can/can't, have to/don't have to

I/You/He/ She/We/They	can	use	the bikes for free.
	can't	park	in the city centre.
I/You/We/ They	have to	pay	ten euros.
He/She/It	has to		
I/You/We/ They	don't have to	pay	anything – it's free.
He/She/It	doesn't have to		

Use can when something is OK/permitted.

Use can't when something is not OK/not permitted.

Use have to when something is necessary/obligatory.

Use don't have to when something is not necessary/obligatory.

Compare:

You can't come to the party. (You didn't get an invitation.)

You don't have to come to the party. (You got an invitation, but it's OK to stay at home.)

A Look at signs A–F. What do they mean? Underline the correct alternative.

- I Motorbikes don't have to/can't go here. They have to/don't have to go on another road.
- 2 You can/have to park here for free. You can't/don't have to pay for fifteen minutes parking.
- 3 Bikes have to/can keep left. People on foot don't have to/can't walk on the left.
- 4 You can/can't catch the bus here. You have to/don't have to wait more than ten minutes.
- 5 You can't/don't have to ride your bike. You can/have to get off and walk.
- 6 You can/can't take a taxi here. You can/can't park here.













B Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of can/can't, have to/don't have to and the verb in bold.

Conversation 1

A: You have to wear (wear) a jacket and tie to this dinner. It's a very formal party.

B: But it's so hot!

A: Well, you ²_____ (wear) your light jacket.

Conversation 2

- A: You ³_____ (come) to the meeting. It's not very important.
- **B**: That's good because I ⁴_____ (come) I'm too busy.

Conversation 3

- A: I ⁵_____ (get) a birthday present for Sandra. I completely forgot yesterday.
- **B:** It's OK. You ⁶_____ (get) anything. I bought her a present from both of us.
- A: Thanks! What did you buy?

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss.
- I Is there a lot of traffic where you live?
- 2 When is the worst time to travel?
- 3 Do you prefer to travel around your town/city by car, by public transport, by bike or on foot? Why?

- I a bike
- 2 a boat
- 3 a bus
- 4 a car
- 5 a ferry
- 6 a helicopter
- 7 a lorry/a truck
- 8 a motorbike
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- 10 a scooter
- II a ship
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- 13 a train
- 14 a tram
- 15 an underground/ a subway train
- 16 a van



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VOCABULARY adjectives

2A Circle three adjectives to complete the sentence:

Cycling in the city is ...

convenient safe fast inconvenient easy comfortable slow unhealthy dangerous uncomfortable polluting difficult green healthy

B Match each adjective to its opposite.

fast - slow

3 Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: you like bikes. Student B: you like cars. Talk about which is better and why.

A: Cars are faster.

B: Yes, but they're more dangerous!

Paris by Citybike

With 20,000 bikes and 1,450 pick-up stations, *Vélib* is Paris's free bike scheme. Cyclists can take a bike from one pick-up station and leave it at any other station in the city.

Yves Guesnon, a businessman, loves travelling to work with the wind blowing in his hair. 'There's a station near my flat and another one twenty metres from my office, so it's perfect. I can get to work in ten minutes. It takes thirty minutes by metro.'

'The scheme is good for everyone, Parisians and tourists,' a city official said. 'The only condition* is that you have to be over fourteen and healthy.' Users have to pay twenty-nine euros a year and give their credit card details. They don't have to pay for the first thirty minutes. After that, they have to pay one euro for the second half-hour.

The scheme is very popular, but there's one problem. Some people ride the bikes downhill in the morning and then take the metro home in the evening. 'I'm just not fit enough,' one man explained. 'I can't cycle up the hill to my flat.' So every evening, city workers have to bring the bikes back uphill in a lorry!

*condition = rule

C Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Change the false sentences so that they are true.

- I You leave the bicycle in the same place you took it.
- 2 Yves Guesnon uses a bike because it's fast.
- 3 Tourists can't use the bikes.
- 4 Small children can use the bikes.
- 5 It costs one euro for one hour's cycling.
- 6 City workers ride the bikes uphill in the evening.

D Work in pairs and discuss. Is the Citybike system a good idea for your town/city? Why/Why not?

GRAMMAR can/can't, have to/don't have to

5A Underline the correct alternative. Then check your answers in the article.

- I You can/can't leave the bike at any station in the city.
- 2 A thirteen-year-old child can/can't use the bikes.
- 3 Users have to/don't have to be healthy.
- 4 Users have to/don't have to pay for the first thirty minutes.

PRACTICE

6A Complete the sentences with can/can't, have to/don't have to.

- I You <u>can</u> go by underground, bus or taxi to get to the airport.
- 2 You _____ drive on the left in the UK.
- 3 You _____ drive in the town centre, so come by bus.
- 4 You _____ be sixteen or over to drive in Canada.

5	You	$_{-}$ use your mobile when you drive.	
	It's dangerous!		
6	You	wear a seatbelt in your car – the driver	
	and all the passen	gers.	
7	You	wear a helmet on bikes but it's safer if	
	you do wear one.		
8	You	park here for free between 11 and 3.	
	Other times you _	pay.	

B Work in pairs. Which sentences are true for your town/city?

Madrid

- 58 euros for 72 hours
- o no public transport but free bus tour
- over 50 museums, and Madrid Fun Fair, Zoo, Aquarium



Prague

- 790 crowns (32 euros) for 4 days
- free entry to over 50 museums and sights
- unlimited travel on Prague transport system (for an extra 330 crowns or 13 euros)





'I love Amsterdam'

- * 53 euros for 72 hours
- * all public transport
- * free entry to over 25 museums
- * 2 free boat tours
- * 1 free cup of coffee

B Work in groups. Ask and answer questions to complete the information about the other cities. Which city has got the best tourist card system?

I think Prague has got the best system because it's the cheapest.

C Work in pairs. Talk about travelling in two or three towns/cities you know.

A: What's the best way to get around your city?

B: You can buy a travelcard for buses and underground trains. But sometimes it's faster to walk!