3.D. **Have to** (p.31)

* Have to is not an auxiliary verb (it uses the verb have as a main verb).
* We often use have to - to say that something is obligatory, for example:

*Children have to go to school.*

* We can use the have to expression in all tenses, for example: *he has to, he had to, he has had to, he will have to*
* The basic structure for have to is:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S | + | auxiliary verb | + | *have to* | + | V |

* Look at these examples in the Present Simple tense:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **subject** | **auxiliary verb** | **main verb *have to*** | **V (short infinitive)** |  |
| + | She |  | **has to** | work. |  |
| - | I | do not | **have to** | see | the doctor. |
| ? | Do | you | **have to** | go | to school? |

* Use of have to:

In general, have to expresses impersonal obligation. The subject of have to is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules). Have to is objective. Look at these examples:

*In France, you have to drive on the right.*

*In England, most schoolchildren have to wear a uniform.*

*John has to wear a tie at work.*

In each of the above cases, the obligation is not the subject’s opinion or idea. The obligation comes from outside.

* Ex. 1,3,5,6/p.31