Must, Have to und Should — Arbeitsblatt

30 Übungen · Niveau B1–B2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite Kostenlos für den Unterricht

Scannen und online üben

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. Visitors _____ at reception when they arrive.
a) must to sign in b) must signing in c) must sign in d) musts sign in

2. You _____ more water when it's this hot.
a) should to drink b) should drink c) should drinking d) shoulds drink

3. My sister _____ get up at five because her shift starts at six.
a) have to b) must to c) has d) has to

4. Last night we _____ wait an hour for a taxi.
a) must b) had to c) have to d) musted

5. _____ your brother _____ wear a uniform at school?
a) Does … have to b) Does … has to c) Do … have to d) Is … have to

6. He _____ work tomorrow — it's his day off.
a) don't have to b) doesn't has to c) hasn't to d) doesn't have to

7. Next month the office opens earlier, so we _____ start work at eight.
a) will have to b) will must c) will has to d) will have

8. You _____ eat so much sugar — it's bad for your teeth.
a) don't should b) shouldn't c) shouldn't to d) not should

9. Why _____ she _____ leave so early yesterday?
a) did … had to b) does … have to c) did … have to d) was … had to

10. You _____ tell anyone about this — it's a secret.
a) don't must b) mustn't to c) not must d) mustn't

11. Phones aren't allowed in the exam room, so you _____ bring yours in.
a) don't have to b) mustn't c) must d) don't must

12. The museum is free, so visitors _____ buy a ticket.
a) mustn't b) doesn't have to c) don't have to d) don't must

13. You look exhausted. I think you _____ to bed early tonight.
a) should go b) should to go c) mustn't go d) don't have to go

14. It’s very late. I don’t think you _____ call him now — he’ll be asleep.
a) shouldn’t b) should to c) don’t should d) should

15. The test was easy, so I _____ study much the night before.
a) mustn’t b) didn’t have to c) don’t have to d) didn’t must

16. This book is brilliant — you really _____ read it!
a) must b) mustn’t c) must to d) don’t have to

17. If the train is late, we might _____ take a taxi.
a) must b) had to c) must to d) have to

18. _____ I _____ bring my passport, or is my ID card enough?
a) Does … have to b) Do … have to c) Must … to d) Am … have to

19. I’m not sure what to do. _____ I _____ for the job in Madrid?
a) Should … to apply b) Must … to apply c) Should … applying d) Should … apply

20. My dad is retired now, so he _____ get up early.
a) mustn’t b) don’t have to c) doesn’t have to d) doesn’t has to

21. The library is free, so you _____ pay, but food is banned, so you _____ eat inside.
a) don’t have to … mustn’t b) mustn’t … don’t have to c) mustn’t … mustn’t d) don’t have to … don’t have to

22. Shh! You _____ wake the baby.
a) don’t have to b) doesn’t have to c) mustn’t d) don’t must

23. In this job you _____ wear a suit, but you can if you like.
a) mustn’t b) don’t have to c) don’t must d) doesn’t have to

24. I _____ work late yesterday, and I _____ work late again tomorrow.
a) had to … will have to b) must … will have to c) had to … will must d) have to … had to

25. “Do I have to wear a tie at the wedding?” “No, you _____ — it’s quite informal.”
a) mustn’t b) haven’t c) don’t d) doesn’t

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) She must to work on Saturdays.
b) She have to work on Saturdays.
c) She has to work on Saturdays.
d) She musts work on Saturdays.

27. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) We had to leave early yesterday.
b) We must leave early yesterday.
c) We musted leave early yesterday.
d) We had to left early yesterday.

28. Welche Frage ist richtig?
a) Do you must start work early?
b) Does you have to start work early?
c) Are you have to start work early?
d) Do you have to start work early?

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?
a) You should to see a doctor about that cough.
b) You should see a doctor about that cough.
c) You should seeing a doctor about that cough.
d) You must to see a doctor about that cough.

30. Welcher Satz ist in Form und Bedeutung richtig?
a) Tomorrow is a holiday, so we mustn’t go to work.
b) Tomorrow is a holiday, so we don’t must go to work.
c) Tomorrow is a holiday, so we don’t have to go to work.
d) Tomorrow is a holiday, so we doesn’t have to go to work.

Lösungen

Must, Have to und Should Übungen · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/modalverben-must-have-to-should/

1. c) must sign in
Nach must steht die Grundform ohne to: must sign in.

2. b) should drink
Should funktioniert wie must: Grundform, kein to, keine Endung — should drink.

3. d) has to
Have to ist ein normales Verb, mit my sister (= she) wird es deshalb zu has to.

4. b) had to
Last night liegt in der Vergangenheit, und must hat keine Vergangenheitsform, also heißt eine vergangene Pflicht had to.

5. a) Does … have to
Fragen mit have to brauchen do / does: your brother ist he, also Does … have to.

6. d) doesn't have to
Die Verneinung von has to ist doesn't have to — does trägt das -s, deshalb heißt das Verb have.

7. a) will have to
Must hat keine Zukunftsform und kann nicht nach will stehen, eine Pflicht in der Zukunft heißt also will have to.

8. b) shouldn't
Ein Modalverb bildet die Verneinung mit not: shouldn't + Grundform.

9. c) did … have to
Yesterday verlangt die Vergangenheit, die Frage heißt also did … have to.

10. d) mustn't
Die Verneinung von must ist mustn't + Grundform, ohne do und ohne to.

11. b) mustn't
Aren't allowed ist ein Verbot, also mustn't („darfst nicht").

12. c) don't have to
Free heißt: Eine Eintrittskarte ist nicht nötig, also don't have to.

13. a) should go
I think you… leitet einen Rat ein, also should go.

14. d) should
Mit think heißt ein negativer Rat meist I don't think you should: Das not steht bei think.

15. b) didn't have to
Der Test liegt in der Vergangenheit, und viel Lernen war nicht nötig, also didn't have to.

16. a) must
Hier empfiehlt der Sprecher das Buch dringend, und genau das drückt must + Grundform aus.

17. d) have to
Zwei Modalverben können nicht nebeneinanderstehen, might must ist also unmöglich: Nach might, will oder may steht have to.

18. b) Do … have to
Die übliche Frage danach, was nötig ist, heißt Do … have to…?

19. d) Should … apply
Wenn du um Rat fragst, stellst du Should vor das Subjekt und lässt das Verb in der Grundform: Should I apply…?

20. c) doesn't have to
Wer in Rente ist, muss nicht mehr zur Arbeit — früh aufzustehen ist also nicht nötig: doesn't have to.

21. a) don't have to … mustn't
Free heißt: Bezahlen ist nicht nötig — don't have to.

22. c) mustn't
Shh! fordert jemanden auf, etwas nicht zu tun, also mustn't — tu es nicht.

23. b) don't have to
You can if you like zeigt, dass du die Wahl hast, also don't have to — nicht nötig.

24. a) had to … will have to
Must hat keine Vergangenheitsform und kann nicht nach will stehen, deshalb steht stattdessen have to in der passenden…

25. c) don't
Die Kurzantwort auf Do I have to…? heißt No, you don't: Eine Krawatte ist nicht nötig.

26. c) She has to work on Saturdays.
Have to richtet sich nach der Person, also she has to work.

27. a) We had to leave early yesterday.
Must hat keine Vergangenheitsform, eine vergangene Pflicht heißt also had to + Grundform: We had to leave.

28. d) Do you have to start work early?
Fragen mit have to bildest du mit do / does: Do you have to start…?

29. b) You should see a doctor about that cough.
Nach should und must steht nur die Grundform: You should see a doctor.

30. c) Tomorrow is a holiday, so we don't have to go to work.
An einem Feiertag ist es nicht nötig, zur Arbeit zu gehen, also we don't have to go.