Remedial English Session 2 – Étape 6.1

## Grammar point 2: must / have to

## Les formes de MUST et HAVE TO

We use MUST and HAVE TO in order to express obligation or necessity. There are some contexts where they are used differently, but usually MUST and HAVE TO are interchangeable, as in the following example:

On utilise **MUST** et **HAVE TO** pour exprimer l'obligation ou la nécessité. Dans certains cas, ils expriment deux sens légèrement différents, mais la plupart du temps **MUST** et **HAVE TO** sont interchangeables, comme dans l'exemple suivant :

- Drivers and passengers *have to* wear seatbelts.
- Drivers and passengers *must* wear seatbelts.

## Notez l'usage de MUST dans le tableau suivant :

Phrase affirmative	Phrase négative	Questions
I must go	I mustn't go	Must I go?
You must go	You mustn't go	Must you go?
He / she / it must go	He / she / it mustn't go	Must he / she / it go?
We must go	We mustn't go	Must we go?
You must go	You mustn't go	Must you go?
They must go	They mustn't go	Must they go?

- MUST est suivi de la BASE VERBALE (sans to)
- Il n'y a pas de 's' à la troisième personne = he MUST go
- Les questions et les formes négatives ne nécessitent pas l'usage de DO = Must you go?

## Notez l'usage de HAVE TO dans le tableau suivant :

Phrase affirmative	Phrase négative	Questions
I have to go	I don't have to go	Do I have to go?
You have to go	You don't have to go	Do you have to go?
He/ she / it has to go	He / she / it doesn't have to go	Does he have to go?
We have to go	We don't have to go	Do we have to go?
You have to go	You don't have to go	Do you have to go?
They have to go	They don't have to go	Do they have to go?

- HAVE TO change à la troisième personne du singulier et devient HAS
- Pour les phrases négatives et les questions, il faut utiliser DO / DOES

