



- 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*