43 Must/have to, mustn't/don't have to



1 We use **must** when the speaker thinks it is necessary or important to do an action: *You must go.* (= It is important that you go.)

We make negatives, questions and short answers like this:

You mustn't go. Must you go? ~ Yes, I must.

2 We use **have to** to talk about an action that is necessary because of rules or laws, or because someone obliges us to do it:

Doctors sometimes have to work on Sunday. (It is in the rules of their work.)

We make negatives, questions and short answers with a form of **do**:

Teachers don't have to work on Sunday. Do you have to work today? ~ No, I don't.

3 POSITIVE

In positive sentences we can often use **must** and **have to** with little difference in meaning, because many things are important both because we think so and because there are rules:

You must work hard in order to succeed (OR ... you have to work ...).

4 NEGATIVE

Note the difference in meaning between mustn't and don't have to.

In negative sentences we often use **mustn't** to say that something is against the rules, or against the law:

You mustn't smoke on buses. (Smoking is against the rules.)

In football you mustn't touch the ball with your hands. (Touching the ball is against the rules.)

We use **don't have to** to say that people are not obliged to do something:

In Britain, people don't have to carry a passport with them. (= People are not obliged to carry one.)

Nowadays pupils do not have to learn Latin at school. (= They are not obliged to learn it.)

5 QUESTIONS

In questions we usually use do/does ... have to (NOT must) to ask if something is obligatory or important:

Does Michael have to get up early tomorrow? Do we have to wait here?

Practice

A The Stanton Squash Club has decided that it is important for all club members to do these things:

wear sports shoes and clean clothes have a shower pay before you play finish on time

But these things are not allowed:

disturb other players eat or drink outside the bar take club balls home

Put have to, don't have to or mustn't in the gaps.

	You don't have to	wear white clothes, but you have to	wear sports shoes
	You mustn't	disturb other players, but you don't have to	be silent.
1	You	finish on time, but you s	tart on time.
2	You	play with club balls, but if you do, you	take
	them home.		
3	You	eat or drink outside the bar, but you	buy your
	food in the bar if you don't want to.		
4	You	have a shower and you	wear clean clothes

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B Look at the signs and complete the sentences with don't have to or mustn't.

ANTIQUES Please feel free to come in. (No eating inside.)	 You don't have to go in. You mustn't eat inside. 			
Entry possible 30 minutes before the concert. No late arrivals allowed.	1 arrive half an hour early. 2 You arrive late.			
All vehicles – Slow . Drivers of large vehicles, wait for guard before crossing.	3 Small vehicles wait. 4 Drivers of large vehicles cross alone.			
STUDENTS! Please be quiet – 4th-year exam in progress.	5 Students make a noise. 6 Third-year students take the exam.			
LIBRARY No talking. Please leave books on tables.	7 You talk in the library. 8 You put the books back on the shelves.			
SWIMMING POOL Free swim today. No eating. No drinking.	9 Swimmers pay today. 10 Swimmers eat or drink by the pool.			
Put the words in the box in the gaps. Don't add any other words.				
Does she have to has she has must mustn't have does she Mark: We (▶) have to get up early tomorrow. Bob: Why? Mark: Have you forgotten? Angela (1) to move to a new flat tomorrow, and I promised we would help her. Bob: (2) have to move out by a particular time? Mark: No, there's no rush. She doesn't (3) leave her old flat before the afternoon, but there are lots of things that (4) to pack, so we (5) get there fairly early.				
Bob: Why (6)				

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