

Tema 9

1. Verbos Modales: have to/must/need to (afirmativo,negativo e interrogativo).
2. Verbos Do y Make.
3. Verbos: want to / like to / hate to.
4. Expresiones con really need to/ I'd like to.

Must y mustn't

Usamos must:

- para expresar obligación en el presente o el futuro. Suele implicar un juicio personal por parte del hablante.

You must give up eating sweets.

I must write to Sandra.

- para dar instrucciones.

Patients must take the medicine before meals.

- para expresar una deducción positiva cuando creemos que algo es probablemente cierto.

They must be sisters. They look exactly the same.

- para hablar sobre una posibilidad en el pasado cuando estamos seguros de lo que ha ocurrido. En este caso, usamos must + have + participio de pasado.

He's already at home. He must have taken a taxi from the airport.

Usamos mustn't:

- para hablar sobre prohibiciones.

You mustn't drive after taking the tablets.

You mustn't shout in class.

Forma

must/mustn't + infinitivo sin to

Have to y don't have to

Usamos have to:

- para hablar sobre las obligaciones de todos los días: las actividades que forman parte de la rutina.

Teenagers have to get up early during the week.

Do you have to take the car to go to work?

- para hablar sobre obligaciones que nos imponen otros.

I have to be home by eleven at weekends.

You have to be eighteen to vote in the UK.

Usamos don't have to:

- para decir que no existe obligación de hacer algo.

Most teenagers don't have to get up early on Saturdays.

You don't have to vote. Voting is not compulsory in the UK.

Forma

have/has to + infinitivo sin to

don't/doesn't have to + infinitivo sin to

Need y needn't

Usamos need:

- para hablar sobre necesidades.

I need to work harder to pass the exam.

Usamos needn't o don't/doesn't need to:

- para expresar que no existe obligación de hacer algo.

You needn't take the exam. Your classwork is excellent.

We don't need to hurry. There's plenty of time.

Usamos needn't have + participio de pasado:

- para decir que hicimos algo en el pasado que no era necesario.

I needn't have come to school. The teacher was ill and there were no lessons.

Usamos didn't need to:

- para expresar que no era necesario hacer algo.

We didn't need to wait. There was no queue.

Forma

need/needn't + infinitivo sin to

don't need + to + infinitivo sin to

Ejercicio 1

Completa las frases con must, mustn't, have to, don't / doesn't have to.

1. Larry _____ go to the bank. He hasn't got any money.
2. You _____ smoke in the baby's room.
3. You _____ pay. The entrance is free.
4. I _____ hurry up if you don't want to miss the plane.
5. In the company, everybody _____ start work at 8.30.
6. You _____ cook tonight. I have already prepared the dinner.
7. I _____ pick up my sister from the airport tomorrow.
8. She _____ work. Her husband earns enough money for both of them.
9. You _____ smoke at the gas station.
10. If you want to study here, you _____ pass an entrance examination.

Do and Make

Ambos tienen como significado 'hacer'. Hay expresiones que se forman con uno u otro y son invariables. Por ejemplo, 'do me a favor', 'make some tea'.

Los verbos **to do** y **to make** significan "hacer" pero se utilizan en forma diferente. Aquí hay algunos ejemplos:

De manera muy general, podemos decir que:

El verbo **make**:

- Se utiliza para hablar de la creación de un objeto que no existía antes
make a phone call, make a product, etc.
- Se utiliza para hablar de la obtención de un resultado
make profit, make progress, etc.

El verbo **Do**:

- Se utiliza para hablar de la ejecución de una acción
do business, do a good job, etc.

Mrs. Jones is a housewife... - La señora Jones es una ama de casa...

- **She has to do the housework.**
Ella tiene que hacer el trabajo de la casa.
- **She has to do the cooking.**
Ella tiene que cocinar.
- **She has to do the washing up.**
Ella tiene que fregar los platos.
- **She has to do the washing/the laundry.**
Ella tiene que lavar la ropa sucia.
- **She has to do the shopping.**
Ella tiene que hacer las compras.
- **She has to do the ironing.**
Ella tiene que planchar la ropa.
- **She has to do the dusting.**
Ella tiene que quitar el polvo a las cosas.

- **She has to make the beds.**
Ella tiene que hacer las camas.
- **She has to make breakfast.**
Ella tiene que hacer el desayuno.
- **She has to make lunch.**
Ella tiene que hacer el almuerzo.
- **She has to make dinner.**
Ella tiene que hacer la cena.

- She has to **make coffee/tea**.
Ella tiene que hacer café/té.
- She has to **make a cake**.
Ella tiene que hacer un torta.
- She has to **make sure** that the house is in order.
Ella tiene que asegurarse que la casa esté en orden.

Ejercicio 2

Complete with make or do

1. to _____ a journey
2. to _____ the shopping
3. to _____ the beds
4. to _____ fun of someone
5. to _____ an exercise
6. to _____ one's best
7. to _____ a speech
8. to _____ a good job
9. to _____ a mistake
10. to _____ the homework

Ejercicio 3

Complete the sentences with make or do

1. Janet, can you _____ me an appointment with our representative in Rio?
2. We need to _____ some repairs to the main warehouse after the snow storm last weekend.
3. You either _____ me another offer or we don't _____ a deal.
4. Exploring new markets will _____ our company good.
5. If you want to _____ a complaint, please address yourself to our customer service.
6. We need to _____ some market research before launching the new product.
7. It's difficult to _____ a solid profit in these times
8. When I _____ the accounts, I will tell you if we _____ better or worse.
9. _____ an effort and finish the business plan this week.
10. Don't _____ business with them! They have a terrible reputation.

Verbos

WANT TO (quiero...)

HAVE TO (tengo que...)

NEED TO (necesito...)

I'D LOVE TO (me encantaría...)

I'D LIKE TO (me gustaría...)

WOULD YOU LIKE TO (¿te gustaría...?)

Would + hate, like, love, prefer

Cuando usamos **would** or **'d** con **hate, like, love, prefer**, usamos el infinitive TO

I would love to hear you sing. – Me encantaría escucharte cantar

They'd hate to cause a problem. – Ellos odiarían causar un problema

I'd prefer not to give you my name. – Preferiría no darte mi nombre

Ejercicio 4

LEE Y COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON EL MODAL QUE CORRESPONDE.

1. I _____ to wear informal clothes but I _____ wear this uniform.
 2. A: _____ you like a cup of coffee?
B: No thanks, I prefer a glass of water I _____ to take a pill.
 3. I _____ like to be in a restaurant but I _____ be here.
-

Answer

Ejercicio 1

1. Must
2. Mustn't
3. Don't have to
4. Must
5. Has to
6. Don't have to
7. Must
8. Doesn't have to
9. Mustn't
10. Have to

Ejercicio 2

1. to **make** a journey
2. to **do** the shopping
3. to **make** the beds
4. to **make** fun of someone
5. to **do** an exercise
6. to **do** one's best
7. to **make** a speech
8. to **do** a good job
9. to **make** a mistake
10. to **do** the homework

Ejercicio 3

1. Make
2. Do
3. Make / make
4. Do
5. Make
6. Do
7. Make
8. Do / do
9. Make
10. Do

Ejercicio 4

1. 'd love / 'd like to

2. Would
Need

3. 'd
Have to