

- Notice that **have to** and **must** have similar meanings in their affirmative forms but **different meanings in their negative forms.**

I have to/ must leave now. (it is necessary for me to leave)

I don't have to leave. (it is not necessary, I have a choice whether to leave)

I mustn't leave now. (it is prohibited, I cannot leave)

NO NECESSITY, PERMISSION AND PROHIBITION IN THE PAST

- No necessity - *didn't have to* and *didn't need to*.
- Permission - *could, was allowed*
- Prohibition - *couldn't, wasn't allowed to*

OPINIONS AND ADVICE

- To give an opinion, advice or recommendation about what is the best thing to do we use **should, should not, ought to** and **ought not**.

You should speak to your boss.

- **Had better (not)** is used for strong options. Had is usually contracted.

You'd better not interrupt him while he is on the phone.

- When we use these verbs in the past (+ have + past participle) we mean that we didn't do the right thing and now we are making a criticism.

We shouldn't have spent all the advertising budget on television spots.

CERTAINTY AND UNCERTAINTY

100 % *will, be certain to*

95% *must, can't*

80% *should, ought to, be likely to, shouldn't, ought not to, be unlikely to*

30-70% *might, may, could, may not, might not*

0% *won't*

PAST CERTAINTY AND UNCERTAINTY

- **Must have** and **can't have** - these are used to make deductions about past actions. The have form does not change.

I must have left my wallet in the car.

Jim can't have noticed you.

- **May have, might have** and **could have** - these express possibility and uncertainty about past actions. The have form does not change.

He may not have received the letter.

You could have been killed.

REMEMBER:

Must
Needn't

muset
nemuset

May, be allowed to
Mustn't

smět
nesmět