



The Guy Code (adapted from the Urban Dictionary)

The sacred moral code which every man must follow. Only men can read the code; women are not allowed to. Any man found breaking the Guy Code shall not be considered a man for the next 24 hours. This means he will be excluded from all bars, sporting events and video-gaming sites.

1. If you've known a guy for more than 24 hours, you cannot go out with his sister. Ever. If you did, you would have to marry her.
2. When questioned by a friend's girlfriend, you needn't and shouldn't provide information as to his whereabouts. Under these circumstances, you might even deny his very existence.
3. You may exaggerate any anecdote told to your friends by 50%. Beyond that, anyone within earshot is allowed to shout "Bullshit!" - except when you are trying to impress a girl. In this case, you can exaggerate by up to 400%.
4. Under no circumstances are two men supposed to share an umbrella.
5. Before dating a friend's ex-girlfriend, you ought to ask his permission.
6. Women who claim they "love to watch sports" must be treated as spies until they demonstrate a sufficiently profound knowledge of the game.
7. You needn't feel obliged to buy a birthday present for another man.
8. If your girlfriend asks you to introduce one of your mates to her boring, whiny friend, you may agree but first you have got to warn your mate that he needs to take evasive action.
9. Friends must not let their friends wear speedos. Ever. Case closed.
10. At the gym, you should never address the following phrases to a man lifting weights:
"Yeah, baby, push it!"
"Come on, dude, give me one more. Harder!"
"Nice shorts. Are you a Libra?"



11. You may take the last beverage. You may take the last piece of pizza. But not both.
12. Before you allow a friend to cheat on his girlfriend, you have to try to talk him out of it.
13. It is the morning after you and a girl who was formerly "just a friend" went to bed together. Remember, the fact that you're feeling guilty, weird or uncomfortable needn't prevent you from doing it again. Afterwards, you could have a discussion about what a big mistake it was. But not before.
14. If there tend to be extra pieces left over after you have assembled a piece of Scandinavian flatpack furniture, you shouldn't necessarily assume that you have made a mistake. In fact, you might reasonably claim that you were able to make the construction process more efficient.
15. No man should be expected to watch a film about dancing, figure skating or rhythmic gymnastics.
16. Men are only supposed to cry at the cinema when a heroic dog dies to save his master.





The Girl Code (adapted from the Urban Dictionary)

The sacred moral code which every young woman must follow. Breaking the code will result in immediate exile from Girdom.

1. No girl may date her friend's ex-boyfriends, past crushes, guys who have humiliated and/or used her. In exceptional cases, you would still have to ask your friend's permission unless, (a) your friend couldn't care less; or (b) the relationship happened before the age of puberty.
2. You don't have to have a particular reason for taking an instant dislike to another girl without ever having spoken to her.
3. Sometimes a girl has got to lie in order to keep a secret told to her by her best friend.
4. When complimented by a friend, you ought to find something to compliment her back on. This could either be done straight afterwards or later in the day.
5. You should never leave your drink unattended at a party.
6. A guy who claims to love chick flicks must be looked on with suspicion. Guys like this tend to be (a) only after your body; or (b) there's something he's not telling you. Trust him at your peril.
7. All single girls are allowed to hate Valentine's Day and bitch about it to their single girlfriends.
8. Girls should always notice and comment on changes of hair cut or colour, clothes or jewellery.
9. If you find yourself suddenly single, you aren't supposed to moan about it to someone who has been single for longer than you.
10. You ought to at least try to prevent your friend from hooking up with a guy if you KNOW she will regret it in the morning - especially if your friend is under the influence of alcohol.
11. After breaking up with a guy, you are allowed to eat a whole box of chocolates and/or tub of ice cream.

12. If you have a picture of your friend on Facebook or any other public medium that she dislikes, you will remove it immediately. No questions asked.
13. No girl shall ever go to the ladies' room alone if another girl is able to go with her.
14. Under no circumstances may two girls whisper to one another in the presence of other girls.
15. You needn't worry about lying if it is to protect and defend the reputation of a friend.
17. If a friend runs off crying, you need to count to 10 before following her. Reacting immediately tends to confirm men's suspicions that girls are melodramatic and you might turn a momentary crisis into a soap opera.
18. You and/or your friends can sing into a hairbrush but only in the privacy of your own home.
19. No woman shall wear coloured undergarments under any white article of clothing
20. Girls don't have to mean what they say when in conversation with the opposite sex.
21. You mustn't flirt with your friend's dad, no matter how attractive you find him.



Girl Code Exercises *complete the following sentences with a suitable modal verb.*

The Girl Code: the code of guidelines that all girls obey in order not to be excluded from the community.

1) All girls have a 'Mr.Right Now'. This is the guy friend who is always ready and available to hang out with you. He or not like you as more than a friend but he is always ready to party till dawn and do things you wish you didn't remember in the morning. He's not 'Mr. Right' but he be good enough to be 'Mr. Right Now'.

2) Every girl wait at least a day and a half before texting a guy whose number she has retrieved.

3) If you want to date a friend's brother you get that friend's permission.

4) No girl wear the same outfit as a friend they will knowingly be at the same social occasion with.

5) No girl purchase a distinctive item of clothing which she is aware her friend owns without express permission from that friend.

6) The penalty for exposing a secret to an unauthorized party be exile from Girldom.

7) A girl who honestly claim that she was not aware that a piece of information was a secret at the time she exposed it not be subject to punishment.

8) Inside jokes not be explained to outsiders.

9) If a friend spreads a horrible rumour about another friend and then apologizes, they be given the cold shoulder for at least three days.

10) In a fight between a friend and her boyfriend, you always choose your friend's side.

11) You never insult your friend but you never let your friend leave the house looking hideous. If you think long and hard, you be able to find a diplomatic way to tell your friend how they look.

e.g. 'Er, I think your black jeans be nicer.'

'You wear so much eyeliner, you have great eyes.'

12) When an evening is described as a 'Girls' Night Out' that means it be for GIRLS ONLY. You not invite your boyfriend.

13) A woman be completely self-absorbed and self-obsessed when it comes to (a) her wedding day; (b) her birthday; (c) childbirth; (d) breakups.

14) You never ask your boyfriend what he is *really* thinking during a quiet, shared moment of intimacy. His answer disappoint you.

15) If your boyfriend doesn't appear to be doing, saying or thinking anything, do not disturb him. He be in Standby Mode.

APPENDIX 2: MODAL VERBS

Introduction: Modal verbs can be divided into two basic groups:

- i) Central Modals: *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to.*
- ii) Semi-Auxiliaries: *have to, have got to, tend to, need to, to be able to, be allowed to, to be supposed to.*

Central Modals behave as follows:

- + I can / you can / he can / she can / it can... etc.
- I can't / you can't / he can't / she can't / it can't... etc.
- ? Can I ? / Can you ? / Can he ? / Can she ? / Can it ? ... etc.

Semi-Auxiliaries, by contrast, usually act like this:

- + I have to / You have to / He, she, it has to... etc.
- I don't have to / You don't have to / He, she, it doesn't have to... etc.
- ? Do I have to ? / Do you have to ? / Does he / she / it have to ? ... etc.

Or like this:

- + I am allowed to / You are allowed to / He, she, it is allowed to... etc.
- I am not allowed to / You are not allowed to / He, she, it is not allowed to... etc.
- ? Am I allowed to ? / Are you allowed to ? / Is he, she, it allowed to ? etc.

Modal verbs are always followed by the infinitive without 'to'.

Central modal verbs do not have infinitives, past forms, present or past participles or an -s ending in the third person singular. Semi-auxiliaries are sometimes used to supply their past or future forms, as here:

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
Could	Can	Will be able to
Had to	Must	Will have to
Might	May	
Should		Shall
Would		Will

All modal verbs have at least two meanings. These can be grouped into categories such as *Ability, Permission, Obligation, Possibility, Probability* etc.

1) **Ability:** *can, could, be able to.*

i) We use Can, Could and Be Able To to talk about the ability to do something, e.g.

"Now I *can* play the piano. I *couldn't* when I was nine years old."

"When I was nine years old, I *couldn't* drive. Now I *can*."

"When I leave university, I *will be able to*..."

ii) We also use Can and Could with verbs of perception, e.g. "I *can* hear someone coming", "I *can't* see a thing", "They *could* smell gas", "She *couldn't* taste any sugar."

iii) The difference between 'I could' and 'I was able to' is that 'I could' indicates that you had the ability to do something, e.g. 'I knew that, if necessary, I *could* swim to safety from the sinking ship', although you did not necessarily do it in reality. 'I was able to', by contrast, indicates that you succeeded in doing so, e.g. 'I *was able to* swim to safety.'

Now talk about your present, past and future abilities using modal verbs.

2) **Permission:** *can, may, be allowed to*

i) Can, May and Be Allowed To are used to talk about permission, e.g. "You *aren't allowed to* smoke in here", "We *were allowed to* take photographs", "The prisoner *will be allowed to* see his lawyer for about half an hour".

ii) Can and May are used for asking for and receiving permission: e.g. "Can I come in ?", "May I sit down ?"

Can is more direct, May is more formal, e.g. "May I use your phone ?", "Can I borrow your pen ?", "Yes, you *may*.", "No, you *can't*."

Now complete this sentence using modal verbs: When I go to my grandparents' house, I *can / can't / am (not) allowed to...*

3) **Obligation:** *must, should, ought to, needn't, have to, be supposed to*

Must	—	it is necessary that you do something.
Mustn't	—	it is necessary that you <u>do not</u> do something.
Have to / Have got to	—	it is necessary that you do something.
Don't have to / Haven't got to	—	it is not necessary but you can if you want to.
Needn't	—	it is not necessary but you can if you want to.
Should	—	it is the correct thing to do.
Ought to	—	it is the correct thing to do.
To be supposed to	—	it is the expected thing.

Permission and Obligation: what *can / can't / must / mustn't / needn't* you do at the following ages ?

6 14 16 18 68

4) **Possibility:** *can, could, may, might*

Can indicates a 100% possibility in the present or the future

e.g. 'Yes, I *can* do that for you immediately.'

Could indicates a 50% possibility in the present or the future

e.g. 'She *could* go to Oxford or Cambridge.'

May indicates a 30% possibility in the present or the future

e.g. 'The weather is very cold. It *may* snow.'

Might indicates a 10% possibility in the present or the future

e.g. 'If we're lucky, it *might* be sunny all day.'

5) **Probability:** *must, could, may, might, can't*

It must be true	90% probability	e.g. Carla Bruni <i>must</i> be the most famous Italian woman in France.
It could be true	50% probability	e.g. Madonna <i>could</i> be the most famous woman in the USA.
It may be true	30% probability	e.g. There <i>may</i> be a general election next year.
It might be true	10% probability	e.g. NASA <i>might</i> send a man to Mars in 2030.
It can't be true	1% probability	e.g. No, Michael Jackson and Amy Winehouse <i>can't</i> still be alive.

Now read the sentences below:

- a) It will rain this weekend.
- b) There is a monster in Loch Ness.
- c) About 1,000,000,000 people around the world can speak English.
- d) Prince William will be the next king of England.
- e) Most English people dream about the Queen at least once in their lives.
- f) Most Italian people dream about their Prime Minister at least once in their lives.

None of the above can be proved 100% true or false. The speaker therefore has to estimate the probability of each statement. Now comment upon them using Must, Could, May, Might or Can't, e.g. "It *must* be true", "It *can't* be true", "It *might* be true".

6) Predictions: *will / won't / shall / shan't / should / shouldn't*

i) We use Will / Won't / Should and Shouldn't to make predictions or logical deductions about the future based on what we know, not what we can see happening in the present , e.g.

- a) He left half an hour ago, so he *will* be home by now.
- b) It's nearly Christmas, so the shops *will* be crowded.
- c) We *shall* be on holiday in New Zealand in August so I'm afraid I *shan't* be able to come to your party.
- d) She is convinced that she *won't* pass her driving test.
- e) San Marino *won't* win the match against Brazil.
- f) He has studied hard, so he *should* pass the exam.
- g) She *shouldn't* have any trouble at the job interview.

ii) The use of Should / Shouldn't indicates that we approve of the action, state or event, e.g. "In 2100, we *should* have a cure for AIDS and there *shouldn't* be a housing problem" whereas Will/Won't is neutral, e.g. "In 2100, tigers *will* probably be extinct and there *won't* be any rain forests left."

Now make some predictions of your own:

"By the year 2020, I *will / should*" / "By the year 2050, Italy *will / should*"

7) Other Uses of Will/Won't & Shall/Shan't:

We can also use Will / Won't for,

- i) Instant decisions, e.g. "I *will* have white wine", "I *will* have chicken", "I *will* have fish", "OK, I *will* see what I can do."
- ii) Promises, e.g. "I *will* buy you a bicycle", "I *will* let you know immediately", "I *won't* forget to write to you."
- iii) Refusals, e.g. "I *won't* come to work tomorrow", "He *won't* do his homework", "They *won't* listen to me."
- iv) Orders, e.g. "You *will* come to work tomorrow or you'll be fired !", "You *will* do exactly as I tell you !"
- v) Requests, e.g. "*Will* you please be quiet !", "*Will* you please sit down", "*Will* you please close the door ?"
- vi) Invitations, e.g. "*Will* you come to my party ?", "*Will* you have a drink with us later on ?"
- vii) In Conditional Sentences, e.g. "I *shall* let you know if the meeting finishes early", "If it rains tomorrow, I *won't* go to Rome",

NB. Shall/Shan't can only be used with 'I' and 'We' when making predictions. Other uses include,

- i) Promises, e.g. "I *shall* buy you a bicycle", "I *shall* let you know immediately", "We *shan't* forget to write".
- ii) Suggestions/Proposals, e.g. "*Shall* we go out tonight ?", "*Shall* I pick you up later on ?", "*Shall* we dance ?"
- iii) The formal future, especially with regard to legal or contractual obligations, e.g. All invoices *shall* be paid within 90 days, Helmets *shall* be worn at all times, The client *shall* meet all reasonable travel expenses, i.e. it is mandatory.

8) Speculation About Hypothetical Situations: *would*

We use Would/Wouldn't to speculate about hypothetical situations in the present and/or the future, e.g.

- a) "What would you do if you lost your job ?" - "I think I would leave Italy, I certainly wouldn't stay where I am."
- b) "Would you prefer to live in New York or Los Angeles ?" – "Actually, I think Miami would be the best place."
- c) "I would love to own a sports car but I wouldn't be able to afford to run it."
- d) "What would you say if I asked you to marry me ?"

Now, in pairs or groups, try to imagine: (i) The holiday of my dreams; (ii) The holiday of my nightmares.

9) Other Uses of Would:

We also use Would/Wouldn't,

- i) In Conditional Sentences, e.g. "I *wouldn't* buy a Smartwatch if I were you",
"If I could speak French, I *would* work in Paris."
- ii) To make requests, e.g. "I *would* like a ticket", "*Would* you fill in this form", "*Would* you sign here, please."
- iii) To make invitations, e.g. "*Would* you care to join us ?", "*Would* you like to come to the cinema ?",
"*Would* you like to dance ?"
- iv) To express wishes, e.g. "No, I *wouldn't* like to dance", "Frankly, I *would* like to resign", "I wish it *would* snow."
- v) To express a preference, e.g. "I'd *rather* stay at home", "We'd *rather* you didn't contact us again",
"He'd *rather* you left now."

10) **Practice Test:** Now fill in each of the gaps below using the appropriate form of a modal verb.

- 1) You be mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
- 2) I want to go out tonight. we go to the cinema ?
- 3) I ask you a personal question ? Are you married ?
- 4) This company needs a secretary who speak English, French and German.
- 5) It isn't obligatory to have a biometric passport now but you have one in order to visit the USA by 2025.

- 6) If you want to go abroad, I bother buying traveller's cheques, if I were you, just use your debit card when you get there. If your card is stolen, however, you tell your bank as soon as possible so that they cancel the old one and issue you with a new one. Remember that the local branch not be open on Saturdays so, before you go, you telephone them to check whether anyone be there. You inform the police but I think it be a good idea to do so. I remember when an Italian friend of mine had his wallet, tickets and passport stolen in London. He to wait for nearly a week before he was to return home to Italy.

PRE-BREXIT BRITAIN V POST-BREXIT BRITAIN



What **will** life in post-Brexit Britain be like? It certainly **won't** be as easy as it was before. When the UK was part of the European Union, foreign visitors from member states **could** enter Britain with a national identity card, now they **must** show their passports. They **should** also be prepared to answer questions about their accommodation in the UK and **may have to** give details of their return journey.

Before Brexit, EU visitors **were allowed to** stay for up to six months without a visa and British people with second homes in France or Spain **were able to** live there all the time. From now on, UK citizens abroad **won't be able to** do that because they **are supposed to** be treated as Third Country Nationals. This means that they **will have to** have a Residence Permit and **should be** prepared to undergo border checks if they **need to** travel from one mainland European country to another.

University students within the EU's 27 member states **may** take part in the Erasmus student exchange scheme. English students **are not allowed to** participate although Northern Irish students **can** ask the authorities in Eire to sponsor their studies abroad. After they graduate, however, they **should** realize that their qualifications **might** not be recognised by mainland European countries. This means that doctors, dentists and engineers from Britain **may have to** retrain in Europe if they **need to** work there.

Britain still **has to** import nearly 50% of its food from the EU and most of it **must** be transported by road. Before Brexit, lorry drivers **were allowed to** pass freely from one member state to another. Now, they **have got to** fill in a large number of forms in order to enter the UK, even if they **can't** speak or write English very well. This **tends to** cause long delays at ports like Dover and Folkestone, where traffic **ought to** flow smoothly.

A European logistics company predicted that Brexit **would** continue to have a devastating effect on cross-channel trade. "Naturally, we **would** like to send our trucks to Britain but if they depart or return empty because of the new rules and regulations, it's not worth it. If the situation continues like this, we **shall** send them to Germany instead; we **shan't** be doing business with UK firms again. I'm sorry but it **didn't have to** be this way. I **can** understand the UK wanting to leave the EU as a political institution but they really **ought to** stay in the Customs Union. Leaving makes no sense at all."

NORTHERN IRELAND, THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND AND BREXIT

1) First, watch this videoclip, which explains the last 100 years of Anglo-Irish relations

Brexit explained: What is the problem with the Irish border?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cfl5on5n84&t=10s>

- a) How long is the border between Northern Ireland and Eire?
- b) What is the problem with putting customs posts, checkpoints and fences along the border?
- c) When did 'The Troubles' begin and end?
- d) When did Eire become an independent country?
- e) In which year was 'The Good Friday Agreement' signed?
- f) Is Britain part of the Customs Union?
- g) Is Northern Ireland part of the Customs Union?
- h) So, where is the border between the UK and the member states of the Customs Union?

2) Now watch the videoclip below, which explains the present situation.

'EU condemns 'threats of violence' as Northern Ireland-GB port checks suspended'

<https://www.euronews.com/2021/02/02/eu-condemns-threats-of-violence-as-northern-ireland-gb-border-checks-suspended>

- a) What is 'The Northern Ireland Protocol'?
- b) What has happened to Northern Irish customs personnel as a result?
- c) What has happened to EU personnel in Ireland as a result?
- d) Who do the police think are responsible for this campaign of intimidation?
- e) How will the suspension of border checks affect the import and export of goods?
- f) How has Brexit affected the amount of paperwork involved in the import-export business?
- g) What happened in April 2021 which may show that Catholics are now in the majority in Ulster?
- h) What would happen to Northern Ireland if Sinn Fein won elections in the north and/or the south?

3) WRITING

Now write a paragraph explaining what you think British, Irish and EU politicians should do to resolve the present difficulties in Northern Ireland.

DISCUSSION LANGUAGE

1) Sequencing Words:

Firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly.

2) Sentence Adverbs:

Naturally, of course, actually, anyway, in fact, fortunately, unfortunately, strangely enough, in any case.

3) Logical Connectives:

And	Or	But	Because	As a result
<i>In addition</i>	<i>alternatively</i>	<i>however</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>therefore</i>
<i>Moreover</i>	<i>on the one hand</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>thus</i>
<i>Furthermore</i>	<i>on the other hand</i>	<i>by contrast</i>		<i>consequently</i>
<i>Also</i>		<i>whereas</i>		<i>so</i>

4) Agreeing and Disagreeing:

+	Yes definitely, Certainly, Of course, That's a good idea, Yes, I agree with you, I suppose so.
+ / —	I'm not sure, It depends, I don't know, Maybe, Perhaps.
—	I don't think so, I don't agree, No definitely not, Certainly not, Of course not, You must be joking.

SUGGESTIONS: Shall we...? Why don't we...? What about... ? How about...? Let's...

EXPLAINING: You see... In my opinion... If you ask me... I prefer...

INVITING AN OPINION: What do you think ? What about you ? Do you agree ? How does that sound ?

SPECULATING: Maybe... Perhaps...

5) Don't forget to use Modal Verbs to express:

POSSIBILITY: could, may, might, can't.

OBLIGATION: should, ought to, must, mustn't, needn't.

SPECULATION: would.

PREDICTIONS: will / won't / should / shouldn't

6) Don't forget to give reasons for your opinions.