

2. Classify the public signs on activity 1 in each one of the following places.

Park	School	Museum

3.  Practice online: Click on the following link for extra practice.
<https://es.liveworksheets.com/mo1466647io>

Assessment Criteria: Activity 1

The following is the criteria for this activity:

- Research 5 different Public signs and draw it in your notebook
- Design 1 sign for your home and 1 sign for your school.

3.2 Grammar: Modal verbs for prohibition and obligation

Activity 2: language in context

Objective: To analyze the use of modal verbs to express obligation and prohibition.

1. Explore. Analyze the following conversation.

Julia: Excuse me, Can I sit here?
 Felix: Sure, go ahead
 Julia: Thanks, I am Juan by the way.
 Felix: Hi Juan, I'm Felix. Are you new in this class?
 Julia: Yes, it's my first day here! Can we drink coffee in class?
 Felix: No, you can't eat or drink in class! There are some rules, for example, you have to turn off your cell phone in class, you must be on time and if you want to miss a class you must tell the professor.
 Julia: Wow, thanks for letting me know.



Check the underlined sentences and classify each sentence in the category.

Permission	Prohibition
_____	_____
Obligation	

Pair work. Practice the conversation with other classmates.

2. Notice: Analyze the following chart of the use of the modal verbs.

Modal	Use	Examples
Permission		
CAN	We often use can to ask for and give permission <i>Example:</i> You can use my car if you need it.	
COULD	We also use could to ask for permission. It is more formal and polite than can. <i>Example:</i> Could I borrow your pen for a moment, please?	
MAY	May is the most formal way to ask for permission. <i>Example:</i> May I see your passport, please?	

Prohibition	
CAN'T	We use " can't " to talk about something that is against the rules, particularly when we didn't make the rules. <i>Example:</i> We can't park in this area.
MUST NOT MUSTN'T	We use " must " not to talk about what is not permitted. It is common on public signs and notices informing people of rules and laws. <i>Example:</i> Guests must not make noise after 10.00 pm
Obligation	
HAVE TO HAS TO	We use have to and must to express obligation. Have to shows obligation that comes from the outsider speaker. <i>Example:</i> (Supervisor to receptionist) You have to wear a uniform when you are working in the reception desk.
MUST	Must expresses a strong obligation or necessity. The obligation comes from the authority. <i>Example:</i> You must return books before 8.00 pm.
No Obligation	
DON'T HAVE TO	We use doesn't have to / don't have to to show that there's no obligation. You can do something if you want but it is not <u>compulsory</u> .
DOESN'T HAVE TO	<i>Example:</i> You don't have to go to the bank to do a transfer. You can do it online.

(Council, 2021)






3. Practice. Look at each phrase and mark an (x) whether it indicates an obligation, no obligation, prohibition or permission.

Modal Verb	Obligation	No obligation	Prohibition	Permission
1. you can				
2. you can't				
3. you have to				
4. you don't have to				
5. you must				
6. you mustn't				


4. Practice. Circle the correct phrase in each sentence.

1. You **don't have to** / **can't** eat here. It is not permitted.
2. The government says you **can** / **must** do military service. It is the law.
3. You **mustn't** / **don't have** to take your shoes off. It's your option.
4. You **can** / **have to** sign in the attendance list. It's an obligation.
5. You **can** / **must** use my car. I don't need it today.
6. You **have to** / **can** make your bed. I will tell Mom if you don't do it.
7. You **must** / **have to** get a driver's license. It's the law.

5. Practice. Order the words to make sentences.

before eating / you / have to / your hands / wash /	
pictures / mustn't / take / in the museum / you	
can't / supervision / you / without / swim	
don't / breakfast / have to / you / cook	
you / pay / in cash / have to	

6. Practice. Think about rules in your school or your community. Design a PUBLIC NOTICE and explain the rule using modal verbs.

7.  Practice online: Click on the following link for extra practice.

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Traffic signs/Modal Verbs and Traffic Signs br6729je](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English+as+a+Second+Language+(ESL)/Traffic+signs/Modal+Verbs+and+Traffic+Signs+br6729je)

Assessment Criteria: Activity 2

The following is the criteria for this activity:

- Analyze the grammar structure of this unit.
- Complete 100% of the grammar exercises.

3.3 Reading: identify specific information

Activity 3: Reading notices

Objective: To identify specific information.

1. Read the notices 1 - 5. Underline the important words. Choose the sentence that says the same thing as the notice.

1.

Be quiet in the library

- a. You must not speak in this place.
- b. You can speak quietly here.

2.

No ball games.

- a. You can't play any games here.
- b. You mustn't play soccer here.

3.

You must bring your teacher a note if you are absent

- a. You can't miss class with your parents' permission.
- b. If you don't go to school, your parents have to write a note.

4.

Free concert in the park.
Everyone WELCOME!

- a. You can buy tickets in the park.
- b. You don't have to pay to go here.