

Name: _____

Teacher: _____ Date: _____

Must, Should, Have to

1. Complete the sentences with SHOULD – SHOULDN'T, MUST – MUSTN'T, HAVE TO – DON'T/DOESN'T HAVE TO:

- We can use _____ to show that we are certain something is true. We are making a logical deduction based upon some clear evidence or reason.
- We use _____ to express a general obligation. The obligation comes from "outside" – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.
- Because _____ expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must....*. It sounds very bossy.
- _____ is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation or advice. It expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.
- We use _____ to express our necessity of doing something.
- _____ is used to express absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).
- _____ expresses negative advice.
- _____ expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from "inside" the speaker. The speaker thinks it's necessary.
- You can also use _____ to express advice, recommendation.
- We use _____ to give an opinion or a recommendation.

2. Now complete the sentences with the correct modal verb and match with the rules above.

- () You _____ have a driver's license if you want to drive a car.
- () I _____ buy flowers for my mother.
- () You _____ speak to him about it.
- () They _____ do something about this terrible train service.
- () There's no heating on. You _____ be freezing.
- () You _____ help me.
- () You _____ see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.
- () She _____ work on Monday. It's her day off.
- () I _____ get my hair cut.
- () You _____ sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.