

**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 |
|---------|---------|---------|------|---------------|
|---------|---------|---------|------|---------------|

|             |             |                |           |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| <b>Do</b>   | I/you       | <b>have to</b> | work ...? |
| <b>Does</b> | he/she/it   | <b>have to</b> | work ...? |
| <b>Do</b>   | we/you/they | <b>have to</b> | work ...? |

## EXAMPLE

### 1. Obligación fuerte

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

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

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

### 2.Necesidad

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

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

We **don't have to** ride a horse.

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

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

### 4.Algo es razonablemente esperado o una certeza.

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

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

**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 (affirmative, 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...>