

# Must, Have To et Should – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne  
et vérifiez vos  
réponses  
immédiatement

Nom: \_\_\_\_\_ Classe: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: / 30

Choisissez la bonne réponse pour chaque question. Une seule réponse est correcte.

## Partie 1 : La forme

Choisissez le ou les mots qui complètent correctement chaque phrase, ou choisissez la phrase correcte.

- You must \_\_\_\_\_ your seatbelt in the car.  
A wear B to wear C wearing D wears
- Lena \_\_\_\_\_ get up at six every morning for work.  
A have to B has to C must to D hases to
- You look tired. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early tonight.  
A should B should to C shoulds D are should
- \_\_\_\_\_ Marco have to work on Saturdays?  
A Does B Do C Is D Has
- We \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform at my school. It's not necessary.  
A don't have to B doesn't have to C not have to D haven't to
- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home because I was ill.  
A had to B must C musted D have to
- Do I \_\_\_\_\_ bring my passport?  
A have to B must C should D has to
- Choose the correct sentence.  
A She must call her mother tonight. B She musts call her mother tonight.  
C She must calls her mother tonight. D She must to call her mother tonight.
- Choose the correct sentence.  
A You shouldn't eat so much sugar. B You don't should eat so much sugar.  
C You shouldn't to eat so much sugar. D You not should eat so much sugar.
- Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ get up early because our train leaves at seven.  
A will have to B will must C must to D had to

## Partie 2 : Sens et emploi

Choisissez la réponse qui correspond le mieux au sens de chaque phrase ou situation.

- You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the hospital. It's against the rules.  
A mustn't B don't have to C shouldn't D doesn't have to
- It's Sunday, so I \_\_\_\_\_ go to work. I can stay in bed.  
A don't have to B mustn't C have to D must

13. Your tooth hurts? You \_\_\_\_\_ see a dentist.  
**A** should                      **B** shouldn't                      **C** don't have to                      **D** mustn't
14. "You don't have to pay. The museum is free on Mondays." What does "don't have to" mean here?  
**A** It is not necessary.                      **B** It is not allowed.  
**C** It is a good idea.                      **D** It is impossible.
15. "You mustn't touch the paintings." What does this mean?  
**A** It is not allowed to touch them.                      **B** It is not necessary to touch them.  
**C** You can touch them if you want.                      **D** You touched them yesterday.
16. Which sentence gives advice?  
**A** You should try the soup here. It's delicious.  
**B** You must show your ticket at the door.  
**C** You have to be 18 to drive a car.  
**D** You mustn't park here.
17. Amir's sister is a nurse. She \_\_\_\_\_ work at night sometimes. It's part of her job.  
**A** has to                      **B** should                      **C** doesn't have to                      **D** mustn't
18. "I've got a terrible headache." Choose the best reply.  
**A** You should take a break.                      **B** You mustn't take a break.  
**C** You don't have to take a break.                      **D** You should to take a break.
19. You \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet in the library. People are studying.  
**A** must                      **B** mustn't                      **C** don't have to                      **D** doesn't have to
20. "Do I have to wear a suit to the party?" "No, you \_\_\_\_\_. Jeans are fine."  
**A** don't                      **B** mustn't                      **C** haven't                      **D** doesn't

### Partie 3 : Trouvez l'erreur

*Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Choisissez la partie de la phrase qui est incorrecte.*

21. Ella have to finish her homework before dinner.  
**A** have to                      **B** finish                      **C** her homework                      **D** before dinner
22. We must to leave now or we'll miss the bus.  
**A** must to                      **B** leave                      **C** now                      **D** miss
23. Last week Tom must work late every day.  
**A** Last week                      **B** must                      **C** work                      **D** every day
24. Does she has to take the exam again?  
**A** Does                      **B** has to                      **C** take                      **D** again
25. You don't should drink coffee before bed.  
**A** You                      **B** don't should                      **C** drink                      **D** before bed

### Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite – Un message à un nouveau colocataire

*Lisez le message. Choisissez la bonne réponse pour chaque espace numéroté.*

**Hi Daniel,**

Welcome to the flat! Here are a few things you need to know. We share the kitchen, so everyone (26) \_\_\_\_ wash their own dishes. You (27) \_\_\_\_ pay for the internet – it's included in the rent.

Please remember that you (28) \_\_\_ play loud music after 11 p.m., because our neighbours have small children. The supermarket on the corner is great, but you (29) \_\_\_ go on Saturday morning – it's very busy then! Try Friday evening instead.

Oh, and last month I (30) \_\_\_ call a plumber because the shower broke, so please tell me if anything stops working.

See you soon,

Priya

26. (26) We share the kitchen, so everyone \_\_\_\_\_ wash their own dishes.

- A** has to                      **B** have to                      **C** must to                      **D** should to

27. (27) You \_\_\_\_\_ pay for the internet – it's included in the rent.

- A** don't have to                      **B** mustn't                      **C** doesn't have to                      **D** shouldn't

28. (28) Please remember that you \_\_\_\_\_ play loud music after 11 p.m.

- A** mustn't                      **B** don't have to                      **C** doesn't have to                      **D** haven't to

29. (29) The supermarket is great, but you \_\_\_\_\_ go on Saturday morning – it's very busy then!

- A** shouldn't                      **B** should                      **C** must                      **D** have to

30. (30) Last month I \_\_\_\_\_ call a plumber because the shower broke.

- A** had to                      **B** must                      **C** have to                      **D** musted

## Corrigé – Must, Have To et Should – Test 1

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 A  | 2 B  | 3 A  | 4 A  | 5 A  | 6 A  | 7 A  | 8 A  | 9 A  | 10 A |
| 11 A | 12 A | 13 A | 14 A | 15 A | 16 A | 17 A | 18 A | 19 A | 20 A |
| 21 A | 22 A | 23 B | 24 B | 25 B | 26 A | 27 A | 28 A | 29 A | 30 A |

### Explications

1. **A** – Must est suivi de la base verbale, sans « to ».
2. **B** – Avec he, she ou un prénom, on emploie « has to ».
3. **A** – Should est suivi de la base verbale et ne change jamais de forme.
4. **A** – Les questions avec have to se construisent avec do/does ; Marco est à la troisième personne du singulier, donc on utilise « Does ».
5. **A** – À la forme négative avec « we », have to devient « don't have to ».
6. **A** – Must n'a pas de forme au passé : on utilise donc « had to » pour le passé.
7. **A** – Après « Do I », il faut la base verbale « have to » ; must et should ne s'utilisent pas avec do dans les questions.
8. **A** – Must ne prend jamais de -s et est suivi de la base verbale, sans « to ».
9. **A** – La forme négative de should est « shouldn't » + base verbale, sans « don't » ni « to ».
10. **A** – Must n'a pas de forme au futur avec will : on utilise donc « will have to ».
11. **A** – Mustn't signifie que quelque chose est interdit, comme une règle.
12. **A** – Don't have to signifie que ce n'est pas nécessaire.
13. **A** – On utilise should pour donner un conseil.
14. **A** – Don't have to indique l'absence d'obligation : ce n'est donc pas nécessaire.
15. **A** – Mustn't exprime une interdiction : quelque chose n'est pas permis.
16. **A** – Should s'emploie pour les conseils et les suggestions ; les autres phrases expriment des règles.
17. **A** – Has to exprime une obligation liée à son travail.
18. **A** – « You should take a break » est un conseil correct et naturel.
19. **A** – Must exprime une obligation forte ou une règle.
20. **A** – La réponse courte à « Do I have to...? » est « No, you don't », ce qui signifie que ce n'est pas nécessaire.
21. **A** – Ella est à la troisième personne du singulier : il faut donc « has to ».
22. **A** – On dit « must leave », sans « to ».
23. **B** – Pour le passé, on utilise « had to », et non « must ».
24. **B** – Après « does », on emploie la base verbale « have to ».
25. **B** – La forme négative de should est « shouldn't », et non « don't should ».
26. **A** – « Everyone » se construit avec un verbe au singulier : on utilise donc « has to ».
27. **A** – Internet est compris, il n'est donc pas nécessaire de payer : « don't have to ».
28. **A** – La musique forte tard le soir est interdite : on utilise donc « mustn't ».
29. **A** – Priya conseille de ne pas y aller à une heure d'affluence : « shouldn't » convient donc.
30. **A** – « Last month » renvoie au passé : on utilise donc « had to ».

**Notes pour l'enseignant:** Proposez ce test après avoir étudié l'obligation, l'interdiction et le conseil. Il cible les erreurs fréquentes au niveau A2 : ajouter « to » après must ou should (« must to go »), employer « have to » au lieu de « has to » à la troisième personne, utiliser « must » pour parler du passé et confondre mustn't et don't have to. En prolongement, les élèves peuvent rédiger cinq règles de vie de la maison et cinq conseils destinés à un nouvel élève de leur établissement.