



UNIT 4 DRIVING

Kancamagus Highway in New Hampshire is known as one of most scenic drives in New England.

AT WORK Identify and discuss rules and obligations at work; ask and answer questions about classmates' job skills

ACADEMIC Recognize and state classroom rules; categorize information in a chart; identify and discuss opinions; take a multiple-choice test

CIVICS Recognize road signs; understand how to obtain a driver's license; compare the processes for getting driver's licenses in different states

A CIVICS Match each traffic rule with the correct sign.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| a. You must not ride bikes here. | e. You must not park here or you will be towed. | i. You must not park here. |
| b. Trucks must not use this road. | f. You must stay to the right. | j. You must slow down. The road is slippery when wet. |
| c. You must not turn left. | g. You must look out for deer. | k. You must slow down and be prepared to stop. There is construction ahead. |
| d. You must stop for pedestrians. | h. You must slow down. This is a school zone. | l. You must turn right. This is a one-way street. |



1. f



5. _____



9. _____



2. _____



6. _____



10. _____



3. _____



7. _____



11. _____



4. _____



8. _____



12. _____

I You We	must	stop at a red light. drive under the speed limit.
They He She	must not	drive without a license.

We can use *must* to describe rules, obligation, or necessity.

Drivers **must stop** at stop signs.

We can use *must not* to describe an action that is not permitted.

You **must not drive** through red lights.

More information in Appendix A.

A Use each sentence to state a traffic law. Use *must* or *must not*.

You must stop at a stop sign.

You must not pass cars on the right.

1. Stop at a stop sign.
2. Don't pass cars on the right.
3. Pay traffic fines.
4. Don't drink alcohol and drive.
5. Register your car.
6. Don't drive over the speed limit.
7. Wear your seat belt.
8. Stop for a school bus with flashing lights.
9. Don't drive without a license.

B **ACADEMIC** Read each school rule. Check *Yes* or *No* for your school.

School Rules	Yes	No
1. We must arrive on time.		
2. We must call or email our teacher if we are absent.		
3. We must wear uniforms.		
4. We must speak English all the time.		
5. We must not copy from other students.		
6. We must not eat in class.		

C **ACADEMIC** In your notebook, write three more rules for your school or class.

I You	have to	wear a seat belt.
We They	do not have to don't have to	buy a new car.
He	has to	drive with a license.
She	does not have to doesn't have to	wash the car.

Have to can describe necessity or obligation.

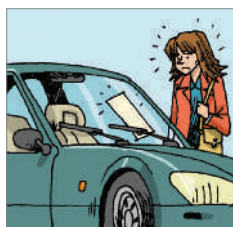
I **have to get** car insurance.

Doesn't have to / don't have to can describe something that is not necessary.

She **doesn't have to go** to school on Sundays.

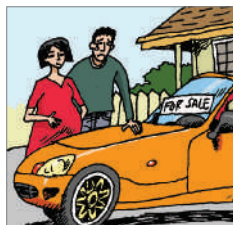
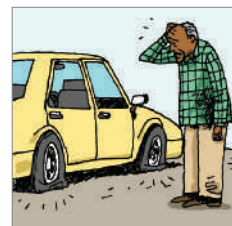
More information in Appendix A.

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use *have to* or *has to* and an appropriate verb.



1. She has to move her car.
2. She _____ the ticket.

3. He _____ the tires.
4. He _____ new tires.



5. They _____ their sports car.
6. They _____ a car seat for their baby.


B Restate each sentence. Use *doesn't have to* or *don't have to*.

1. It's not necessary for a person to speak English to get a driver's license.
2. It's not necessary for you to have a radio in your car.
3. It's not necessary for new drivers to have jobs.
4. It's not necessary for a new learner to go to a private driving school.
5. It's not necessary for drivers to have cellphones.
6. It's not necessary for you to wash your car every day.

A person **doesn't have to** speak English to get a driver's license.

C AT WORK Complete the sentences. Use *must not* (not permitted) or *doesn't have to / don't have to* (not necessary).

- Employees don't have to buy food in the company cafeteria because there are many restaurants nearby.
- I must not arrive late to work.
- I _____ wear a suit or a dress to my job.
- An employee _____ respond to emails after 6 p.m.
- Workers _____ smoke in the workplace.
- Employees at my office _____ work on the weekends.
- We _____ use our cellphones for personal calls at work.
- An employee _____ take home supplies from work.
- Employees _____ take vacation time without telling the manager.

D ACADEMIC Listen to Rebecca talking about her to-do list. Check the tasks that she has completed.  18

Tasks	Completed
1. buy stamps	
2. mail a package	
3. do laundry	
4. go to the supermarket	
5. make a deposit at the bank	
6. confirm an appointment	
7. put gas in her car	



E Ask and answer questions about Rebecca's to-do list. Use the information in Exercise D.

Do	I you we they	have to	clean the floor?
Does	he she		buy stamps? see the dentist?

Does Rebecca have to
buy stamps?

No, she doesn't. She
bought some yesterday.

I	can	drive. park in this area.
You		
We		
They	cannot can't	
He		
She		

More information in Appendix A.

We can use *can* to describe ability. We can use *cannot* / *can't* to describe inability.

I **can drive** a car, but I **can't drive** a truck.

We can also use *can* to describe a permitted action. We can use *cannot* / *can't* to describe an action that is not permitted.

I **can drive** at night by myself.

You **can't drive** through red lights.

A Pronunciation: *Can* and *Can't* Listen. Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*. 19

- Marcus can't drive very well.
- He _____ back up.
- He _____ parallel park.
- He _____ only drive with a licensed driver in the car.
- He _____ drive on the highway.
- He _____ drive late at night.
- He _____ drive with the radio on.

B AT WORK LET'S TALK. Ask your classmates Yes / No questions about their job skills. If someone answers, "Yes, I can," write their name in the chart. If someone answers, "No, I can't," ask another person.

Question	Name
1. drive a truck	
2. use a cash register	
3. change a tire	
4. cook well	
5. type fast	
6. speak Spanish	

Can you drive a truck?

Yes, I can.

Around 3.5 million truck drivers are employed in the United States.



I	could	speak English. walk to school.
You		
We	could not couldn't	drive a car.
They		
He		
She		

We can use *could* to describe past ability.
We can use *could not* / *couldn't* to describe past inability.

I **could drive** when I came to this country.

I **couldn't speak** English when I arrived in the US.

A Complete the sentences about yourself. Use *could* or *couldn't* and the verbs below.

- When I came to this country, I (speak) _____ English.
- When I came to this country, I (understand) _____ English.
- When I came to this country, I (read) _____ a book without a dictionary.
- When I came to this country, I (cook) _____ American food.
- When I came here, I (drive) _____ a car.
- When I came here, I (use) _____ a computer.

B Complete the sentences using *could* or *couldn't*.

- When I moved here, I _____.
- When I started this English program, _____.
- When I started this class, _____.

C With a partner, ask and answer questions about your first day in English class.

Could	I	speak English? find a job? use the computer?
	you	
	we	
	they	
	he	
	she	

ask questions in English
do the first homework assignment
find a place to park
find the classroom
get your books
~~speak English~~
speak your language with the teacher
understand the teacher

Could you speak English on the first day?

Yes, I could speak a little English.

I	should	drive at night. buy that car.
You		
We	should not shouldn't	
They		
He		
She		

We can use *should* to express an opinion or give advice.

I **should buy** a smaller car. Small cars get good gas mileage.

We can use *should not / shouldn't* to show that something is not a good idea.

You **shouldn't put** your packages in the back seat.

You **should put** them in your trunk.

- A ACADEMIC LET'S TALK.** Read each statement. Check your opinion. Then, discuss your reasons in a small group.

I agree that drivers should drive more carefully near elementary schools. Young children can run into the street.

Opinion	Agree	Disagree
1. Drivers should drive more carefully near elementary schools.		
2. Teenagers are too young to drive cars.		
3. Small children should always ride in the back seat of a car.		
4. People over 80 years old should not drive.		
5. Drivers should not eat and drive at the same time.		
6. The state should increase the speed limit on the highway.		

- B** Read the scenarios and give advice using *should* or *shouldn't*. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- A family with five children needs a new car. What kind of car should they buy?
- Chen wants to learn how to drive. Who should teach him?
- Politicians are considering changing the minimum driving age from 16 to 20. Should they change the law or leave it as it is?

Should people over 80 years old be able to drive?




I You We They He She	had better 'd better	wear a seat belt. use a car seat.
	had better not 'd better not	drive without a license. forget to fill the gas tank.

Had better / had better not can express warnings. *Had better / had better not* are stronger than *should / shouldn't*.

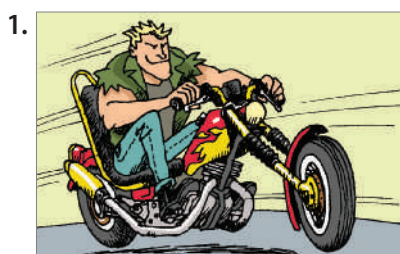
You'd **better check** your tire.
(Or you'll get a flat tire.)

I'd **better not miss** another class.
(Or I'll fail the course.)

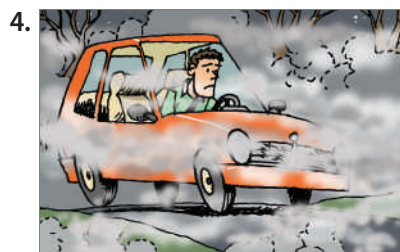
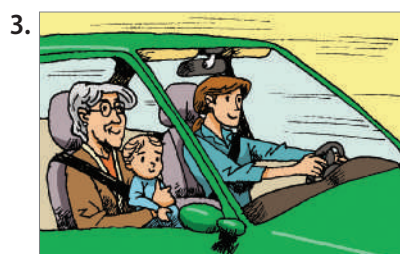
A Pronunciation: *'d better / 'd better not* Listen and complete the sentences. Then, listen again and repeat.  20

- _____ *I'd better stay* _____ home. I don't feel well.
- _____ the baby in the car seat.
- _____ the police and report the accident.
- _____ the party inside. It's beginning to rain.
- _____ tonight. He's very tired.
- _____ a dog. Your landlord won't allow it.
- _____ down. The roads are icy.
- _____ that. I can't afford it.

B LET'S TALK. Give warnings using *'d better* or *'d better not*.



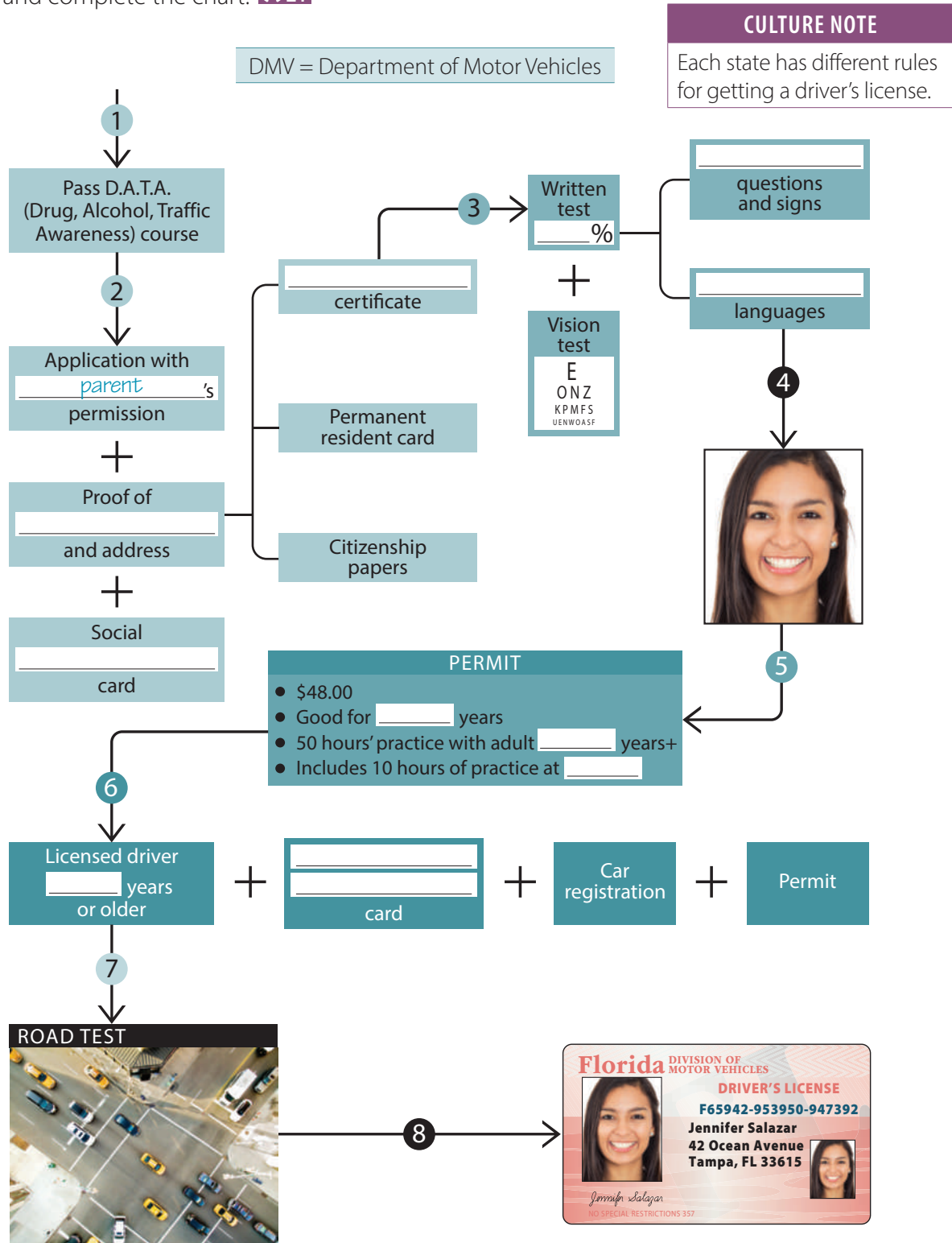
He'd better slow down.



THE BIG PICTURE

Getting a Driver's License

A CIVICS Jennifer is preparing to get her driver's license. She is talking about the rules in her state. Listen and complete the chart.  21



B Circle *True* or *False*. Then, work with a partner. Take turns telling each other the correct information for each false statement.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Jennifer must take two tests before she gets her permit. | True | False |
| 2. Jennifer has to show her birth certificate for proof of age. | True | False |
| 3. Jennifer can take the written test in her native language. | True | False |
| 4. Jennifer has to get 90 percent correct to pass the written test. | True | False |
| 5. She can practice for two years with her permit. | True | False |
| 6. Jennifer's sister can teach her how to drive. | True | False |
| 7. Jennifer must drive with someone 21 or older. | True | False |
| 8. Jennifer has to show an auto insurance card to take the road test. | True | False |
| 9. Jennifer must go to the road test with a licensed driver. | True | False |

C Ask and answer questions about the steps Jennifer must take to get a driver's license. Use the words below and modals like *have to*, *can*, and *should*.

buy a car	practice with someone under 18
have a parent's signature	show citizenship papers
have auto insurance	show proof of age
have the registration for her car	take a vision test
practice for six months	take the written test in Spanish
practice with an adult	

Does Jennifer have to get 100 percent correct to pass the written test?

No, she doesn't. She only has to get 80 percent correct to pass.

Can Jennifer practice for six months?

Yes, she can. Her permit is good for two years.

D **CIVICS** Work in groups. Go online. Find information about the process for getting a driver's license in your state. Discuss the questions.

1. What do you need to do to get a learner's permit in your state? A driver's license?
2. How is the process the same or different from Jennifer's state?

READING

A Multiple-Choice Test

A Discuss the questions.

1. Do you have a driver's license?
2. If you have a driver's license, did you take the written test in English?
3. What was the minimum passing score on the written test?

READING NOTE

Multiple-Choice Questions

When you take a multiple-choice test, read each choice carefully. Then, try to eliminate the choices you know are incorrect.

B ACADEMIC Read the sample driving test questions on the next page. Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Yes | No | No | No |

C Check your answers below.

1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a 9. c 10. d

8 or more correct Congratulations! You pass. Get your learner's permit.

Fewer than 8 Sorry. You need more practice. Study the correct answers. Then, retake the test.

A school crossing guard helps students cross a snowy street in Ontario, Canada.



The Written Driving Test

1. A driver approaching a flashing red traffic signal must. . .
 - ☐ a. drive carefully without stopping.
 - ☐ b. stop and then pass through.
 - ☐ c. stop and get out of the car.
 - ☐ d. slow down at the intersection.
2. You must stop your vehicle. . .
 - ☐ a. at an intersection with a stop sign.
 - ☐ b. where there is a red light.
 - ☐ c. when a traffic officer orders you to stop.
 - ☐ d. All of the above.
3. You must turn on your headlights. . .
 - ☐ a. when you turn on your wipers.
 - ☐ b. in the evening.
 - ☐ c. one half hour before sunset.
 - ☐ d. All of the above.
4. If you are driving behind a school bus and it shows a flashing red light, you must. . .
 - ☐ a. slow down.
 - ☐ b. slow down and pass on the left.
 - ☐ c. stop at least 25 feet away.
 - ☐ d. All of the above.
5. You are driving on a highway with a 65 mph speed limit. You may legally drive. . .
 - ☐ a. 70 mph or faster.
 - ☐ b. no faster than 65 mph.
 - ☐ c. between 65 and 70.
 - ☐ d. as fast as you'd like.
6. You have a green light, but the traffic is blocking the intersection. You must. . .
 - ☐ a. pass the traffic on the left.
 - ☐ b. honk your horn.
 - ☐ c. wait until the traffic clears. Then, go.
 - ☐ d. pass the traffic on the right.
7. You must obey the instructions of school crossing guards. . .
 - ☐ a. at all times.
 - ☐ b. when school is closed.
 - ☐ c. in the morning.
 - ☐ d. when it is raining.
8. If you pass your exit on a highway, you should. . .
 - ☐ a. go to the next exit.
 - ☐ b. stop immediately.
 - ☐ c. make a U-turn.
 - ☐ d. back up slowly to the exit that you want.
9. What does this sign mean?
 - ☐ a. Three-way intersection
 - ☐ b. Stop
 - ☐ c. Railroad crossing ahead
 - ☐ d. No turns
10. What does this sign mean?
 - ☐ a. One-way street ahead
 - ☐ b. Pass other cars on the right.
 - ☐ c. Left turn only
 - ☐ d. The road ahead is curvy.



A Read.

Marie Ceus

November 12

Safe Driving Near Elementary Schools

I think drivers should be more careful near elementary schools. One reason is that there is a lot of traffic near elementary schools, especially early in the morning and after school. At my son's school, it's very busy in the morning. Many parents drop off their children at school, and school buses come and go. In the afternoon, it's just as busy because the buses and the parents have to pick up the children, so there is a lot of traffic.

Another reason that drivers must be careful is that it's sometimes difficult to see small children near the cars. Some parents walk with their children to school, but other children can walk by themselves. A lot of drivers have large cars, and they can't see the children. Some children cross between the cars and behind the buses, so drivers must go slowly near schools. Sometimes, a child runs into the street without looking both ways.

The final reason is that some drivers don't pay attention or they are distracted by their cellphones. They had better put down their cellphones and pay closer attention to all the activity. In conclusion, drivers must be very careful when they drive near elementary schools.

In most states, the speed limit in school zones is between 15 and 25 mph.



B ACADEMIC Answer the questions about the text on the previous page.

1. The writer thinks that drivers should drive carefully near elementary schools. Underline the reasons.
2. Do you agree or disagree with the writer? Explain.
3. Did the writer use any modals (*must, can, could, should*) in this text? Find a sentence that uses modals and share it with the class.

WRITING NOTE

Writing Your Opinion

When you give your opinion, it is important to give your reasons. One way to introduce your reasons is to use the following expressions:

One reason is . . . Another reason is . . . The final reason is . . .

To end your writing, use one of the following expressions:

In conclusion, In sum, To sum up,

C ACADEMIC Choose one of your opinions from Exercise A on page 56. Write three reasons for your opinion here.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

D ACADEMIC Write a paragraph about your opinion. Use your reasons from Exercise C and the expressions from the Writing Note.

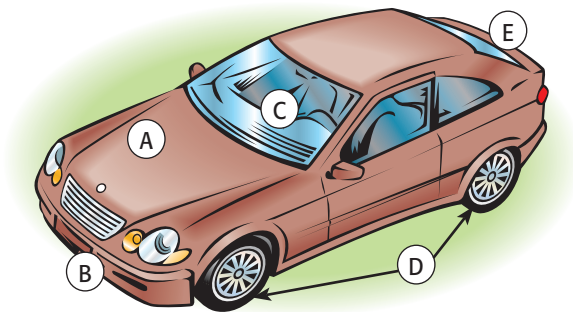
E ACADEMIC Work with a partner. Read your partner's paragraph and number their reasons for their opinion. How many reasons does your partner give?

F Find and correct the mistakes.

1. She must ^{put}~~puts~~ money in the parking meter.
2. Can you driving a stick shift?
3. Drivers has to follow the traffic rules.
4. I don't have to took the test in English.
5. He better not take another day off, or he'll lose his job.
6. We should buying a new car.

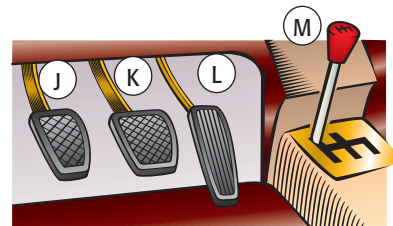
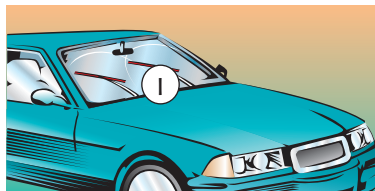
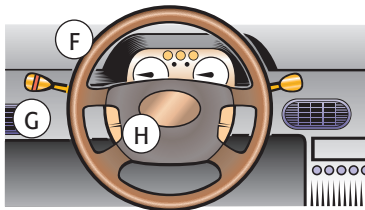
A Listen and repeat. Then, write the letter of each car part next to the correct word.  23

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ___ 1. accelerator | ___ 4. clutch | ___ 7. signal | ___ 9. gear shift | ___ 12. windshield |
| ___ 2. brake | <u>A</u> 5. hood | ___ 8. steering wheel | ___ 10. tires | ___ 13. windshield wipers |
| ___ 3. bumper | ___ 6. horn | | ___ 11. trunk | |



WORD PARTNERSHIPS

check	the oil the tire pressure
replace	the filters the wiper blades



B Complete the sentences. Use words from Exercise A.

1. Windshield wipers clean your windshield.
2. A _____ can protect your car in minor accidents.
3. When you want to go forward or faster, press the _____.
4. You must turn on the _____ before you make a turn.
5. Open the _____ to check the oil.
6. Many people prefer an automatic car to a car with a _____.
7. You should put your packages in the _____ of your car.
8. Step on the _____ to stop your car.
9. Press the _____ to warn someone that you're coming.
10. Most of the time, you should drive with two hands on the _____.