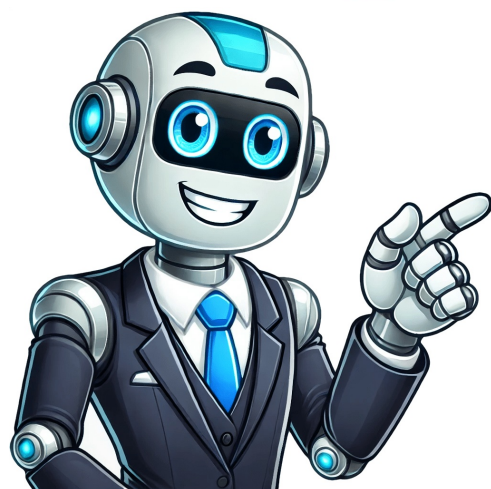


Continue





Modal verbs expressing obligation are used to convey the necessity of performing a task or adhering to a rule. These auxiliary verbs can be found in three primary forms: should, must, and have to. They often accompany an infinitive to indicate the level of obligation, whether positive or negative. The base form of these modal verbs is utilized in various contexts. For example, 'should' denotes a milder obligation, whereas 'must' signifies a stronger one. The phrase "have to" emphasizes an external obligation. These verbs can be used in different tenses and forms, such as the present, past, or question. The uses of should, must, and have to are diverse. Should is often employed to signify advice or a milder obligation, while must indicates a stronger obligation typically from the speaker's perspective. Have to denotes an external obligation, frequently related to rules or responsibilities. The negative forms of these modal verbs, such as 'shouldn't' or 'must not,' imply prohibition or no obligation. Examples illustrate how these modal verbs are used in various situations: - In the present tense, should can express advice or a mild obligation: "You should put aside some savings." - Have to signifies an external obligation: "People have to look before crossing the road." - Must is typically used from the speaker's perspective: "I must think about what I've learned." The negative forms of these verbs are formed by adding 'not' or 'don't' depending on the context. For instance, the negative form of should is 'shouldn't,' while have to becomes 'don't have to.' Looking forward to receiving that letter tomorrow or I wouldn't have known it was delivered. (Positive, past) I must tell the truth about my mathematics homework. (Negative, present) You didn't need to turn the heating on. (Negative, past) We should not smoke cigarettes because they lead to health issues. (Negative, present) Differentiate between 'must not' and other expressions - there is a difference between using 'must not' and 'do not have to' or 'don't have to'. The former suggests that the action is forbidden or it's a bad idea, while the latter suggests that an action is allowed even if it is not necessary. In the past tense, 'have to' becomes 'had to' and 'didn't have to'. To use 'should' in the past tense, you can say 'should have done' followed by the past participle or 'should not have' plus the past participle. For example, 'shouldn't' instead of 'should not', and 'mustn't' instead of 'must not'. The phrase 'must have done' is used to express speculation rather than obligation. Auxiliary verb 'have to' is not used; we need 'do/does/did' for negatives and questions. Have you got up early tomorrow? Do you have to get up early tomorrow? Did you change the sound card because you had to? When using other verb forms like past, future, perfect, infinitive, you'll need to accompany me. Sometimes we've had to drive quickly. We often ask questions with have to, not usually with must. There might be a small difference in meaning between have to and must, but generally they're used similarly. I must go to the hospital, or I have to go to the hospital. However, we typically use have to for external obligations and must when expressing our own opinion. We have to get up early tomorrow because the meeting is at nine, but we must get up early if we want to finish painting. You might be required to wear a suit at the meeting, so you have to, or I think you should buy a new one for the occasion. Don't have to and mustn't have opposite meanings - don't have to indicates there's no obligation, while mustn't signifies prohibition. You can't wait here; it's not allowed, whereas you don't have to is more like you're free but not necessary. The speaker uses "must" and "have to" to describe things that are necessary or strongly advised. Must is used for the present tense only, so have to is used for other verb forms. For example: "I must go to the doctor" versus "You will have to come with me." Questions usually use have to, while questions with must are less common. Both must and have to can express necessity, but have to often implies an external obligation, whereas must comes from the speaker's opinion. Don't have to and mustn't have opposite meanings: don't have to means there's no obligation, while mustn't is used for prohibition. Should gives advice or expresses a personal opinion on what's right or wrong, which is weaker than must or have to. Ought to has a similar meaning to should but is more formal. Have to is not an auxiliary verb; it needs do/does/did to form negatives and questions in the present and past. Since she started working on weekends, I had to cancel the meeting. Have got to and must are used to describe an obligation or rule that's necessary, whereas don't have to and shouldn't imply no obligation or prohibition. Must is more formal and implies strong advice, whereas should suggests a recommendation or opinion. You must drive on the left in England, but you don't have to if you prefer not to. I'll have to get up early tomorrow for the exam at 8. Have got to and must can be used interchangeably to describe necessity, while don't have to and shouldn't convey absence of obligation or prohibition. Don't be too rigid with your daughter. Click this link to explore exercises about modal verbs. We can use have to + infinitive, must + infinitive, and should + infinitive to convey obligation. Present tense: Have to / don't have to (sometimes 'have got to') Expresses strong obligation (possibly from outside). Positive statements indicate a sense of necessity. Children have to go to school. Negative statements mean there's no obligation. I don't have to work on Sundays. You don't have to eat anything you don't like. Must / mustn't Conveys strong obligation or prohibition. Positive statements express a sense of necessity. You must save for retirement. Negative statements convey negative obligation. You mustn't smoke so much; it's bad for your health. Should / shouldn't Expresses mild obligation or advice. Positive statements offer guidance. You should exercise regularly. Negative statements advise against something. You shouldn't eat too much sugar. Be mindful of the difference between mustn't and don't have to. Mustn't implies something is not allowed or a bad idea, whereas don't have to means it's not necessary but acceptable if done so. Past tense: Had to / didn't have to Expresses past obligation. Positive statements indicate necessity in the past. I had to wear a school uniform when I was younger. Negative statements convey no obligation in the past. We didn't have to go to school on Saturdays. Must changes to 'had to' or 'didn't have to' in the past tense, conveying obligation or lack thereof. You had to study hard for your exams. We didn't have to attend that meeting. Should have + pp / shouldn't have + pp Conveys regret about a past action not taken or taken, respectively. Positive statements express too-late advice or regret. You should have gone to bed earlier; you missed the train. Negative statements convey regret about an action taken. You shouldn't have taken that job; it was a bad decision. Note: 'Must have done' is used for deduction or speculation, not past obligation.

Must have to should exercises liveworksheets. Must have to should exercises worksheets. Have to must need to should exercises. Can must have to should exercises pdf. Should have to exercises online. Should have exercises wordwall. Must have to should exercises pdf with answers. Must have to should exercises pdf. Have to should exercises pdf. Must have to ought to should exercises pdf. Have to has to should. exercises.