

COLEGIO ANTONIO VAN UDEN J.T
GUIA N° 10 DE TRABAJO EN CASA 2020
Lesson Plan

Date: 14 al 25 de Septiembre-2020		
Teacher's name: CARLOS PINEDA		
English Class		
Course: 1001-1002		
Guide: 10		
Time: 02 weeks		
Third term		
Topic: Modal verbs of obligation and prohibition: Have to/hast to and Must		
Objectives		
1. By the end of the lesson learners will be able to give a strong point of view or talk about something that is really necessary about events that take or will take place in the present or future in English.		
2. Learners will recognize differences between modal verbs Have to/ Has to and Must , their rules to make sentences and how to use them to talk about the present or future in English.		
3. Learners will do different activities to learn and practice the English language using the modal verbs of obligation and prohibition .		
Materials: It's not necessary in this lesson.		
Introduction	The student practices reading, speaking and writing comprehension using some modal verbs forms and then will do some writing activities proposed by the teacher.	Two (02) weeks to do and send the activities
Stage 1 Knowledge Activation	Activity 1 Learn rules and essential information on the formation of the Modal verbs of obligation and prohibition .	
Stage 2 Reading Comprehension About the topic	Activity 2 Look for differences between Have to/ Has to and Must , uses and vocabulary in the dictionary	
Stage 3 Production	Activity 3 (The students have to practice with different activities proposed by the teacher to understand the correct use of Modal verbs of obligation and prohibition in different contexts.) There is information and examples provided to you.	
Extra activities	Review tutorials and more information about the topic and look up the meaning of the unknown words in the dictionary.	
Lesson self-evaluation	How do you feel? What kind of difficulties did you find to develop the activities?	
General comments	Given by the teacher and the student	

OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION MODAL VERBS



Must vs Have to

MUST

We use **must** to express a stronger point of view. "We need to ..." "We have to..." The modal **must** also expresses opinion, one person's point of view.

Examples

- We **must** fasten our seatbelts.
- You **must** stop playing computer games.
- She **must** learn to drive. It will be very useful.
- Banks **must** examine all documents.

HAVE TO

Something you need to do following a rule.

Structure;

Have/Has to + Base Form of the Verb

Examples

- He **has to** see the doctor.
- You **have to** drive slower than 110 km/h on highways.
- What **have** you **to** say for yourself?
- You **have to** wear uniform in class.



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MODAL VERBS **MUST vs. HAVE TO** Woodward ENGLISH

<p>MUST</p> <p>The <i>speaker</i> thinks it is necessary. Personal opinion. Written rules/instructions.</p>	<p>HAVE TO</p> <p>Another <i>person</i> thinks it is necessary. External obligation. Facts, not opinions.</p>
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The teacher is giving the students an obligation / instructions.
TEACHER: You **must** complete the essay by Friday.
STUDENT: We **have to** complete the essay by Friday.
 The teacher has given us the obligation / instructions.

<p>We use Had to instead of Must in the past tense. - I had to pay my speeding ticket yesterday.</p>	<p>Have to is more common than Must in questions. - When do you have to finish the report?</p>
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www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

MUST – MUSTN'T – HAVE TO DOES/DOESN'T HAVE TO

Match the sentences with the explanations.

I must get enough sleep I want to be active during the play.	Prohibition, actions against the rules.
High school students have to wear uniforms at school.	Necessity, personal preference
University students don't have to wear uniforms.	Obligation, external obligation
It is military zone and you mustn't enter here.	No obligation, not necessary

Must / Have to

MUST
subject + must + main verb

The speaker thinks it is necessary.

I must buy flowers for my mother. (It's her birthday and I decide to do that.)

I must stop smoking.



HAVE TO
subject + auxiliary verb + have + infinitive (with to)

Someone else thinks it is necessary.

I have to buy flowers for my mother-in-law. (It is not my decision - my husband asked me to do it.)

If you're in the army, you have to get your hair cut.



Must/Have to, Mustn't/Don't have to

MUST

Usage

- Express personal obligation
- Express what the speaker thinks is necessary
- Express subjective obligation



Examples

- You **must** work hard.
- All passengers **must** wear seat belts.

HAVE TO

Usage

- Express impersonal obligation
- The subject is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules)
- Express objective obligation



Examples

- I **have to** leave early today.
- You will **have to** pay for the excess.

MUSTN'T

Usage

- It is prohibited; it is not allowed. It is important that you do NOT do something. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective.



Examples

- Children **mustn't** talk to strangers.
- Cars **mustn't** park in front of the entrance.

DON'T HAVE TO

Usage

- There is no obligation; you are not required to do something, especially if you don't want to.



Examples

- You **don't have to** make excuses for her.
- You **don't have to** whisper, no one can hear us.

Exercise 1: Choose the suitable modal verb: must / mustn't / must? (Translate)

Ex:



We **MUST** learn English (**Nosotros debemos aprender Inglés**)



1. The dog bark at night.



2. I do more exercise.



3. eat the apple?



4. You work so much.



5. What do?

Exercise 2: Use have to / has to according to the subject. (Translate)

Ex:



I wash the car. (yo) **tengo que lavar el carro**



1. You go to school.



2. My mum cook lunch.



3. We walk the dog.



4. You study.



5. He help me.

Exercise 3: What mustn't you do at school? (Write True (T) or FALSE (F) according to each real situation)

Ex: You mustn't write on the tables (T) NO debes escribir en las mesas (Verdadero)

1. You must do a lot of noise in class
2. You mustn't eat in class
3. You must break the windows
4. You mustn't smoke at school
5. You must run in the corridors

Exercise 4: Put in don't have to or doesn't have to into the gaps. (Translate)

EXAMPLE:

I **don't have to** wear a coat in summer. (**NO tienes que llevar un abrigo en verano**)

1. He work in the evening.
2. We go shopping.
3. My friends get up early.
4. Nelson read the instructions.
5. You do the project.

Exercise 5: According to the traffic signal use Must or Mustn't. (Translate)



MUST vs MUSTN'T

SCHOOL ZONE



- a. You mustn't stop.
- b. You must stop.
- c. You must slow down.



- a. You mustn't enter.
- b. You must park.
- c. You mustn't drop litter.

- a. You mustn't enter.
- b. You must enter.
- c. You must slow down.



- a. You mustn't park here.
- b. You must stop.
- c. You mustn't slow down.



- a. You must stop and wait.
- b. You must go
- c. You must slow down



- a. You mustn't go.
- b. Cyclists mustn't ride here.
- c. Pedestrians mustn't enter.

- a. You mustn't walk.
- b. You mustn't turn right.
- c. You mustn't turn left.



- a. You mustn't stop.
- b. You must go.
- c. You must stop and wait.



- a. You mustn't smoke.
- b. You mustn't drop litter.
- c. You must cross the street.



- a. Cyclists mustn't go.
- b. Motorists mustn't go.
- c. Pedestrians must go.

- a. You must stop
- b. You mustn't eat or drink.
- c. You mustn't park here.



- a. It's a zebra-crossing.
- b. It isn't a crosswalk.
- c. Pedestrians mustn't walk.



- a. You mustn't wait.
- b. You mustn't make a U-turn.
- c. You must slow down.



- a. You mustn't drop litter.
- b. You mustn't fight.
- c. You mustn't run.

- a. You must stop.
- b. You mustn't turn left.
- c. You mustn't take photos.



- a. You must park.
- b. You must walk.
- c. Pedestrians must wait.



- a. You mustn't left.
- b. You mustn't turn right.
- c. You must slow down.



- a. You must swim.
- b. You must walk.
- c. You mustn't swim here..

- a. You must stop.
- b. You must slow down
- c. You must go.



- a. You mustn't catch fish.
- b. You must fasten your seatbelt.
- c. You must slow down.

