



PRONUNCIATION FOCUS



7 **CD-2.8 MP3-51** Listen and repeat the names of the places in the box. Underline the stressed syllables.

the Andes the Canaries Cyprus the Danube
 Hawaii the Himalayas Naples the Nile
 the Pyrenees the Thames Vienna Warsaw



8 **CD-2.9 MP3-52** List the places from Exercise 7 according to size. Then listen, check and repeat.

Size	Cities	Islands	Rivers	Mountain ranges
•••	<u>Warsaw</u>	_____	_____	_____
••	_____	<u>Cyprus</u>	_____	<u>the Andes</u>
•	_____	_____	<u>the Thames</u>	_____

Exercise 8

- Warsaw 2.6 m
- Vienna 1.7 m
- Naples 960,000
- Hawaii 28,311 km²
- Cyprus 9,251 km²
- the Canaries 7,493 km²
- the Nile 6,650 km
- the Danube 2,860 km
- the Thames 346 km
- the Himalayas 8,848 m high (Everest)
- the Andes 6,961 m (Aconcagua)
- the Pyrenees 3,404 m (Aneto)

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why people like travelling;
- what means of transport is the best for travelling, and why;
- what places in Russia you would like to visit;
- what your attitude to travelling is.

You have to talk continuously.

Preparation



3.2

Present and past speculation

Speculating about the present

When speculating about a present situation, we use a modal verb + infinitive. We use:

- **must**, to express a strong belief that something is true:
*John **must** be happy working at the zoo.*
- **might**, **may** and **could**, when we think that it's possible that something is true:
*The lions **might** / **may** / **could** be hungry now.*
- **can't**, to express a strong belief that something isn't true:
*It **can't** be a domestic cat. It's too big.*

Speculating about the past

When speculating about a past situation or event, we use a modal verb + *have* + the past participle form of the main verb.

We use:

- **must have**, to express a strong belief that something happened:
*You **must have** lost your mobile at the zoo.*
- **might have**, **may have** and **could have**, when we think that it's possible that something happened:
*Lucy **might** / **may** / **could have** missed the train.*
- **can't have** and **couldn't have**, to express a strong belief that something didn't happen:
*Peter **can't** / **couldn't have** gone home.*

[M](#)

n



n

Use	Present: modal+verb	Past: modal+have+III
<p>A <i>must</i> Certainty (we are sure it's true)</p>	<p>The light's on. Ken must be at home.</p>	<p>Helen's late. She must have missed the train. He must have been going to work. That's why he was in a hurry.</p>
<p>B <i>can't/couldn't</i> Certainty (we are sure it's not true)</p>	<p>Jamie can't/couldn't be in the library. It's closed.</p>	<p>It can't/couldn't have rained/been raining. The roads are dry.</p>
<p>C <i>may/might/could</i> Possibility (we are less sure)</p>	<p>Sally may/might/could be at home. I don't know. They may/might/could be watching us. Who knows.</p>	<p>She may/might/could have left already. I'll check. The train may have been delayed.</p>

1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 The key *can't* / *must* be somewhere here, but I can't find it right now.
- 2 You *can't* / *may* remember me – we met on a trip to China last year.
- 3 What? You forgot your ticket and passport? You *might* / *can't* be serious!
- 4 You failed the exam, so your answers *must* / *can't* have been wrong.
- 5 I'm not sure if you are right. You *could* / *can't* have made a mistake.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

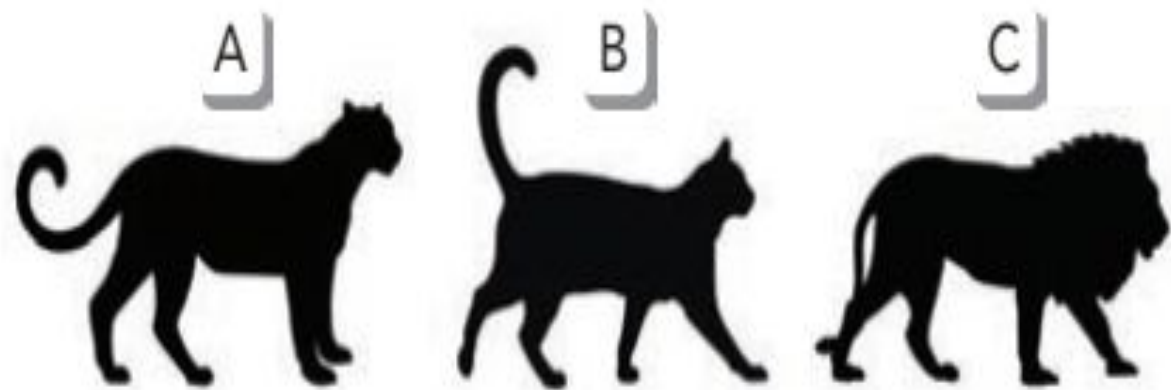
- 1 I might ^{have}left (leave) my mobile at the hotel, but I don't remember.
- 2 Susan has been travelling for the last two weeks – she must _____ (be) very tired by now.
- 3 Wendy's accent is a bit strange. She could _____ (be) Northern Irish, but I'm not sure.
- 4 You can't _____ (see) Joe in town at noon – he was at home with me.
- 5 Thomas has been really upset recently. He must _____ (have) problems at home.

1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1 Picture ___ **must be** a lion because of the long hair around the head and neck.

2 Picture ___ **might be** a puma or it **could be** a cheetah.

3 Picture ___ **can't be** a tiger because the head is too small.



2 Look at the sentences in Exercise 1. Which sentence means:

a I'm sure it is ...

b I'm sure it isn't ...

c I think it's possible that it is ...

3 Read a short newspaper article. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

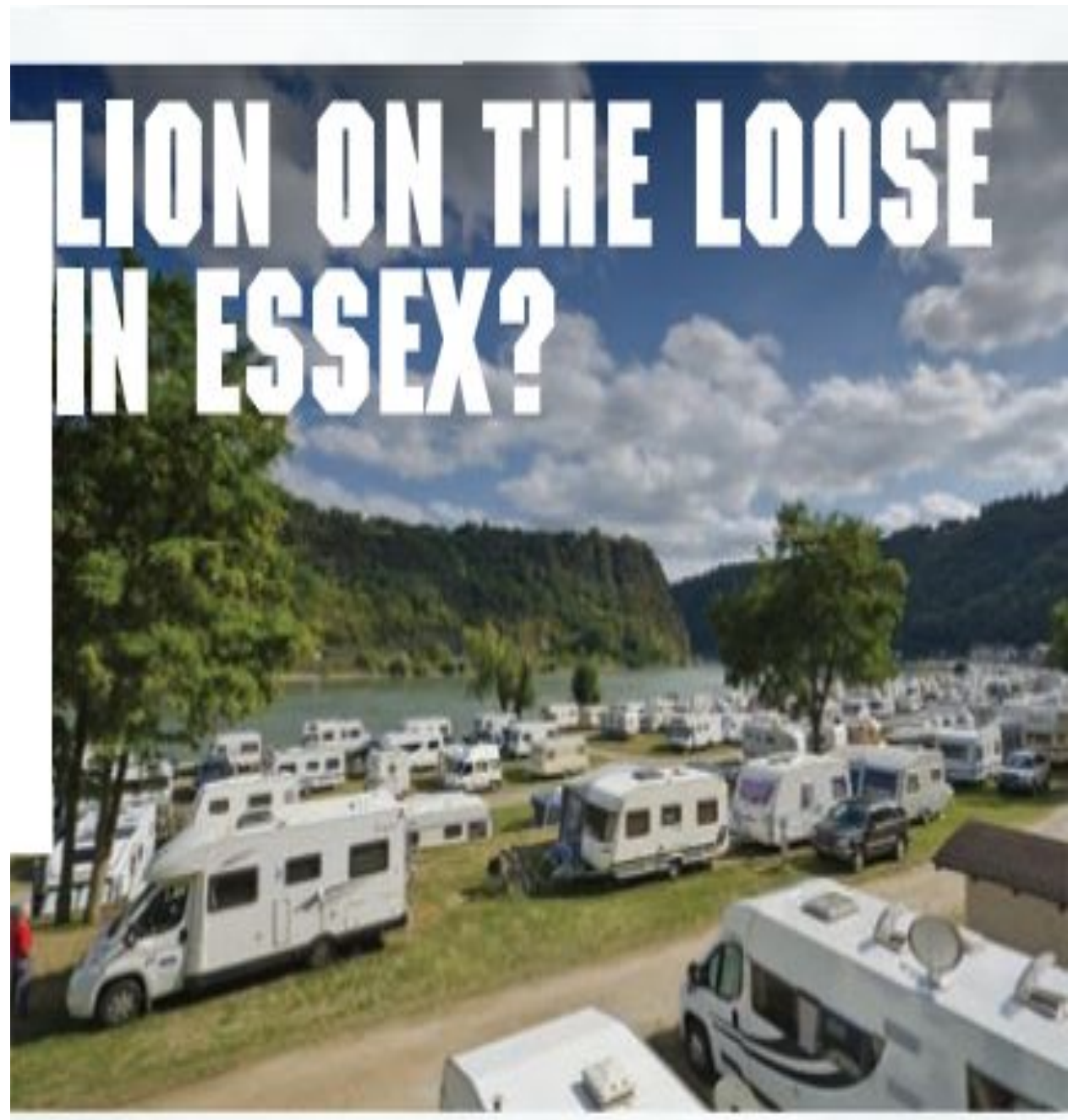
- 1 The man is sure he saw a lion.
- 2 The woman is sure she heard a lion.
- 3 The police are sure a lion escaped from a zoo.

F

T

F

On Sunday evening at 8.00 p.m. a holidaymaker was walking to his caravan with his eleven-year-old son when he thought he saw a lion. He told reporters, 'It was dark, but I could see a large animal. It **can't have been** a domestic animal – it was too big. I thought it **might have been** a lion. So we ran, very quickly!' The seaside resort was full of holidaymakers and at least ten people saw the animal. One woman said, 'I heard a loud roar at 10.00 p.m. It **must have been** a lion. No other animal can roar like that.' Police have told everybody to stay inside as they believe a lion may have escaped from a nearby zoo.



- 4 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS and complete the sentences with the verb forms in blue in the article in Exercise 3.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present and past speculation

You can use modal verbs to speculate about things.

- You use **must** when you are sure something is or was true.

Present: It **must be** a lion. Past: It ¹ must have been a lion.

- You use **might**, **may** or **could** when you think it's possible something is or was true.

Present: It **might be** a lion. Past: It ² might have been a lion.

- You use **can't** (or **couldn't**) when you are sure something isn't or wasn't true.

Present: It **can't be** a domestic animal.

Past: It ³ can't have been a domestic animal.

Modal verb forms for speculation

Present: **must/might/may/could/can't** + infinitive

Past: **must/might/may/could/can't** + have + past participle

5 **CD-2.5 MP3-48** Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Then listen to the interviews about the incident in the article and check your answers.



- 1 I'm sure it's a lion. (must) *It must be a lion.*
- 2 It's possible it escaped from the zoo. (might)
It might have escaped from the zoo.
- 3 Perhaps it is very hungry by now. (could)
It could be very hungry by now.
- 4 It's possible it was somebody's pet. (could)
It could have been somebody's pet.
- 5 Perhaps it grew too big. (may)
It may have grown too big.
- 6 I'm sure it isn't a lion. (can't)
It can't be a lion.

6 **CD•2.6 MP3•49** In pairs, discuss what you think happened. Then listen to the news report. What did the police conclude?

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of a modal verb and the verbs in brackets.

1 Dave can't have left (not leave) yet – his coat is still on the chair.

2 The traffic's really bad – I'm worried we _____ train.

3 They're not at home. They _____ (go) away for the weekend.

4 I can't find Jo. She _____ (go) home.

5 The plane landed ten minutes ago. Bill _____ baggage reclaim.

6 Buy a laptop? With my pocket money? You _____ serious!

Exercise 7

2 might/may/
could miss

3 must have gone

4 might/may/
could have gone

5 must still be

6 can't be

Grammar (Lesson 3)

3a Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Student B answers

1 be

4 ✓

2 ✓

5 ✓

3 can't

6 must have had

- 1 The person who called you may have wanted to sell something to you.
- 2 You lived in Paris for two years – you must see all the sights.
- 3 I'm waiting for an important letter – it may arrive today.
- 4 They must be at the train station – they've just left their apartment.
- 5 Liz can't have travelled to China on holiday last month – she doesn't have a passport!
- 6 That building can't have been the US embassy – look at the American flags.

Grammar (Lesson 3.2)

Student A answers

1 ✓

2 must have seen

3 ✓

4 can't be

5 ✓

6 must be

3b Find and correct the mistakes in three of the sentences.

- 1 Dad might have been late tonight – it's very foggy so he can't drive fast.
- 2 That can't be Julie's suitcase – hers is bright red.
- 3 Gina must have left her tablet on the plane because she used it later at the hotel.
- 4 I must have some sun cream in my bag – I always take it to the beach.
- 5 The animal you saw may have been a squirrel – they live in the park.
- 6 They can't have a great time on holiday last year – they look happy in this photo.

- Give students an unusual situation, e.g. *There's a frozen chicken on the roof of your car.* In pairs, students speculate about the situation and write as many sentences as they can, e.g. *Someone might have put it there as a joke.* Students can then invent their own situations.

serious!

8 In pairs, choose one of the sentences and write a short conversation including the sentence.

1 ~~I must have left it/them in the shop.~~

2 You could have hurt yourself!

3 You must be joking!

4 I can't have left it/them at home.

5 There must be some mistake.

A: *Oh no!*

B: *What's wrong?*

A: *I can't find my wallet. I must have left it in the shop.*

B: *Oh dear! Never mind. Let's go back and look for it.*

NEXT CLASS

Ask students to look at the photos on p. 39, choose the type of holiday they like best and write 4–5 reasons why.

1 Look at the photos. In pairs, discuss which type of holiday you would like best or least.



- 2 **CD-2.7 MP3-50** Listen to six short extracts about holidays. Match the extracts (1–6) with the photos in Exercise 1 (A–E).

EXAM FOCUS Multiple choice

- 3 **CD-2.7 MP3-50** Listen again and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 The speaker thinks her sister is

- A selfish. B stupid. C boring.

2 The man wants to spend the night in

- A a youth hostel. B a three-star hotel. C a tent.

3 Mr Baker

- A has to pay for one breakfast.
B has to pay for two breakfasts.
C has already paid for two breakfasts.

4 Skiers in Megève

A enjoyed the skiing last week.

B have nothing to do when they can't ski.

C have good skiing conditions now.

5 The advert is for

A a beach holiday. C a job of tour leader.

B a travel company.

6 The mother

A doesn't want her daughter to go away.

B is worried about the dangers of travelling alone.

C wants her daughter to go to Canada only.

- 4 Match the words in box A with the words in box B to make compound nouns from the recording. Which noun is written as one word?

beach holiday

<p>A beach camp single ski travel youth</p>	+	<p>B company holiday hostel resort room site</p>
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WORD STORE 3D



- 9 **CD-2.10 MP3-53** Complete WORD STORE 3D. Add nouns from the box to make more compound nouns. Then listen, check and repeat.

WORD STORE 3D

39

Compound nouns – travel

[beach car company
leader school ski]

1 a [] /a return JOURNEY

2 a [] /a business TRIP

3 a TRAVEL [] /agent

4 a TOUR [] guide

5 [] /a skiing HOLIDAY

6 [] /a seaside RESORT

5 Complete the questions with compound nouns from Exercise 4.

Have you ever:

- 1 been on a beach holiday with your friends?
- 2 stayed in a youth hostel in a foreign country?
- 3 been snowboarding at a well-known ski resort ?
- 4 booked a single room in a hotel?
- 5 put up a tent on a campsite ?
- 6 thought about working for a travel company ?

- 6 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 5.
Give as much detail as possible.

A: Have you ever been on a beach holiday with your friends?

B: Yes, I have. We went to Cornwall.

A: When was that?

B: About ...

