



Answers

1. a) had to
2. b) will have to
3. c) has had to
4. d) had to
5. a) needn't
6. c) had to
7. d) will have to
8. a) don't need to
9. c) had to
10. b) had to
11. c) needn't
12. d) will have to
13. a) didn't have to
14. b) don't need to
15. c) had to
16. d) will have to
17. a) didn't have to
18. b) needn't
19. d) had to
20. b) had to



Explanations

1. “had to” (a)

'Must' has no past form. Use 'had to' for past obligation. The speaker was forced to wait because of the delay.

2. “will have to” (b)

'Must' has no future form. Use 'will have to' for future obligation. 'Will must' does not exist in English.

3. “has had to” (c)

Use 'has had to' (present perfect of 'have to') to describe an obligation that has happened repeatedly up to now. 'This week already' signals present perfect.

4. “had to” (d)

Use 'had to' for past obligations. 'When I was a child' clearly signals the past tense.

5. “needn't” (a)

'Needn't' means 'it is not necessary'. The speaker is reassuring the listener that worrying is unnecessary. Note: 'mustn't' would mean 'you are forbidden to worry', which doesn't make sense here.

6. “had to” (c)

Use 'had to' for past obligations. The past time reference 'when I was in primary school' requires the past form.

7. “will have to” (d)

Use 'will have to' for future obligation. 'Next year' signals the future, and 'will must' does not exist.

8. “don't need to” (a)

'Don't need to' means it is not necessary. 'Needn't to' is incorrect — 'needn't' is never followed by 'to'.

9. “had to” (c)

Use 'had to' for past obligation. 'Last year' clearly indicates the past.

10. “had to” (b)

After 'I've' (I have), use 'had to' to form the present perfect: 'I've had to change'. This describes a repeated obligation up to now.

11. “needn't” (c)

'Needn't' = it is not necessary. Shouting is unnecessary because the listener can already hear clearly.

12. “will have to” (d)

Use 'will have to' for future obligation. If the condition (failing) happens, the consequence (retaking) will be required.

13. “didn't have to” (a)

Use 'didn't have to' for past lack of obligation. Their friend paid, so it was not necessary for them to pay.

14. “don't need to” (b)

'Don't need to' means it is not necessary to do it by Friday. There is extra time until Monday.

15. “had to” (c)

Use 'had to' for past obligations. 'When Tom was in the army' indicates a past time period.

16. “will have to” (d)

Use 'will have to' for future obligation or necessity. The rain would make cancellation necessary.

17. “didn't have to” (a)

'Didn't have to' = past lack of obligation. On holiday, there was no reason to wake up early.

18. “needn't” (b)

'Needn't' = it is not necessary. The speaker will take a taxi, so being picked up is not needed.

19. “had to” (d)

Use 'had to' for past obligation. 'Before they could go' signals a past condition that had to be met first.

20. “had to” (b)

After 'We've' (We have), use 'had to' to form the present perfect: 'We've had to postpone'. This describes a repeated obligation up to now.