

Разница между

have to



«должен»,
«вынужден»



Our sales were in the red last month.
So I have to reduce your salary.

must



«должен»,
«обязан»



Have to and must

I **have to** do something = it is necessary to do it, I am obliged to do it:

- You can't turn right here. You **have to turn** left.
- I **have to wear** glasses for reading.
- Robert can't come out with us this evening.
He **has to work** late.
- Last week Tina broke her arm and **had to go** to hospital.
- I haven't **had to go** to the doctor for ages.



We use **do/does/did** in questions and negative sentences (for the present and past simple):

- What **do I have to do** to get a new driving licence? (*not* What have I to do?)
- Karen **doesn't have to work** Saturdays. (*not* Karen hasn't to)
- Why **did you have to leave** early?

You can say **I'll have to ...** , **I'm going to have to ...** and **I might / I may have to ...** :

- They can't fix my computer, so **I'll have to buy** a new one. *or*
I'm going to have to buy a new one.
- Tom **might have to work** late tomorrow. *or* Tom **may have to work ...**
(= it's possible that he will have to)

B

Must is similar to **have to**:

- It's later than I thought. I **must go**. *or* I **have to go**.

You can use **must** or **have to** to give your own opinion (for example, to say what *you* think is necessary, or to recommend someone to do something):

- I haven't spoken to Sue for ages. I **must phone** her. / I **have to phone** her.
(= I say this is necessary)
- Mark is a really nice person. You **must meet** him. / You **have to meet** him.
(I recommend this)

We use **have to** (*not usually must*) to say what someone is *obliged* to do. The speaker is not giving his/her own opinion:

- I **have to work** from 8.30 to 5.30 every day. (a fact, not an opinion)
- Jane **has to travel** a lot for her work.

But **must** is used in written rules and instructions:

- Applications for the job **must be received** by 18 May.
- (*exam instruction*) Answer all the questions. You **must write** your answers in ink.

You cannot use **must** to talk about the past:

- We didn't have much time. We **had** to hurry. (*not we must hurry*)

Must and can't

MUST

We use **must** to express that we feel sure that something is true.

Structure: modal + infinitive without *to*
must be, must have, etc.



→ Come inside and get warm – you **must** be freezing out there.



→ They are really good, they **must** win.



→ They **must** be very rich. Look at the house.

CAN'T

We use **can't** to say we are sure that something is impossible.

Structure: modal + infinitive without *to*

Can't go, etc.



→ She **can't** be ill. I've just seen her in the supermarket and she looked fine.



→ It **can't** be true. I don't believe it.

For the past we use **must have (done)** and **can't have (done)**.
Study this example:

There's nobody at home. They **must have gone** out.



Martin and Lucy are standing at the door of their friends' house. They have rung the doorbell twice, but nobody has answered. Lucy says:
They **must have gone** out.

- 'We used to live very near the motorway.' 'Did you? It **must have been** noisy.'
- 'I've lost one of my gloves.' 'You **must have dropped** it somewhere.'
- Sarah hasn't contacted me. She **can't have got** my message.
- Tom walked into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	must can't	have	been (asleep / at work etc.) been (doing / looking etc.) gone / got / known etc.
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You can use **couldn't have** instead of **can't have**:

- Sarah **couldn't have got** my message.
- Tom **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

28.1 Put in **must** or **can't**.

- 1 You've been travelling all day. You must be tired.
- 2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 I'm sure I gave you the key. You have it. Have you looked in your bag?
- 5 I often see that woman walking along this street. She live near here.
- 6 It rained every day during their holiday, so they have had a very nice time.
- 7 Congratulations on passing your exam. You be very pleased.
- 8 You got here very quickly. You have walked very fast.
- 9 Bill and Sue always stay at luxury hotels, so they be short of money.