

Must, have to y should – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Have to – afirmativa, negativa y preguntas

Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: He ___ (have to) get up early. → has to

1. My dad _____ (have to) start work at 7 a.m.
2. We _____ (not have to) wear a uniform at our school.
3. _____ (do) you have to walk to school?
4. Lucy _____ (not have to) do the shopping today.
5. I _____ (have to) study for my English test tonight.
6. _____ (do) your sister have to help at home?
7. The students _____ (have to) be in class at 8:30.
8. Oliver _____ (not have to) take the bus. His mum drives him.

Ejercicio 2: Normas y consejos

Completa las oraciones con las palabras del recuadro. Algunas palabras se pueden usar más de una vez. Dos opciones son incorrectas y no se necesitan.

Ejemplo: You ___ run near the swimming pool. It's not allowed. → mustn't

BANCO DE PALABRAS

must mustn't should shouldn't don't have to doesn't have to should to doesn't must

9. You _____ use your phone during the exam. It's not allowed.
10. I think you _____ see a doctor about your headache.
11. You _____ drink so much coffee at night. You won't sleep.
12. Tomorrow is Saturday, so I _____ go to school.
13. Passengers _____ show their tickets to get on the train. It's the rule.
14. Tom _____ cook tonight. His mum is making dinner.
15. You look tired. You _____ go to bed early tonight.
16. We _____ hurry. The film starts in two hours.

Ejercicio 3: Encuentra el error

Cada oración tiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

Ejemplo: He musts go now. → He must go now.

17. She musts finish her homework tonight.

18. You should to drink more water.

19. He have to wear a helmet on his bike.

20. Do I must bring my passport?

21. They don't has to pay for the tickets.

22. We mustn't to be late for the meeting.

23. Does she has to work tomorrow?

24. You shouldn't eating in class.

Ejercicio 4: Reescribe las oraciones

Reescribe cada oración para que signifique lo mismo. Usa la(s) palabra(s) entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: It's necessary for me to leave now. (have to) → I have to leave now.

25. It isn't necessary for you to bring food. (have to)

26. It's a good idea for you to take an umbrella. (should)

27. You are not allowed to swim in this lake. (mustn't)

28. It's necessary for Anna to study for her test. (has to)

29. It isn't a good idea for Leo to play computer games all night. (shouldn't)

30. Ben has to leave early. (Make a question with Does.)

31. Sara has to wear glasses. (Make it negative.)

32. We should buy a present. (Make a question.)

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones o preguntas.

Ejemplo: must / quiet / be / you → You must be quiet.

33. you / have / to / do / work / on Saturdays / ?

34. shouldn't / you / late / stay / up

35. must / seatbelt / wear / a / you

36. doesn't / my / have / brother / to / cook

37. I / should / what / do / ?

38. mustn't / in / the / library / talk / we

39. have / to / does / uniform / wear / a / she / ?

Soluciones – Must, have to y should – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Have to – afirmativa, negativa y preguntas

1. **has to**
Con he, she e it usamos has to.
2. **don't have to**
Con we, la forma negativa es don't have to.
3. **Do**
Las preguntas con you se forman con Do + sujeto + have to.
4. **doesn't have to**
Con he, she e it, la forma negativa es doesn't have to.
5. **have to**
Con I, you, we y they usamos have to.
6. **Does**
Your sister equivale a she, así que la pregunta empieza con Does.
7. **have to**
The students es plural (they), así que usamos have to.
8. **doesn't have to**
Para Oliver no es necesario, así que usamos doesn't have to.

Ejercicio 2: Normas y consejos

9. **mustn't**
Mustn't indica que algo no está permitido.
10. **should**
I think + should se usa para dar consejos.
11. **shouldn't**
Shouldn't sirve para aconsejar no hacer algo.
12. **don't have to**
No es necesario, así que con I usamos don't have to.
13. **must**
Must se usa para normas y obligaciones fuertes.
14. **doesn't have to**
Para Tom no es necesario, así que con he usamos doesn't have to.
15. **should**
Should se usa para dar consejos.
16. **don't have to**
Hay mucho tiempo, así que no es necesario darse prisa.

Ejercicio 3: Encuentra el error

17. **She must finish her homework tonight.**
Must nunca cambia; no lleva -s con she.
18. **You should drink more water.**
Después de should no usamos to.
19. **He has to wear a helmet on his bike.**
Con he usamos has to.
20. **Do I have to bring my passport?**
La respuesta 'Do I have to bring my passport?' es correcta, porque con must no usamos do.
21. **They don't have to pay for the tickets.**
Después de don't usamos la forma base have.
22. **We mustn't be late for the meeting.**
Después de mustn't no usamos to.
23. **Does she have to work tomorrow?**
Después de does usamos la forma base have.
24. **You shouldn't eat in class.**
Después de shouldn't usamos la forma base del verbo.

Ejercicio 4: Reescribe las oraciones

25. **You don't have to bring food.**
No es necesario = don't have to.
26. **You should take an umbrella.**
Es buena idea = should.
27. **You mustn't swim in this lake.**
No está permitido = mustn't.
28. **Anna has to study for her test.**
Es necesario = has to con she.
29. **Leo shouldn't play computer games all night.**
No es buena idea = shouldn't.
30. **Does Ben have to leave early?**
Forma interrogativa: Does + sujeto + have to + verbo.
31. **Sara doesn't have to wear glasses.**
Forma negativa: doesn't have to + verbo.
32. **Should we buy a present?**
En las preguntas, should va delante del sujeto.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

33. Do you have to work on Saturdays?

Pregunta: Do + sujeto + have to + verbo.

34. You shouldn't stay up late.

Sujeto + shouldn't + forma base del verbo.

35. You must wear a seatbelt.

Sujeto + must + forma base del verbo + complemento.

36. My brother doesn't have to cook.

Sujeto + doesn't have to + forma base del verbo.

37. What should I do?

Partícula interrogativa + should + sujeto + verbo.

38. We mustn't talk in the library.

Sujeto + mustn't + forma base del verbo + lugar.

39. Does she have to wear a uniform?

Pregunta: Does + she + have to + verbo.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece pidiendo a la clase que diga normas del colegio o de casa y clasifíquelas en la pizarra en 'must/have to', 'mustn't' y 'don't have to' antes de hacer los ejercicios. Los errores más frecuentes son añadir 'to' después de must o should (should to go), añadir -s a must (she musts) y decir 'does she has to'. Insista en que mustn't significa 'no está permitido', mientras que don't have to significa 'no es necesario'. Como actividad de ampliación, pida que, por parejas, escriban cinco normas y tres consejos para un alumno nuevo del centro.