

Unit 8

8.1 have to

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

I We You They	have don't have	to	work hard.
He She It	has doesn't have		

Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

Short answer

Do you have to wear a uniform?	Yes, I do.
Does he have to go now?	No, he doesn't.

Note

- The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.
I **had to** get up early this morning.
Why **did** you **have to** work last weekend?
They liked the hotel because they **didn't have to** do any cooking.
- The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have to* + noun. See p131.

Use

- Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
You **have to** have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)
I **have to** start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)
The doctor says I **have to** do more exercise.
- Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).
You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	might	must
shall	should	will	would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*.
She **can** drive.
I **must** get my hair cut.

- There is no *do/does* in the question.
Can she sing?
Should I go home now?

- The form is the same for all persons. There is no *-s* in the third person singular:
He **can** sing very well.
She **should** try harder.
It **will** rain soon.

- To form the negative, add *n't*. There is no *don't/doesn't*.
I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.
You **mustn't** steal.

Note

will not = *won't*.

It **won't** rain tomorrow.

- Most modal verbs refer to the present and future. Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.
I **could** swim when I was three.

8.3 should

Form

should + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He We They	should do more exercise. shouldn't tell lies.
-----------------------	--

Question

Should	I she they	see a doctor?
Do you think	I he we	should see a doctor?

Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

Use

Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I **should** do more work. (This is my opinion.)

You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)

Do you think we **should** stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

Shouldn't expresses negative advice.

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Note

Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.

I **think** politicians **should** listen more.

I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.

8.4 *must*

Form

must + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I He We They	<i>must</i> try harder. <i>mustn't</i> steal.
-----------------------	--

Questions with *must* are possible, but the use of *have to* is more common.

Question

Short answer

Must I take exams? Do I have to take exams?	Yes, you must . Yes, you do .
--	--

Use

- 1 *Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.
I **must** get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
- 2 Because *must* expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must ...*. It sounds very bossy!
You **must** help me. (I am giving you an order.)
Could you help me? is much better.
- 3 *You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.
You **must** see the modern art exhibition. It's wonderful.
You **must** give me a ring when you're next in town.



8 Do's and don'ts

have (got) to • should/must • Words that go together • At the doctor's

STARTER



What's true for you? Make sentences about your life.

I have to ... **I don't have to ...**

- get up early every morning
- pay bills
- go to school
- work at the weekend
- do the housework

WORK, WORK

have (got) to

- 1 **T 8.1** Listen to Steven talking about his job. What do you think his job is? Would you like his job? Why/Why not?
- 2 Complete the sentences from the interview with words from the box.

3
1
4
2
5

don't have to	have to	had to	Do you have to	didn't have to
---------------	---------	--------	----------------	----------------

- I _____ work very long hours.
 _____ work at the weekend?
 I _____ do the washing-up.
 We _____ learn the basics.
 I _____ wait too long to get a job.

- 3 Change the sentences using *he*. **He has to work very long hours.**



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 *have/have got* can express possession or an action.
 I **have** my own flat.
 We've **got** an exam tomorrow.
- 2 *have/have got* + infinitive expresses obligation.
 He **has** to work long hours. I've **got** to go now. Bye!
- 3 Write the question and negative.
 I have to get up early.
 What time _____ you _____ up?
 I _____ up early.
 Put the sentence in the past.
 Yesterday I _____ up early.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 p137

WHAT'S MY JOB?
STEVEN BARNES

- 4 What are some of the other things Steven has to do?

PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS

should, must

1 Match the problems and suggestions on the right. What advice would *you* give?

2 **T 8.3** Listen and complete the advice. Use the words from the box.

2	shouldn't	1	should
4	must	3	don't think you should

- 1 I think you _____ talk to your boss.
- 2 You _____ drink coffee at night.
- 3 I _____ go on that boat trip next week.
- 4 You _____ go to the dentist.

Practise the conversations with a partner.

3 Give advice to your friends.

- I'm overweight.
- I've got exams next week.
- My cat's ill.



Problems

- 1 - I'm working 16 hours a day.
- 2 - I can't sleep.
- 3 - I get seasick very easily.
- 4 - I've had a terrible toothache for weeks.



Suggestions

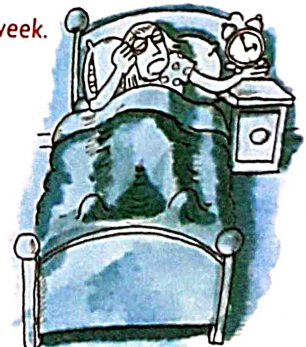
- a - Don't drink coffee at night.
- b - Go to the dentist.
- c - Don't go on that boat trip next week.
- d - Talk to your boss.



Answers:

- 1 - d
- 2 - a
- 3 - c
- 4 - b

PRACTICE



VOCABULARY

Words that go together

1 Many verbs and nouns go together.

tell a story leave home

Look at the chart on the right. Match a verb with a complement. They all appear in the letters and problems on p66–67.

Look at the letters again and check your answers.

2 Close your books. Try to remember the sentences that include the phrases from the box.

3 Two nouns can go together. There are no rules about spelling.

post office headache horse-race

The stress is usually on the first word.

Match the nouns to make new words.

1	alarm	cream 5
2	car	glasses 6
3	traffic	table 7
4	credit	coat 8
5	ice	lights 3
6	sun	card 4
7	time	park 2
8	rain	clock 1

1	hair	case 5
2	sun	drier 1
3	ear	quake 8
4	sign	post 4
5	book	ring 3
6	rush	lighter 7
7	cigarette	set 2
8	earth	hour 6

	Verbs	Complements
1	live	being silly 3
2	write	your age 4
3	stop	abroad 1
4	act	responsibility 5
5	take	poetry 2
6	take	your job 8
7	stay	what you've missed 10
8	don't know	a word with someone 11
9	have to be	in bed 7
10	give up	your time 6
11	have	cruel to be kind 9



T 8.6 Listen and check.

... 1. Edition to the class

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

At the doctor's

1 Complete the chart with an illness or a symptom.



- 4 diarrhoea
- 6 food poisoning
- 2 'flu

- 3 It hurts when I walk on it.
- 5 My glands are swollen, and it hurts when I swallow.
- 1 I can't stop sneezing and my nose is runny.

Illnesses	Symptoms
1 I've got a cold.	
2 I've got _____.	I've got a temperature, my whole body aches, and I feel awful.
3 I've twisted my ankle.	
4 I've got _____.	I keep going to the toilet.
5 I've got a sore throat.	
6 I've got _____.	I keep being sick, and I've got diarrhoea.