

Grammar

Practice A

What do you have to do in your English class? Make sentences with *have to* or *don't have to*.

1. _____ *We have to* _____ learn grammar rules.
2. _____ write compositions.
3. _____ learn vocabulary.
4. _____ answer questions in English.
5. _____ read newspapers.
6. _____ sing songs.
7. _____ take tests.
8. _____ complete exercises.
9. _____ give speeches in English.
10. _____ dance.

Practice B

Make sentences with *should not* or *don't have to*.

1. You _____ *don't have to* _____ wash it by hand. You can wash it in a washing machine.
2. You _____ park here between 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. That is when the city cleans the street.
3. You _____ buy tickets at the box office. You can buy them online.
4. You _____ smoke in this restaurant. It is against the law.
5. You _____ turn onto this street. Traffic is going one-way in the opposite direction.
6. You _____ pay for children under the age of five. They get in free.
7. You _____ rollerblade on the sidewalk. It is against park regulations.
8. You _____ pay with cash. You can use a credit card.

Practice C

This is Gloria Glamour. She was a famous movie star. She was also a millionaire. Complete the sentences with *had to* or *didn't have to*.

1. She had to wear makeup.
2. She _____ drive her car. She had a chauffeur.
3. She _____ wait for the bus.
4. She _____ meet important people.
5. She _____ clean her house. She paid someone to clean it for her.
6. She _____ act in movies.
7. She _____ sing and dance.
8. She _____ look beautiful.



Reading

A. Read the text.

School Rules and Customs

Every school in every country in the world has its own set of rules and customs. Some rules are created by the national government, while others are set by the local government or the school itself. Let's take a look at some of the rules and customs we can find in countries in Asia.

For example, there are rules about the way students look and dress. Taiwanese students also have to make sure their gym shoes are a certain color. Unlike in Western countries, Asian students all have the same hair color. So, many schools have rules for students about hair color. They don't want students to **stand out**. Students in most Asian countries have to have black hair, their natural color. **Dyed** hair is not allowed. Students also have to keep their hair at a certain length in many countries, including Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. In addition to rules about hair, there are often rules for girls about **jewelry** and makeup. In many countries in Asia, female students are not allowed to wear jewelry or makeup. In Japan, many schools have a lot of rules. **Kindergarten** students in Japan have to learn how to fold their jackets in a certain way. They have to keep a tissue in one pocket and pencils, glue, erasers and a ruler in their pencil case. Also, it's very common for Japanese students to use a tough, leather backpack. Their parents or grandparents often buy them one when they start first grade. The students have to use

it every day. The backpacks are very expensive, usually at least \$300, but students use them for six years.

Many countries in Asia have rules for showing respect. Respect for the teacher is of course very important. In many Asian countries, students have to stand up when the teacher enters the classroom. In China, to show respect for their country, many students have to take part in a flag-raising ceremony. And to show respect for themselves, students in China have to do morning exercises and during their breaks, they have to do relaxation exercises. Students in Asia may also have to follow rules about taking care of their school. For example, students often have to clean the school areas. In Taiwan, students have to clean up before they start class.

What are some of your school rules?

- Glossary:**
- stand out (v.) to be highly noticeable** (โดดเด่น)
 - dyed (adj.) (use of color) artificially produced; not natural** (ย้อมสี)
 - jewelry (n.) ornaments, such as bracelets, necklaces, or rings, especially when made of precious metals set with gems** (เครื่องประดับ)
 - kindergarten (n.) a preschool to prepare children aged 4 to 6 for primary school** (อนุบาล)

B. Use the text to complete the chart. Write what students have to do and which countries the rules are for. You can write more than one country name for each rule.

Rules	Countries