



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 31 – have to and must

tienganh



Have to and must

HAVE TO - PHẢI LÀM GÌ ĐÓ

A

- ❖ I **have to do** something = it is necessary to do it, I am obliged to do it:
 - EX1: You can't turn right here. You **have to turn** left.
 - EX2: I **have to wear** glasses for reading.
 - EX3: Robert can't come out with us this evening. He **has to work** late.
 - EX4: Last week Tina broke her arm and **had to go** to hospital.
 - EX5: I haven't had to go to the doctor for ages.
- ❖ We use **do/does/did** in questions and negative sentences (for the present and past simple):
 - EX6: What **do I have to do** to get a new driving license? (not What have I to do?)
 - EX7: Karen **doesn't have to** work Saturdays. (not Karen **hasn't to**)
 - EX8: '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 ...** :
 - EX9: 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.
 - EX10: We **might have to change** our plans. or We **may have to change** ... (= it's possible that we **will have to change** them)



You **mustn't run** in the opposite direction

Have to and must

MUST

B

- 1. Must is similar to have to. You can say:**
 - EX11: It's later than I thought. I **must go**. or I **have to go**.
- 2. 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):**
 - EX12: I haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I **must phone** her. / I **have to** phone her.
(= I say this is necessary)
 - EX13: Mark is a really nice person. You **must meet** him. / You **have to meet** him.
(= I recommend this)
- 3. 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:**
 - EX14: I **have to work** from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. (a fact, not an opinion)
 - EX15: Jane **has to** travel a lot for her work.
- 4. But we use must in written rules and instructions:**
 - EX16: Applications for the job **must be received** by 18 May.
 - EX17: Seat belts **must be worn**.
- 5. We use had to (not must) to talk about the past:**
 - EX18: I went to the meeting yesterday, but I **had to** leave early. (not I must)

Have to and must

MUSTN'T V.S DON'T HAVE TO

C

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

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

Bạn không được làm gì đó

- EX19: You **must keep** this a secret. You **mustn't tell** anyone. (= don't tell anyone)
- EX20: 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)

Bạn không cần / không nhất thiết phải làm gì đó

- EX20: You **don't have to come** with me. I can go alone.
- EX21: 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:

- EX22: I've **got to work** tomorrow. or I **have to work** tomorrow.
- EX23: When **has Helen got to go?** or When **does Helen have to go?**

Have to and must

BÀI TẬP NHANH

Select the option which best completes the sentences below:

I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You _____ anyone.

A. haven't got to

B. might not tell

C. don't have to tell

D. mustn't tell

Have to and must

TÓM TẮT

1. **Must** và **have to** đều chỉ sự cần thiết / một nghĩa vụ phải thực hiện một việc gì đó - *I **have to wear** glasses for reading.*
2. Trong các câu hỏi và phủ định, chúng ta dùng **do/does/did** - *What **do I have to do** to get a new driving license?*
3. Khi diễn tả ý kiến riêng của người nói, ta có thể dùng **have to** hoặc **must** - *I **haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I **must phone** her. or I **have to phone** her.*** Tuy nhiên, khi nêu một sự thật (không phải ý kiến riêng của người nói,) ta dùng **“have to”** thay cho **must** - *I **have to work** from 8.30 to 5.30 every day.*
4. Trong các quy định bằng văn bản, ta thường dùng **“must”** - *Seat belts **must be worn**.*
5. Ở thể phủ định, **mustn't** có nghĩa không được (phép) làm một việc gì đó, còn **“not have to”** có nghĩa không nhất thiết phải làm một việc, nhưng nếu làm cũng không sao - *I **don't have to be** at the meeting, but I'm going anyway.*