7 **Complete each sentence with a form of *have to*. Choices include *has to, don't have to, had to, didn't have to, 'll have to, won't have to.***

1 If you want to do well in your exams, you _____ work a lot harder this semester.
2 I'm sorry I'm late, I _____ take my daughter to the hospital.
3 It's a drop-in service, you _____ make an appointment.
4 If we redecorate the offices this year, we _____ do it again for another five years.
5 Teresa can't fly direct from Brno. She _____ go via Prague.
6 Oh, you brought your own projector! You _____ – we have one in the conference room.

8 **Complete b) and c) so that they have the same meaning each time as a). For b) use a form of *can*, for c) use a form of *allowed*.**

1 a) When I was young, we had permission to park anywhere in the city centre.
   b) When I was young, we _____ anywhere in the city centre.
   c) When I was young, we _____ anywhere in the city centre.
2 a) I'm sorry, it's prohibited to smoke in here.
   b) I'm sorry, _____ in here.
   c) I'm sorry, _____ in here.
3 a) Yes, that's OK, taking pictures is permitted.
   b) Yes, that's OK, _____ pictures.
   c) Yes, that's OK, taking _____.

9 **Look at the word *got* in these sentences. If it is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is not correct, cross it out.**

1 Maria is busy – she's got to finish some work before tomorrow.
2 You could have gone to the restaurant. You didn't have got to wait for us.
3 Is that the time? I've got to go now.
4 What time have we got to be at the meeting?
5 Do I have got to sign in the visitor's book?
6 It's boring to have got to wait so long.

Both *have to* and *have got to* express necessity. *Have got to* is a little more informal, and is mostly used in the present simple. Also, *have got to* cannot be used in the infinitive form (see sentence 6 above).

Inversion

10 **Read the information in the box. Then rewrite each sentence 1–6 beginning as shown.**

- In formal speech and writing there is a special construction when the sentence begins with a negative adverb (like those underlined below).
  I have never in my life seen such bad service.
  *→ Never in my life **have I** seen such bad service.*
  You shouldn't do that under any circumstances.
  *→ Under no circumstances **should you** do that.*
  It is not only bad practice, it is also illegal.
  *→ Not only **is it** bad practice, it is also illegal.*
  I wasn't able to see a doctor until Monday.
  *→ Not until Monday **was I** able to see a doctor.*
- Notice how the subject and the verb – in **bold** – are inverted (change places).
- This structure emphasizes the negative adverb.
- Words and phrases used with this structure include: *never, no sooner, not once, not only, not since, not until, on no account, only after, only once, only then, rarely, seldom, under no circumstances.*

1 I have rarely tasted coffee as good as this.
  Rarely _____.
2 You shouldn't accept a bribe under any circumstances.
  Under no _____.
3 We won't pay them until all the work is completed.
  Not until _____.
4 The contract is not only badly worded, it is also incomplete.
  Not _____.
5 You should not talk to the media on any account.
  On no _____.
6 Work can begin only once safety checks have been carried out.
  Only _____.

In 2 and 5 in Exercise 10 notice how the word *any* in the first sentence becomes *no* in the second.

11 **Look at the list of negative adverbs in italics in the final bullet point of the box above. Complete each explanation below with items from this list:**

1 '_____' means 'very rarely'.
2 '_____' and '_____' are both used to emphasize that someone must definitely not do something, for any reason.
3 '_____ had ... than ...' is used to say that something happened almost immediately after something else