



Obligation & Necessity (must/have to): Must and Have To: Obligation Exercises

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- You ___ wear a seatbelt in the car. It's the law.
a) must to
b) have to
c) has to
d) having to
- I ___ finish this report today. My boss is waiting for it.
a) must
b) have
c) has to
d) musts
- She ___ take a test before she can get her driving licence.
a) must to
b) have to
c) has to
d) haves to
- ___ I show my passport at the airport?
a) Must I to
b) Do I have to
c) Have I to
d) Am I have to
- We ___ be quiet in the library.
a) have
b) must to
c) are must
d) must
- Tom ___ get up at 6 a.m. every day for work.
a) must to
b) have to
c) has to
d) musts
- I really ___ stop eating so much sugar.
a) have
b) must
c) has to
d) must to
- ___ your sister work on Saturdays?
a) Does your sister have to
b) Must your sister to
c) Has your sister to
d) Is your sister must
- Students ___ bring their own laptops to class. The school provides them.
a) mustn't
b) haven't to
c) don't must
d) don't have to
- You ___ tell anyone about this surprise party. Promise me!
a) don't have to
b) mustn't
c) haven't to
d) not must
- In the UK, children ___ go to school from age 5 to 16.
a) have to
b) must to
c) has to
d) are must



Answers

1. b) have to
2. a) must
3. c) has to
4. b) Do I have to
5. d) must
6. c) has to
7. b) must
8. a) Does your sister have to
9. d) don't have to
10. b) mustn't
11. a) have to
12. c) must
13. d) has to
14. a) Do we have to
15. c) have to
16. a) must
17. d) has to
18. a) must
19. c) Does he have to
20. d) must



Explanations

1. “have to” (b)

Use 'have to' for obligations that come from external rules or laws. 'Must to' is always incorrect — must is followed directly by the base verb.

2. “must” (a)

Use 'must' for strong personal obligation or urgency. 'Musts' does not exist — must has no -s form for third person.

3. “has to” (c)

With he/she/it, use 'has to' (not 'have to'). This is an external requirement — you need to pass a test to get a licence.

4. “Do I have to” (b)

To form questions with 'have to', use 'Do/Does + subject + have to'. 'Must I' is possible but very formal and rare in modern English.

5. “must” (d)

Use 'must' for rules and strong obligations. 'Must' is followed directly by the base verb — never 'must to'.

6. “has to” (c)

Use 'has to' with he/she/it for external obligations. Tom's work schedule requires him to get up early — it's not his personal choice.

7. “must” (b)

Use 'must' when the speaker feels a strong personal obligation or tells themselves to do something. This is an internal decision, not an external rule.

8. “Does your sister have to” (a)

Questions with 'have to' use the auxiliary 'do/does': 'Does + subject + have to + base verb'.

9. “don't have to” (d)

Use 'don't have to' when something is not necessary — there is no obligation. The school provides laptops, so students are not required to bring their own.

10. “mustn't” (b)

Use 'mustn't' for prohibition — it means 'it is forbidden' or 'do not do this'. The speaker is strongly telling the listener not to reveal the secret.

11. “have to” (a)

Use 'have to' for obligations set by law or external authority. With the plural subject 'children', use 'have to' (not 'has to').

12. “must” (c)

Use 'must' when you feel a strong personal obligation. Remembering to call your mother on her birthday is something you feel you should do, not an external rule.

13. “has to” (d)

Use 'has to' (not 'have to') with he/she/it. Wearing a uniform is a rule set by the employer — an external obligation.

14. “Do we have to” (a)

Form questions with 'have to' using 'Do/Does + subject + have to'. 'Must we to' is incorrect because 'must' is never followed by 'to'. 'Must we bring...' (without 'to') is grammatically possible but very formal.

15. “have to” (c)

Use 'have to' for rules and regulations. Driving on the left is a traffic law in the UK — an external obligation that applies to everyone.

16. “must” (a)

Use 'must' when you feel a strong personal need to do something. The speaker has decided they need to see a dentist because of the pain.

17. “has to” (d)

With she/he/it, use 'has to'. Anna's commute requires two buses — this is an external circumstance, not a personal choice.

18. “must” (a)

Use 'must' for official rules and instructions, especially in formal announcements. Airlines require seatbelts during take-off.

19. “Does he have to” (c)

Use 'Does + he/she/it + have to' to form questions about obligation with third-person singular subjects.

20. “must” (d)

Use 'must' for moral obligations or strong personal beliefs about what is right. Respecting others' opinions is a personal value, not an external rule.