

Must, have to et should – Fiche 1



Faites cette fiche en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 39

Exercice 1 : Have to – formes affirmative, négative et interrogative

Complète les phrases avec la forme correcte du verbe entre parenthèses.

Exemple: 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.

Exercice 2 : Règles et conseils

Complète les phrases avec les mots de l'encadré. Certains mots peuvent être utilisés plusieurs fois. Deux propositions sont fausses et ne servent pas.

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

BANQUE DE MOTS

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.

Exercice 3 : Trouve l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Réécris la phrase correctement.

Exemple: 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.

Exercice 4 : Reformule les phrases

Réécris chaque phrase sans en changer le sens. Utilise le ou les mots entre parenthèses.

Exemple: 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.)

Exercice 5 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

Remets les mots dans le bon ordre pour former des phrases ou des questions.

Exemple: 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 / ?

Corrigé – Must, have to et should – Fiche 1

Exercice 1 : Have to – formes affirmative, négative et interrogative

1. **has to**
On utilise has to avec he, she et it.
2. **don't have to**
Avec we, la forme négative est don't have to.
3. **Do**
Les questions avec you se construisent avec Do + sujet + have to.
4. **doesn't have to**
Avec he, she et it, la forme négative est doesn't have to.
5. **have to**
On utilise have to avec I, you, we et they.
6. **Does**
Your sister correspond à she, donc la question commence par Does.
7. **have to**
The students est au pluriel (they), donc on utilise have to.
8. **doesn't have to**
Ce n'est pas nécessaire pour Oliver, donc on utilise doesn't have to.

Exercice 2 : Règles et conseils

9. **mustn't**
Mustn't signifie que quelque chose est interdit.
10. **should**
I think + should sert à donner un conseil.
11. **shouldn't**
Shouldn't sert à conseiller de ne pas faire quelque chose.
12. **don't have to**
Ce n'est pas nécessaire, donc on utilise don't have to avec I.
13. **must**
Must s'emploie pour les règles et une obligation forte.
14. **doesn't have to**
Ce n'est pas nécessaire pour Tom, donc on utilise doesn't have to avec he.
15. **should**
Should s'emploie pour donner un conseil.
16. **don't have to**
Il y a largement le temps, donc il n'est pas nécessaire de se dépêcher.

Exercice 3 : Trouve l'erreur

17. **She must finish her homework tonight.**
Must ne change jamais : pas de -s avec she.
18. **You should drink more water.**
On ne met pas to après should.
19. **He has to wear a helmet on his bike.**
Avec he, on utilise has to.
20. **Do I have to bring my passport?**
La réponse « Do I have to bring my passport? » est également correcte et acceptée, car on n'utilise pas « do » avec « must ».
21. **They don't have to pay for the tickets.**
Après don't, on utilise la base verbale have.
22. **We mustn't be late for the meeting.**
On ne met pas to après mustn't.
23. **Does she have to work tomorrow?**
Après does, on utilise la base verbale have.
24. **You shouldn't eat in class.**
Après shouldn't, on utilise la base verbale.

Exercice 4 : Reformule les phrases

25. **You don't have to bring food.**
Pas nécessaire = don't have to.
26. **You should take an umbrella.**
Une bonne idée = should.
27. **You mustn't swim in this lake.**
Interdit = mustn't.
28. **Anna has to study for her test.**
Nécessaire = has to avec she.
29. **Leo shouldn't play computer games all night.**
Pas une bonne idée = shouldn't.
30. **Does Ben have to leave early?**
Forme interrogative : Does + sujet + have to + verbe.
31. **Sara doesn't have to wear glasses.**
Forme négative : doesn't have to + verbe.
32. **Should we buy a present?**
Dans les questions, should se place avant le sujet.

Exercice 5 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

33. Do you have to work on Saturdays?

Question : Do + sujet + have to + verbe.

34. You shouldn't stay up late.

Sujet + shouldn't + base verbale.

35. You must wear a seatbelt.

Sujet + must + base verbale + complément.

36. My brother doesn't have to cook.

Sujet + doesn't have to + base verbale.

37. What should I do?

Mot interrogatif + should + sujet + verbe.

38. We mustn't talk in the library.

Sujet + mustn't + base verbale + lieu.

39. Does she have to wear a uniform?

Question : Does + she + have to + verbe.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Commencez par faire trouver aux élèves des règles de l'école ou de la maison, puis classez-les au tableau en « must/have to », « mustn't » et « don't have to » avant de passer aux exercices. Erreurs fréquentes : ajouter « to » après must ou should (should to go), ajouter un -s à must (she musts) et dire « does she has to ». Insistez sur la différence : mustn't signifie « c'est interdit », alors que don't have to signifie « ce n'est pas nécessaire ». En prolongement, demandez aux élèves, par deux, de rédiger cinq règles et trois conseils pour un nouvel élève de leur établissement.