**Obligation and prohibition: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 4A. Then write the correct form in the space after the sentence. Write *both* if both forms are possible. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **4A** obligation and prohibition: *have to, must, should*  ***have to*/*must* + base form** EXAMPLES **1** You **have to** switch off your phone during take-off and landing. You **must** be on time tomorrow because there’s a test. **2** I love the Louvre! You **have to** go when you’re in Paris. You **must** see this movie – it’s amazing! **3** I **had to** wear a uniform at my elementary school. I hate **having to** get up early. My interview is at 9:00. Do you **have to** work on Saturdays?  FORM **1** *have to* and *must* are normally used to talk about obligation, or something that it is necessary to do. • *have to* and *must* have a very similar meaning and you can usually use either form. *have to* is more common for general, external obligations, for example, rules and laws. *must* is more common for specific (i.e., on one occasion) or personal obligations. Compare:  *I have to wear a shirt and tie at work.* (= it’s the rule in this company) *I must buy a new shirt – this one is too old now.* (= it’s my own decision) **2** We can also use *have to* or *must* for strong recommendations. **3** *have to* is a normal verb and it exists in all tenses and forms, e.g., also as a gerund or infinitive. *must* is a modal verb. It only exists in the present, but it can be used with a future meaning.  **have got to**  Have got to is often used instead of have to in spoken English, e.g., I*’ve got to go now. It’s very late.*  **don't have to**﻿  You **don’t have to** pay – this museum is free.  You d**on’t have to** go to the party if you don’t want to.  **must not**  You **must no**t park here.  We use don’t have to when there is no obligation to do something and must not when something is prohibited.  • *don’t have to* and *must not* are completely different.  Compare:  You *don’t have to drive* – we can get a train. (= you can drive if you want to, but it isn’t necessary / obligatory)  You *must not drive* along this street. (= it’s prohibited, against the law) NOT You don’t have to drive along this street.  • We can often use can’t or not allowed to instead of must not.  You ***must not / can’t / ’re not******allowed to*** *park* here.  **should / shouldn’t + base form**  1 You **should** take warm clothes with you to Quito. It might be cold at night.  You **shouldn’**t drink so much coffee. It isn’t good for you.  2 I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.  1 We use *should* to give advice or an opinion. *should* is not as strong as *must / have to.*  • *should* is a modal verb. The only forms are *should / shouldn’t.*  • We can use *ought to / ought no*t to instead of *should / shouldn’t.*  You ought to take warm clothes with you to Quito.  You ought not to drink so much coffee.  2 We use *should* to give an opinion – to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do. |

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| 1.  You *don’t have to* / *must not*use your phone in quiet zones. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.  Do you think we *should* / *ought to* text Dad to tell him we’ll be late? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.  You *don't have to*/ *must not*send texts when you're driving. It's dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.  A pilot *has to* / *must* wear a uniform when he's at work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.  We *don’t have to* / *must not* hurry. We have plenty of time. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6.  You *should* / *must* go to the Uffizi when you’re in Florence. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  7.  You *shouldn’t* / *don’t have to* walk on the grass. They’ve just planted flowers there. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8.  I *don't have to* / *must* speak to my phone company. My last bill was wrong. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Obligation and prohibition: Activity 2**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis. Listen and check.

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| 1.  If the line’s busy, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ call back later. (have to)  2.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do a lot of homework when you were in school? (you / have to)  3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take my tablet out of my bag at Security? (I / have to)  4.  My sister is a nurse, so some weeks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work nights. (she / have to)  5.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have an operation? (you / have to)  6.  Saturdays are the best day of the week. I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get up early. (not have to)  7.  I don’t think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear boots inside their house. (we / should)  8.  The exhibition was free, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay. (not have to) |  |

**Phone language: Activity 1**

Listen and match the sentences to what you hear.

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| He just **hung up**. She was**put** **on hold**﻿for the helpline.  His phone **went off** in the meeting. She **left a message** on his **voicemail**.  She's choosing a new **ringtone**. The line's **busy**﻿. |

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**Phone language: Activity 2**

Listen to the phone sounds. Put the sentences in the same order.

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| She's **texting** (**messaging**) a friend. He's **dialing** a number.  He's **calling back**. She's **swiping** through photos.  He was **cut off** in the middle of a conversation. |  |

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| 2. |  |
| 3. |  |
| 4. |  |
| 5. |  |

**Silent consonants**

The words all have a silent consonant. Write the silent consonant and listen to check. Then listen and repeat.

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| 1. calm \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 2. design \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 3. dishonest \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 4. doubt \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 5. ﻿foreign \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 6. half \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 7. hour \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 8. island \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 9. knowledge \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 10. listen \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 11. rhythm \_\_\_\_ |  |
| 12. should \_\_\_\_ |  |

**Ladies first? Activity 1**

Read and listen to the article. Choose the best summary.

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| **Ladies first?**  Nobody knows how long people have been using the words “Ladies First,” nor is anyone sure where the concept came from. However, neither of these facts matters today. The important question is whether the tradition is still relevant, and if men should continue respecting it.  In the past, there was a strict set of rules concerning men’s behavior toward women – or rather “ladies” as they were called then. Men wearing hats used to take them off in the presence of women. They used to stand up whenever a woman entered or left a room, and they did the same at a dining table. Men used to hold a door for a woman to allow her to go through first. They always used to pay for meals – but we’ll come back to that one later. All of these customs were considered good manners, and people looked down on men who did not conform.  In fact, this set of rules actually made things easier for men. If they broke a rule, they knew perfectly well that they were going to offend somebody. Today, it is much easier to cause offense without meaning to. For example, if a man opens a door to let a woman through first, and she does so without saying thank you, the man may feel offended. And if a man invites a woman to a restaurant of his choice on their first date, and then asks her to pay her half of the check, it may be the woman who gets upset. Women no longer want to be treated as the weaker sex, which leaves men in a dilemma. On one hand, men are conscious of the “Ladies First” tradition, but on the other, they do not want to offend. Often, they don’t know what to do.  The best advice is this: if in doubt, men should follow the rules of “Ladies First.” Even if the woman considers the behavior inappropriate, she will still realize that the man has good manners. This is particularly relevant on that first date we were talking about. If the man has invited the woman out, then he should pay the check. Actually, it’s the invitation to dinner itself that is important here, not the amount of money spent. In general, women appreciate a picnic or a home-made dinner just as much as an expensive meal.  So the answer to our original question is: yes. “Ladies First” is still relevant today, but not in the same way as it was in the past. Most women appreciate a kind gesture made by a man, but he should never accompany it with the words “Ladies First” – it spoils the effect completely! |  |

1.

* + How men behaved towards women in the past.
  + How men should behave towards women in the 21st century.
  + The difference between men's and women's manners.

**Ladies first? Activity 2**

Read the article again and choose the correct answers. Then look at the underlined words and phrases. What do you think they mean?

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| **Ladies first?**  **Nobody knows how long people have been using the words “Ladies First,” nor is anyone sure where the concept came from. However, neither of these facts matters today. The important question is whether the tradition is still relevant, and if men should continue respecting it.**  In the past, there was a strict set of rules concerning men’s behavior toward women – or rather “ladies” as they were called then. Men wearing hats used to take them off in the presence of women. They used to stand up whenever a woman entered or left a room, and they did the same at a dining table. Men used to hold a door for a woman to allow her to go through first. They always used to pay for meals – but we’ll come back to that one later. All of these customs were considered good manners, and people looked down on men who did not conform.  In fact, this set of rules actually made things easier for men. If they broke a rule, they knew perfectly well that they were going to offend somebody. Today, it is much easier to cause offense without meaning to. For example, if a man opens a door to let a woman through first, and she does so without saying thank you, the man may feel offended. And if a man invites a woman to a restaurant of his choice on their first date, and then asks her to pay her half of the check, it may be the woman who gets upset. Women no longer want to be treated as the weaker sex, which leaves men in a dilemma. On one hand, men are conscious of the “Ladies First” tradition, but on the other, they do not want to offend. Often, they don’t know what to do.  The best advice is this: if in doubt, men should follow the rules of “Ladies First.” Even if the woman considers the behavior inappropriate, she will still realize that the man has good manners. This is particularly relevant on that first date we were talking about. If the man has invited the woman out, then he should pay the check. Actually, it’s the invitation to dinner itself that is important here, not the amount of money spent. In general, women appreciate a picnic or a home-made dinner just as much as an expensive meal.  So the answer to our original question is: yes. “Ladies First” is still relevant today, but not in the same way as it was in the past. Most women appreciate a kind gesture made by a man, but he should never accompany it with the words “Ladies First” – it spoils the effect completely! |

1. According to the article \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + it's not known when the idea of "Ladies First" started.
  + the idea of "Ladies First" is a new idea.
  + the idea of "Ladies First" started in the Middle Ages.

2. In the past \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + it didn't matter if men broke the rules
  + men didn't know how to behave towards women
  + "Ladies First" was very polite

3. Nowadays, men \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + have new rules to follow
  + behave in the same way towards women
  + aren't sure how to behave towards women

4. According to the article, men should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + follow the rules of "Ladies First"
  + stop worrying about what women want
  + not follow the rules of "Ladies First"

5. According to the article, women \_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + may want expensive things
  + don't like paying the dinner bill
  + like a meal at home or in a restaurant