

Unit 8

8.1 have to

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

Positive and negative

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

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

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.