

12. We ___ pay for the repairs last month. The insurance covered everything.
a) mustn't
b) don't have to
c) hadn't to
d) didn't have to
13. ___ she take any medicine for her cold?
a) Must she to
b) Does she need to
c) Needs she to
d) Is she need to
14. You ___ keep your password secret. Never share it with anyone.
a) must
b) must to
c) have
d) are must
15. We ___ book a table at the restaurant. It's never busy on Tuesdays.
a) mustn't
b) needn't to
c) not need
d) don't need to
16. If the project is delayed, the team ___ work overtime next week.
a) will must
b) must to
c) will have to
d) is must
17. My grandfather ___ walk five miles to school every day when he was young.
a) must
b) has to
c) had to
d) have to
18. You ___ use your phone while driving. It's illegal and dangerous.
a) mustn't
b) don't have to
c) needn't
d) don't need to
19. Anna ___ take her umbrella. The weather forecast says it will be sunny all day.
a) mustn't
b) hasn't to
c) must not to
d) doesn't need to
20. I've ___ explain this three times today. Please listen carefully!
a) must
b) have to
c) needed
d) had to



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “have to” (a)

Use 'have to' for external rules and laws. Driving on the right is a legal requirement in the US.

2. “had to” (c)

Use 'had to' for past obligation. 'Last week' requires the past tense, and 'must' has no past form.

3. “mustn't” (b)

'Mustn't' = prohibition. Eating in the lab is forbidden because it could damage the experiments.

4. “don't have to” (b)

'Don't have to' = not necessary. It's a day off, so there is no obligation to get up early.

5. “must” (a)

Use 'must' for urgent personal obligation. Missing the train would be a serious problem, so the speaker feels strongly about leaving now.

6. “has had to” (d)

'Has had to' is the present perfect of 'have to'. 'Since he was ten' signals a situation that started in the past and continues to the present.

7. “needn't” (b)

'Needn't' = not necessary. The plants have already been watered, so doing it again is not needed.

8. “had to” (c)

Use 'had to' for past obligation. 'When I lived abroad' is a past time reference.

9. “will have to” (c)

Use 'will have to' for future obligation. 'Next Monday' is a future time reference, and 'will must' does not exist.

10. “mustn't” (b)

'Mustn't' = prohibition. Running near the pool is dangerous and not allowed.

11. “must” (a)

Use 'must' for strong personal feelings or recommendations. The speaker strongly feels the need to finish the book because they love it.

12. “didn't have to” (d)

'Didn't have to' = past lack of obligation. The insurance paid, so it was not necessary for them to pay.

13. “Does she need to” (b)

'Need to' is a regular verb, so questions use 'Does + subject + need to'. 'Needs she to' is incorrect word order.

14. “must” (a)

Use 'must' for important rules and strong advice about security. Keeping passwords secret is essential.

15. “don't need to” (d)

'Don't need to' = not necessary. The restaurant is quiet on Tuesdays, so a reservation is not required. 'Needn't to' is always incorrect.

16. “will have to” (c)

Use 'will have to' for future obligation. The delay would make overtime necessary.

17. “had to” (c)

Use 'had to' for past obligation or necessity. 'When he was young' is a past time reference.

18. “mustn't” (a)

'Mustn't' = prohibition. Using a phone while driving is against the law.

19. “doesn't need to” (d)

'Doesn't need to' = not necessary. The forecast is sunny, so an umbrella is not needed.

20. “had to” (d)

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