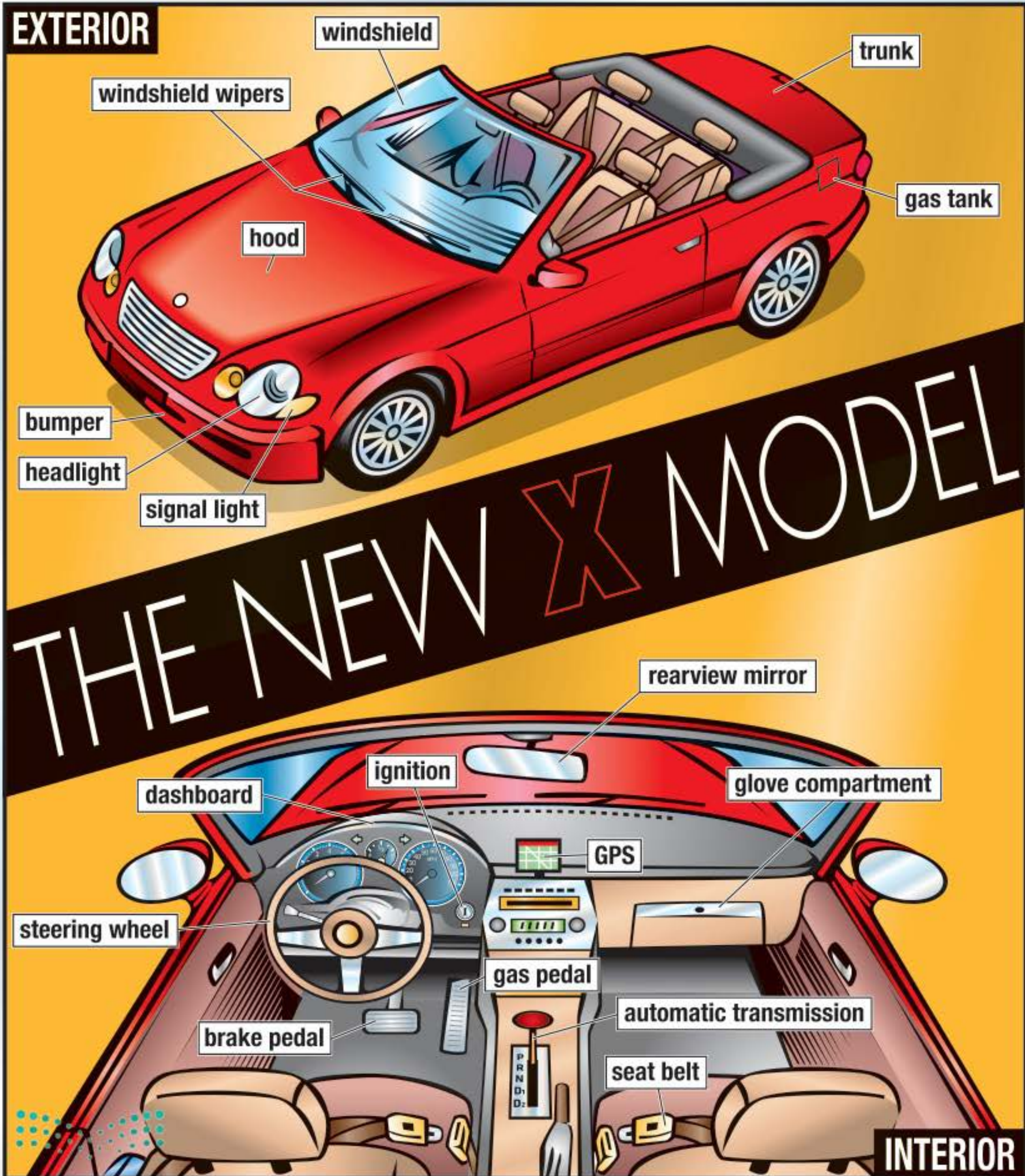


# 8 Drive Slowly!



## 1 Listen and Discuss

Are you interested in cars? What do people look for in a car?



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## International Traffic Signs

How many of these road signs do you know?



Speed Limit



Pedestrian Crossing



Stop



No Entry



Danger



No Passing



Parking Area



No Parking

## Quick Check ✓

### A. Vocabulary. Match the two words.

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. steering ____ | a. shield |
| 2. wind ____     | b. belt   |
| 3. dash ____     | c. sign   |
| 4. seat ____     | d. mirror |
| 5. rearview ____ | e. wheel  |
| 6. road ____     | f. board  |

### B. Comprehension. Answer about the car and the driving instructor.

- Does the car have a global positioning system?
- What kind of transmission does it have?
- Is it a four-door car?
- What does the instructor want people to do?

## 2 Pair Work

### A. Ask and answer about the signs.

- What does that sign mean?
- You must not pass.

### B. Give advice about driving.

- What's the first thing a driver should do?
- Drivers should put on their seat belts.
- What shouldn't a driver do?
- Drivers shouldn't drive too quickly.





## 3 Grammar

### Modal Auxiliaries: *Must/Mustn't/Must Not* and *Should/Shouldn't*

Use *must* to talk about laws and rules. Use *should* to give advice.

You **must** stop at the traffic lights.

You **must not** park on the sidewalk.

You **should** drive under the speed limit.

You **shouldn't** eat when you're driving.

**Note:** *Must* is stronger than *should*. It has a more formal or official tone.

### Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are normally formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. They express how something is done.

How did he drive?

He drove **slowly**.

How did she walk?

She walked **quickly**.

Adjectives that end in */* double the */*: careful → **carefully**

**Note:** Sometimes an adjective and an adverb have the same form:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**.

He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**.

The adverb form of *good* is *well*.

He's a good player. He plays **well**.

**A.** Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.

Adel is a careful driver.

*Adel drives carefully.*

1. Badr is an aggressive driver.
2. Stunt pilots fly in a dangerous way.
3. Fadwa and Amal are enthusiastic readers.
4. Saeed is a really good player.
5. Sabah is a quiet talker.
6. Khalid is a hard worker.
7. Majid and Ali are fast runners.

**B.** Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

**A:** Well, my son Brian drives \_\_\_\_\_ (reckless). He doesn't stop at stop signs, and he's usually over the speed limit. He's always in a hurry.

**B:** My son Alexander drives \_\_\_\_\_ (good), but he sometimes drives too \_\_\_\_\_ (fast). I'm afraid he's going to have an accident one of these days.

**A:** Well, Brian got a ticket because he was driving too \_\_\_\_\_ (fast). He had to go to a special class for people who drive \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous).

But he still doesn't drive \_\_\_\_\_ (careful). Next time he is going to lose his license.





**C.** Complete the conversations using your own words.

1. **A:** I'm afraid I'm running out of gas.  
**B:** You should \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **A:** The sign says 80 kilometers per hour, and I'm doing 90.  
**B:** Then you must \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **A:** I'm lost. I don't know which way to go.  
**B:** I think we should \_\_\_\_\_.
4. **A:** I need to make a phone call. Can you please hold the steering wheel?  
**B:** You must not \_\_\_\_\_.
5. **A:** The car won't start. There's plenty of gas. I wonder what the problem is.  
**B:** You should \_\_\_\_\_.

**D.** Work with a partner. Discuss what you shouldn't/must not do in the situations shown by these signs.





## 8 Drive Slowly!



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### 4 Language in Context

1. Mark the things that characterize an aggressive driver.
2. Mark the things you should/must do when you encounter one.
3. Compare and discuss your answers with a partner.

| Aggressive Drivers                                  | What to Do                                    |
|---|---|
| ___ Drive dangerously and recklessly.               | ___ Get out of the way.                       |
| ___ Go through stop signs and red lights.           | ___ Challenge them to show you aren't scared. |
| ___ Are courteous to other motorists.               | ___ Ignore them and their gestures.           |
| ___ Tailgate—drive closely behind the car in front. | ___ Avoid eye contact.                        |
| ___ Blow their horns and flash their lights.        | ___ Blow your horn.                           |
| ___ Let others pass them.                           | ___ Report them to the authorities.           |
| Other:  | Other:  |

### 5 Listening

Listen. Brandon is having a driving lesson.  
Mark the things he does right and wrong.

|                            | Right | Wrong |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. start the car           |       |       |
| 2. hold the steering wheel |       |       |
| 3. obey the speed limit    |       |       |
| 4. park                    |       |       |



### 6 Pronunciation

Listen. Notice the vowel sound of /ə/ in **should** and **must** when they are pronounced quickly.  
Then practice.

You **should** obey the driving laws.  
You **shouldn't** pass on the right.

You **must** be 18 to get a license.  
You **mustn't** go over the speed limit.

### 7 About You

1. What is the driving age in your country?
2. Is the driving age the same for motorcycles?
3. What is the speed limit in your town/city?  
Is it too high or too low?
4. Do you see a lot of aggressive drivers?  
What do they do?
5. What are the most common traffic problems in your town?
6. What is the major cause of car accidents in your country?
7. What do you think are the difficulties of driving in your country?
8. Do you think it is a good idea to have speed cameras on some roads?
9. Have you ever seen or been in a road accident?  
What happened?

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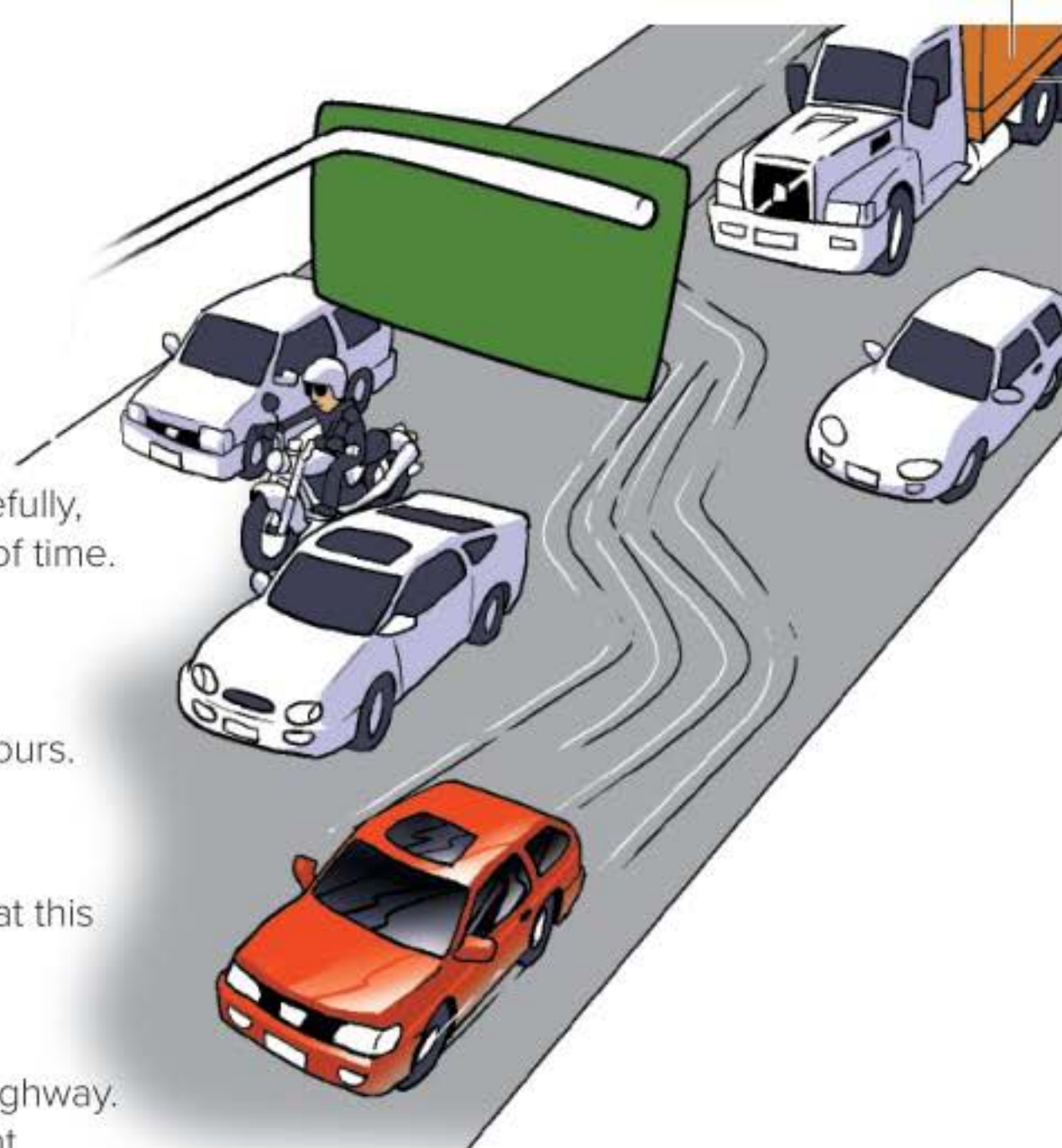
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## 8 Conversation

- Father:** George, I want you to drive slowly and carefully, and put on your seat belt. We have plenty of time.
- George:** What time is your flight, Dad?
- Father:** At 6:00 P.M.
- George:** That's in three hours! You have two extra hours. The trip to the airport is less than an hour.
- Father:** You should always arrive at least two hours before departure. We might run into traffic at this time of day. Why are we taking this road?
- George:** Because it's quicker.
- Father:** *You can't be serious!* You should use the highway. It's faster because it's more direct. Turn right at the next traffic light. *Hey*, don't go so fast. Slow down!
- George:** Dad, the speed limit here is 70 kilometers per hour, and I'm doing 60.
- Father:** Be careful! You almost hit that car. You have to watch out for traffic.



### Real Talk

*You can't be serious!* = used to express surprise or disbelief

*Hey* = used to attract someone's attention

*I'm doing 60.* = I'm driving 60 kilometers per hour.

### Your Ending

What do you think George's response is?

- 1 OK, Dad. You know the first rule of safety: Don't talk to the driver.
- 2 OK, Dad. You drive.
- 3 Dad, why don't you get a cab?
- 4 Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

### About the Conversation

1. How does the father want George to drive?
2. What should George do before he starts the car?
3. What does the father say about the time to arrive at the airport?
4. What must George watch out for?

### Your Turn

- A. Role-play this situation with a partner:  
You're going to the airport. You want to leave early.  
Your brother is going to drive.
- B. Role-play this situation with a partner:  
You're going somewhere in a taxi. You aren't in a hurry. The driver is speeding and driving recklessly.



## 9 Reading

### Before Reading

1. On which side of the road do people drive in your country?
2. On which side of the road do people usually walk?

# Is Right, Right?

Why must you drive on the right side of the road in some countries and on the left side of the road in other countries? Investigate the question, and you find a lot of confusion on right versus left. About a quarter of the world drives on the left, and most of those countries used to be British colonies. In England people drive on the left, but on escalators they stand on the right, so that people who are in a hurry can go up on the left. In Japan, they drive on the left, too, but people usually stand on the left on escalators.

There are different explanations for the use of right versus left. Some people believe that it is a natural tendency to walk or drive on the right. This is because most people are right-handed.

We can look back in history for reasons people move on the right or left of the road. Some people say that in Europe hundreds of years ago, people rode their horses on the left. This way, their sword was between them and anyone who was coming toward them in the opposite direction. They were ready to pull out their sword and fight to defend themselves with their right arm. There is also evidence that ancient Greek, Egyptian, and Roman troops used to march on the left side. And in Rome, they made it a law in the 1300s. So when and why did the right side become popular?

One idea is that in the 1700s, people in France and in the United States started to use



wagons with several pairs of horses and to drive on the right side of the road. It was easier for the drivers to sit on the left and control the horses with a whip in the right hand, and it was safer if other vehicles passed on the left so the drivers could see the distance between vehicles. Some people say that in England, people always drove on the left, and in France, people always drove on the right.

In any case, Napoleon, a ruler of France, ordered people to drive on the right side in the early 1800s. France conquered many countries at that time, and so these countries drove on the right. But France didn't conquer England, so England kept its custom of driving on the left.

In the twentieth century, there was a trend to the right. Many cars were made in the United States, and they were made for driving on the right side of the road. As recently as 1967, Sweden changed its laws. Now people in Sweden must drive on the right.

So right or left? Just follow the customs of the country where you are—and be sure to drive carefully on that side!



## After Reading

### A. Answer **true** or **false**.

1. \_\_\_\_ In England, people drive on the left.
2. \_\_\_\_ In Japan, people drive on the right and walk on the left.
3. \_\_\_\_ In France, people probably always drove on the right.
4. \_\_\_\_ Many countries use left or right because of England and France.
5. \_\_\_\_ Some countries changed to driving on the right.

### B. Match. Find the meaning of the word in bold type from the reading.

1. \_\_\_\_ Historians **investigate** questions about past events. They read old records to find answers.
2. \_\_\_\_ There is some **confusion** over the history of the use of the right or the left. People aren't sure of what happened.
3. \_\_\_\_ At the end of the war, the large country **conquered** the small one.
4. \_\_\_\_ In some countries, the **custom** is to drive very fast on large roads.
5. \_\_\_\_ There was a **trend** toward energy-efficient cars at the start of the twenty-first century.



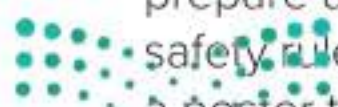
- a. took control of (a country, city etc.) through the use of force
- b. uncertainty about what happened
- c. a direction of change, a tendency
- d. something that is usually done
- e. study and research

## Discussion

1. What are some problems due to people driving on different sides of the road in different places?
2. Do you think that there should be one standard for the whole world?
3. What problems do you think Sweden had when it changed from left to right?

## 10 Project

Work with a partner. Research and prepare a list of driving tips and safety rules for new drivers. Make a poster to display in class.



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## 11 Writing

- A. What is the legal driving age in your country? In other countries? Read about getting a driver's license in Canada. In groups, discuss whether you think this is a good system.

In most provinces of Canada, the legal age to start driving an automobile is 16. However, new drivers must successfully complete several stages before they get a full license.



New drivers must first pass a written exam to ensure that they understand the rules of the road. Then they are issued a Learner's License. They are able to drive only under the supervision of an adult for one year, and they must place an **L** sign on the back of the car.



When young drivers are ready, they must pass a road test with an examiner. Then they are issued a Novice License. They are able to drive on their own or with one passenger in the car, and they must display an **N** sign on the back of the car. After two years of safe driving as a novice, they must pass another road test to get a full license.

- B. Complete the sentences with words from the box. Find the meaning of any new words.

reflexes immature responsible accident distracted impulses rage attention

- Due to the fact that many adolescents are unable to control their emotions and \_\_\_\_\_, they are prone to road \_\_\_\_\_.
- Teenagers are easily \_\_\_\_\_ by their cell phone or by other people in the car. As a result, they don't pay careful \_\_\_\_\_ to the road.
- Teenagers are still mentally young and \_\_\_\_\_. For this reason, they are not \_\_\_\_\_ drivers.
- Since adolescents don't have much experience behind the wheel, they don't have the \_\_\_\_\_ to react quickly. Consequently, they are more likely to cause an \_\_\_\_\_ than an experienced driver.



### Writing Corner

- Use phrases to express cause/reason: *because (of), since, as, and due to.*
- Use phrases to express result: *for this reason, as a result, and consequently.*

- C. Complete the chart with notes about why the legal driving age should be over 16.

| Reasons | Results |
|---------|---------|
|         |         |
|         |         |
|         |         |
|         |         |

- D. Write an essay to argue why the driving age in some countries should be raised to 18 or older. Use your notes from the chart and ideas from this unit.





## 12 Form, Meaning and Function



### Requests

Use *can*, *could*, *will*, or *would* for requests.

#### Request

**Can/Could** you help me?

**Will/Would** you help me?

#### Agreeing

Sure. No problem.

Of course.

#### Refusing

Sorry, I can't.

Not now. I'm busy.

### Commands

Use the imperative for commands.

**Turn** right at the intersection.

**Don't park** the car there.

### Reporting Requests and Commands

#### ask/tell + object/pronoun + infinitive

"Can you help me?" my mother asked me.

"Turn right," said Omar to his brother.

"Don't be late," said their parents.

My mother **asked me to help** her.

Omar **told his brother to turn** right.

Their parents **told them not to be** late.



#### A. Report the requests and commands.

1. "Put on your seat belts," the father said to his children.

2. "Would you drive us to the airport?" Abdullah's cousins asked him.

3. "Please don't drive so fast," the woman said to her husband.

4. "Don't ride your motorcycle in the rain," said the mother to her son.

5. "Could you please fill up the gas tank?" the man asked the gas station attendant.

6. "Can you check the brakes?" Ahmed asked the mechanic. "They don't work well."

#### B. What did the driving instructor say? Write the requests and commands.

I had my third driving lesson yesterday. It was the first time I drove on the highway. The driving instructor told me to turn onto the highway carefully. He asked me to drive faster, so I sped up. There was a truck moving slowly in front of me. He told me not to tailgate, so I passed the truck. Then he told me to watch out for the motorcycle. I changed lanes quickly to avoid the motorcycle. Then the driving instructor asked me to pull over and stop the car because I was driving dangerously. What did I do wrong?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

