

SU FORMA

- PRESENTE :**

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + HAVE/HAS TO + VERB INF SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + DON'T/DOESN'T HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	DO/DOES + SUJ + HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO?

- FUTURE:**

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + WILL HAVE TO + VERB INF SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + WON'T HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	WILL+ SUJ + HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO?

- GOING TO:**

AFIRMATIVA	SUJ + AM/IS/ARE GOING TO HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + AM NOT/ISN'T/AREN'T GOING TO HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	AM/IS/ARE + SUJ + GOING TO HAVE TO + V. INF - TO?

- PAST SIMPLE:**

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + HAD TO + VERB INF SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + DIDN'T HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	DID + SUJ + HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO?

- PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE:**

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + HAVE/HAS HAD TO + VERB INF SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + HAVE/HAS HAD TO + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	HAVE/HAS + SUJ + HAD TO + VERB INF - TO?

SU USO:

- Utilizamos **MUST** para presente y algunas veces para el futuro. Entonces para los otros tiempo verbales utilizamos **TO HAVE TO**:
Bob had to go to town yesterday.
The Johson's have had to go to town every day this week.
Alex will have to get up early on the day of the school trip.
I'm going to have to work hard to finish by tomorrow.

- **TO HAVE TO** expresa obligación, normalmente por normas o leyes establecidas:
In England, you have to go to school until you're sixteen.

- **HAVE TO** significa que alguien o algo nos obligue a hacer algo.
Isabel had to go to the doctor yesterday. (her illness obliged her to).
We have to go to school every day. (the law obliges us to).

- Utilizamos la forma negativa **DON'T /DOESN'T HAVE TO** cuando no es necesario hacer algo:
You took the rubbish out yesterday so you don't have to do it today.

- Cuidado! **MUSTN'T – DON'T/ DOESN'T HAVE TO** tiene un significado diferente: **Mustn't** es prohibición – **don't /doesn't have to** significa no es necesario que:
We mustn't wash the car. The paint is still wet.
(we can't do it even if we want to).

We don't have to wash the car. It's clean.
(we needn't wash the car if we don't want to).

- A menudo utilizamos **TO HAVE GOT TO** en las formas presentes en vez de **TO HAVE TO / MUST**. Pero esta estructura es informal:
You've got to eat all your salad or you can't have any ice-cream.

- Algunas veces utilizamos **MUST** cuando queremos mostrar que es muy importante hacer algo. Utilizamos **TO HAVE TO** cuando queremos decir que sería mejor hacer algo, pero no es tan importante.
Vicky must go to the dentist or her toothache will get worse.
Vicky has to go to the dentist for a check-up every six months.