



COMPLEJO EDUCATIVO “SAN BARTOLOMÉ APÓSTOL”
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MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN,
CIENCIA Y
TECNOLOGÍA

TENTH GRADE **B, C, D**
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ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE /GUIDE #7
(QUARANTEEN)
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TOPIC: Must and Have to

1. **Must**: is a modal auxiliary verb.

In this lesson we look at have to, must and must not, followed by a quiz to check your understanding.

Must for objective obligation.

We often use **MUST** to say that something is essential or necessary, for example: I must go: Debo irme.

STRUCTURE OF MUST

Must is a modal auxiliary verb. It is followed by a main verb.

The basic structure for **must** is:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| subject | + | auxiliary verb <i>must</i> | + | main verb <i>base</i> |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|

The main verb is always the same form: *base*

Look at these examples:

| subject | auxiliary verb <i>must</i> | main verb <i>base</i> | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| I | must | go | home. |

| | | | |
|-----|------|-------|------|
| You | must | visit | us. |
| We | must | stop | now. |

TIP: Like all auxiliary verbs, **must** cannot be followed by **to**. So, we say:

- I **must go** now.
~~not I must to go now.~~

USE OF MUST

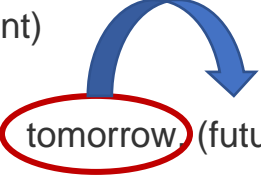
In general, **must** expresses **personal** obligation. **Must** expresses what the **speaker** thinks is necessary. **Must** is **subjective**. Look at these examples:

- I **must** stop smoking.
- You **must** visit us soon.
- He **must** work harder.

In each of the above cases, the "obligation" is the opinion or idea of the person speaking. In fact, it is not a real obligation. It is not imposed from outside.

TIP: It is sometimes possible to use **must** for real obligation, for example a rule or a law. But generally, we use **have to** for this.

We can use **must** to talk about the **present** or the **future**. Look at these examples:

- I **must** go now. (present)
 - I **must** call my mother **tomorrow**. (future)
- 

We cannot use **must** to talk about the **past**. We use **have to** to talk about the past.

MUST NOT FOR PROHIBITION

We use **must not** to say that something is not permitted or allowed, for example:

- Passengers **must not** talk to the driver.

Structure of **must not**

Must is an **auxiliary verb**. It is followed by a **main verb**.

The basic structure for **must not** is:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|
| subject | + | <i>must not</i> | + | main verb |
|---------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|

The main verb is the *base* verb.

TIP: We often contract *must not* to *mustn't*.

Look at these examples:

| subject | auxiliary <i>must + not</i> | main verb | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| I | mustn't | forget | my keys. |
| You | mustn't | disturb | him. |
| Students | must not | be | late. |

NOTE: like all auxiliary verbs, **must** CANNOT be followed by *to*. So, we say:

- You **mustn't** arrive late.
~~not You mustn't to arrive late.~~

Use of **must not**

Must not expresses prohibition - something that is **not permitted, not allowed**. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective (a real law or rule). Look at these examples:

- I **mustn't** eat so much sugar. (subjective)
- You **mustn't** watch so much television. (subjective)
- Students **must not** leave bicycles here. (objective)
- Policemen **must not** drink on duty. (objective)

We can use **must not** to talk about the **present** or the **future**:

- Visitors **must not** smoke. (present)
- I **mustn't** forget Tara's birthday. (future)

We cannot use **must not** to talk about the **past**. We use other structures to talk about the past, for example:

- We were **not allowed** to enter.
- I **couldn't** park outside the shop.

TOPIC: HAVE TO

Have to is NOT an auxiliary verb (it uses the verb **have** as a main verb). We include **have to** here for convenience.

Must is a modal auxiliary verb.

In this lesson we look at **have to**, **must** and **must not**, followed by a **quiz** to check your understanding.

have to for objective obligation

We often use **have to** to say that something is obligatory, for example:

- Children **have to** go to school.

Note that we can use the **have to** expression in **all tenses**, for example: *he has to, he had to, he has had to, he will have to*

Structure of have to

Have to is often grouped with modal auxiliary verbs for convenience, but in fact it is **not** a modal verb. It is not even an auxiliary verb. In the **have to** structure, "have" is a **main verb**.

The basic structure for **have to** is:

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| subject | + | auxiliary verb | + | <i>have</i> | + | to-infinitive |
|---------|---|----------------|---|-------------|---|---------------|

Look at these examples in the Present Simple tense:

| | subject | auxiliary verb | main verb <i>have</i> | to-infinitive | |
|---|---------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| + | She | | has | to work. | |
| - | I | do not | have | to see | the doctor. |
| ? | Do | you | have | to go | to school? |

Use of *have to*

In general, ***have to*** expresses **impersonal** obligation. The subject of ***have to*** is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules). ***Have to*** is **objective**. Look at these examples:

- In France, you **have to** drive on the right.
- In England, most schoolchildren **have to** wear a uniform.
- John **has to** wear a tie at work.

In each of the above cases, the obligation is not the subject's opinion or idea. The obligation comes from outside.

We can use ***have to*** in **all tenses**, and also with modal auxiliaries. We conjugate it just like any other main verb. Here are some examples:

| | subject | auxiliary verb | main verb <i>have</i> | to-infinitive | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Past Simple | I | | had | to work | yesterday. |
| Present Simple | I | | have | to work | today. |
| Future Simple | I | will | have | to work | tomorrow. |
| Present Continuous | She | is | having | to wait. | |
| Present Perfect | We | have | had | to change | the time. |
| modal <i>may</i> | They | may | have | to do | it again. |