

【】 中学英語：must

[FdText：中学・塾用ワープロデータ教材]

* must (~しなければならぬ), must not (~してはならぬ)

例) Taro studies hard.

= Taro must study hard. (太郎は一生懸命に勉強しなければならぬ。)

* must は can などと同じ助動詞で、その後ろの動詞は原形。

* 書換公式：must = have to

例) Taro must study hard. = Taro has to study hard.

* 否定形は別の意味：must not(~してはいけぬ), don't have to(~する必要はない)

例) You must not get up early.(あなたは早くおきてはいけぬ。)

You don't have to get up early.(あなたは早くおきる必要はない。)

* 書換公式：命令文 = You must ~ / 否定の命令文 = You must not ~

例) You must be kind to old people.(あなたはお年寄りに親切にしなければならぬ。)

= Be kind to old people. (お年寄りに親切にせよ。)

例) You must not get up early.(あなたは早くおきてはならぬ。)

= Don't get up early.(早くおきるな。)

* Must I ~?(~しなければいけぬか)

例) Must I study hard?(私は一生懸命に勉強しなければならぬか。)

Yes, you must.(はい、そうしなければいけぬ。)

No, you don't have to.(いいえ、その必要はありません。)

* No, you must not.とはしない。

* must の過去形, 未来形

例) You must study hard.

(過去形に) You had to study hard.(must の過去形はない)

(未来形に) You will have to study hard.(will must とはできない)

* must の過去形はないので, had to ~ を使う。

* must の未来は, will have to

[問題]

1. Start at once. = You ()() at once.
2. Be kind to that girl. = You ()() kind to that girl.
3. Nancy must go there. = Nancy ()() go there.
4. He must do his homework.(過去形に)
5. He must do his homework. (未来形に)

[解答]

1. You must start at once.
2. You must be kind to that girl.
3. Nancy has to go there.
4. He had to do his homework.
5. He will have to do his homework.

* must には「～にちがいない」という意味もある

例) It must be true.(それは本当に違いない。)

[要点確認]

1	「～しなければならない」(2通り)	must, have to
2	Study hard.(書き換え(2通り))	You must study hard. You have to study hard.
3	「～しなければなりませんか」(2通り)	Do I have to ~? / Must I ~?
4	「～しなくてもよい」	don't have to
5	「～してはならない」	must not
6	must の過去	had to
7	must の未来	will have to