UNIT 8
You can't do that here!

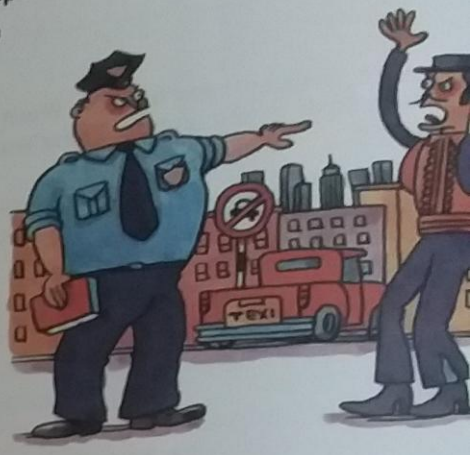
→ modal verbs of recommendation
→ anti-social behaviour
→ asking for permission

Listening: tango

1 Look at the following pictures. What do you think is happening in each one?

a

b



c

d

Put the pictures in the correct order to tell the story.

2 Listen to the story on Track 43. Were you right?

3 Vocabulary What do you understand by the following American English words and phrase

a sidewalk
b permit
c plates
d precinct
e ma'am

Listen to Track 43 again. Complete the gaps in these sentences from the track. Use one word for each gap.

a You _____ here. [ ]

b Are you telling us we _____ for people? [ ]

c We _____ do. [ ]

d Well, I'm sorry, ma'am, 'might' isn't _____ . [ ]

e You _____ a permit to do this kind of thing. [ ]

f It's parked illegally, so you'd better _____ about it. [ ]

g Do you know _____ the tango, officer? [ ]

h Come on! You _____ it. [ ]

Who says which line? The police officer (*PO*), the male dancer (*MD*), or the female dancer (*FD*)?

Pronunciation: different accents

Look at the following words. What do they mean? Now listen to the words said first by an American and then by a British speaker on Track 44. Is the pronunciation the *Same* (*S*) or *Different* (*D*)?

advertisement	[ ]	f	interesting	[ ]
brochure	[ ]	g	lieutenant	[ ]
cinema	[ ]	h	officer	[ ]
controversy	[ ]	i	opinion	[ ]
entertainer	[ ]	j	simultaneous	[ ]

When the pronunciation is different, what is the main difference in each case?

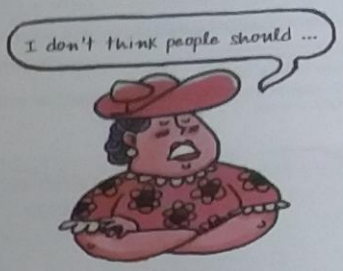
Say the words using either American or British pronunciation.

Discussion Do you ever see street performers (musicians, dancers, etc.) in the street? Do you give them money? Do you like them?

Speaking: comparing opinio

8 Vocabulary Complete the following opinions with an appropriate verb from the box.

drive drop have let light listen to
paint put up ride smoke use



a _____ litter.

b spray-_____ the walls.

c _____ posters everywhere.

d _____ their dogs foul the footp

e _____ a lot of noise in a quie at night.

f _____ a walkman near othe

g _____ bicycles on the pavem

h _____ an over-sensitive car

i _____ a smoky bonfire in the day.

j _____ too fast in built-up

k _____ mobile phones on t

l _____ in public places.

Using a dictionary: transitive and intransitive verbs

9 Look at the dictionary entries for *light*, *paint* and *shout*. Do these verbs always take an object? How do you know?

light[3] /laɪt/ (past tense and past participle **lit** /lɪt/) verb ★★★
1 [T] to make something start to burn: *Amy lit a cigarette.* —*picture* → BURN **1a.** [I] to start to burn: *The fire won't light if the wood is wet.*
2 light or **light up** [T often passive] to make a place brighter by giving it light: **+by** *The room was lit by candlelight.* **♦ dimly/badly/brightly lit** *The room was dimly lit.*
3 [T] if you light someone's way, you use a light to lead them through a dark place
light a fire under sb *mainly Am E informal* to make someone work harder

paint[1] /peɪnt/ verb ★★★
1 [I/T] to put paint onto something: *She was painting her nails.* ♦ *The arrows painted on the road.* ♦ *Wash start to paint.*
2 [I/T] to create a picture of somet

shout[1] S2 W2 /ʃaʊt/ v
1 [I,T] to say something very loudly; → **scream**, *There's no need to shout! I can hear you!* | [+at] *I you'd stop shouting at the children.* | [+for] *We hear them shouting for help.* | *'Watch out!' she sho as the car started to move.* | **shout sth at sb** *He shouting insults at the lorry driver.* | **shout sth** *'He's down here!' she shouted to Alison.*
2 shout in pain/anger/frustration etc *BrE* to cal loudly; **scream** *AmE*: *My brother shouted in pa the ball hit him.*
3 shout sth from the rooftops to tell everyone something because you want everyone to know ab

10 Decide whether the following verbs *Always* (*A*), *Never* (*N*) or *Sometimes* (*S*) take an object. Check in a dictionary to see if you were right.

bring, come, colour, drive, drop, enjoy, fall, open

11 Work in groups. Put the actions in Activity 8 (on page 79) in order, where *1 = the most anti-s* and *12 = the least anti-social* action. Can you add any other anti-social actions to the list?

12 Use your list from Activity 11 to decide which of the following punishments should happen to people who are caught doing each of the things in your list.

- nothing
- a fine
- prison
- community service
- something else

Compare your decisions with those of the rest of the class.

Grammar: present modals – obligation, recommendation and pe

3 Circle the verb in blue that is the most appropriate verb in these sentences.

a Doctors have to / ought to work very long hours.
b In many countries people should / have to wear seat belts in the back of cars as well as in the front.
c You needn't / mustn't get up early if you don't want to.
d You shouldn't / mustn't use your mobile phone in here. I mean it's not against the law but it's a bit anti-social.
e You'd better not / don't have to wear a helmet when you are on your bicycle. It's your choice.
f You don't have to / ought not to play loud music. It upsets the neighbours.
g I think I'm getting fat. I hope I don't have to / shouldn't cut out chocolate.
h Bob ought not to / doesn't need to go to work since he won the lottery.

Which sentences express *1* obligation / strong advice, *2* no obligation, *3* obligation / strong advice not to do something? Check your answers with 8A–8D in the Mini-grammar.

14 **Correct the mistakes in the following sentences. Consult 8A–8D in the Mini-grammar.**

a Do you must use your mobile phone in here? I don't like it.
b He was angry that he must stop talking in last night's meeting.
c I must to go to the doctor yesterday.
d We shouldn't talk in here, don't we?
e She cans not drive along this street.
f You don't need be worried.
g You had better not to play loud music at your party.
h You needn't to worry.
i You ought not drop litter.
j You shouldn't to put up posters here.

15 **Sangita is 17. Complete these sentences about her using the right modals.**

What do her teachers say to her?

a work harder
b try to get to school on time
c wear so much make-up
d gym is not necessary at the moment because you have exams

What does the law in Britain say?

e voting until she's 18
f 18: vote (not compulsory); go to '18 certificate' films; buy alcohol
g 17: get a full driving licence (obligatory practical and written tests)
h 16: get married; ride a moped

What does her mother say to her?

i do your homework before you go out
j don't play your music so loud
k tidy your room every Sunday (but not other days)
l wash up your own plates

Examples:

a You must work harder.
e She can't vote until she is eighteen.
k You don't have to tidy your room every day, but you must on Sundays.

16 Discussion **Talk about the following questions.**

a Are the laws different in your country?

Example: In my country we can drive at sixteen.

b What did your teachers tell you at school?

Example: They told me I had to work harder.

c What do you tell people who come to your house?

Example: I tell them they must take their shoes off.

Reading: graffiti

17 Read the text on the next page and answer the following questions.

a What is graffiti?
b What is most people's attitude to it?

18 Fact check Answer the following questions.

a What is a tag?
b Who are the Newcastle Two?
c Who was sent to prison for five years?
d Who refused to give graffiti artists walls to paint on?
e Which tags did Simon Sunderland use?
f Who spent £500,000 a year, and why?
g Who complained to Simon Sunderland and what happened?
h Who saw Simon Sunderland painting a motorway bridge?

Vocabulary Find words or phrases in the text with the following meanings. The first letter is given in each case.

a the way people write their name, usually on a cheque or at the end of a letter (s)
b to make or design something new for the first time (i)
punishments for breaking a law or rule (p)
actions that are against the law (o)
accused officially (p)
places (s)
to produce a stream of paint from a can (s)

20 Discussion What is your opinion about the following?

a Graffiti – is it street art or street shame?
b Was the judge right to send Simon Sund to prison?

Language in chunks

21 Use the expressions in the box to complet story of Bill Adams.

according to the police	on one occasion
go to prison for a long time	things came to a
it gives me a buzz	went up to him
it soon became clear	

Next week, 18-year-old Bill Adams goes on for robbery. (a) _____, he is one of the criminals in the country.

Bill likes to rob buildings when people a them. '(b) _____ to take things when pe are in the next room,' he told police investi (c) _____ he went into a house where a was going on. A party guest (d) _____ and talked to him for five mi but Bill managed to get away from him.

However, (e) _____ when someone sa climbing through a window. The police arri and arrested him. When they went to his pa house they found hundreds of stolen items. (f) _____ that Bill was no ordinary thief

The police hope that Adams will (g) _____ but Bill remains optimistic. 'I'm young,' he 'I'm sure they'll give me a second chance.'

ght

Graffiti – street art or street shame?

Tags

ll started in 1972 in New York. painted symbol – TAKI 183 – gan to appear on walls and on e side of trains. It soon became clear that TAKI 183 was the nature – or 'tag' as it is called – f a single individual who was painting anything he could. nce then, graffiti has spread all ver the world, with paintings ing more and more ambitious. It done at night on walls, bridges, blic buildings and the sides of ins. Most artists have their own , which they keep for as long as hey work – or until the police atch them. Then they have to vent a new tag for themselves.

Penalties

When the police catch graffiti artists for the first time they usually give them a small fine or a caution, but for second, third or fourth offences the penalties can get more serious.

The Newcastle Two

A few years ago, two teenagers were prosecuted in Newcastle upon Tyne in the north of England. They were sent to a young offenders' institution for three months. According to the police, they had caused £30,000 worth o damage to public property.

Simon Sunderland

Simon Sunderland was sent to prison last week for five years, one of the most serious punishments ever given to graffiti artist. At his trial in Sheffield the judge said, 'If t people of this area could see the photographic evidence o the damage you have caused they would probably be ver shocked. The message from this court is clear. If you set o to target and spray the buildings of the people of South Yorkshire, you will go to prison for a long time.'

Sunderland's career started after he asked Barnsley Council to provide walls for graffiti artists. The council refused and so he started spraying any buildings he coul find using the tags 'fisto' or 'fista'. He worked at night i favourite colours of red, black and silver. His paintings appeared on hundreds, possibly thousands, of sites. It co the local council £500,000 a year to clean up the buildin he had painted on.

On one occasion, Sunderland sprayed a bus that had broken down. On another, a man saw him at work and up to him to complain. Sunderland turned round and sprayed the man! In a magazine article recently he sa look for walls wherever I go. It gives me a buzz. It feels l people know you!'

Things came to an end when a policeman saw him spraying a motorway bridge. When the police went to house they discovered hundreds of spray-paint cans ar maps of the areas he worked in.

What's your view?

Is graffiti ugly or is it art? Should we celebrate it or condemn it? Who should pay to have it cleaned? Should graffiti artists be sent to prison? Write to us and tell us what you think.

unctional language: asking for and giving / refusing permission

Before you listen to Track 45, look at the pictures and complete each conversation with one of the lines in the box.

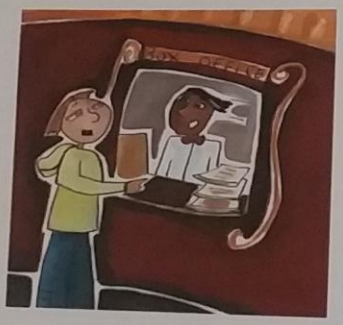
I'd rather you didn't.
No, sorry. We operate a 'no dogs' policy.
No, sir. I'm afraid taking photographs is strictly forbidden.
Not at all. We'd love to meet her.
Sure. Help yourself.
Yes, certainly.

ın I sit here, please?'
'.....'
'.....,'

b 'Can I use my camera in here?'
'.....'
'.....,'

c 'Are dogs allowed in here?'
'.....'
'.....,'

)K if I use my mobile in here?'
'.....'
'.....,'



e 'Is it all right if I take one of these?'
'.....'
'.....,'

f 'Do you mind if I bring my sister to the party?'
'.....'
'.....,'

o Track 45. Were you correct?

nd complete the boxes with phrases from the conversations in Activity 22.

for permission:
mind if I ... ?

b Saying 'yes':

c Saying 'no':

rases from Activities 22 and 23 are:

dly?
ral?
al and official?

Complete the following dialogues using the expressions in Activity 23.

a '_____ mind if I arrive late?'
'I'd rather _____.'

b '_____ right if I sit here?'
'I'm sorry, sir, but sitting on the exhibits is strictly _____.'

c '_____ I have a serviette?'
'Sure. _____ yourself.'

d 'Do _____ if I take your picture?'
'No, not _____. Go ahead.'

26 Role-play Work in pairs. You are going to oper new building. Choose one of the following pla and decide what rules you will make.

- art gallery
- café
- library
- nightclub
- swimming pool
- somewhere else

One of you works in the place you have chose The other visits as many of the places as poss around the class, and finds out what you can or can't do there using the language from Activity 23.

riting: cohesion

ead the text. What is the connection between:

... the dog and the rabbit?
... Mr Jesperson and the rabbit?
... Mr Jesperson and the dog?
d ... Mrs Ramsey and the fence?
e ... Mr Jesperson and Harmony?
f ... Mrs Ramsey and Mr Jesperson?

Neighbour bites dog in fence dispute

1 A 47-year-old man, William Jesperson, bit his neighbour's dog in a dispute about her garden fence yesterday. Mrs Carol Ramsey has complained to the police and her dog needed four stitches.

2 The argument between William Jesperson and Carol Ramsey started when Mrs Ramsey took down the fence between their two gardens. She told her neighbour she was going to replace it with a newer one but she has not yet done so because, she claims, she cannot afford t

3 When the fence was removed Mrs Ramsey's dog used Mr Jesperson's garden to play in, on one occasion frightening his two-year-old son, according to his wife Harmony. Despite repeated complaints, Mrs Ramsey did nothing, and when the dog chased Mr Jesperson's pet rabbit, the outraged father and pet lover took action

4 Local police are investigating the incident.

d the newspaper article again and answer the tions.

hat tense is used in the headline?
hich kinds of word are missing from the adline?
hat is the purpose of each paragraph?
ok at the underlined words. What are they?
no or what do each of the underlined words er to?

29 Choose one of the topics below.

- graffiti
- street performers
- a dispute between neighbours

a Invent a story for a newspaper article abo of these topics.
b Make notes for the article showing what e paragraph should contain. How are you g to finish the article?
c Write a headline for your article.
d Write the article.

Review: grammar and functional language

30 Look at the rules for the new reference library in Charleton. Make one sentence for each rule, using a modal or semi-modal verb. Start each sentence with *You*.

Example: You must leave coats and umbrellas at the entrance.

CHARLETON REFERENCE LIBRARY

LIBRARY RULES

Leave coats and umbrellas at the entrance.
No eating in the library.
No drinking in the library.
Silence at all times.
It is important that clothing is decent.
It is not necessary to ask before you take a book from the shelves.
Replace books when you've finished with them.
No books to be taken out of the library.
Catalogues are available for the readers.
Photocopying of documents is free.

Work in pairs. Write four sentences with gaps to test your partner's knowledge of modal verbs.

Example: You ..... wear a uniform at work. It's up to you.
(You don't have to wear a uniform at work. It's up to you.)

Complete the phrases and sentences. Then match the requests and replies in the two columns.

a ..... I use my Walkman in here?
b Are children ..... in here?
c Do you ..... if I take one of these biscuits?
d Is it ..... if I take photographs?

e No, madam, I'm afraid it ..... . Taking photographs is strictly forbidden.
f No you ..... . We have a silence rule and thing would make a noise.
g Not at all! ..... yourself.
h Yes, of ..... . You can go into the family room.

Where do you think all these exchanges take place?

Review: vocabulary

Word List

anti-social community service dispute
fine (n) graffiti invent ma'am
offence law papers penalty
permission permit precinct prison
prosecute rule signature site
spray (v) spray-paint (v)

according to the police
it gives me a buzz
on one occasion
things came to an end
to become clear
to drop litter
to go up to somebody
to let your dog foul the footpath
to light a smoky bonfire / barbecue
to make a lot of noise
to put up posters

33 Which five words or phrases from the Word List and Word Plus would you use most in an English-speaking country? Why? Give examples of how you might use them.

Pronunciation

34 a Find words in the Word List and Word Plus with the same sound as each of the following words, and write them in the correct column

/aɪ/ – fine	/aɪə/ – liar	/ɪə/- fear

Listen to Track 46 and check.
Try to add more words of your own in each column in the table.

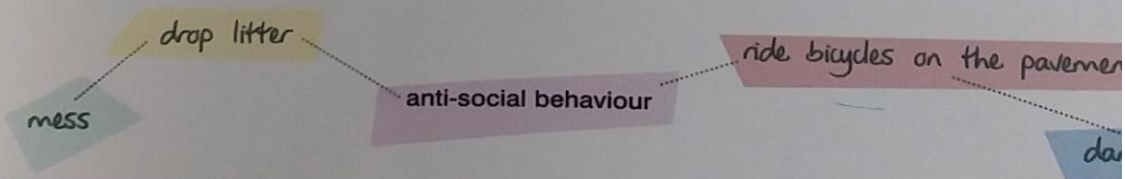
b Write sentences which accuse people of performing anti-social acts. Use the words from the Word List and Word Plus as in this example:

You dropped litter on the pavement.

Mark where you would put the stresses in the sentences, like this:

You dropped litter on the pavement.

5 Use the following diagram as a start for your own 'wordmap' about anti-social behaviour. Use word from the Word List (and any others you know) to extend the 'wordmap' as far as possible.



Writing Imagine you are a judge in a courtroom. Using the words from Word Plus, write a speech addressing someone who has been found guilty of anti-social behaviour. Look back at the reading text on page 83, to help you. Read your speech to the class.

Example: Maria Shockley, according to the police, you let your dog foul the footpath even tha it is against the law, and so I fine you £100.