

9 Getting on together

Modal verbs 2 - probability • Character adjectives • So do!! Neither do!!

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1 Read each pair of sentences. If the sentence is a fact, put (✓). If the sentence is only a possibility, put (?).

- 1 ☐ I must be ill!
☐ I'm ill!
- 2 ☐ She could be having a shower.
☐ She's having a shower.
- 3 ☐ That isn't your bag.
☐ That can't be your bag.
- 4 ☐ You must have met my brother.
☐ You've met my brother.
- 5 ☐ They haven't met the president.
☐ They can't have met the president.
- 6 ☐ Shakespeare might have lived there.
☐ Shakespeare lived there.



2 Which sentences talk about the present?
Which talk about the past?

PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS! must, could, might, can't

- 1 Do you ever read advice columns in magazines or newspapers?
What kind of problems do people write about?
- 2 What do you think are the problems of Luke Basset and Barbara Iverson below? Who did they write to?

Write to Aunt Amelia

Have you got a problem? Metro Magazine

(1) Luke's problem:

Dear Aunt Amelia,
We fight all the time. I hate him!

Luke Basset

Aunt Amelia replies:

Dear Luke,

It is very difficult not to get angry with your brother in your situation. At your age you need time on your own, and some privacy when you are with your friends. Why don't you ask your parents to give you some time to sit down and talk about your feelings? Tell them how Callum is stopping you from doing your school work. The youngest child in a family is often the favourite and gets very spoilt. Also, you should tell them about the problems Callum is having at school. He won't leave you alone until he has more friends of his own.

Yours

Aunt Amelia



- 3 Read the replies to Luke and Barbara's letters from Aunt Amelia. Who is Callum? Who are the Fletchers? What more do you learn about the problems?
- 4 Read the sentences. **Who or what** do the underlined words refer to? Give your reasons.
He must be the eldest child in the family. *Luke – because Callum is the youngest.*
He must be his younger brother.
He and his friends could be teenagers.
They might not realize he has problems at school.
He can't have many friends.
They must be her neighbours.
They might play football in the garden.
They could play loud music in the evenings.
It must be very tall and stop the sunlight
They can't have any children.
- 5 Read Luke and Barbara's complete letters to Aunt Amelia on p154. Find out if your ideas were correct.

Amelia

Aunt Amelia gives her expert advice.

(2) Barbara's problem:

Dear Aunt Amelia,
 We live in the house of our dreams.
 We don't want to move but
 we're going crazy. *Barbara Iverson*

Aunt Amelia replies:

Dear Barbara,
 When people live side by side, they need to be tolerant of each other's way of life. Your children need their sleep, and you have every right to enjoy your lovely garden. Try talking to the Fletchers one more time; promise that your sons will make less noise during the day if they will make less noise in the evenings. Also, did you know that a new UK law allows you to complain to the local authorities about the height of your neighbour's hedge? However, going to court is expensive, it can cost up to £550, and it could make the problem worse. Tell them about the law. It's in both your interests to sort out the problem yourselves.

Yours

Aunt Amelia

Metro Magazine 114

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which sentence is the most sure? Which two sentences are less sure?
 They **must** be rich.
 They **might** be rich.
 They **could** be rich.
- 2 The above sentences all mean *I think it's possible that they are rich*. What does *They can't be rich* mean?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.1 p147

PRACTICE

Grammar and speaking

- 1 Respond to the statements or question. Use the words in brackets.
 1 I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. (must/hungry)
You must be hungry.
 2 Steve has three jobs. (can't/much free time)
 3 The phone's ringing. (might/Jane)
 4 The cat's soaking wet! (must/raining)
 5 Listen to all those fire engines! (must/somewhere)
 6 I don't know where Sam is. (could/his bedroom)
 7 Marta isn't in the kitchen. (can't/cooking dinner)
 8 Whose coat is this? (might/John's)

T 9.1 Listen and check. Practise the sentences with a partner. Pay attention to stress and intonation.

What are they talking about?

- 2 **T 9.2** Listen to five short conversations and guess the answers to the questions. Work with a partner.

- 1 **A** It's Dad's birthday next Sunday.
B I know. Should we buy Dad a present or just send him a card?

Who do you think they are? Friends? Brother and sister? Husband and wife?
They can't be just friends. They could be brother and sister. They might be husband and wife.

- 2 Where do you think the people are? At home? In a café? In a shop?
- 3 What do you think his job is? A lorry driver? A taxi driver? An actor?
- 4 What do you think she's talking about? Taking a test? Meeting her friend's parents? A job interview?
- 5 Who or what do you think they are talking about? A cat? A dog? A baby?

Who's who in the family?

- 3 Work in small groups. Look at p154–155.

A HOLIDAY WITH FRIENDS must have been/can't have been

1 T9.3 Andy is phoning Carl. With a partner, read and listen to Andy's side of the conversation. What are they talking about?

Andy Hi! Carl? It's Andy. How are you? Feeling better?

Carl ...

Andy Really? You still can't walk without a crutch, eh? So you're not back at work yet?

Carl ...

Andy Two more weeks! That's when the plaster comes off, is it?

Carl ...

Andy I'm fine. Julie's fine too. We're both back at work.

Carl ...

Andy No, we haven't, but I've downloaded them all onto my computer. They're good. I didn't realize we'd taken so many. I'll email the best ones to you.

Carl ...

Andy Yes, the sunset. It's a good one. All of us together on Bob and Marcia's balcony, with the mountains and the snow in the background. It's beautiful. Brings back memories, doesn't it?

Carl ...

Andy Yes, I know. I'm sorry. But at least it happened at the end; it could have been the first day. You only missed the last two days.

Carl ...

Andy Yeah, and it was noisy too! We didn't have any views of the mountains. Yeah, we've written. We emailed the manager yesterday, but I don't know if we'll get any money back.

Carl ...

Andy Yeah. The airline found it and put it on the next flight. Marcia was very relieved.

Carl ...

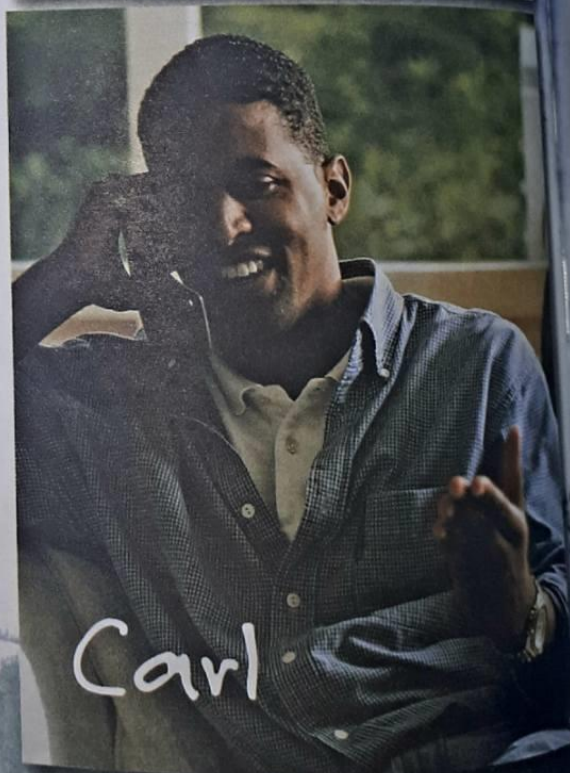
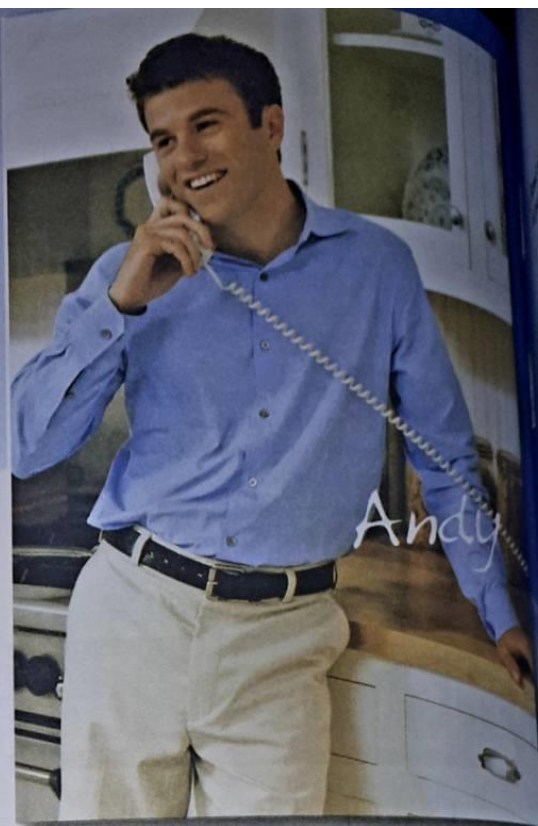
Andy Absolutely. It was a great holiday. Some ups and downs, but we all got on well together and had fun. Shall we go again next year?

Carl ...

Andy Great! It's a date. Next time go round the trees! I'll call you again soon, Carl. Take care!

Carl ...

Andy Bye.



2 Read these questions. Tick (✓) the answer you think is possible. Cross (X) the one you think is not possible.

- 1 What is the relationship between Andy and Carl?
☒ They must be friends.
☒ They could be business colleagues.

- 2 Where have they been?
☐ They must have been on a skiing holiday.
☐ They can't have been on a skiing holiday.

- 3 How many people went on holiday?
☐ There must have been six.
☐ There can't have been six.

- 4 What happened to Carl?
☐ He must have broken his leg.
☐ He might have broken his arm.

- 5 Where did they stay?
☐ They might have stayed with friends.
☐ They must have stayed in a hotel.

- 6 What did Andy do on holiday?
☐ He must have taken a lot of photos.
☐ He can't have taken many photos.

- 7 Why did Andy and Julie send an email to the hotel?
☐ They might have written to thank them.
☐ They could have written to complain about their room.

- 8 What did Marcia lose?
☐ It might have been her skis.
☐ It could have been her suitcase.

3 Use some of the sentences 1–8 to say what you think happened to Andy and Carl.

Andy and Carl must be friends and they must have been on ...

4 T 9.4 Listen to the full conversation between Andy and Carl. Which of your ideas were correct?

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 What is the past of the following sentences?

He	must	be on holiday.
	can't	
	could	
	might	

2 What is the past of these sentences?

We **must** work hard.
 We **have to** work hard.
 We **can** see the sea from our room.

► Grammar Reference 9.2 p147

PRACTICE

Grammar and speaking

1 Respond to the statements and questions. Use the words in brackets.



- I can't find my homework. (must/forget)
You must have forgotten it.
- Mark didn't come to school last week. (must/ill)
- Why is Isabel late for class? (might/oversleep)
- I can't find my notebook. (must/drop)
- The teacher's checking Maria's work.
 (can't/finish already)
- How did Bob get such good marks in that test?
 (must/cheat)

T 9.5 Listen and check. Practise the sentences with a partner.

Discussing grammar

2 How many different modal auxiliary verbs can you fit naturally into each sentence? Discuss as a class the differences in meaning.

can can't could must might should shall

- He _____ have been born during the 1940s.
- _____ you help me with the dishes, please?
- You _____ see the doctor immediately.
- It _____ be raining.
- _____ we go out for dinner this evening?
- I _____ stop smoking.
- It _____ have been Bill that you met at the library.
- I _____ learn to speak English.

READING AND SPEAKING

The man who planted trees

Work in small groups.

- 1 Read the following quotation. What does it mean?

'Only when the last tree has died and the last river has been poisoned and the last fish has been caught will we realize that we can't eat money.'

- 2 Who do you think said it? (Your teacher will give you the correct answer.)
 - 1 A political leader.
 - 2 An African fisherman.
 - 3 A French farmer.
 - 4 An ancient Greek philosopher.
 - 5 A native American.

- 3 You are going to read extracts from a story called *The man who planted trees* by the French writer Jean Giono (1895–1971). In the story, Giono describes his meetings with a solitary shepherd who plants trees while the rest of the world is at war.

Read and listen to the extracts and answer the questions after each one.



The man

T 9.6 Extract 1

About forty years ago, I was taking a long trip on foot over mountain heights unknown to tourists. All around was barren and colourless land. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.

After five hours' walking, I had still not found water. All about me was the same dryness, the same coarse grasses. I thought I saw in the distance a small black silhouette. It was a shepherd. Thirty sheep were lying about him on the baking earth. He gave me a drink and took me to his cottage on the plain.

I felt peace in the presence of this man. I asked if I might rest here for a day. He found it quite natural – he gave me the impression that nothing could surprise him. I didn't actually need to rest, but I was interested and wished to know more about him.

- 1 Jean Giono wrote the story in 1953. In which year does the actual story begin? What was he doing when he met the shepherd?
- 2 The story takes place in France. Which part of France do you think it is? Why? What is the countryside like?
- 3 Why do you think the writer is interested in the shepherd? What do you think he likes about the man and his lifestyle?

Before going to bed the shepherd puts a large sack onto the table. From it he carefully removes a hundred perfect acorns. The writer is curious. The next day when he goes out with the shepherd into the hills he discovers what the acorns are for. What do you think the acorns are for?

T 9.7 Extract 2

I noticed that he carried for a stick an iron rod as thick as my thumb and about a metre and a half long. He began thrusting his iron rod into the earth, making a hole in which he planted an acorn; then he refilled the hole. He was planting oak trees.

- 5 I suppose I must have been fairly insistent in my questioning, for he answered me. For three years he had been planting trees in this wilderness. He had planted one hundred thousand. Of the hundred thousand, twenty thousand had sprouted. Of the twenty thousand, he still expected to lose half. There remained ten thousand oak trees to grow where nothing had grown before.
- 10 That was when I began to wonder about the age of this man. He was obviously over fifty. Fifty-five he told me. His name was Elzéard Bouffier. I told him that in thirty years his ten thousand oaks would be magnificent. The next day we parted.

- 4 What did Elzéard do with the acorns? What did he use as a tool?
- 5 How many had he already planted? How many were growing?
- 6 How old was Elzéard at the time? How old do you think the writer was?
- 7 What do you think Elzéard's ambition is? What is his vision of the future?
- 8 Draw a sketch of the landscape round his home at the time of Extracts 1 and 2. Draw a sketch of how you think it will look in thirty years' time.

who planted trees



For the next five years the writer is a soldier and fights in World War I. The war ends in 1918 and his thoughts turn again to the tree-planter in the mountains. He returns to look for him.

The writer returns for a final visit in 1945 after World War II. Elzéard is still alive. The writer is amazed at what he sees. Not only is there the forest, but houses and even villages have been rebuilt.

T 9.8 Extract 3

I had seen too many men die during those five years not to imagine that Elzéard Bouffier was dead. He was not dead. As a matter of fact, he was extremely well. He had changed jobs. He had got rid of the sheep because they threatened his young trees. For, he told me, the war had disturbed him not at all. He had continued to plant.

The oaks were then ten years old and taller than both of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literally speechless and, as he did not talk, we spent the whole day walking in silence through his forest. It measured eleven kilometres in length and three kilometres at its greatest width. When you remembered that all this had come from the hands of this one man, you understood that men could be effective in other ways than destruction.

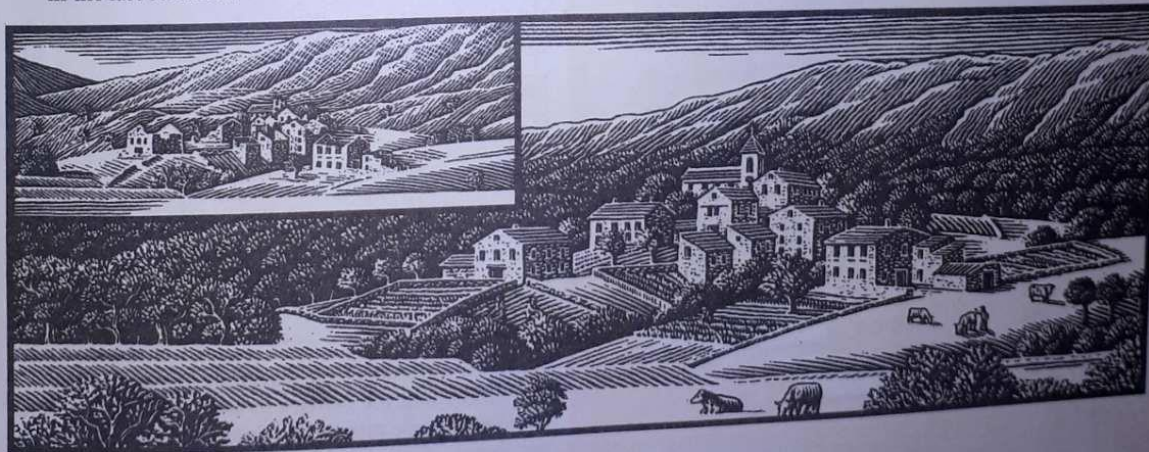
- 9 Why did the writer think that Elzéard might have died?
- 10 How had the war affected Elzéard?
- 11 Why is the writer speechless?
- 12 What thoughts about human behaviour does he have in the last sentence?

T 9.9 Extract 4

The bus put me down in Vergons. In 1913 this village of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants, nettles were feeding upon abandoned houses. Now everything had changed. Even the air. Instead of the harsh dry winds, a gentle breeze was blowing, laden with scents. A sound like water came from the mountains: it was the wind in the forest. I saw a fountain had been built. Ruins had been cleared away, and five houses restored. Now there were twenty-eight inhabitants, four of them young married couples. It was now a village where one would like to live.

When I think that one man was able to cause this to grow from wasteland, I am convinced that in spite of everything, humanity is good.

- 13 How had the village and its surroundings changed?
- 14 Is the writer an optimist or pessimist at the end of the story? Why? What has happened in the writer's life that could have made him pessimistic?
- 15 How old was Elzéard when he died? Why was it important that he had a long life?



What do you think?

- 1 Do you think that this is a true story? Do you think Elzéard was ever married? Give reasons for your opinions. Your teacher will tell you if you are correct.
- 2 How would you describe the personality of Elzéard Bouffier? Do you know any people like him in your life?

- 3 In the context of the twentieth century and its two world wars, what point is Giono trying to make about nature and the importance of individual human beings?

VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

Character adjectives

1 Do the personality quiz to discover what type of person you are. Write **Y** for Yes, **N** for No, and **S** for Sometimes.

What type of person are you?



- 1 ☐ Are you usually smiling and happy?
- 2 ☐ Do you enjoy the company of other people?
- 3 ☐ Do you find it difficult to meet new people?
- 4 ☐ Do you have definite plans for your future career?
- 5 ☐ Does your mood change often and suddenly for no reason?
- 6 ☐ Do you notice other people's feelings?
- 7 ☐ Do you think the future will be good?
- 8 ☐ Can your friends depend on you?
- 9 ☐ Is your room often a mess?
- 10 ☐ Do you get annoyed if you have to wait for anyone or anything?
- 11 ☐ Do you put off until tomorrow what you could do today?
- 12 ☐ Do you work hard?
- 13 ☐ Do you keep your feelings and ideas to yourself?
- 14 ☐ Do you often give presents?
- 15 ☐ Do you talk a lot?
- 16 ☐ Are you usually calm and not worried by things?

2 Work with a partner. Ask your partner to do the quiz about *you*. Compare your ideas and your partner's ideas about you. Are they the same or different?

3 Match these adjectives with the questions in the quiz.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ☒ reliable | ☐ lazy |
| ☐ optimistic | ☐ generous |
| ☐ sociable | ☐ moody |
| ☐ talkative | ☐ hardworking |
| ☐ reserved | ☐ easygoing |
| ☐ shy | ☐ untidy |
| ☐ impatient | ☐ cheerful |
| ☐ ambitious | ☐ sensitive |

Which adjectives describe you?

4 Which adjectives describe positive qualities and which describe negative? Which describe both?

Positive	Negative	Both
reliable		

5 Write the opposite of the adjectives in exercise 3. Remember that the prefixes *in-* and *un-* can sometimes be used to make negatives. Which of the adjectives can use these?

6 Describe someone in the class to your partner, but don't say who it is. Can your partner guess who it is?

WRITING: A description

Go to p116

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

Brothers and sisters

- Do a class survey.
 - Find out who has got any brothers and/or sisters.
 - Who has got the most? How many? Do they like having lots of brothers and sisters?
 - Has anyone got a twin brother or sister? Do they like being a twin?
 - Is anyone in the class an only child? Do they like being an only child?
- T 9.10** Listen to two people talking about their families. Complete the chart.



	Louisa	Rose
How many brothers and sisters has she got?		
Was she happy as a child? Why/Why not?		
Is she happy now? Why/Why not?		
What do you learn about other members of her family?		

What do you think?

Discuss these questions.

- How many children have you got/would you like to have?
- What size is the perfect family?
- Would you like to have twins?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

So do I! Neither do I!

- T 9.11** Listen to Sue's friends talking to her about themselves. Put a (✓) if it's the same for Sue and a (X) if it's different.

Sue's friends	Sue	Sue's words
1 I want to travel the world.	✓	So do I.
2 I don't want to have lots of children.		
3 I can speak four languages.		
4 I can't drive.		
5 I'm not going to get married until I'm 35.		
6 I went to London last year.		
7 I've never been to Australia.		
8 I don't like dentists.		
9 I'm bored with Hollywood actors.		
10 I love shopping.		

- Write in Sue's words. Choose from the lists below.

So am I.	Neither am I.	I am.	I'm not.
So do I.	Neither do I.	I do.	I don't.
So can I.	Neither can I.	I can.	I can't.
So did I.	Neither did I.	I did.	I didn't.
So have I.	Neither have I.	I have.	I haven't.

- T 9.11** Listen again and check your answers.

What does Sue say when it is the same for her?

What does she say when it is different?

▶▶ Grammar Reference 9.4 and 9.5 p147

- Work with a partner. Read the statements in exercise 1 and give true answers.
- Go around the class. Everyone must make a statement about themselves or give an opinion about something. The others in the class must respond.

I love chocolate!

So do I. / Me too.

I don't!

I didn't do my homework.

Neither did I. / Me neither.

I did!

A DESCRIPTION (2)

Describing a person

1 Think of someone in your family. Write answers to questions 1–6 about him/her.

- 1 What is his/her name?
- 2 How is this person related to you?
- 3 Why are you choosing this person?
- 4 What is he/she like?
- 5 What does he/she look like?
- 6 What does he/she like to do?

Read your sentences to the rest of the class.

2 Look at the photo and read the description of Emily Morgan. Write the words and phrases used to describe her on the chart.

physical appearance	
character	
habits	

3 *not very tolerant* in paragraph 2 is a polite way of saying *intolerant*. Make polite forms of these words.

- 1 rude
- 2 boring
- 3 cheap
- 4 ugly
- 5 cruel
- 6 stupid

4 Use your sentences from exercise 1 to write a similar description of one of your relatives. Include:

- your relation to him/her
- your opinion of him/her
- physical description
- his/her character, habits, likes and dislikes

Emily Morgan, My Aunt



Of all my relatives, I like my Aunt Emily the best. She's my mother's youngest sister. She has never married and she lives all alone in a small village near Bath. She's in her late fifties, but she's still quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, curly grey hair, and deep blue eyes. She has a kind face, and when you meet her, the first thing you notice about her is her warm, friendly smile. Her face is a little lined now, but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the kind of person you can always go to if you have a problem.

Aunt Emily likes reading and gardening, and she likes to take her dog, Buster, for long walks in the park. She's a very active person. Either she's making something or mending something or doing something to help others. She does the shopping for some of the old people in the village. She's extremely generous, but not very tolerant of people who don't agree with her. I hope that I am as contented as she is when I am her age.

Unit 9

T 9.1

- 1 'I haven't eaten anything since breakfast. You must be hungry.'
- 2 'Steve has three jobs. He can't have much free time.'
- 3 'The phone's ringing. It might be Jane.'
- 4 'The cat's soaking wet! Oh, it must be raining.'
- 5 'Listen to all those fire engines! Ooh, there must be a fire somewhere.'
- 6 'I don't know where Sam is. He could be in his bedroom.'
- 7 'Marta isn't in the kitchen. She can't be cooking dinner.'
- 8 'Whose coat is this? It might be John's.'

T 9.2

- 1 'It's Dad's birthday next Sunday. I know. Should we buy Dad a present or send him a card?'
- 2 'An orange juice and a fizzy mineral water please. Ice and lemon with the water?'
- 3 'Yes, please. And do you do sandwiches?'
- 4 'I don't work normal hours and I like that. I hate one of those nine to five office jobs. Of course, every now and then there's a difficult customer, but usually people are really nice. I took that really famous film star to the airport last week, now what was her name? Anyway she was lovely. Gave me a big tip!'
- 5 'So how did it go?'
- 6 'I'm not sure. I think it was OK. Were you nervous?'
- 7 'Yeah, very, but I tried not to show it. Could you answer all their questions?'
- 8 'Most of them.'
- 9 'And what happens now?'
- 10 'They said they'd phone me in a couple of days and let me know if I got it.'
- 11 'We've never had one before.'
- 12 'Really? Our family has always had one. We're all crazy about them.'
- 13 'Well, we are now. The kids love her. And she's so good with them, very good-natured. But it wasn't fair to have one when we lived in a flat. It's OK if they're small and you live near a park, but I know what you mean. What's her name?'
- 14 'Poppy.'

T 9.3 See p72

T 9.4 A holiday with friends

A = Andy, C = Carl

- A Hi! Carl? It's Andy. How are you? Feeling better?
- C Er, not really. I have to sit down most of the time. It's too tiring - walking with these crutches.
- A Really? You still can't walk without a crutch eh? So you're not back at work yet?
- C No. And I'm really bored. I don't go back to the hospital for another two weeks.
- A Two more weeks! That's when the plaster comes off, is it?
- C I hope so. I can't wait to have two legs again!

Anyway, how are you both? Still missing the snow and the mountains?

A I'm fine. Julie's fine too. We're both back at work.

C Well, at least I'm not back at work yet. By the way, have you put your photos onto a CD yet?

A No, we haven't, but I've downloaded them all onto my computer. They're good. I didn't realize we'd taken so many. I'll email the best ones to you.

C Please do. I'd love that. What about that one of the amazing sunset behind the hotel?

A Yes, the sunset. It's a good one. All of us together on Bob and Marcia's balcony, with the mountains and the snow in the background. It's beautiful. Brings back memories, doesn't it?

C Yeah. The memory of me skiing into a tree!

A Yes, I know. I'm sorry. But at least it happened at the end; it could have been the first day. You only missed the last two days.

C OK. Oh, Andy, have you written to the hotel yet to complain about your room? That view you had over the car park was awful!

A Yeah, and it was noisy too! We didn't have any views of the mountains. Yeah, we've written. We emailed the manager yesterday, but I don't know if we'll get any money back.

C And Marcia's suitcase, did she find it?

A Yeah. The airline found it and put it on the next flight. Marcia was very relieved.

C I bet she was! All in all I suppose it was a pretty good two weeks, wasn't it?

A Absolutely. It was a great holiday. Some ups and downs, but we all got on well together and had fun. Shall we go again next year?

C I'd like to. All six of us again. Lisa wants to go again, too. It was her first time skiing and she loved it, but she says she'll only come if I don't break a leg!

A Great! It's a date. Next time go round the trees! I'll call you again soon, Carl. Take care!

C You too, Andy. Bye now.

T 9.5

- 1 A I can't find my homework.
- 2 B You must have forgotten it.
- 3 A Mark didn't come to school last week.
- 4 B He must have been ill.
- 5 A Why is Isabel late for class?
- 6 B She might have overslept.
- 7 A I can't find my notebook.
- 8 B You must have dropped it.
- 9 A The teacher's checking Maria's work.
- 10 B She can't have finished already!
- 11 A How did Bob get such good marks in that test?
- 12 B He must have cheated!

T 9.6 - T 9.9 See pp 74-75

T 9.10 Brothers and sisters

Louisa

I = Interviewer, L = Louisa

- L I'm the youngest of seven children. My oldest sister is still alive, age ninety-three, and there are sixteen years between us. There were four girls, two boys, and then me.
- I Seven children! Wow! How did you all get on together when you were children?
- L Amazingly well. Being the youngest, my two brothers and I called our sisters 'the others',

because they were either married or working by the time we were born. But the seven of us all got along very well. But it's different now, of course.

I Really? How?

L Well, when we were small, my older sisters often took care of us. Now my brothers and I are busy taking care of them.

I Tell me about your big sister Julia. How has your relationship with her changed over the years?

L Julia was the sister who used to ... on her holidays ... used to take me for walks and so on. But then she went to Africa for twenty-three years. We wrote to one another and I was still her little sister. When she came back, it was shortly after my husband died. We became very close and our whole relationship changed and we became great friends.

I What do you see as the main advantage and disadvantage of coming from such a large family?

L Hmm. I think the main advantage was that we learned how to enjoy life without having a lot of money. I think our other relatives, my rich cousins in the city, envied us. We had old bikes, old clothes, but we had lots of freedom. In the city, they had to wear nice suits and behave correctly.

I Disadvantages?

L I think it was very difficult sometimes to have hand-me-down clothes, especially for a little girl like me. And I was sad that we didn't go away on holiday like some other children. But the advantages outweighed the disadvantages enormously, there's no doubt about that.

I Six out of the seven of you are still alive. How closely have you kept in touch over the years?

L Very closely. Of course we still phone each other all the time and see each other whenever we can. And we have a big family reunion every year. My granddaughter's just had twins. That means we'll have four generations there this year. How marvellous!

Rose

I = Interviewer, R = Rose

I So, Rose, do you have any brothers or sisters?

R No, I don't. I'm an only child.

I So what was it like growing up as an only child? Were you happy?

R When I was little, I liked it. I had lots of cousins and most of them lived in the same town, so we all played together all the time. And I had a best friend who lived next door to me. She was the same age as me and so she was a bit like a sister I suppose. But she moved away and that was sad. It was hard when I was a teenager.

I Why was that?

R Well, you know what it's like being a teenager. You're kind of unsure of how to deal with things and how to deal with people, especially parents. It would have been nice to have a brother or sister to talk to.

I Some people who come from large families might envy you because you had all of your parents' attention.

R Yes. But I think it has its negative side as well as its positive side. I think you don't want all your parents' attention, especially as a teenager. It was hard to find myself and my place in the world, I suppose.

UNIT 9

Modal verbs

Modal verbs can express ability, obligation, permission, and request. They can also express the idea of probability or how certain a situation is. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p139.

Modal verbs of probability

9.1 Expressing possibility/probability: the present/future

- 1 **Must** and **can't** express the logical conclusion of a situation: **must** = logically probable; **can't** = logically improbable. We don't have all the facts, so we are not absolutely sure, but we are pretty certain.

He must be exhausted. He can't even stand up.

Sue can't have a ten-year-old daughter! Sue's only 24!

He's in great shape, even though he must be at least 60!

A walk in this weather! You must be joking!

Is there no answer? They must be sleeping. They can't be out this late!

- 2 **Could** and **may/might** express possibility in the present or future. **May/Might + not** is the negative. **Couldn't** is rare in this use.

He might be lost.

They could move to a different place.

Dave and Beth aren't at home. They could be at the concert, I suppose.

We may go to Greece for our vacation. We haven't decided yet.

Take your umbrella. It might rain later.

I might not be able to come tonight. I might have to work late.

The continuous infinitive

Must/could/can't/might + be + -ing make the continuous form in the present.

Peter might be working late.

They can't be working very hard.

Compare:

'John's grass is lovely. He must cut it regularly.' (habit)

'What's John doing in the garden?' 'He might be cutting the grass.' (now)

9.2 Expressing possibility/probability: the past

The perfect infinitive

Must/could/can't/might + have + past participle express degrees of probability in the past.

He must have been exhausted.

She can't have told him about us yet.

He might have got lost.

They could have moved house.

The continuous infinitive

Must/could/can't/might + have + been + -ing make the continuous form in the past.

She must have been joking.

They can't have been trying very hard.

He could have been lying to you.

- **Workbook p57** Further practice of the continuous infinitive

9.3 Asking about possibilities

To ask about possibility/probability we usually use *Do you think ...?* Question forms with modal verbs of probability are unusual.

'Do you think she's married?'

'She can't be.'

'Where do you think he's from?'

'He might be Spanish or Portuguese.'

'Do you think they've arrived yet?'

'They may have. Or they might have got stuck in the traffic.'

9.4 So do !! Neither do !!

When we agree or disagree using *So .../Neither ... I*, we repeat the auxiliary verbs. If there is no auxiliary, use *do/does/did*. Be careful with sentence stress.

AGREEING

I like ice-cream.

So do I.

I'm wearing jeans.

So am I.

I can swim.

So can I.

I went out.

So did I.

I don't like working.

Neither do I.

I can't drive.

Neither can I.

I haven't been to Paris

Neither have I.

DISAGREEING

I don't like Mary.

I do.

We're going now.

We aren't.

I can speak Polish.

I can't.

I haven't been skiing.

I have.

I like pizza.

I don't.

I saw Pat yesterday.

I didn't.

I'm going to have

I'm not.

some coffee.

9.5 too and either/neither

We express that we have the same ideas as somebody else by using *too* and *either/neither*. With *too* and *either* we repeat the auxiliary verbs or, if there is no auxiliary, use *do/does/did*.

I like ice-cream.

I do, too. / Me too.

I have always studied hard.

I have, too. / Me too.

I don't like working.

I don't, either. / Me neither.

I can't play a musical instrument.

I can't, either. / Me neither.

9

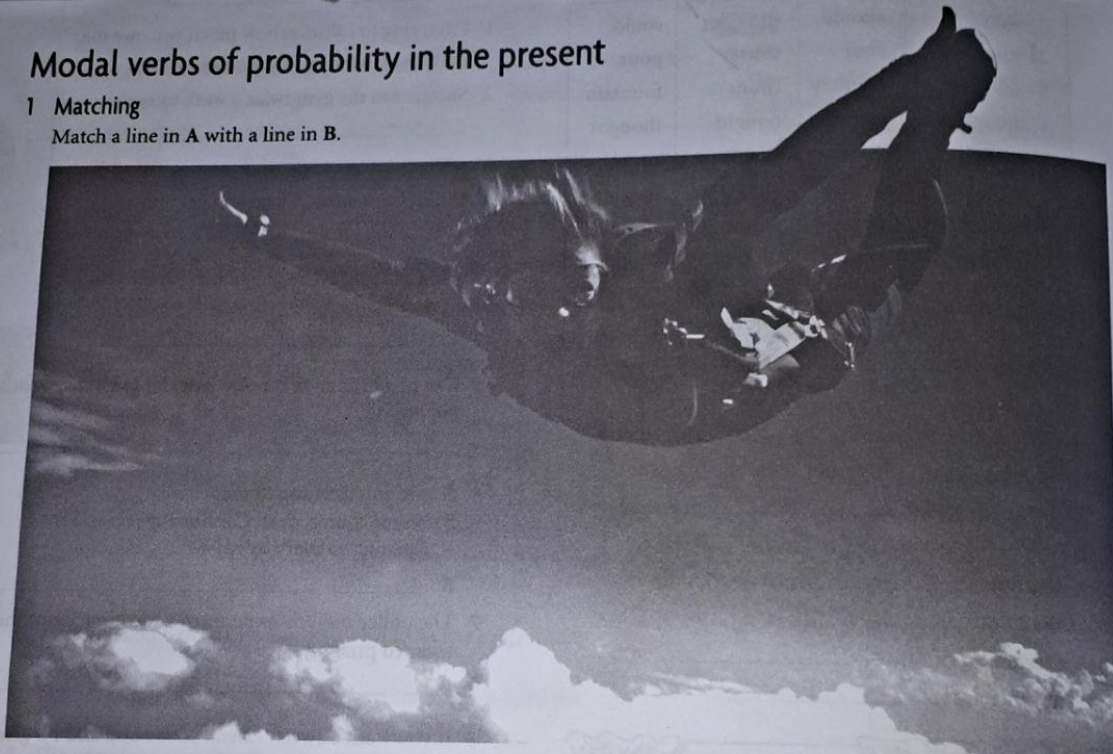
Modal verbs 2 – Probability
Continuous infinitive • Word formation
Prepositions – adjective + preposition

Getting on together

Modal verbs of probability in the present

1 Matching

Match a line in A with a line in B.



A

- 1 She can't enjoy skydiving. e
- ✓ 2 You can't be hungry ____
- ✓ 3 She must be out. ____
- ✓ 4 He can't be English ____
- ✓ 5 You must be very pleased ____
- ✓ 6 They must be tired. ____
- 7 They must be sisters. ____
- 8 He can't be coming tonight. ____
- 9 You must be joking! ____
- 10 They can't be getting married! ____

B

- a She can't stand him.
- b It's already after midnight.
- c They look so similar.
- ✓ d She isn't answering the phone.
- e It's so dangerous!
- f I'm not going to jump out of a plane!
- /g with your excellent exam results.
- ✓ h after such a huge meal.
- ✓ i They've been travelling all night.
- /j with a name like Heinrich.

2 Why is he late?

1 Enrique is always on time for class but today he is late. Suggest reasons using *must*, *might*, *could*, or *may*.



1 Is he still asleep? (might)

He might still be asleep.

2 Is he ill? (must)

3 Is he in the coffee shop? (might)

4 Does he have a doctor's appointment? (could)

5 Is he stuck in a traffic jam? (may)

6 Is his bus late? (might)

7 Does he want to miss the test? (must)

2 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 with *can't*. Then give a reason.

1 He can't still be asleep because he always gets up very early.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

3 The continuous infinitive



1 The continuous infinitive is used after a modal verb of probability to express a possible activity in progress at the moment.

His office light's on. He **must be working** late. It's only 9.10. They **can't be having** a break yet.

T 9.1 Complete the conversations with suitable verbs in the continuous infinitive.

- 1 A Do you know where Ben is?
B I'm not sure. He may **be playing** games on the computer.
- 2 A Where's Birgit?
B She's upstairs. She must _____ to music in her room.
A She's not in her room.
B Try the bathroom. She might _____ a shower.
- 3 A I can't find the thing that changes the TV channel.
B The remote control? Stand up. You could _____ on it.
- 4 A Have you seen the newspaper?
B I think James picked it up. He may _____ it.
- 5 A What's that noise?
B It sounds like an ambulance. They must _____ someone to hospital.
- 6 A Look over there! It's Harry and Faye outside the estate agent's.
B They can't _____ again. They only moved to their new flat six months ago.
A Let's go over and ask them.
- 7 A What's happening outside?
B It sounds like workmen. They must _____ up the road outside.
A What for?
B I don't know. They could _____ a broken water pipe.

Modal verbs of probability in the past

4 *must have, might have, may have*

Look at the pictures. What must have happened? What might have happened? Write sentences.



- 1 He **must have locked himself out**.
He **might have lost his key**.



- 2 _____



- 3 _____



- 4 _____



- 5 _____



- 6 _____

5 Changing sentences

Rewrite these sentences using the modal verb in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm sure she's had a holiday. (must)
<u>She must have had a holiday.</u> | 5 I'm sure he hasn't bought another new car. (can't)
_____ |
| 2 I'm sure you didn't work hard for your exams. (can't)
_____ | 6 He has probably been on a diet. (must)
_____ |
| 3 I think they've gone to the bus station. (could)
_____ | 7 It's possible that they changed their minds. (could)
_____ |
| 4 Perhaps I left my mobile in the Internet café. (might)
_____ | 8 Perhaps he called while we were out. (may)
_____ |

6 What do you think happened?

Write sentences for each of the eight situations below, using the information in the box.

He	missed	in her exam.
She	gone	recently.
They	gone home	the film.
	arrived home	in the taxi
	enjoyed	the bus.
	cleaned it	without me.
	left it	by now.
	got good marks	to France.

1 I don't know why Tom is so late.

2 Leila can't find her mobile phone.

3 Janet looks very unhappy.

4 Everyone's smiling as they leave the cinema.



5 Karl's flat is so untidy!

6 Amber and Sally left ages ago.

7 Paul and Jamil promised to wait for me, but I can't see them.

8 I'm not sure where Omar's gone on holiday.

7 Conversations

7.2 Complete the conversations, putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form.



1 A Oh no! My white shirt has turned pink!

B You (1) _____ (must/wash) it with something red.

A Yes, look at that! How did that red sock get in there?

B That's my sock. I (2) _____ (must/leave) it in the washing machine. Sorry!

2 A I wonder how the thief got into our apartment.

B He (3) _____ (can/use) the fire escape.

A Yes, or he (4) _____ (might/climb up) that tree.

B No, he (5) _____ (can't/do) that. The tree's too far from the window.

3 A Bill told me that his new car cost £10,000, but he

(6) _____ (can't/spend) that much!

He only earns £15,000 a year.

B I think you (7) _____ (must/mishear) him.

4 A It's six thirty. Mum and Dad's plane

(8) _____ (must/land) by now. Why haven't they called or texted?

B Let's check their flight on the Internet. It

(9) _____ (can/be delayed).

5 A Your face is very red. What happened?

B I (10) _____ (must/fall) asleep in the sun.

A And you (11) _____ (can't/put on) any suncream. It looks painful.

Vocabulary

8 Word formation

- 1 Complete the chart. Make nouns from the character adjectives using the suffixes in the box. Use your dictionary if necessary.

-n -ism -ness -ity

Adjective	Noun
shy	_____
optimistic	_____
reliable	_____
ambitious	_____
lazy	_____
pessimistic	_____
generous	_____
tidy	_____
moody	_____
sensitive	_____

- 2 Complete the sentences using words from exercise 1.

- Karen's really _____ these days. You never know if she's going to be cheerful or bad-tempered.
- My best friend suffered from terrible _____ at school. She went red every time somebody spoke to her.
- I'm surprised she was late for the meeting. She's normally so _____.
- He doesn't show much _____. I think he's more interested in having a good time than getting a better job.
- I tried to apologize to Anna after the argument, but I'm not _____ that we'll ever be best friends again.
- Look at the fabulous present Noor gave me. I can't believe her _____!
- Are you sure you want to share a flat with Nicole? You're so messy, but she's famous for her _____.
- Get up off that sofa and help me with the preparations for dinner! Your _____ is really beginning to annoy me.

Pronunciation

9 Connected speech

T 9.3 Notice how the consonant sounds are linked to the vowel sounds that follow:
He must have eaten all of Ann's oranges.
She can't have asked Al's aunt.

- 1 **T 9.4** Mark the linked words in these sentences.

- She must have eaten the cheese.
- You can't have seen him.
- He can't have arrived early.
- He might have gone out for a cup of coffee.
- She might have been angry.
- They can't have been in trouble.
- They might have written it down.
- He must have been to Africa.

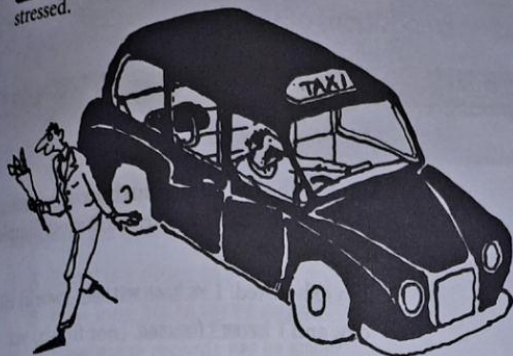


- 2 **T 9.5** Say these sentences in phonetic script aloud. Notice the linked words.

- /hi: kʊd əv ɡɒn əbrɔ:d/
- /ðeɪ mʌt əv ɪ:tən ɪt ɔ:l/
- /ʃi: meɪ bi ərəvɪŋ ðɪs i:vniŋ/
- /ðeɪ mʌs bi kʌmɪŋ su:n/
- /ðeɪ kɑ:nt nəʊ hɪm ət ɔ:l/

10 Shifting stress

T 9.6 Read the conversations. Circle the words that B stressed.



- 1 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper must have left the blue bag in the taxi?
- 2 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper must have left the black suitcase in the taxi?
- 3 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mrs Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi?
- 4 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper must have put the black bag in the taxi?
- 5 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the train?
- 6 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper must have left a black bag in the taxi?
- 7 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper might have left the black bag in the taxi?
- 8 A Mr Harper must have left the black bag in the taxi.
B Did you say Mr Harper can't have left the black bag in the taxi?

Prepositions

11 Adjective + preposition

Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

for	at	about	with
to	in	of	from

- 1 Oman is famous for its beaches.
- 2 A I'm very angry _____ you.
B Why? What have I done?
- 3 Are you any good _____ maths? I'm hopeless.
- 4 Jenny's getting married _____ Matt. Did you know?
- 5 My sister's very different _____ me. I'm blonde but she's brunette.
- 6 I haven't heard from my brother for ages. I'm a bit worried _____ him.
- 7 I'm tired _____ painting this wall. I need a break.
- 8 I feel very sorry _____ Jenny. She's had a lot of bad luck recently.
- 9 Teenagers are never rude _____ their parents.
- 10 You passed your exams! I'm so proud _____ you.
- 11 Some children like to keep a light on at night because they're afraid _____ the dark.
- 12 Many dentists say that chewing sugar-free gum is good _____ your teeth.
- 13 Bill is good-looking, witty and charming. I'm very jealous _____ him!
- 14 A I told her I thought she was too heavy.
B That wasn't very kind _____ you.
- 15 Are you interested _____ going to the cinema this evening? There's a good film on.
- 16 His email was full _____ spelling mistakes. He should be more careful when he types.
- 17 A What are you so excited _____ ?
B We're going on holiday tomorrow!
- 18 A The plane leaves at eight o'clock.
B Are you sure _____ that?
- 19 When you leave home, you're responsible _____ everything!
- 20 I'm fed up _____ this weather! Where's the sunshine gone?

11 make it up 12 make up

UNIT 9

1 2 h 3 d 4 j 5 g 6 i 7 c 8 b 9 f 10 a

- 2 1 2 He must be ill.
3 He might be in the coffee shop.
4 He could have a doctor's appointment.
5 He may be stuck in a traffic jam.
6 His bus might be late.
7 He must want to miss the test.

2 Sample answers

- 2 He can't be ill because he phoned me this morning.
3 He can't be in the coffee shop because it isn't open yet.
4 He can't have a doctor's appointment because the surgery is closed now.
5 He can't be stuck in a traffic jam because the rush hour is over now.
6 His bus can't be late because they go every few minutes from his street.
7 He can't want to miss the test, because he always gets the best mark!

- 3 2 be listening, be having
3 be sitting
4 be reading
5 be taking
6 be moving
7 be digging, be mending

4 Sample answers

- 2 He must have had an accident. He might have been skydiving.
- 3 She might have been for a long walk. She may have got sore feet.
- 4 He must be frightened. He might have got lost.
- 5 They might have had an argument. They may be bored.
- 6 They might have passed their exams. They must have received some good news.

- 5 2 You can't have worked hard for your exams.
- 3 They could have gone to the bus station.
 - 4 I might have left my mobile in the Internet café.
 - 5 He can't have bought another new car.
 - 6 He must have been on a diet.
 - 7 They could have changed their minds.
 - 8 He may have called while we were out.

6 Possible answers

- 1 He could/might have missed the bus.
- 2 She might/could have left it in the taxi.
- 3 She can't have got good marks in her exam.
- 4 They must have enjoyed the film.
- 5 He can't have cleaned it recently.
- 6 They must have arrived home by now.
- 7 They must have gone without me.
- 8 He might/could have gone to France.

- 7 1 must have washed 2 must have left
3 could have used 4 might have climbed up
5 can't have done 6 can't have spent
7 must have misheard 8 must have landed
9 could have been delayed
10 must have fallen 11 can't have put on

8 1 Adjective

shy	Noun
optimistic	shyness
reliable	optimism
ambitious	reliability
lazy	ambition
pessimistic	laziness
generous	pessimism
tidy	generosity
moody	tidiness
sensitive	moodiness
	sensitivity

- 2 1 moody 2 shyness 3 reliable
4 ambition 5 optimistic 6 generosity
7 tidiness 8 laziness

- 9 1 1 She must have eaten the cheese.
2 You can't have seen him.
3 He can't have arrived early.
4 He might have gone out for a cup of coffee.
5 She might have been angry.
6 They can't have been in trouble.

- 10 3 Mrs 4 put 5 train 6 a 7 might
8 can't

- 11 2 with 3 at 4 to 5 from 6 about
7 of 8 for 9 to 10 of 11 of 12 for
13 of 14 of 15 in 16 of 17 about
18 about 19 for 20 with

UNIT 10

- 1 1 3 been waiting 4 broken 5 eaten
6 been running 7 met 8 known
9 been writing 10 written
11 been watching 12 watched
- 2 2 's had
3 has moved, 've been looking, haven't found
4 've been shopping, haven't bought
5 've ... heard
6 have you been doing, 've been working
7 's been snowing
8 've been listening, haven't understood
9 've been working
10 've been trying, 've lost

- 2 2 have you been learning (to drive)
Have you
3 has he been a teacher
has he taught in
4 have you been waiting
5 people have they
has she
6 have you been
have you
7 has she been there/to the States
8 started
9 has she gone
10 has she been going there/to Tunisia

- 3 2 b a 3 a b 4 a b 5 a b 6 a b
7 b a 8 b a

- 4 2 comes 3 is coming 4 works 5 has
worked/has been working 6 has had
7 had 8 wants 9 is thinking 10 don't
think 11 to find 12 be working
13 went 14 woke, was raining 15 is
taking, has 16 to go 17 be sitting

- 5 1 When was Richard born?
2 How long did he study at Cherwell School?
Until he was seventeen.
3 How long was he at Bath University?
4 How old was he when he met Helena?
5 How long did he work in Madrid?
For six months.
6 How long has he been working in the
bookshop?
Since 1998.
7 How long has he been the manager?
Since 2002.
8 When did he marry Helena?

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been/gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hanged/hung	hanged/hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoiled/spoilt	spoiled/spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written