

USO DEL SHOULD - SHOULDN'T HAVE TO - DON'T HAVE TO

Propósito

Identificar el uso de should, shouldn't - have to, don't have to.

Motivación

MOTIVATION: SHOULDN'T, SHOULD - HAVE TO, DON'T HAVE TO

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T - FORM

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POSITIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

should go.

NEGATIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

should not go.
shouldn't go.

QUESTION

Should

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

go?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes,

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

should.

No,

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

should not.
shouldn't.

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HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO

Positive

- I have to...
- You have to...
- She has to...
- He has to...
- It has to...
- We have to...
- You have to...
- They have to...

Negative

- I don't have to...
- You don't have to...
- She doesn't have to...
- He doesn't have to...
- It doesn't have to...
- We don't have to...
- You don't have to...
- They don't have to...

1. Now... complete the sentences with the right word, in negative (X) or positive (✓).
POSITIVO... Complete the sentences with the correct structure, in negative or positive.

2. When you have finished, translate the sentences on your notebook.
Cuando hayas terminado, traduce las oraciones en tu libreta.

- ✓ I have to do homework today. → Tengo que hacer la tarea hoy.
- ✓ She has to phone her sister. → Ella tiene que telefonar a su hermana.
- ✗ We don't have to go to the shopping centre. → Nosotros no tenemos que ir al centro comercial.
- ✓ You have to do sport. → Tienes que hacer deporte.
- ✗ He doesn't have to wear school uniform at home. → No tiene que usar uniforme escolar en la casa.
- ✓ They have to help at home. → Ellos tienen que ayudarnos en casa.
- ✗ You don't have to go out. → No tienes que salir.
- ✗ I don't have to go to the bed too late. → No tengo que irme a la cama muy tarde.
- ✗ She doesn't have to go to the school. → Ella no tiene que ir a la escuela.
- ✓ We have to stay home. → Nosotros tenemos que quedarnos en casa.
- ✓ He has to phone his grandmother. → Tiene que telefonar a su abuela.
- ✗ They don't have to buy unnecessary things. → Ellos no tienen que comprar cosas innecesarias.

Explicación

Have to y has to para obligaciones en inglés - como usarlos y ejemplos:

Hey, vamos a hablar de cómo expresar obligaciones con have to y has to en inglés.

La verdad es que para hablar de la obligación, tenemos varias palabras y estructuras que podemos usar.

El más sencillo, en todo caso, es have to.

I have to get up early tomorrow = Tengo que levantarme temprano mañana.

She has to go to the doctor = Ella tiene que ir al médico.

Have to se usa para hablar de una obligación que viene desde fuera. No es algo que queremos hacer, ni algo que sentimos que debemos hacer, sino algo que tenemos que hacer.

Tráe conservencias si no lo hacemos.

En mi libro sobre los verbos modales, a eso lo llamo "Obligación externa".

(Por cierto, have to no es un verbo modal, pero tiene una función parecida).

<u>I / We / You / They</u>	Have to	Pay the rent for this month.
	Do not have to / Don't have to	Wear a uniform at work.
<u>He / She / It</u>	Has to	Pay the rent for this month.
	Does not have to / Doesn't have to	Wear a uniform at work.

¿Cómo se utiliza should y Shouldn't en inglés? ¿Cómo USAR EL VERBO MODAL SHOULD?

- ① Modal Verb should en afirmativo. Should para dar una *conseja*.
 "You should go to the doctor as soon as possible."
- ② Modal verb should en negativo. Should para dar una recomendación.
 "You shouldn't eat junk Food..."
- ③ Modal verb should en interrogativo. Should para pedir una opinión.

	SHOULD	Examples	Spanish
Positive	I should ... You should ... He should ...	I <u>should</u> get up early. You <u>should</u> sleep 7 hours. He <u>should</u> eat more vegetables.	Yo debería levantarme temprano. Tú deberías dormir 7 horas. El debería comer más verduras.
Negative	I shouldn't ... You shouldn't ... He shouldn't ...	I <u>shouldn't</u> go to bed late. You <u>shouldn't</u> eat chocolate. He <u>shouldn't</u> drink coffee.	Yo no debería ir a dormir tarde. Tú no deberías comer chocolate. El no debería tomar café.
Question	Should I ...? Should you ...? Should he ...?	<u>Should</u> I go to the gym? <u>Should</u> you drink more water? <u>Should</u> he do sports?	¿Debería yo ir al gimnasio? ¿Deberías tú tomar más agua? ¿Debería él hacer deporte?

Negaciones con HAVE TO en inglés

Las negativas se hacen con don't y doesn't más el infinitivo: have to.

I don't have to get up early = Yo no tengo que levantarme temprano.

She doesn't have to get up early = Ella no tiene que levantarse temprano.

Ten en cuenta que una negativa con have to expresa que no hay obligación.

Puedes hacerlo si quieres, no es igual que una prohibición. La prohibición se expresa con otros verbos modales:

Shouldn't y mustn't

You mustn't talk so loud. People are trying to sleep.
(Prohibición mas fuerte).

You shouldn't say things like that. Someone might be offended. (Sugerencia).

Do I have to get a visa to go to Australia?

Do you have to get up early?

Does he have to cook dinner?

Does she have to buy the tickets?

Do we have to wash the dishes? Do they have to pay their rent?

Ejercicios

Unit >> 3

NO BULLYING ALLOWED

Lesson 1 >> Class President

- ① Complete the crossword with the words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

aggressive

bossy

helpful

Offensive

Polite

respectful

rude

tolerant

Across

- ④ ready to fight or use force.
⑥ not showing good manners; opposite of 1 down.
⑦ making someone feel sad, insulted or annoyed.
⑧ assisting someone when they need it.

Down

- ① Showing good manners, the opposite of 6 across
- ② The ability to accept different opinions.
- ③ showing that you think someone deserves kind and polite treatment.
- ④ giving orders telling people what to do.



- ⑧ Are these words positive or negative? Write sentences with should or shouldn't.

① Offensive: Negative → You shouldn't be offensive.

② aggressive: Negative → You shouldn't be aggressive

- ③ helpful : Positive → You should be helpful.
- ④ bossy : Negative → You shouldn't be bossy.
- ⑤ polite : Positive → You should be polite.
- ⑥ respectful : Positive → You should be respectful.
- ⑦ rude : Negative → You shouldn't be rude.
- ⑧ tolerant : Positive → You should be tolerant.

⑨ Complete the text about school rules with have to or don't have to.

Here at Mount View High School students ① ~~have to~~ wear a uniform, but they ② ~~do not have to~~ wear a tie. If students are late or absent, They ③ ~~do not~~ have a note from their parents explaining why, but they ④ ~~do~~ have a medical certificate.

Another important rule is that students ⑤ ~~have to~~ be polite and respectful to teachers and other students. They also ⑥ ~~have to~~ be tolerant of the different needs and opinions of other students. Students shouldn't accept bullying of any type, either verbal or physical.

LESSON 2 >> Don't Be a bully!

- ① Complete the student's statements about bullying at school. Use the expressions in the box to help you. The complete the headings A- with the type of bullying; physical bullying, bullying because of prejudice or verbal bullying.

Annoying me → Molestandome
exclude me from → Excluirme de
Laugh at me → rierte de mi
offensive and hurtful → Ofensiva y hiriente.
push me about → empujarme
tolerant and respectful → Tolerante y Respetuoso

Bullying because

A Type of Bullying: OF Prejudice

Things at school are really bad. The other student's ① exclude me from playing football at lunch times. I know it's because of my skin colour because they tell me that I look like the lady who cleans their houses.

They're really offensive. I wish people would be more ② tolerant and respectful. They make me feel really bad.



Jackson

⑧ Type of Bullying: Physical bullying

I don't know what to do. There is a group of boys who ③ annoy me at lunch times. When I tell them to stop, they just ④ push me and hit me harder. I tried talking to a teacher, but nothing happened. I don't want to go to school anymore.



Javier

⑨ Type of Bullying: Verbal bullying

There are two girls who won't stop ③ OFFENSIVE. At school they laugh at me and call me names. I know I should just ignore them, but it's getting worse because they are writing ⑥ hurtful messages on social media about me. I can't escape them. They bully me at school and now they're bullying me at home. Sometimes I just want to disappear.



Laura

③ Complete the apologies the bullies wrote to Jackson, Javier & Laura.

① Hi Jackson. I didn't mean to ① exclude you and ② be disrespectful and intolerant. I was wrong to treat you like that. I'm really sorry!

② Hello Javier. I'm sorry for ③ bothering you, pushing you and ④ hitting you. Can you please forgive me?

③ Hey Laura. It wasn't my intention to ⑤ offend you and ⑥ write hurtful things about you. I didn't think about how it would make you feel. I apologize.

Lesson 3 >> Let's Unite Against Bullying!

- ① Read the article about what to do if you are being bullied and answer the questions below.

Standing Up To Bullies

Being bullied can be a horrible time in a teenager's life. That's why it is important to learn how to stand up to bullies and stop them before things get out of control.

The first thing you should do is try to solve the problem yourself. If this doesn't work, then you

should talk to someone else like a parent, teacher, or a friend. You shouldn't have to face bullying alone.

It's important to know that bullies want you to react. They love making you sad, angry or scared. So the best way to stop them is by not giving them the reaction they want.

Different strategies to stop a bully include:

- Walking away when a bully approaches you.
- Ignoring them by thinking about something else.
- Giving a one-line response and then walking away.

Some one-line responses include:

- 'Whatever!'
- 'Do you feel better now?'
- 'Why are you talking to me?'



Talking to a parent or a teacher will not only help you solve the problem, but it will also help you feel less afraid.

Be confident, be positive, be strong and things will get better!

Remember, when you walk away calmly, you take the power away from the bully.

Finally, if you have tried to solve the problem yourself and the bully continues to annoy you, then you should definitely tell an adult.

Traducción Texto

"Enfrentarse a los matones"

Un acoso puede ser un momento horrible en la vida de un adolescente. Por eso es importante aprender a enfrentarse a los acosadores y detenerlos antes de que las cosas se salgan de control.

Lo primero que debe hacer es tratar de resolver el problema usted mismo. Si esto no funciona, debe hablar con alguien más, como un padre, un maestro o un amigo. No debería tener que enfrentar el acoso solo.

Es importante saber que los acosadores quieren que reacciones. Les encanta ponerte triste, enojado o asustado, así que la mejor manera de detenerlos es no darles la reacción que quieren.

Las diferentes estrategias para detener a un acosador incluyen:

- ✓ Alejarse cuando un matón se te acerca.
- ✓ Ignorándolos pensando en otra cosa.

✓ Dar una respuesta de una línea y luego alejarse.

Algunas respuestas de una línea incluyen:

✓ Como quieras

✓ ¿Te sientes mejor ahora?

✓ ¿Porqué me hablas?

Hablar con un padre o un maestro no solo te ayudará a resolver el problema, sino que también te ayudará a sentir menos miedo.

¡Tenga confianza, sea positivo, sea fuerte y las cosas mejorarán!

Recuerda, cuando te alejas con alma, le quitas el poder al acosador.

Finalmente, si ha intentado resolver el problema usted mismo y el acosador continúa molestando, definitivamente debe decirsele a un adulto.

① What is the first thing you should do if you are being bullied?

R/ Try to solve the problem yourself.

② What do bullies want to achieve?

R/ They want to get you to react, to make you sad, angry or scared.

③ What is one way to stop a bully?

R/ walking away when a bully approaches you

④ What can you achieve by walking away calmly?

R/ Take power away from the bully.

⑤ If you can't solve problem out by yourself, what should you do?

R/ You should tell your parents, a teacher or a friend.

⑥ Your friend is being bullied at school. Write some suggestions to help him/her stop the bullying.

① You should walk away when the bully approaches.

② You must ignore it and think of something else.

③ You must give an answer to a line and then walk away.

④ You should tell an adult, such as a parent, a teacher, or a friend.