

## 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

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)

üWe **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...>