

TEACHING

MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION Perfect People

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A good friend must
A good friend mustn't

A good teacher must
A good teacher mustn't

A good classmate must
A good classmate mustn't

A good brother or sister must
A good brother or sister mustn't

A good waiter must
A good waiter mustn't

A good doctor must
A good doctor mustn't

A good neighbour must
A good neighbour mustn't

A good shop assistant must
A good shop assistant mustn't

A good politician must
A good politician mustn't

A good friend must
A good friend mustn't

A good teacher must
A good teacher mustn't

A good classmate must
A good classmate mustn't

A good brother or sister must
A good brother or sister mustn't

A good waiter must
A good waiter mustn't

A good doctor must
A good doctor mustn't

A good neighbour must
A good neighbour mustn't

A good shop assistant must
A good shop assistant mustn't

A good politician must
A good politician mustn't

Unit 7 Must/ mustn't/ needn't

Nutnost a povinnost

1. **MUST / MUSTN'T** používáme, jde-li o přímý rozkaz. Must vyjadřuje nutnost/ necessity (something is very important) nebo povinnost/ obligation (something you are forced (=nucen) to do), mustn't vyjadřuje zákaz/ prohibition (something that is very important not to do).
Př. You must work harder!
I must wash my hair tonight!!
You mustn't touch it!! You'll set off the alarm!!

Must se používá jak pro rozkazy napsané, tak pro nařízení psaná – školní řád, pravidla slušného chování/zvyklosti v jednotlivých zemích, pravidla silničního provozu apod. Mluvčí má jistou autoritu.

- Př. Učitel studentům: You must write at least two pages.

All passengers must wear seatbelts.

All vehicles must be paid in the City of Hradec.

2. **HAVE TO / CAN'T** používáme mluvíme-li o povinnostech či zákazech někoho třetího. Stejně jako must i have to vyjadřuje nutnost/ necessity či povinnost/ obligation a can't zákaz/ prohibition. Nejedná se však o přímý rozkaz.
Př. Students in England have to wear uniforms.
John has to go to the dentist.
They can't go there. They're not 18 yet.

Have to se používá i jako opisný tvar must, tam, kde must nelze použít.

- V otázkách Do you have to go there?
When do you have to get up?
 - V jiném než přítomném čase
I had to see the film. / I didn't have to come.
I will have to stay at home.
I have had to wait here since 9 p.m.! atd.
 - V hovorové angličtině ve tvaru have to/ have got to
I've got to find out what happened. Musím zjistit co se stalo.

3. **CAN / DON'T HAVE TO = NEEDN'T** vyjadřují moje rozhodnutí, že něco mohu nebo nemusím dělat/ my decision [dysízn].
Př. You can go there if you want. But you do not have to.
You needn't buy/ don't have to buy any milk. We still have some.

Unit 7 Must/ mustn't/ needn't

Nutnost a povinnost

1. **MUST / MUSTN'T** používáme, jde-li o přímý rozkaz. Must vyjadřuje nutnost/ necessity (something is very important) nebo povinnost/ obligation (something you are forced (=nucen) to do), mustn't vyjadřuje zákaz/ prohibition (something that is very important not to do).
Př. You must work harder!
I must wash my hair tonight!!
You mustn't touch it!! You'll set off the alarm!!

Must se používá jak pro rozkazy napsané, tak pro nařízení psaná – školní řád, pravidla slušného chování/zvyklosti v jednotlivých zemích, pravidla silničního provozu apod. Mluvčí má jistou autoritu.

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