

3

Have to, must / mustn't, can / can't, may / might, should



Have to

Affirmative

I **have to** clean my room.

He **has to** clean his room.

Questions

Do I **have to** clean my room?

Does he **have to** clean his room?

Why do they **have to** study?

Negative

I **don't have to** clean my room.

He **doesn't have to** clean his room.

Short answers

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **have to** για να πούμε ότι είμαστε **υποχρεωμένοι** ή ότι **είναι ανάγκη** να κάνουμε κάτι.
You have to help your parents at home.
- Στην κατάφαση, βάζουμε το **have / has to** και το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
He has to study hard for the test.
- Στην άρνηση, βάζουμε το **don't / doesn't have to** και το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
I don't have to go to work tomorrow! It's Sunday!
- Στην ερώτηση, βάζουμε το **do / does**, μετά το υποκείμενο, το **have to** και, τέλος, το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to). Το **have to** στην ερώτηση παραμένει το ίδιο σε όλα τα πρόσωπα.
Does George have to look after the dog?

Must / mustn't

Affirmative

We **must tidy** the bedroom.

Questions

Must we **tidy** the bedroom?

Negative

We **mustn't tidy** the bedroom.

Short answers

Yes, we **must**. / No, we **don't have to**.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **must** για κάτι που είναι **υποχρεωτικό** και **πρέπει να το κάνουμε**.
*My tooth hurts. I **must** see the dentist.*
- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **mustn't** για κάτι που **απαγορεύεται** και **δεν πρέπει να το κάνουμε**.
*You **mustn't** play football in the cold if you're ill.*
- Στην κατάφαση και στην άρνηση, βάζουμε το **must** / **mustn't** σε όλα τα πρόσωπα και μετά το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
*We **must be** careful when we ride our bikes.*
*You **mustn't use** your phone in class.*
- Στην ερώτηση, βάζουμε πρώτα το **must**, μετά το υποκείμενο και, τέλος, το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
***Must** she **do** the dishes?*

Look Out!

- Όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι **απαγορεύεται** να κάνουμε κάτι, χρησιμοποιούμε το **mustn't**. Η έκφραση **don't / doesn't have to** σημαίνει ότι κάτι **δεν είναι υποχρεωτικό** (αν θέλουμε, όμως, μπορούμε να το κάνουμε).
*You **mustn't touch** the crocodile! It's dangerous!*
*You **don't have to explain** this to me. I understand.*
- Στις αρνητικές σύντομες απαντήσεις το νόημα του **must** αλλάζει. Για να πούμε ότι κάποιος **δεν είναι υποχρεωμένος** να κάνει κάτι, χρησιμοποιούμε τα **don't / doesn't have to** αντί για το **mustn't** (δεν πρέπει).
***Must** I add olive oil? No, you **don't have to**.*

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use **have to**.

1. Tomorrow is a holiday and we don't have to go (go) to school! Yay!
2. Samantha is very busy. That's why she _____ (get) up at 7 am every day.
3. What time _____ (you / be) at the cinema?
4. If your tooth hurts, you _____ (see) the dentist.
5. My little sister is a baby. She _____ (help) at home.
6. _____ (the children / wear) a uniform?
7. Oh, no! We've made a mess! We _____ (clean) up!
8. I take the dog for a walk in the morning, but Dad _____ (do) it in the evening.

2 Circle the correct answer.

1. Stop! You *don't have to* / *mustn't* go near the bear!
2. Oh, good! Jenny has made lunch! We *don't have to* / *mustn't* cook now!
3. Be careful! You *don't have to* / *mustn't* touch the wall. The paint is wet!
4. He *has to* / *mustn't* clean his football boots!
5. Dogs *don't have to* / *mustn't* eat chocolate. It's bad for them.
6. People *don't have to* / *mustn't* drive when they're very tired. It's dangerous.
7. If Nick doesn't like the film he *doesn't have to* / *mustn't* come with us. It's ok.
8. At my school, we *don't have to* / *mustn't* take part in sports clubs, but we can if we like it.



3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *have to* or *must*. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- What time do you have to you get (you / get) up on weekdays?
- My sister _____ (not / take) my things without asking!
- We're very lucky! We _____ (not / pay) for tickets for the concert!
My dad's bought them for us!
- Sally _____ (do) her homework so she can't meet us at the park.
- I always _____ (make) my bed at the weekend, but I
_____ (not / make) it on school days.
- It's dad's birthday on Thursday. We _____ (buy) him a nice present.
- You _____ (not / touch) food with dirty hands!
- What things _____ (we / buy) at the supermarket?

Can / can't

Affirmative

He **can speak** English.

Questions

Can he **speak** English?

Negative

He **can't speak** English.

Short answers

Yes, he **can**. / No, he **can't**.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **can** και **can't** για να πούμε τι μπορούμε ή δεν μπορούμε να κάνουμε.
Harry can dance very well, but he can't sing.
- Επίσης χρησιμοποιούμε το **can** και **can't** για να ζητήσουμε, να δώσουμε ή να αρνηθούμε την άδεια σε κάποιον να κάνει κάτι.
- Mum, can I use your phone, please?
- Yes, you can.
- Στην κατάφαση και στην άρνηση, βάζουμε το **can** και **can't** σε όλα τα πρόσωπα αντίστοιχα και μετά το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς το).
You can take this magazine.
Sorry, you can't use the dictionary. I need it.
- Στην ερώτηση, βάζουμε το **can**, μετά το υποκείμενο και, τέλος, το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς το).
Can I ask you a question?

4 Look at the table and write sentences about what they can or can't do.

	speak French	cook Mexican food	swim 100 metres
Denise	✓	✓	✗
Jane and Tom	✗	✗	✓

- Denise can speak French.
- _____
- _____
- Jane and Tom _____
- _____
- _____



5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. explain / Can / to me, / this / you / exercise / please
Can you explain this exercise to me, please?
2. can't / very / She / fast / run

3. Can / TV / watch / now / we

4. use / can't / Sue / because / her computer / broken / it's

5. find / can / like / I / a T-shirt / this / Where

6. remember / can't / the story / Dave / I / him / told

7. take / I / your / please / Can / tablet,

8. can't / Harry / speak / French / well / very



May / might

Affirmative

I **may / might** go out.

Questions

May / Might I go out?

What **may / might / should** we do?

Negative

I **may not / might not** go out.

Short answers

Yes, I **may / might**. / No, I **may not / might not**.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **may** και **might** μαζί με ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to) για να πούμε ότι κάτι είναι πιθανό να γίνει. Το **may** σημαίνει ότι κάτι έχει πιο πολλές πιθανότητες να συμβεί και το **might** ότι έχει λιγότερες πιθανότητες να συμβεί.
It **may / might** rain tomorrow. I don't know.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε επίσης το **may** για να ζητήσουμε ευγενικά την άδεια για κάτι. Είναι πιο επίσημο από το **can**.
May I go out, Miss Andrews?
- Στην κατάφαση και στην άρνηση, βάζουμε το **may / might (not)** σε όλα τα πρόσωπα και μετά το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
We **may be** late to the meeting.
Ken **might not** enjoy the film.
- Στην ερώτηση, βάζουμε το **may / might**, μετά το υποκείμενο και τέλος το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
Where **may** she go if it rains?

Should

Affirmative

You **should drink** lots of water.

Questions

Should you **drink** lots of water?

Where **should** they **go**?

Negative

You **shouldn't drink** lots of water.

Short answers

Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **should** για να δώσουμε ή να ζητήσουμε **συμβουλή**.
You **should listen** to the teacher carefully.
You **shouldn't worry** about the test.
Should I add some sugar to the cake?
- Στην κατάφαση και στην άρνηση, βάζουμε το **should / shouldn't** σε όλα τα πρόσωπα και μετά το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
Nora **should take** a jacket with her.
We **shouldn't go** out in the rain!
- Στην ερώτηση, βάζουμε το **should**, μετά το υποκείμενο και, τέλος, το ρήμα στο απαρέμφατο (χωρίς to).
Should Paula study harder for the test?

6 Circle the correct answer.

- It might / *should* be cold later in the evening, so take a cardigan with you.
- Daren *should* / *might* wear a helmet when he is skateboarding.
- Let's not buy Dad this CD. He *may not* / *shouldn't* like this rap singer.
- Where *might* / *should* the cat be? Do you know where she's hiding?
- Is it going to rain today? It *may* / *should*.
- Why *might* / *should* factory workers be careful when they're working?
- You *might not* / *shouldn't* follow advice on the Internet. Sometimes it's silly and wrong.
- I think you *may* / *should* ask your teacher for advice if you don't know how to do the project.



7 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets. Use *may*, *might* or *should*. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- Mum:** I've lost my keys. Where do you think they ¹ might be (be)?
- Brian:** Have you checked the table near the door? They ² _____ (be) there. You always leave them there when you come back.
- Mum:** No, I checked. They aren't there. But perhaps Dad ³ _____ (have) them. Can you go and ask him, please?
- Brian:** Sure. So, I'm going shopping with my friends. What time ⁴ _____ (I / be) back for lunch?
- Mum:** Well, you ⁵ _____ (not / be) late. Grandma and Grandpa are coming for lunch with us. I think they ⁶ _____ (arrive) at around 12.30.
- Brian:** I'll try to be back by then, but the bus ⁷ _____ (not / come) on time.
- Mum:** Ok, just call us then. You know your grandparents! They ⁸ _____ (be) worried if you're late!

8 Choose the correct answer.

- Better wear light clothes today; it ____ get really hot in the day.
a must **b may** c can't
- Andrew ____ go to work tomorrow because it's Christmas.
a doesn't have to b mustn't c shouldn't
- Sarah's mum says she ____ tidy her room before she goes out.
a have to b must c can
- If you don't feel well, you ____ stay in bed and not go to school.
a might b mustn't c should
- Usain Bolt is the fastest man in the world. He ____ run 100 meters in 9.58 seconds!
a must b has to c can
- Ian ____ play computer games all the time.
a mustn't b don't have to c may not

9 Complete this blog written by Nicky. Write one word in each space. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

My friends and I are working on a school project. We have ¹ _____ to find information about different jobs and write about them. There are some jobs which are more interesting than others, and some which are very dangerous. For example, if you're a firefighter, sometimes you ² _____ go into burning buildings. Some other jobs are very boring! A cleaner is a safe job, because you ³ _____ have to stop fires, but it isn't challenging at all! If you're a teacher, you should ⁴ _____ get angry easily, because students ⁵ _____ be upset or scared. Some jobs are very well-paid and interesting of course! Famous athletes have exciting and well-paid jobs, but they ⁶ _____ go out or sleep late at night. I can't really think of a job that I ⁷ _____ like to do when I grow up. What job do you think I ⁸ _____ choose?

10 Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Put a cross (X) next to the wrong sentences. Correct the mistakes.

- Jason must to get up very early tomorrow. **X**
Jason must get up very early tomorrow.
- Have you to learn another language at school?

- It might to rain later today!

- Fiona may is late for our meeting.

- Does George has to wear a school uniform?

- Katrina shouldn't take your things without asking first.

- You don't must make noise in the library.

- What time do you have to go to your tennis practice?

