

11

Must and have to

Positive forms, their uses, and their contexts

- 1 Some examples of **must** and **have to**:

*You **must obey** the rules.*

*I **have to make** a phone call.*

- 2 The positive form of **must** is:

must + verb

*You **must listen** to the instructions.*

NOT *You ~~must to~~ listen ...*

The form of **must** is the same for all subjects:

*I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **must work**.*

The form of **must** is the same for the present and the future:

*You **must do** this now/tomorrow.*

NOT *You ~~will must do~~ ...*

- 3 The positive form of **have to** is:

have to + verb

*I **have to go** home now.*

The form of **have to** changes in the same way as *have*:

*I/You/We/They **have to work**. He/She/It **has to work**.*

We can use the present simple form of **have to** for the present and the future:

*You **have to do** this now/tomorrow.*

For the future, we can also use **will have to + verb**:

*You'll **have to do** this tomorrow.*

The past form is **had to + verb**:

*I **had to get up** early yesterday.*

Grammar in action

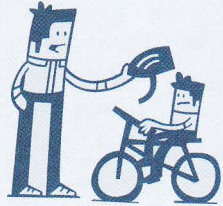
- 1 We use **must** in a formal way for rules, particularly written rules. Here is an example of a company rule:
*All staff **must wear** smart clothes.*

- 2 We use **have to** in an informal way for talking about rules.
*Sanjay **has to wear** a smart suit for work.*

- 3 We use **must** and **have to** for giving orders and instructions to someone:

*You **must wear** your helmet! /*

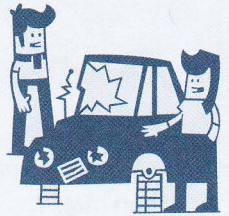
*You **have to wear** your helmet!*



- 4 We use **must** and **have to** for actions that we believe are necessary or very important:

*We **must get** a new car. /*

*We'll **have to get** a new car.*



- 5 We use **have to** for actions that are necessary because there is no choice in the circumstances:

*I **had to stand** because there were no empty seats.*

- 6 We use **must** and **have to** (often after *really*) for strongly recommending or offering something:
*You (really) **must / have to try** this cake, it's delicious!*

A College course rules and instructions

- (i) Complete the rules from a college brochure, using **must** and the correct verb.

tell get enrol arrive pay complete

- 0 Students must enrol for the course by 10 July.
1 Students the fee before the start of the course.
2 Students a student identity card.
3 Students on time for classes.
4 Students their assignments on time.
5 Students the college if they change address.

- (ii) Complete the sentences about the rules written by one of the students, using **have to**.

- 0 We have to enrol for the course by 10 July.
1 I the fee before the start of the course.
2 I a student identity card.
3 We on time for classes.
4 We our assignments on time.
5 You the college if you change address.

B The Problem Friend

Tom and Rose are talking at the end of a class. Complete their conversation using *must* and *have to* and the words in brackets. If both *must* and *have to* are possible, write both of them. Sometimes only a form of *have to* is possible.

- TOM Would you like to go for a cup of coffee?
- ROSE No, I can't. I must leave / have to leave⁰ (leave) now.¹
 (I/meet) a friend of mine. She says that² (she/speak) to me
 because she's got a problem that³ (she/discuss) with me. So
⁴ (I/hurry) now because I don't want to be late.
- TOM Oh, OK. I hope it isn't a serious problem.
- ROSE Probably not. Last week,⁵ (she/borrow) some money from me
 and before that⁶ (I/give) her some advice about a boyfriend.
- TOM So she has lots of problems?
- ROSE Yes, and she always contacts me about them.⁷ (I/tell) her to
 talk to someone else sometimes!



C No choice

Complete this description of a family's situation using the correct forms of *have to* and the correct verbs from the box.

walk find catch get ~~travel~~ drive leave have

I live with my family in a small village a long way from the nearest town. I have to travel⁰ a long way to my school. I¹
 up very early in the morning and I² my house
 at 7.30 a.m. Then I³ a bus. Last month,
 I⁴ to school because it snowed and there were
 no buses. My brother⁵ to work because the buses
 don't go there. So he⁶ a car. He doesn't like the
 journey every day. He thinks that in the future he⁷
 an apartment in the town and live there.



D Recommendations

Complete this email from one friend to another using *must* and the correct verbs from the box.

spend bring see meet go take ~~do~~ eat look

- 0 Here are some things that you really must do when you come here:
- 1 You to the Transport Museum – it's fascinating.
- 2 You my friends Rob and Jerry – they're really funny.
- 3 We at Sparks Restaurant – it's new and I've never been there.
- 4 You the fireworks display on 1 May – it's spectacular.
- 5 We some time walking in the countryside – it's beautiful.
- 6 You round the old part of the city – it's very historic.
- 7 You a trip to the next town – it's got some great buildings.
- 8 You warm clothes with you – it can get very cold here!

Must and have to

Negative forms, their uses, and their contexts

4 The negative form of **must** is:

must not/mustn't + verb

You **mustn't forget** to take your passport.

NOT *You mustn't to forget ...*

NOT *You don't must forget ...*

The form of **must not/mustn't** is the same for all subjects:

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They mustn't leave.

The form of **must not/mustn't** is the same for the present and the future:

It mustn't happen today and it mustn't happen tomorrow.

5 The present negative form of **have to** is:

don't/doesn't have to + verb

You **don't have to book** tickets in advance.

She **doesn't have to work** hard in her job.

We can use the present negative form of **have to** for the present and the future:

You don't have to do this now/tomorrow.

For the future, we can also use **won't have to + verb**:

You won't have to do this tomorrow.

The past form is **didn't have to + verb**:

I didn't have to get up early yesterday.

6 The question forms of **have to** are:

Do	I/you/we/they	have to + verb?
Does	he/she/it	have to + verb?

Do I have to fill in a form?

We do not usually use **must** in a question form.

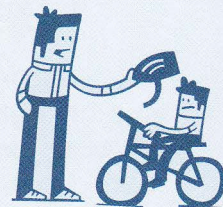
Grammar in action

7 We use **must not/mustn't** for rules, to say that something is forbidden or not allowed. Here is an example of a company rule:

Staff must not eat at their desks.

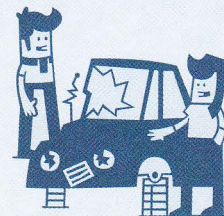
8 We use **must not/mustn't** for orders and instructions, to say that an action is bad or wrong:

You mustn't forget your helmet.



9 We use **must not/mustn't** to say that it is necessary or very important **not** to do something:

We mustn't use this car again, it's dangerous.



10 We use **don't have to** to say that an action is not necessary:

I didn't have to stand because there was one empty seat.

Compare **mustn't** and **don't have to**.

You mustn't shout, you're making too much noise. (= Don't shout, it's bad/not allowed.)

You don't have to shout, I can hear you easily. (= It is not necessary to shout.)

TIP

E Sports rules

Complete these rules for various sports, using **have to** or **mustn't** and the correct verbs.

jump kick touch cross run win get start

- In a 1500m race, you have to run round the track four times. (✓)
- In football, the players the ball with their hands. (X)
- In golf, you the ball into the hole. (✓)
- In tennis, you a certain number of points in each game. (✓)
- In a hurdles race, a runner over hurdles. (✓)
- In a grand prix race, the drivers before the green light goes on. (X)
- In a rowing race, you the line before the other boats. (✓)
- In most sports, you your opponent, even if you are very angry! (X)



F Activity Centre Information

Complete this speech made by a course leader to people arriving at an activity centre, using *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

OK, welcome to the Bridges Activity Centre. Let me tell you some things about your stay here. First of all, for safety reasons you *mustn't*⁰ use any of the equipment without one of the teachers. When you're doing the activities, you¹ take any unnecessary risks. I'm sure I² tell you that – I'm sure you're all sensible people. And thirdly, you³ make a lot of noise at night – other people want to sleep. You⁴ be completely silent, but you⁵ disturb other people.

Now, the activities. Of course, you⁶ do anything that you don't want to do. You can choose which activities to do and you⁷ choose anything you don't fancy. All the activities are included in the price and you⁸ pay extra for any of them.

Finally, remember that you⁹ leave the centre without telling someone where you're going – that's one of our rules. You¹⁰ stay here every minute of the day, but we need to know where you are.

So, enjoy your time here. Any questions?

Find words in exercise F that have these meanings (fill each space with one word only):

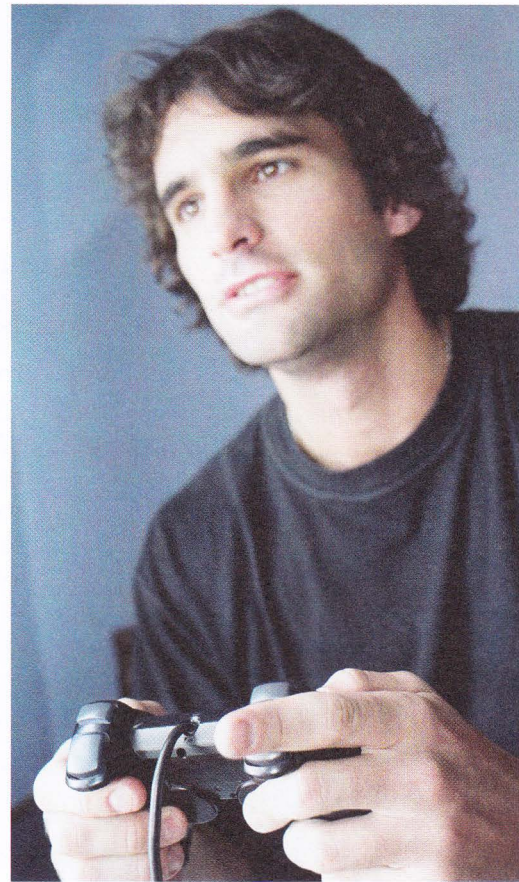
- A not doing stupid things
- B dangerous actions that can have bad results
- C want to do
- D wake up someone who wants to sleep

WORD
FOCUS

G The Secret Job

Complete this conversation, in which Jane asks Nick about his job, using *mustn't* or the correct form of *have to* and the words in brackets.

- JANE What *do you have to do*⁰ (you/do) in your job exactly?
 NICK¹ (I/tell) you too much about it. A lot of my work is secret.
 JANE Really? Well,² (you/tell) me anything if you don't want to.
 NICK Well, I can tell you that I do research work for various companies about games products.
 JANE³ (you play) a lot of games?
 NICK I can, but⁴ (I/do) that.
 JANE⁵ (you/go) to other countries to do your research?
 NICK Sometimes. I've just been on a trip but⁶ (I/go) abroad again until next year.
 JANE⁷ (you/get) any particular qualifications before you got that job?
 NICK No,⁸ (I/do) a course – experience was more important.
 JANE So, are there any exciting new games coming out soon?
 NICK Yes, there is one that's going to be really popular.
⁹ (You/repeat) this to anyone, but it's called 'Weird'.
¹⁰ (I/say) any more. Only a few people know about this game.
 JANE Don't worry. I won't say a word.



OVER TO YOU Now go to page 123.