

Unit 5

Grammar sb 51 +52

Have to / don't have to / can / can't

We can use **have to + infinitive**, to express obligation (something you have to do).

1.Children have to go to school.
(sometimes 'have got to')


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 **have to** pay for the excess.*



Don't have to means you don't need to do something, but it's fine if you want to do it:

2.I don't have to get up early at the weekend(of course, if I want to get up early, that's fine, but I can stay in bed if I want).

Bay attention:

have to for plural: (I , they , we , you)

has to for singular : (he , she ,it)

AND

Don't have to for plural

Doesn't have to for singular.

3. She **doesn't have to** clean all the chairs. We need just two.

4. I **have to** study hard.

5. We **don't have to** participate in the competition.

6. Salma **has to** do her duty.

***Can** is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use **can** to:

- talk about possibility and ability
 - make requests
 - ask for or give permission

3. I **can** read the whole newspaper.

4. She **can** speak French and Spanish.

5. He **can't** dance at all until he took lessons.

6. My grandfather **can't** swim.

*Negative

To form the negative we add "**not**" after **can** to form one word: **cannot**.

We can also contract the negative to form **can't**. (can't = cannot)

*(**can't**): for something is impossible to do it.

CAN - CAN'T



AFFIRMATIVE

SINGULAR	I	can	speak English.
	You	can	ride a bike.
	He	can	drive a car.
	She	can	play the guitar.
	It	can	swim.



PLURAL	We	can	play football.
	You	can	
	They	can	



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