have to

**Affirmative**

I have to study
you have to study
he has to study
she has to study
it has to study
we have to study
you have to study
they have to study

**Negative**

I don’t have to study
you don’t have to study
he doesn’t have to study
she doesn’t have to study
it doesn’t have to study
we don’t have to study
you don’t have to study
they don’t have to study

**Interrogative and short answers**

**Forma interrogativa**

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

**Risposte brevi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affermativa</th>
<th>Negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, you do.</td>
<td>No, you don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
<td>No, I don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, he does.</td>
<td>No, he doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, she does.</td>
<td>No, she doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it does.</td>
<td>No, it doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, you do.</td>
<td>No, you don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, we do.</td>
<td>No, we don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, they do.</td>
<td>No, they don’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scarlett doesn’t have to do her homework right now.**
Non è obbligatorio che faccia i compiti in questo preciso momento.

**Have to in the past simple**

I had to help my sister yesterday.
Ho dovuto aiutare mia sorella ieri.

**Past simple is used to indicate a need or obligation that existed at a certain time in the past.**

1 have to si comporta come tutti gli altri verbi e usa l’ausiliare Do/Does nelle domande e do/does/don’t/doesn’t nelle risposte brevi.

2 **Il Past simple di have to è had to.**

I had to help my sister yesterday.
Ho dovuto aiutare mia sorella ieri.

3 Le frasi negative al Past simple con have to si ottengono con soggetto + didn’t + have to + forma base del verbo.

I didn’t have to help my sister yesterday.
Non ho dovuto aiutare mia sorella ieri.
4 Le frasi interrogative al *Past simple* con *have to* si ottengono con *Did* + soggetto + *have to* + forma base del verbo.

*Did you have to* help your sister yesterday?

Hai dovuto aiutare tua sorella ieri?

5 Le risposte brevi si ottengono con *Yes, + pronomne soggetto + did./No, + pronomne soggetto + didn’t.*

*Did you have to* go to school on Saturday? *Yes, I did./No, I didn’t.*

Sei dovuto andare a scuola sabato? *Sì./No.*

### Compounds: some / any / no

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persona</th>
<th>Cosa</th>
<th>Luogo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td>someone/somebody</td>
<td>something</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>anyone/anybody</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>no one/nobody</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I suffissi *one, body, thing* e *where* si possono aggiungere a *some, any* e *no* per formare dei composti.

2 I composti di *some* si usano in frasi affermative.

Liz is talking to *someone/somebody*.

3 I composti di *any* si usano in frasi negative e interrogative.

Liz isn’t talking to *anyone/anybody*.

Is Liz talking to *anyone/anybody*?

4 In inglese non è possibile avere due negazioni in una frase: con i composti di *no* il verbo deve sempre essere alla forma affermativa.

*Nobody* knows her. NON *Nobody doesn’t know her.*

### Compounds: every

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Cosa</th>
<th>Luogo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>every</td>
<td>everyone/everybody</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Si usano i composti di *every* in frasi affermative, negative e interrogative.

*Everybody* thinks I ate it!

We didn’t see *everything* in Rome.

Did you look *everywhere?* Hai guardato dappertutto?

2 In inglese i composti *everyone* e *everybody* sono seguiti dal verbo alla terza persona singolare.

*Everyone* likes ice cream! NON *Everyone* like ice cream.