

**Subject:** Rules and regulations

**Functions:** Expressing obligation and necessity

**Language:** Modals of obligation and necessity: *must, have to, need to*

### 1 The BIG question: **WHO NEEDS RULES?**


**FACT:**

In a survey, two-thirds of British people said there are too many laws and restrictions.

### 2 FOCUS ON ...

#### Words

drinking alcohol   dropping litter   fraud   using mobile phones  
taking photos   murder   shoplifting   smoking   talking   graffiti

- A**  1 Which of these things in the word box are:  
a) always illegal (against the law)?  
b) sometimes not allowed, or against the rules in certain places?


Complete the table, then add one more thing to each list.

Always illegal	Sometimes not allowed
• fraud	• drinking alcohol
• .....	• .....

- 2 Look at the second list again. Where and when are these things not allowed? Why?

- B** With a partner, ask and answer these questions.  
1 What rules are there at your school or workplace?  
2 Do you think all these rules are necessary?

- C** 1 Match the correct phrases to the pictures.  
a) committing a crime  
b) arresting a criminal  
c) being in prison

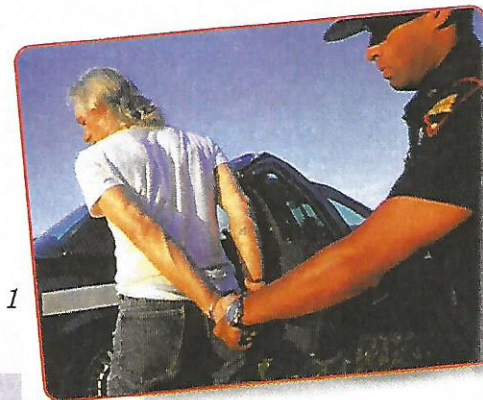
- D**  Look at these words from the text. Cross out one verb that is incorrect for each group.

make	rules	give up	possessions	collect	freedom	live in a	commune
do		share		want		join a	
break		develop		defend		risk a	
obey		have		like		leave a	

#### Ideas

Discuss these statements with a partner:

- A** Everybody breaks rules.  
**B** People who break laws should go to prison.



1



2



3

### 3 READING

A Look at the photo. What do you think is happening?

B Read the article quickly. Choose the best title.

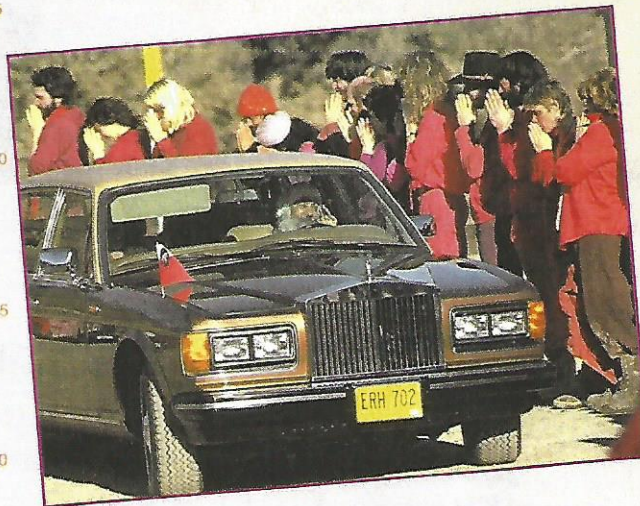
- 1 Happy memories      2 A Life in Orange      3 Ninety-three Rolls Royces

10

When Tim Guest was four years old, his mother became a follower of the Indian guru, Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh. She dyed all her clothes orange – all Bhagwan's followers had to wear the colours of the sun. But while followers of other gurus have to give up a lot of things, Bhagwan's followers didn't have to obey many other rules. The guru's philosophy was "the more you risk, the more you grow". There was lots of singing, dancing and meditating. Bhagwan himself liked collecting Rolls Royces (he had 93) and talked to his followers from a dentist's chair.

For the next six years Tim had to wear orange clothes and live in a commune. His mother lived with the other adults, so Yogesh (Tim's new name) had

to live with all the other children. Bhagwan thought children didn't need their parents and developed their personality



best when they were free. As a result, the kids in the commune didn't have to go to school every day and did what they wanted most of the time. Tim liked the freedom, but he was also very lonely. The kids had to

share their parents as well as their toys. Tim had two hundred mothers and fathers, but nobody kissed him goodnight. At night he slept with pieces of Lego – his only possessions.

When he was 10, Tim left the commune and went to live with his father in San Francisco. Not long after this, the police arrested Bhagwan for fraud and other crimes. Tim went back to England to live with his mother, but for many years he was angry with her. As a teenager, he drank and took a lot of drugs.

Today Tim can see the positive side of his unusual childhood. He even feels he must defend his mother. He says she had to do it: she needed to find a new way of living; she needed to be free.

C Which sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)? Correct the false ones.

- 1 Bhagwan had very strict rules.
- 2 The commune's children had a lot of freedom.
- 3 Tim loved living in the commune.
- 4 Tim's teenage years were happy ones.
- 5 Tim hasn't forgiven his mother for his childhood.

T/F

D Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 What do you think about what Tim's mother did?
- 2 Is it better to share possessions?
- 3 Do we need to live with our own families?
- 4 Why do people join communes?

### 4 LANGUAGE

A Match the structures in **bold** with the correct descriptions.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Tim's mother <b>needed to</b> be free.                     | a) obligation or necessity to do something |
| 2 Tim feels he <b>must</b> defend his mother.                |  |
| 3 The kids <b>didn't have to</b> go to school every day.     | b) no obligation or necessity              |
| 4 Followers of gurus <b>have to</b> give up a lot of things. |  |

B For **have to** and **must** we use the same past form. Find examples in the article.

WORKBOOK UNIT 9: OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY  
*MUST, HAVE TO AND NEED TO*