

PROPÓSITO:

Students will be able to write short paragraphs or express ideas in short speech, using have to oral and written way

MOTIVACIÓN:

Check the video carefully

EXPLICACIÓN:**EXPLANATION**

Read the information carefully

Afirmativo

Su estructura en la forma **afirmativa**, es:

Subject + have/has to + verb + ...

Have/has: en la forma afirmativa, la tercera persona del singular cambia de **have** a **has**.

SUBJECT	HAVE/HAS TO	VERB
I/You	have to	work
He/She/It	has to	work
We/You/They	have to	work

Negativo

Su estructura en la forma **negativa**, es:

Subject + do/does + not + have to + verb + ...

Do/does: en la forma negativa, la tercera persona del singular cambia de **do** a **does**;

Las formas abreviadas de la forma negativa son iguales a la forma abreviada de **present simple**: I don't - you don't - he doesn't...

SUBJECT	DO/DOES + NOT HAVE TO	VERB
I/You	do not have to	work
He/She/It	does not have to	work
We/You/They	do not have to	work

Interrogativo

Su estructura, en la forma **interrogativa**, es:

Do/Does + subject + have to + verb + ...?

Do/does: en la forma interrogativa, la tercera persona del singular cambia de **do** a **does**

DO/DOES	SUBJECT	HAVE TO	VERB	QUESTION MARK
Do	I/you	have to	work	...?
Does	he/she/it	have to	work	...?

Do we/you/they **have to** work ...?

EXAMPLE

1. Obligación fuerte

üThe owner said I **have to** move to another house.

üShe **doesn't have to** clean the kid's clothes everyday.

üDo we **have to** clean the mess we made in the kitchen?

2.Necesidad

- üI **have to** buy a new fridge, the one I have is broken.
- üAlissa **doesn't have to** search for a student flat.
- ü**Do they have to paint the walls?**

3.No necesidad u obligación de hacer algo (negativo)

üWe **don't have to** ride a horse.

üHe **doesn't have to** clean his room.

- üThey **don't have to** return from the island?

4.Algo es razonablemente esperado o una certeza.

üThis **has to** be her flat! She said it's floor 2, flat 13.

üThe roses **don't have to** be in a good state.

ü**Do they have to** boast like that? We know they are rich.

Use

Usamos **have to** para mostrar que hay una obligación impuesta por factores externos. Se utiliza para mostrar:

Una obligación fuerte (afirmativo, interrogativo);

1.Una necesidad (afirmativo, negativo, interrogativo);

2.No hay necesidad u obligación de hacer algo (negativo);

3.Que algo es razonablemente esperado o una certeza (afirmativo, negativo, interrogativo).

EJERCICIOS:

Here you can find some exercises

[EXERCISES](#)

EVALUACIÓN:

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT?

WHAT HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT FOR YOU?

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO IMPROVE?

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

<https://www.englishpage.com/modals/haveto.html>

<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definit...>