early tomorrow? Do you have to change the sound card? We don't have to stay until the end of the term. We don't have to go to the hospital. We don't have to go to the supermarket. Must Must is a modal verb, and it has a present form, which can be used to talk about the present or future. The negative form is must not or mustn't, and the question is must we...? We don't have to 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 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 (past, future, perfect 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 when there's an external obligation and must when the obligation comes from the opinion of the speaker. 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 the speaker's opinion) You have to wear a suit at the meeting. (it's a rule in the company) You must buy a new suit for the meeting. (it's my opinion) Mustn't or Don't have to? Don't have to and mustn't have opposite meanings. We use 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. You mustn't wait here. (=it's not allowed) You don't have to wait here. (=you can do it, but it's not necessary) If you don't have 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/can't smoke in this area. Children mustn't 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 should be patient with me. (=advise) You must be patient with me. 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free. mustn't might ought to You're horrible to your sister. It makes her very sad. shouldn't mustn't must have to Tomorrow's a holiday. We get up early. shouldn't should not have to have to You should take an umbrella. I rain. might mustn't has to shouldn't If you go sailing, you wear a life jacket. The sea is very dangerous. mustn't might should Must Advanced Grammar for IELTS Modal Verbs (2): Mastering modal verbs like must, should, ought, 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 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 need to/need to have to go to the gym? Police 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 not been employed 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/ought to have to spend hours caring for your hair. There wasn't anyone on the nightclub door so we didn't need to show/needn't have shown proof of our age. As we're getting a lodger, we'd better/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/tod 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/have must have had it. Obl

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 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 some previous experience in publishing. You (5) _____ be able to use a keyboard. Call us on 01202 867349 Desk-Top Publishing One-year course. Applicants (6) _____ 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) _____ have a 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 _____ (child/mother) 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 plane. must _____ The orchestra's instruments must be 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 restaurant anyway. 5. need _____ My hair's much too long. I'll have to get it cut soon. 6. cutting _____ 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 origin on official forms these days? 9. required _____ 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 _____ Q 6. Underline six more mistakes to do with modal verbs or expressions from this unit, then correct them. Minutes of Holmeifield 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 company to assess his house for security risks, but he was relieved to discover from Sergeant Dibden that he needn't have invited them anyway, as the police can do security checks. Finally, remember, if you need to speak to a police officer, you can call Sergeant Dibden at Holmeifield police station at any time. Having to ought to have to have to shouldn't have need are supposed to couldn't go are not allowed to must not have needn't don't have to didn't need 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 should need not/do not have to must should need not/do not have to required/obliged 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 been Line 8: You'd better report it ==> You should/ought to report it Line 12: needn't have invited ==> didn't need to invite Line 14: need ==> need to Back to: Modals in English Grammar Exercises with Answers Must/ought to exercise. In this quiz we will ask 15 questions regarding the use of must/ ought to. Question Your answer: Correct answer: You got {{SCORE_CORRECT}} out of {{SCORE_TOTAL}}