



4 Getting it right

Modal and related verbs • Phrasal verbs (1) • Polite requests and offers

STARTER

Look at the sentences.
Say them aloud as a class.

You	can must should have to	go.
-----	----------------------------------	-----

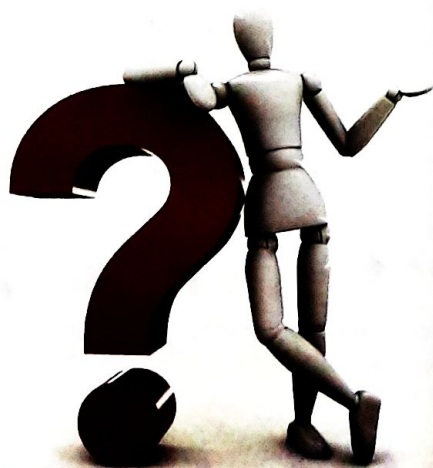
- 1 Say the negative.
- 2 Say the question.
- 3 Say the 3rd person singular with *he*.
- 4 Which verb is different in form?

MODERN DILEMMAS

should/must/have to/be allowed to

- 1 Work in groups. *The Times* newspaper has a section called *Modern morals* where readers help other readers with problems. Read the problems in *Readers ask*. What advice would you give? Use these phrases:
I think they should ... I don't think she should ... He must ...
- 2 Read the lines from *Readers reply* on p31. Which lines do you think go with which problems?
Read the full replies on p149. Do you agree with the advice?
- 3 Look again at *Readers ask* 1–7. Find the questions used to *ask for advice*. Find the verbs used in *Readers reply* a–g to *give advice*.

Modern Readers ask morals



- 1 How should I deal with my difficult and disagreeable neighbour? He is in the habit of dumping his garden waste along the public footpath between our two houses.
Jim T. via email

- 2 Is it OK to greet people you don't know with a 'How are you?' In California (my home) it's considered friendly, but here in London some people react with a cold look. Should I be less friendly in my greetings?
Erica Fleckberg, London

- 3 My new PC automatically picks up wireless networks to gain access to the Internet. This includes the one belonging to my neighbour. Is it right for me to use it?
Richard Dalton, via email

- 4 My stepfather was disqualified for two years for drink-driving, but we have learnt that he still drives while under the influence of alcohol. Should we keep quiet or inform the police?
Stella Milne, Newcastle

- 5 I am a medical student. After I qualify in June, I have one month before my first job starts. My fiancée says that I am not allowed to claim unemployment benefit for this. I disagree, because I'll be unemployed. The dole is for all those who are out of work, isn't it? What do you think?
J. R. Collin, via email

- 6 Is it wrong for me to record CDs borrowed from my local library? I am not denying anyone the money, as I wouldn't buy the CD anyway.
Pete Rodriguez, via email

- 7 Is it ever permissible to lie to children? I lied to my two-year-old granddaughter to remove her from a fairground ride without a tantrum. I said: 'You must get off now because the man is going for his dinner.' She got down without a fuss. But I'm worried that if she remembers this, she won't trust me in future.
Barbara Hope, Perth, Australia

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 These sentences give advice. Which is the stronger advice?

You **should** check online.

You **must** tell your neighbour.

- 2 Which sentences express permission? Which express obligation?

can	go.
am allowed to	
must	
have to	

- 3 Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.

Children _____ go to school.

You _____ ride your bike on the footpath.

People over 65 _____ go to work.

- 4 The past of these sentences is the same. What is it?

I must go.

I have to go.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 4.1–4.5 p137–8

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- 1 Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1 I don't get on with my boss. Do you think I *should* / *must* look for another job?

2 We're giving Tom a surprise birthday party. You *shouldn't* / *mustn't* tell him about it.

3 Please Dad, *can* / *must* I go to Tom's party? It'll be great.

4 You *should* / *have to* drive on the left in Britain.

5 Do you *must* / *have to* wear a uniform in your job?

6 Are you *can* / *allowed to* take mobile phones to school?

7 I *must* / *had to* go to bed early when I was a child.

8 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* go to England to learn English, but it's a good idea.

T 4.1 Listen and check.

Giving advice



- 2 **T 4.2** Listen to three conversations. After each one discuss these questions.

1 What is the problem?

2 What is the advice?

3 Do you agree with it? Give *your* advice if it's different.

- 3 Listen again and complete the lines with the exact words.

1 I don't know if I _____ go or not.

2 They told her she _____ to have friends over while they were away.

3 Come on! You _____ come. It's a party.

4 Look. You _____ tell your mum and dad.

5 You _____ to smoke in here.

6 Do you think I _____ tell her to stop?

7 No, no, you _____ say anything.

8 I _____ say something.

9 I _____ go to the shops for my dad.

10 I think he _____ pay the fine.

Practise the conversations in T.4.2 on p122.

Readers reply

- a** You must ring 'Crimestoppers' and report him. You don't have to give your name.

- b** I think you are allowed other benefits. You should check online.

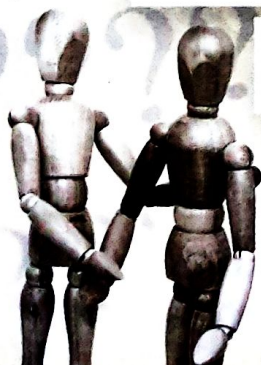
- c** You don't have to be like the English just because you're in England.

- d** You've got to act with self-control. I don't think you should confront him.

- e** It's not only wrong, it's illegal. You are not allowed to do this.

- f** Not only should you lie sometimes, you often have to.

- g** You must tell your neighbour this. It's the only fair thing to do.



Rules present

- 1 Work with a partner. Read these British laws. Compare them with laws in your country. Are they the same?

In Britain ...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 you can get married when you're 16. | 5 you mustn't use a mobile phone while driving. |
| 2 you can't buy cigarettes until you're 18. | 6 young people don't have to do military service. |
| 3 you're not allowed to buy alcohol until you're 18. | 7 there are lots of public places where you aren't allowed to smoke. |
| 4 you have to wear seat belts in the front and back of a car. | 8 many school children have to wear uniforms. |

- 2 What other laws are there in your country? Think of places such as: motorways, parks, town centres, libraries, churches and schools. Tell the class.

Rules past

- 3 Read *Education in Victorian England*. Discuss with a partner which statements below are correct.
- 1 In 1870 all children *had to* / *didn't have to* go to school.
- 2 In 1880 children *had to* / *weren't allowed to* go to school until they were 10.
- 3 In 1899 children *weren't allowed to* / *didn't have to* leave school until they were 12.
- 4 Read the *School Rules*. What do you think was true for Victorian schools? Complete them with *had to*/*didn't have to*/*weren't allowed to*.
- 5 **T 4.3** Listen to Jess talking about her great-grandmother's schooldays. What was the problem? Retell the story in your own words.

Do you know anything about your parents' or grandparents' schooldays? Tell the class.

Education in Victorian England 1832–1901

In Victorian England education played a very small role in most children's lives. In 1840 only 20% of children had any schooling at all. Then, in 1870 an Education Act was passed which said that children aged 5–10 should attend school. However, many parents preferred their children to work and earn money for their families. It was not until 1880 that all children had to attend school until the age of 10. Then, in 1899 the school leaving age was raised to 12.

School Rules 1880

- 1 Boys and girls had to enter school through different doors.
- 2 Children _____ call teachers "Sir" or "Ma'am".
- 3 Children _____ ask questions.
- 4 Children _____ stand up to answer questions.
- 5 Children _____ do any sports.
- 6 Boys _____ do woodwork. Girls _____ do needlework.
- 7 Children _____ to use their left hand for writing.
- 8 Female teachers _____ get married.

