

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 2 Lesson 1

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Modals Part 1 (Unit 26-31)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 26: <i>Can, could</i> and <i>(be) able to</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 27: <i>could (do)</i> and <i>could have (done)</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 28: <i>must</i> and <i>can't</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 29: <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> 1	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 30: <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> 2	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 31: <i>have to</i> and <i>must</i>	☐	☐	/

can, could and (be) able to

A

We use **can** to say that something is possible or allowed, or that somebody has the ability to do something. We use **can** + *infinitive* (**can do** / **can see** etc.):

- ☐ We **can see** the lake from our hotel.
- ☐ 'I don't have a pen.' 'You **can use** mine.'
- ☐ **Can** you **speak** any foreign languages?
- ☐ I **can come** and see you tomorrow if you like.
- ☐ The word 'dream' **can be** a noun or a verb.

The negative is **can't** (= **cannot**):

- ☐ I'm afraid I **can't come** to the party on Friday.

B

You can say that somebody **is able to** do something, but **can** is more usual:

- ☐ We **are able to see** the lake from our hotel.

But **can** has only two forms: **can** (*present*) and **could** (*past*). So sometimes it is necessary to use **(be) able to**. Compare:

- ☐ I **can't** sleep.
- ☐ Tom **can** come tomorrow.
- ☐ Maria **can** speak French, Spanish and English.

- ☐ I **haven't been able to** sleep recently.
- ☐ Tom **might be able to** come tomorrow.
- ☐ Applicants for the job **must be able to** speak two foreign languages.

C

Sometimes **could** is the past of **can**. We use **could** especially with:

see hear smell taste feel remember understand

- ☐ We had a lovely room in the hotel. We **could see** the lake.
- ☐ As soon as I walked into the room, I **could smell** gas.
- ☐ I was sitting at the back of the theatre and **couldn't hear** very well.

We also use **could** to say that somebody had the ability to do something, or was allowed to do something:

- ☐ My grandfather **could speak** five languages.
- ☐ We were totally free. We **could do** what we wanted. (= we were allowed to do)

D

could and **was able to**

We use **could** for *general* ability and with **see, hear** etc. :

- ☐ My grandfather **could speak** five languages.
- ☐ I **could see** them, but not very clearly.

But to say that somebody succeeded in doing something in a specific situation, we normally use **was/were able to** or **managed to** (*not could*):

- ☐ The fire spread quickly, but everybody **was able to escape**. (*not could escape*)
- ☐ I didn't know where Max was, but I **managed to find** him in the end. (*not could find*)

Compare:

- ☐ Jack was an excellent tennis player when he was younger. He **could beat** anybody.
(= he was good enough to beat anybody, he had the ability)

but Jack and Andy played a match yesterday. Andy played well, but Jack **managed to beat** him.
(= he succeeded in beating him this time)

The negative **couldn't** (**could not**) is possible in all situations:

- ☐ My grandfather **couldn't swim**.
- ☐ I looked for Max everywhere, but I **couldn't find** him.
- ☐ Andy played well, but he **couldn't beat** Jack.

Exercises

26.1 Complete the sentences using **can** or **(be) able to**. If **can** is not possible, use **(be) able to**.

- 1 Gary has travelled a lot. He can speak five languages.
- 2 I haven't been able to sleep very well recently.
- 3 Nicole drive, but she doesn't have a car.
- 4 I used to stand on my head, but I can't do it any more.
- 5 I can't understand Mark. I've never understand him.
- 6 I can't see you on Friday, but I meet you on Saturday morning.
- 7 Ask Katherine about your problem. She might help you.
- 8 You have to be careful in this part of the city. It be dangerous.
- 9 Michael has lived in Italy a long time, so he should speak Italian.

26.2 Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

- 1 (something you used to be able to do)
I used to be able to sing well.
- 2 (something you used to be able to do)
I used
- 3 (something you would like to be able to do)
I'd
- 4 (something you have never been able to do)
I've

26.3 Complete the sentences with **can/can't/could/couldn't** + the following:

believe come hear run sleep wait

- 1 I'm afraid I can't come to your party next week.
- 2 When Dan was 16, he 100 metres in 11 seconds.
- 3 'Are you in a hurry?' 'No, I've got plenty of time. I'
- 4 I don't feel good this morning. I last night.
- 5 Can you speak a little louder? I you very well.
- 6 I was amazed when I heard the news. I it.

26.4 Complete the answers to the questions with **was/were able to ...**.

- 1 A: Did everybody escape from the fire?
B: Yes. The fire spread quickly, but everybody was able to escape.
- 2 A: Did you finish your work this afternoon?
B: Yes, there was nobody to disturb me, so I
- 3 A: Did you solve the problem?
B: Yes, we did. It wasn't easy, but we
- 4 A: Did the thief get away?
B: Yes. No-one realised what was happening and the thief

26.5 Complete the sentences using **could**, **couldn't** or **managed to**.

- 1 My grandfather travelled a lot. He could speak five languages.
- 2 I looked everywhere for the book, but I couldn't find it.
- 3 They didn't want to come with us at first, but we managed to persuade them.
- 4 Jessica had hurt her foot and walk very well.
- 5 There was a small fire in the kitchen, but fortunately I put it out.
- 6 The walls were thin and I hear people talking in the next room.
- 7 I ran my first marathon recently. It was very hard, but I finish.
- 8 My grandmother loved music. She play the piano very well.
- 9 We wanted to go to the concert, but we get tickets.
- 10 A girl fell into the river, but some people pull her out. She's all right now.

could (do) and could have (done)

A

Sometimes **could** is the past of **can** (see Unit 26):

- ☐ Listen. I **can hear** something. (*now*)
- ☐ I listened. I **could hear** something. (*past*)

But **could** is not always past. We also use **could** for possible actions now or in the future, especially to make suggestions. For example:

- ☐ A: What shall we do tonight?
B: We **could go** to the cinema.
- ☐ A: When you go to Paris next month,
you **could stay** with Sarah.
B: Yes, I suppose I **could**.

Can is also possible in these sentences ('We can go to the cinema.' etc.). **Could** is less sure than **can**.

What shall we
do tonight?

We **could go** to the cinema.



B

We also use **could** (*not can*) for actions that are not realistic. For example:

- ☐ I'm so tired, I **could sleep** for a week. (*not I can sleep for a week*)

Compare **can** and **could**:

- ☐ I **can stay** with Sarah when I go to Paris. (*realistic*)
- ☐ Maybe I **could stay** with Sarah when I go to Paris. (*possible, but less sure*)
- ☐ This is a wonderful place. I **could stay** here for ever. (*unrealistic*)

C

We also use **could** (*not can*) to say that something is possible now or in the future:

- ☐ The story **could be** true, but I don't think it is. (*not can be true*)
- ☐ I don't know what time Lisa is coming. She **could get** here at any time.

Compare **can** and **could**:

- ☐ The weather **can** change very quickly in the mountains. (*in general*)
- ☐ The weather is nice now, but it **could** change later. (*the weather now, not in general*)

D

We use **could have** (done) to talk about the past. Compare:

- ☐ I'm so tired, I **could sleep** for a week. (*now*)
I was so tired, I **could have slept** for a week. (*past*)
- ☐ The situation is bad, but it **could be** worse. (*now*)
The situation was bad, but it **could have been** worse. (*past*)

Something **could have** happened = it was possible, but did *not* happen:

- ☐ Why did you stay at a hotel? You **could have stayed** with me.
- ☐ David was lucky. He **could have hurt** himself when he fell, but he's all right.

E

I **couldn't do** something = it would not be possible:

- ☐ I **couldn't live** in a big city. I'd hate it. (= it wouldn't be possible for me)
- ☐ Everything is fine right now. Things **couldn't be** better.

For the past we use **couldn't have** ... (= would not have been possible):

- ☐ We had a really good holiday. It **couldn't have been** better.

Note that 'I **couldn't do** something' has two meanings:

- (1) I **couldn't** = it would not be possible now, I would not be able:
 - ☐ I **couldn't run** ten kilometres now. I'm not fit enough. (= I would not be able)
- (2) I **couldn't** = I was not able (past)
 - ☐ I **couldn't run** yesterday because I'd hurt my leg. (= I was not able)

Exercises

27.1 Which goes with which?

- 1 What shall we eat tonight?
- 2 I need to phone Vicky sometime.
- 3 What shall I get Ann for her birthday?
- 4 Where shall we put this picture?
- 5 What would you like to do at the weekend?
- 6 I don't know what to wear to the wedding.

- a We could go away somewhere.
- b You could give her a book.
- c ~~We could have fish.~~
- d You could wear your brown suit.
- e You could do it now.
- f We could hang it in the kitchen.

- 1 c
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

27.2 Put in **can** or **could**.

- 1 This is a wonderful place. I could stay here forever.
- 2 I'm so angry with him. I kill him!
- 3 I hear a strange noise. What is it?
- 4 It's so nice here. I sit here all day but unfortunately I have to go.
- 5 I understand your point of view, but I don't agree with you.
- 6 Peter is a keen musician. He plays the flute and he also play the piano.
- 7 The company Amy works for isn't doing well. She lose her job.
- 8 Some people are unlucky. Life be very unfair.
- 9 I've been really stupid. I kick myself.
- 10 Be careful climbing that tree. You fall.

27.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from:

gone
have moved

could be
could have

could come
could have come

~~**could sleep**~~
~~**could have been**~~

- 1 A: Are you tired?
B: Yes, very tired. I feel as if I could sleep for a week.
- 2 A: I spent a very boring evening at home yesterday.
B: Why did you stay at home? You out with us.
- 3 A: Shall I open this letter?
B: Yes. It important.
- 4 A: How was your exam? Was it difficult?
B: It wasn't so bad. It worse.
- 5 A: I got very wet walking home in the rain.
B: Why did you walk? You taken a taxi.
- 6 A: Where shall we meet tomorrow?
B: Well, I to your office if you like.
- 7 A: Does Tom still live in the same place?
B: I'm not sure. He could
- 8 A: Did you go to university?
B: No. I could have, but I didn't want to.

27.4 Complete the sentences. Use **couldn't** or **couldn't have** + these verbs (in the correct form):

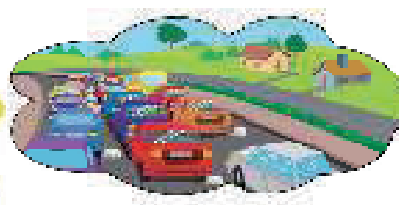
afford **be** ~~**be**~~ ~~**live**~~ **manage** **stand** **study** **wear**

- 1 I couldn't live in a big city. I'd hate it.
- 2 We had a really good holiday. It couldn't have been better.
- 3 I that hat. People would laugh at me.
- 4 You helped me a lot. I without you.
- 5 The staff at the hotel were really good. They more helpful.
- 6 There's no way we could buy a car now. We it.
- 7 Jack prepared for the exam as well as he could. He harder.
- 8 I wouldn't like to live near the motorway. I the noise of the traffic.

A

Study this example:

My house is very near the motorway.

It **must be** very noisy.We use **must** to say that we believe something is certain:

- ☐ You've been travelling all day. You **must be** tired.
(travelling is tiring and you've been travelling all day, so you **must** be tired)
- ☐ 'Joe is a hard worker.' 'Joe? You **must be joking**. He doesn't do anything.'
- ☐ Louise **must get** very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day.

We use **can't** to say that we believe something is not possible:

- ☐ You've just had lunch. You **can't be** hungry already.
(we don't expect people to be hungry immediately after a meal)
- ☐ They haven't lived here for very long. They **can't know** many people.

The structure is:

you/she/they (etc.)	must can't	be (tired / hungry / at work etc.) be -ing (doing / going / joking etc.) get / know / have etc.
---------------------	-----------------------	--

B

Study this example:

There's nobody at home. They **must have gone** out.

Martin and Lucy expected their friends to be at home.

They rang the doorbell twice, but nobody has answered. Lucy says:

They **must have gone** out.
(= there is no other possibility)For the past we use **must have ...** and **can't have ...**:

- ☐ I lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped** it somewhere.
(that's the only explanation I can think of)
- ☐ 'We used to live very near the motorway.' 'Did you? It **must have been** noisy.'
- ☐ Sarah hasn't contacted me. She **can't have got** my message.
- ☐ Max walked into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

The structure is:

I/you/he (etc.)	must can't	have	been (asleep / at work etc.) been -ing (doing / looking etc.) gone / got / known etc.
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You can use **couldn't have** instead of **can't have**:

- ☐ Sarah **couldn't have got** my message.
- ☐ Max **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

Exercises

28.1 Put in **must** or **can't**.

- 1 You've been travelling all day. You must be tired.
- 2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 I'm sure Kate gave me her address. I have it somewhere.
- 5 I often see that man in this street. He live near here.
- 6 It rained every day during their holiday. It have been very nice for them.
- 7 Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
- 8 This bill be correct. It's much too high.
- 9 You got here very quickly. You have driven very fast.
- 10 Bill and Sue always stay at five-star hotels. They be short of money.
- 11 Karen hasn't left the office yet. She be working late tonight.

28.2 Complete each sentence with a verb (one or two words).

- 1 I've lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.
- 2 Their house is very near the motorway. It must be very noisy.
- 3 You've lived in this village a long time. You must everybody who lives here.
- 4 I don't seem to have my wallet with me. I must it at home.
- 5 'How old is Ed?' 'He's older than me. He must at least 40.'
- 6 I didn't hear my phone. I must asleep.
- 7 'You're going on holiday soon. You must forward to it.' 'Yes, I am.'
- 8 I'm sure you know this song. You must it before.
- 9 The road is closed, so we have to go another way. There must an accident.
- 10 'Do you have a car?' 'You must! How could I afford to have a car?'
- 11 David is the managing director of a large company, so he must quite a high salary.

28.3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must have** and **can't have**.

- 1 We went to our friends' house and rang the doorbell, but nobody answered. (they / go out)
They must have gone out.
- 2 Sarah hasn't contacted me. (she / get / my message)
She can't have got my message.
- 3 The jacket you bought is very good quality. (it / be / very expensive)
.....
- 4 I haven't seen our neighbours for the last few days. (they / go away)
.....
- 5 I can't find my umbrella. (I / leave / it in the restaurant last night)
.....
- 6 Amy was in a very difficult situation when she lost her job. (it / be / easy for her)
.....
- 7 There was a man standing outside the cafe. He was there a long time. (he / wait / for somebody)
.....
- 8 Rachel did the opposite of what I asked her to do. (she / understand / what I said)
.....
- 9 When I got back to my car, it was unlocked. (I / forget / to lock it)
.....
- 10 My neighbours were making a lot of noise in the night. It woke me up. (they / have / a party)
.....
- 11 The light was red, but the car didn't stop. (the driver / see / the red light)
.....
- 12 Paul has had these shoes for years, but they still look new. (he / wear / them much)
.....

may and might 1

A

Study this example situation:

You are looking for Ben. Nobody is sure where he is, but you get some suggestions.



Where's Ben?

He **may** be in his office. (= perhaps he is in his office)

He **might** be having lunch. (= perhaps he is having lunch)

Ask Kate. She **might** know. (= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is possible. You can use **may** or **might**:

- ☐ It **may** be true. or It **might** be true. (= perhaps it is true)
- ☐ She **might** know. or She **may** know.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not**:

- ☐ It **may not** be true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- ☐ She **might not** know. (= perhaps she doesn't know)

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not)	be (true / in his office etc.) be -ing (doing / working / having etc.) know / work / want etc.
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Note the difference between **may be** (2 words) and **maybe** (1 word):

- ☐ It **may be** true. (**may** + verb)
- ☐ 'Is it true?' '**Maybe**. I'm not sure.' (**maybe** = it's possible, perhaps)

B

For the past we use **may have ...** or **might have ...**:

- ☐ A: I wonder why Kate didn't answer her phone.
B: She **may have been** asleep. (= perhaps she was asleep)
- ☐ A: I can't find my phone anywhere.
B: You **might have left** it at work. (= perhaps you left it at work)
- ☐ A: Why wasn't Amy at the meeting yesterday?
B: She **might not have known** about it. (= perhaps she didn't know)
- ☐ A: I wonder why David was in such a bad mood yesterday.
B: He **may not have been feeling** well. (= perhaps he wasn't feeling well)

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not) have	been (asleep / at home etc.) been -ing (doing / working / feeling etc.) known / had / wanted / left etc.
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C

could is similar to **may** and **might**:

- ☐ It's a strange story, but it **could be** true. (= it is possible that it's true)
- ☐ You **could have left** your phone at work. (= it's possible that you left it there)

But **couldn't** (negative) is different from **may not** and **might not**. Compare:

- ☐ Sarah **couldn't have received** my message. Otherwise she would have replied.
(= it is not possible that she got my message)
- ☐ Why hasn't Sarah replied to my message? I suppose she **might not have received** it.
(= it's possible that she didn't receive it – perhaps she did, perhaps she didn't)

Exercises

29.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- 1 A: Do you know where Helen is?
B: I'm not sure. She might be in her room.
- 2 A: Is there a bookshop near here?
B: I'm not sure, but ask Anna. She
- 3 A: Where are those people from?
B: I don't know. They
- 4 A: I hope you can help me.
B: I'll try, but it
- 5 A: Whose phone is this?
B: It's not mine. It
- 6 A: Why doesn't George answer his phone?
B: He
- 7 A: Do you know anyone who has a key to this cupboard?
B: Rachel, but I'm not sure.
- 8 A: Gary is in a strange mood today.
B: Yes, he is. He

may be Tom's
may not be feeling well
may not be possible
~~might be in her room~~
might be Brazilian
might be driving
might have one
might know

29.2 Complete each sentence using the verb in brackets.

- 1 A: Where's Ben?
B: I'm not sure. He might be having lunch. (have)
- 2 A: Who was the guy we saw with Anna yesterday?
B: I'm not sure. It may her brother. (be)
- 3 A: Is Ellie here?
B: I can't see her. She may not yet. (arrive)
- 4 A: Gary said he would meet us in the cafe, but he isn't here.
B: He might outside. I'll go and look. (wait)
- 5 A: How did John know that I'd lost my job?
B: I don't know. I suppose Sam may him. (tell)
- 6 A: Do you know where Jeff is? Is he still in the office?
B: He was here earlier, but he might home. (go)
- 7 A: Where's Emma? What's she doing?
B: I'm not sure. She might TV. (watch)
- 8 A: Does Max have any brothers or sisters?
B: I'm not sure. I think he may a younger sister. (have)
- 9 A: I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?
B: You may it in the restaurant last night. (leave)
- 10 A: I rang Dan's doorbell, but he didn't answer. I'm sure he was there.
B: He might not the doorbell. (hear)
- 11 A: Hannah is supposed to meet us here, and she's already 20 minutes late.
B: She may She's always forgetting things. (forget)

29.3 Complete the sentences using **might not have ...** or **couldn't have ...**.

- 1 A: I was surprised Amy wasn't at the meeting. Perhaps she didn't know about it.
B: Maybe. She might not have known about it.
- 2 A: I wonder why Tom didn't come to the party. Perhaps he didn't want to come.
B: It's possible. He to come.
- 3 A: I wonder how the fire started. Was it an accident?
B: No, the police say it an accident. It was deliberate.
- 4 A: Mike says he needs to see you. He tried to find you yesterday.
B: Well, he very hard. I was in my office all day.
- 5 A: The man you spoke to – are you sure he was American?
B: No, I'm not sure. He

A

We use **may** and **might** to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future:

- ☐ I haven't decided where to go on holiday. I **may go** to Ireland. (= perhaps I will go there)
- ☐ Take an umbrella with you. It **might rain** later. (= perhaps it will rain)
- ☐ The bus isn't always on time. We **might have** to wait a few minutes. (= perhaps we will have to wait)

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not (mightn't)**:

- ☐ Amy **may not go** out tonight. She isn't feeling well. (= perhaps she will not go out)
- ☐ There **might not be** enough time to discuss everything at the meeting. (= perhaps there will not be enough time)

Compare:

- ☐ I'm **going** to buy a car. (for sure)
- ☐ I **may buy** a car. or I **might buy** a car. (possible)

B

Usually you can use **may** or **might**. So you can say:

- ☐ I **may go** to Ireland. or I **might go** to Ireland.
- ☐ Jane **might be** able to help you. or Jane **may be** able to help you.

But we use **might (not may)** when the situation is *not real*:

- ☐ If they paid me better, I **might** work harder. (*not* I may work)

This situation (**If they paid** me better) is not real. They do *not* pay me well, so I'm not going to work harder.

C

Compare **may/might be -ing** and **will be -ing**:

- ☐ Don't phone at 8.30. I'll **be watching** the football on TV.
- ☐ Don't phone at 8.30. I **might be watching** the football on TV. (= perhaps I'll be watching it)

We also use **may/might be -ing** for possible plans. Compare:

- ☐ I'm **going** to Ireland soon. (for sure)
- ☐ I **might be going** (or I **may be going**) to Ireland soon. (possible)

D

might as well

Helen and Clare have just missed the bus.
The buses run every hour.

What shall we do? Shall we walk?

We **might as well**. It's a nice day and I don't want to wait here for an hour.

We **might as well** do something = we should do it because there is no better alternative.
There is no reason not to do it.

You can also use **may as well**.



- ☐ A: What time are you going out?
B: Well, I'm ready, so I **might as well go** now. or ... I **may as well go** now.
- ☐ Buses are so expensive these days, you **might as well get** a taxi. (= taxis are as good, no more expensive than buses)

Exercises

30.1 Which alternative makes sense?

- 1 A: Where are you going for your holidays?
B: I haven't decided yet. I might go / ~~I'm going~~ to Ireland. (I might go makes sense)
- 2 A: Have you decided what sort of car you want to buy?
B: Yes, I might get / I'm going to get a sports car.
- 3 A: When is Tom coming to see us?
B: He hasn't said yet. He might come / He's coming on Sunday.
- 4 A: Where are you going to put that picture?
B: I don't know yet. I might hang / I'm going to hang it in the bedroom.
- 5 A: What's Tanya going to do when she leaves school? Does she know yet?
B: Yes, she's decided. She might go / She's going to university.
- 6 A: Do you have plans for the weekend?
B: Nothing fixed. I might go away / I'm going away.

30.2 Complete the sentences using **might** + a verb from the box:

- 1 Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It might rain later.
- 2 Don't make too much noise. You the baby.
- 3 Be careful with your coffee. You it.
- 4 Don't forget your phone. You it.
- 5 It's better if we don't talk so loud. Somebody us.
- 6 Be careful. This footpath is icy. You

hear
need
~~rain~~
slip
spill
wake

30.3 Complete the sentences. Use **might be able to** or **might have to** + one of these verbs:

fix ~~help~~ leave meet pay wait

- 1 Tell me about your problem. I might be able to help you.
- 2 I can come to the meeting, but I before the end.
- 3 I'm not free this evening, but I you tomorrow evening.
- 4 I'm not sure whether this car park is free or not. We
- 5 There's a long queue. We a long time.
- 6 'I've got a problem with my bike.' 'Let me have a look. I it.'

30.4 Write sentences with **might not**.

- 1 Lisa's not feeling very well. I'm not sure that she will go to the party.
Lisa might not come to the party.
- 2 I haven't seen him for a long time. I don't know if I will recognise him or not.
I might him.
- 3 We want to go to the game, but I don't know whether we'll be able to get tickets.
We for the game.
- 4 I said I'd do the shopping, but it's possible I won't have time.
I to do the shopping.
- 5 I've been invited to the wedding, but I'm not sure that I'll be able to go.
I

30.5 Read the situations and write sentences with **might as well**.

- 1 You and a friend have just missed the bus. The buses run every hour.
You say: We'll have to wait an hour for the next bus. We might as well walk.
- 2 Your computer doesn't work any more. It will cost a lot to repair.
You say: It's not worth repairing. I a new one.
- 3 You've painted the kitchen. You still have a lot of paint, so why not paint the bathroom too?
You say: I too. There's plenty of paint left.
- 4 You and a friend are at home. You're bored. There's a film on TV starting in a few minutes.
You say: We it. There's nothing else to do.

A

I **have to** do something = it is necessary to do it, I am obliged to do it:

- ☐ You can't turn right here. You **have to turn** left.
- ☐ I **have to wear** glasses for reading.
- ☐ Robert can't come out with us this evening. He **has to work** late.
- ☐ Last week Tina broke her arm and **had to go** to hospital.
- ☐ I haven't **had to go** to the doctor for ages.

You **have to turn** left here.



We use **do/does/did** in questions and negative sentences (for the present and past simple):

- ☐ What **do I have to do** to get a new driving licence? (*not* What have I to do?)
- ☐ Karen **doesn't have to work** Saturdays. (*not* Karen hasn't to)
- ☐ 'Did you **have to wait** a long time for a bus?' 'No, only ten minutes.'

You can say **I'll have to ... , I'm going to have to ... , I might have to ... , I may have to ...**:

- ☐ They can't repair my computer, so **I'll have to buy** a new one. *or* ... **I'm going to have to buy** a new one.
- ☐ We **might have to change** our plans. *or* We **may have to change** ... (= it's possible that we will have to change them)

B

Must is similar to **have to**. You can say:

- ☐ It's later than I thought. I **must go**. *or* I **have to go**.

You can use **must** or **have to** when you give your own opinion (for example, to say what *you* think is necessary, or to recommend someone to do something):

- ☐ I haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I **must phone** her. / I **have to phone** her. (= I say this is necessary)
- ☐ Mark is a really nice person. You **must meet** him. / You **have to meet** him. (= I recommend this)

We use **have to** (*not usually must*) to say what someone is *obliged* to do. This is a *fact*, not the speaker's own opinion:

- ☐ I **have to work** from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. (a fact, not an opinion)
- ☐ Jane **has to travel** a lot for her work.

But we use **must** in written rules and instructions:

- ☐ Applications for the job **must be received** by 18 May.
- ☐ Seat belts **must be worn**.

We use **had to** (*not must*) to talk about the past:

- ☐ I went to the meeting yesterday, but I **had** to leave early. (*not* I must)

**C**

Mustn't and **don't have to** are completely different:

You **mustn't** do something = *don't* do it:

- ☐ You **must keep** this a secret. You **mustn't tell** anyone. (= don't tell anyone)
- ☐ I promised I would be on time. I **mustn't be** late. (= I must be on time)

You **don't have to** do something = you don't need to do it (but you can if you want):

- ☐ You **don't have to come** with me. I can go alone.
- ☐ I **don't have to be** at the meeting, but I'm going anyway.

D

You can use **have got to** instead of **have to**. You can say:

- ☐ I've **got to** work tomorrow. *or* I **have to** work tomorrow.
- ☐ When **has** Helen **got to** go? *or* When **does** Helen **have to** go?

Exercises

31.1 Complete the sentences using **have/has/had to ...**. Use the verbs in brackets.

- Robert can't come out with us this evening. He has to work late. (he / work)
- 'The bus was late this morning.' 'How long did you have to wait?' (you / wait)
- I don't have much time. in ten minutes. (I / go)
- 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' 'What time?' (you / go)
- Joe starts work at 5 am every day, which means at four. (he / get up)
- We nearly missed the bus this morning. to catch it. (we / run)
- Is Lisa usually free on Saturdays or? (she / work)
- There was nobody to help me. everything by myself. (I / do)
- How old to have a driving licence? (you / be)
- There was a lot of noise from the street. the window. (we / close)
- Was the exhibition free, or to go in? (you / pay)

31.2 Complete the sentences using **have/has/had to** + the verbs in the list. Some sentences are negative (**I don't have to ...** etc.):

ask decide drive ~~get up~~ go make make pay ~~show~~ stand

- I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early.
- Steve didn't know how to change the settings on his phone. I had to show him.
- Excuse me a moment – I a phone call. I won't be long.
- You can let me know later what you want to do. You now.
- I couldn't find the street I wanted. I somebody for directions.
- This car park is free. You
- A man was slightly injured in the accident, but he to hospital.
- Jane has a senior position in the company. She important decisions.
- The train was very full and there were no seats free. We all the way.
- When Patrick starts his new job next month, he 50 miles to work every day.

31.3 In some of these sentences, **must** is wrong or unnatural. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- It's later than I thought. I must go. OK (I have to go is also correct)
- I must start work every day at 8.30. I have to start work
- I must remember to call Sarah tomorrow.
- I couldn't get a taxi last night. I must walk home.
- You must come and see us again soon.
- Tom isn't going out this evening. He must study for his exam.
- We can't go the usual way because the road is closed. We must go another way.
- Julia wears glasses. She must wear glasses since she was very young.

31.4 Complete the sentences with **mustn't**, **don't have to** or **doesn't have to**.

- I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You mustn't tell anyone.
- Richard doesn't have to wear a suit to work, but he usually does.
- There's a lift in the building, so we climb the stairs.
- I promised Kate I'd call her tomorrow. I forget.
- I'm not very busy. I have a few things to do, but I do them now.
- Sophie likes weekends because she get up early.
- You be a good player to enjoy a game of tennis.
- You should keep trying to find a job. You give up.
- I eat too much. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
- We have plenty of time before our flight. We check in yet.