Must and Have to

A modal auxiliary verb is used to modify the mood of a verb. Here is a list of the modal auxiliary verbs:

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Must: “Must” has two functions. First it expresses a strong belief. This belief is not based on fact, but rather on logic. Second, it expresses an obligation. The source of this obligation is internal (coming from oneself). The negative of must is “must not” or the contraction “mustn’t”.

Example: My keys must be around here somewhere.

In this example “must” expresses a strong belief that is based on logic.

Example: I must climb Mount Everest.

In this example “must” expresses the obligation to climb Mount Everest that comes from an internal source (no one external to me is forcing me to do it).

Directions: Make your own sentences using “must”.

1) _____________________________________________________________________

2) _____________________________________________________________________

Have to: “Have to” has several functions. First it expresses a strong belief. This belief is not based on fact, but rather on logic. Second, it expresses an obligation. The source of this obligation is external (coming from your boss, the law, an authority). The negative of have is “do not have to”.

Example: Yoko has to win this race to advance to the next round.

In this example “has to” expresses a strong belief that is based on logic.

Example: My mother says that I have to make my bed.
In this example “**have to**” expresses an obligation coming from an external source (my mother).

**Directions:** Now make your own sentences using “**would**”.

1) _____________________________________________________________________

2) _____________________________________________________________________

**Directions:** Circle the correct auxiliary modal verb in each sentence.

**Example:** You **(have to, must)** work to make money.

1) My boss told me that I **(have to, must)** work overtime this week.

2) I **(must, have to)** get my hair cut before the dance.

3) She **(has to, must)** pay monthly rent to live in her apartment.

4) Ted’s dad said that he **(must, has to)** clean his room before he can play.

5) I **(have to, must)** buy those pretty red shoes.

6) The runner **(has to, must)** win the race to get a gold medal.

7) The police officer said that I **(must, have to)** go to jail.

8) I **(must, have to)** win this game of cards.

9) I **(have to, must)** become a tennis champion.

10) People **(must, have to)** eat to live.