



Guía n°6 septiembre– sistema mixto

Asignatura/Módulo	Inglés
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Nombre estudiante	
Curso	Cuarto medio C - Atención de párvulos
Fecha de entrega	30 de septiembre
OA	OA 03 Utilizar su conocimiento del inglés en la comprensión y producción de textos orales y escritos claros, con el fin de construir una postura personal crítica en contextos relacionados con sus intereses e inquietudes.

En esta ocasión trabajaremos con **have** y **must**. Ambos se utilizan para responsabilidades y obligaciones. Lee el recuadro informativo sobre el uso de cada uno y luego resuelve los ejercicios de más abajo.

MUST	HAVE
<p>Tiene el sentido de obligación. Se usa generalmente para expresar un compromiso u obligación con uno mismo o con los demás.</p> <p>Utilizamos must cuando nos referimos a un acuerdo entre dos personas.</p> <p>Utilizamos must cuando hablamos de alguna responsabilidad u obligación moral, cuando el compromiso es a nivel personal. Ejemplos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I must go to the church every Sunday.- I must visit my mother more often. <p>La forma negativa es mustn't (must not). En este caso indica PROHIBICIÓN; algo que NO debe hacerse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- You mustn't smoke here.	<p>Tiene el sentido de obligación. Se usa generalmente cuando se trata del cumplimiento de una norma, ley, un deber, etc. o una obligación impuesta por una tercera persona o una autoridad superior. Asociamos el uso de have cuando la acción podría traer consecuencias si no se realiza. Siempre debe ir acompañado de “to” (have to). Ejemplos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I have to pay my taxes this month.- I have to leave now. If I don't, I'll miss our flight. <p>La forma negativa es don't have to. Se utiliza cuando no hay obligación de hacer algo, o no hay necesidad de hacer algo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- We don't have to go to school on Saturdays. <p>Se usa has to / hasn't to para 3ras personas.</p>

I Item: Complete the following due to the rules. Completa lo siguiente de acuerdo con las reglas proporcionadas en el recuadro anterior

A) MUST OR MUSN'T

1. You ride bicycle here.
2. You swim in this river. It is dangerous.
3. The traffic light is red. You stop.
4. We eat here.
5. You make a fire in this area.
6. You smoke here. It is a closed place.
7. You be quiet. It is the library.

B. MUSTN'T or DON'T HAVE TO?

8. You leave your bags unattended. They will be stolen.
9. You come if you don't want to.
10. You speak to him like that. It's rude.
11. I leave this any longer. It is getting urgent.
12. We be there until 8. We have plenty of time.
13. You pay by cheque. You can pay online with your credit card.
14. You be late for your interview. 15. We pay now. We can pay when we get there.
16. You have a visa if you have a European passport.
17. You make so much noise. You'll wake up the baby

C. WRITE THE RIGHT WORD

18. You worry about her! She's all right now.
19. Old people be helped.
20. She choose if she doesn't want to!
21. You smoke here! It's a school!
22. He's very ill, he stay in bed.
23. That's ridiculous! It be a joke.
24. You apologise; it isn't necessary.
25. You tell the boss what happened, or he'll fire you.
26. I wear a tie; I do it because I like wearing ties.
27. I be late. It's the most important meeting of the year.
28. You go now; you can stay a bit longer.
29. Visitors to the zoo feed the animals.
30. You drive so fast; we have a lot of time.
31. We cook more; there's enough food.
32. You put salt in her food; the doctor said she can't eat

II Item: select the right answer

1. I _____ leave early because I wasn't feeling well.
a) had to
b) must
c) have to
2. You _____ do something to solve this problem.
a) have to
b) have to
c) must
3. I don't like these clothes, but I _____ wear them at work.
a) must
b) have to
c) have to
4. Teacher: 'You _____ arrive on time for class.'
a) must
b) mustn't
c) have to