

25. FOCUS ON: phrasal verbs and **have to**, **have got to**, and **must**

Have to, **have got to**, and **must** have two important uses in English. One is familiar to most students, the other is not.

But before discussing that, let's pay special attention to **have got to**. **Have to** and **have got to** mean exactly the same thing. Both are commonly used, and both are acceptable standard English. **Have to** derives from **have**, and **have got to** derives from **have got**. So why the **got** in **have got to**? A good question. **Got** in **have got to** means nothing and serves no purpose whatever. **Have got to** is a unique, idiomatic variation of **have to**. There is no point in trying to understand the grammar of **have got to** because there isn't any. Like other idioms, it must simply be memorized. Though **have to** and **have got to** mean the same thing, their forms are different, especially in questions and negative sentences. In the examples below, the contracted forms are the most common in everyday spoken English:

statement	<u>You have to come down.</u>	<u>You have got to come down.</u>
	<u>You have to come down.</u>	<u>You've got to come down.</u>
question:	<u>Do you have to come down?</u>	<u>Have you got to come down?</u>
negative:	<u>You do not have to come down.</u>	<u>You have not got to come down.</u>
	<u>You don't have to come down.</u>	<u>You haven't got to come down.</u>

Requirement

Have to, **have got to**, and **must** are both used to say that something is required, necessary, mandatory — there is no choice in the matter:

You **have to** **make up** the test.

You've **got to** **make up** the test.

You **must** **make up** the test.

Although most students learn this use of **must** early in their studies, it is actually the least common way to use **must**. Both **have to** and **have got to** are much more commonly used for this purpose.

Near certainty

The other important use of **have to**, **have got to**, and **must** is to say that something is 99 percent certain — that based on the facts and based on what we see and know, no other conclusion is possible about something. We are 99 percent certain, and all we need is confirmation to be 100 percent certain:

Janice, you have been working for 12 hours without a break. You **have to** be tired. (A logical assumption, but until Janice confirms that she is tired, the speaker cannot be 100 percent certain.)

/ would never take that book out of this room. It's **got to** be here somewhere. (A logical assumption, but until the speaker finds the book, he cannot be 100 percent certain that it is in the room.) That man is from Japan. I've never spoken with him, but he **must** speak Japanese. (A logical assumption, but until the speaker hears the man speaking Japanese, he cannot be 100 percent certain.)

When **have to**, **have got to**, and **must** are used in this way, it is **must** that is more common than the others. **Have to** and **have got to**, when used for this purpose, have greater emphasis and are used for dramatic effect:

Mark **has to** be the biggest idiot in the entire world.

Where is Lydia? She's **got to** be here somewhere.

Infinitive	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
do with				

1. **do with** p.v. [used only in the infinitive form] When you say that one thing has something to **do with** another, you mean there is a connection between the two.

Don't blame me for what happened; I had nothing to **do with** it.

I'm not sure what this part does, but I think it must have something to **do with** the transmission.

have on	have on & has on	having on	had on	had on
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1. **have... on** p.v. When you wear something, such as an item of clothing, perfume, or cosmetics, you **have** it **on**.

Sally **had** red pants and a blue shirt **on**.

I didn't **have** a raincoat **on**, and I got all wet.

2. **have... on** p.v. When you **have** an electrical device **on**, you are using it.

Last summer was so cool that we **had** the air conditioner **on** only two or three times.

What's that sound? Dan must **have** the radio **on**.

Infinitive	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past
hurry	hurry up & hurries up	hurrying up	hurried up	hurried up

1. **hurry up** p.v. When you **hurry** up, you do something quickly.

Nicole has to **hurry up** if she's going to finish her work before 5:00.

If we don't **hurry up**, we're going to miss the beginning of the movie.

2. **hurry... up** p.v. When you **hurry** something **up**, you do it more quickly. When you **hurry** people up, you urge them to do something more quickly. When you say "**Hurry** up," to people, you are telling them to do something more quickly.

Everyone was really hungry, so I asked our cook to **hurry** dinner **up**.

There were only five minutes left to finish the test, so the teacher **hurried** the students **up**. **Hurry up!** I'm not going to wait for you all day.

knock over	knock over & knocks over	knocking over	knocked over	knocked over
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1. **knock... over** p.v. When you **knock** people or things **over**, you use force to make them fall to a horizontal position.

The force of the explosion **knocked** me **over**.

The children were playing, and they **knocked** the lamp **over**.

lighten up	lighten up & lightens up	lightening up	lightened up	lightened up
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1. **lighten up** (on) p.v. [informal] When you **lighten up** or **lighten up** on people, you become less harsh or less strict in your treatment of them.

You're awfully hard on your daughter. Maybe you ought to **lighten up** on her.

You've been criticizing me all day. Will you please **lighten up**?

2. **lighten ...up** p.v. When you **lighten up**, you change the subject of conversation from something serious to something more cheerful and pleasant.

Enough talk about business. Let's **lighten things up** around here.

Lighten it up — you've been talking about death and taxes all night.

plan ahead

plan ahead & plans ahead

planning ahead

planned ahead

planned ahead

1. **plan ahead** p.v. When you **plan ahead**, you plan for a future situation or activity so that you will not have a problem then. **Plan ahead** is similar to **think ahead**.

Janice is a good manager. She always **plans ahead** in case there's a problem.

Plan ahead — you don't want any problems when you're 200 miles from the nearest town.

Infinitive

	present tense	-ing form	past tense	past participle
settle for	settle for & settles for	settling for	settled for	settled for

1. **settle for** p.v. When you **settle for** something, you accept it even though it may not be exactly what you want or need.

The strikers wanted an 8 percent pay increase, but they **settled for** 5 percent.

Dr. Smith has very high standards. He won't **settle for** second best.

think up

think up & thinks up

thinking up

thought up

thought up

1. **think... up** p.v. When you **think up** something, such as an idea, solution, or plan, you use your imagination to create it.

/ have to **think up** a way to solve this problem.

Maria **thought up** a great way to make some extra money.

Stop worrying — I'll **think something up**.

EXERCISE 25a — Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

- We're going to be late if you don't _____.
- I told the store manager that I wanted a full refund and that I wouldn't _____; _____ anything else.
- Mr. Wolfe _____ a white suit _____ last night.
- Joe's been angry all day. I wish he'd _____.
- The truck hit the light pole and _____ it _____.
- You have to talk to someone in the shipping department about your missing order. I have nothing to _____ shipping.
- If you're going on an important business trip, you should _____ so I _____ that you don't forget something you'll need later.
- Jake is trying to _____ a way to make money without working.
- Go upstairs and _____ your sister _____. I'm afraid she's going to be late for school.
- We've been talking politics all night. Let's _____ things _____, okay?
- I like to _____ the radio _____ when I go to bed.

EXERCISE 25b — Write answers to the questions using phrasal verbs from this section. Be sure the phrasal verbs are in the correct tense.

1. Charles wore a red shirt yesterday. What did Charles do?
2. Sean wants a 15 percent raise, and he won't accept less. What won't Sean do?
3. Dr. Wood is thinking about the important meeting she will go to next week so that she will be ready. What is Dr. Wood doing?
4. Jake hit Jerry so hard that Jerry fell to the floor. What did Jake do to Jerry?
5. Ned told Todd to work more quickly. What did Ned tell Todd to do?
6. I got a letter about my income taxes. What was the letter about?
7. Sergeant Jones has been yelling at the soldiers all day. What should Sergeant Jones do?
8. Betty needs a Halloween costume, and she's using her imagination to create one. What is Betty doing?

EXERCISE 25c — Write eight original sentences using phrasal verbs from this section.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

EXERCISE 25d, Review — Complete the sentences with these participle adjectives from previous sections. To check their meanings, review the section number given after each one.

burned up, 22	lined up, 18	ripped up, 17	zipped up, 21
cleared up, 22	made-up, 23	shaken up, 24	
dried out, 15	paid up, 22	warmed up, 19	
heated up, 22	plugged up, 22	worn down, 17	

1. It's freezing outside — make sure your coat is _____.
2. Don't start driving yet; the car's not _____.
3. We talked about the problem, and now everything is _____.
4. I need lotion; my skin is really _____.
5. Hank is such a liar. Don't believe any of his _____ excuses.
6. After I give Bill ten bucks, I won't owe him another penny. I'll be totally _____.
7. Pat was pretty _____ after the accident.
8. Bill was furious at his ex-wife, and now all his photos of her are _____ and in the garbage.
9. People are _____ for three blocks to buy World Series tickets.

10. Don't drink that coffee — it's not _____.
11. I can't smell or taste anything; my nose is all _____.
12. I was really _____ after he took my calculator without asking me and then lost it.
13. The heels of my old cowboy boots are _____. I need to get them fixed.

EXERCISE 25e, Review — Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs from previous sections. Be sure to use the correct tense. To check their meanings, review the lesson number given after each one.

call in, 5	hand out, 10	screw on, 12	stop over, 24
clear up, 22	hook up, 9	show off, 24	trade in, 24
come down, 24	let up, 24	slow down, 24	warm up, 19
go back, 19	print out, 24	stick up, 14	

1. The car dealer is asking \$27,000 for the car I want, but I think he might _____ to \$24,000.
2. While you go to the library, I'll go to the grocery store, and we'll _____ at the corner in one hour.
3. Be sure you _____ the top of that mustard jar _____ tightly.
4. Erik checks the time every five minutes so that he can _____ his new Rolex watch.
5. Mike wasn't at work today. He _____ sick.
6. When Bill flies to Los Angeles, he always _____ in Bangkok.
7. The car dealer said he'll give me a good deal if I _____ my old car.
8. We _____ the notices _____ all over town.
9. The memo from the personnel office _____ a lot of confusion about the new vacation policy.
10. This weather is terrible. I wonder if this storm is ever going to _____.
11. Turn the heater on, and the room will _____ right _____.
12. ^Nancy was driving too fast, so I told her to _____.
13. The teacher won't _____ the tests until the students are quiet.
14. After you finish writing your report, _____ it _____ and give it to me.
15. Paul's from Colombia, but he hasn't _____ there for seven years.