have to, don’t have to

We have to wear a uniform at school.
She has to be home before 10.30.

I don’t have to do that exam.
He doesn’t have to cook his own food.

Do you have to work at weekends?
Yes, I do.
No, I don’t.

We use have to to talk about obligation, or to say that something is necessary because it is a rule, law or someone else decides.

1 We use have to to talk about obligation, or to say that something is necessary because it is a rule, law or someone else decides.

2 We use don’t have to to say that it is not necessary to do something.

3 We never contract have/has in this construction, and we form negative sentences and questions with do/does.

Modal verb must, mustn’t

You must be home before it gets dark.
She must stop smoking.

You mustn’t walk on the grass.
They mustn’t talk in the library.

1 We use must to give orders or recommendations, and in written notices and rules.

2 We use mustn’t to say that something is prohibited.

must/mustn’t vs have to, don’t have to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>must/mustn’t</th>
<th>have to/don’t have to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You must wear a uniform.</td>
<td>We have to wear a uniform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I must eat less.</td>
<td>I have to eat less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You mustn’t walk on the grass.</td>
<td>You don’t have to pay immediately.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 We use both must and have to express obligation, but there is a slight difference in meaning.

I must eat less. (= I think it’s necessary for me to eat less.)
I have to eat less. (= Someone else, for example a doctor, has told me it’s necessary to eat less.)

2 We can only use must in the present. If we want to talk about obligation in the past or future, we use a form of have to.

3 The negative forms don’t have to and mustn’t have completely different meanings.

mustn’t open the window. (= It is prohibited.)
You don’t have to open the window. (= It isn’t necessary.)

Present simple passive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>am/is/are + past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m invited to the party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They aren’t made in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this dish made with olives?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, it isn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 We form the Present simple passive using the present tense of the verb be + the past participle.

2 After modal verbs, such as must, can and would like, we use the base form of the verb be + the past participle.

Plastic bottles must be recycled.
We would like to be informed.

3 We use the Present simple passive:
   • to state facts;
     Too many people are killed in road accidents.
   • to describe processes;
     Salt is added to the cheese.
   • when we do not know, or it is not important, who or what does the action.
     This river is polluted.

4 If we want to say who does the action, we use by.
This river is polluted by factories.
A  **have to, don't have to**

1 Choose the correct alternative.

I have to (don't have to) take the dog for a walk every morning. My mum does it, thank goodness. But the deal is that I have to (don't have to) feed the cat instead. Then it's off to school. I have to (don't have to) catch the bus as it's not so far and I can walk. My best friend Ricky has to (doesn't have to) come by train though, as he lives about 10 miles away. That means he has to (doesn't have to) get up at 6.00 a.m. every morning! I'm glad I have to (don't have to) do that! But at least he has to (doesn't have to) share his bedroom with his little brother like I have to (don't have to) do. What a pain!

2 Write complete sentences in your exercise book with the correct form of *have to*.

1 Julie / tidy her room / every day. Her mum says so.

   **Julie has to tidy her room every day.**

2 I / do / homework tonight. The teacher didn't give me any.

3 / you / do the washing-up? Is it a rule in your house?

4 We / wear a uniform at school. We can wear anything we like.

5 Lizzie / often / work at night. She's a nurse.

6 / Steve / work overtime? Is it part of his contract?

B  **Modal verb *must, mustn't***

3 Choose the correct alternative.

1 We must / mustn't be late for school.

2 You must / mustn't look directly at the sun. It's bad for your eyes.

3 I really must / mustn't eat more vegetables – I need more vitamins.

4 Teacher: ‘Nick must / mustn’t work harder at school.’

5 You mustn’t/must play football indoors.

6 We mustn’t/must waste our lives!

4 Complete the sentences with *must/mustn’t* and a verb from the box.

- pay
- make
- go
- forget
- hurry
- phone

1 You _mustn’t make_ so much noise.

2 They _must_ or they'll be late.

3 I _must_ Sylvia to see how she is.

4 I need some stamps. I _must_ to the post office.

5 We _must_ to take our passports.

6 Jane _must_ more attention in class.

C  **must, mustn’t vs have to, don't have to**

5 Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) to the endings (a–f).

1 _e_ We don’t have to
2 ___ You mustn’t
3 ___ We had to
4 ___ I have to
5 ___ She didn’t have to
6 ___ What do we have to

a  study hard last year.

b  make my bed every day.

c  go to school on Saturdays.

d  talk in the library.

e  bring to the party?

f  do much homework last night.

6 Rewrite the sentences in your exercise book with *have to, mustn’t or don't have to*. Begin the sentences with *You*…

1 It isn't necessary to carry ID.

   **You don't have to carry ID.**

2 Riding your bike here is not allowed.

3 They only accept replies by email.

4 I don’t want you to stay out so late.

5 It's prohibited to dive here.

6 There are no rules about wearing a swimming cap.

D  **Present simple passive**

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form (active or passive) of a verb from the box.

- invite
- produce
- work
- clean
- permit
- pay

1 Do they _produce_ a lot of tea in India?

2 ___ smoking _____ here?

3 The offices _____ every day.

4 Nurses _____ (not) much money for the hard work they do.

5 Mark _____ (not) on Sundays.

6 I'd like to _____ to their party.

8 Rewrite the sentences in the passive with *by*.

1 Cars and lorries create pollution.

   **Pollution is created by cars and lorries.**

2 The council collects plastic bottles and paper.

3 A professional footballer trains the team.

4 A courier delivers these packages.

5 Bad weather causes a lot of road accidents.