## Past modals: *must have,* etc.: Activity 1

Read Grammar Bank 7A. Then rewrite the bold sentences using *must* / *might* (*not*) / *can't* + *have* + verb. Listen and check.

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| Grammar Bank  **7A** past modals  ***must, may / might / could, can’t / couldn’t* + *have* + past participle** EXAMPLES **1** I **must have left** my phone at Anna’s. I definitely remember having it there.     You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.  **2** Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.     I wonder why she’s not here. I suppose she **could have forgotten** about the meeting.     He still hasn’t arrived. I **may not have given** him the right directions.  **3** She **can’t have gone** to work. Her car’s still there.     You **couldn’t have seen** their faces very clearly. It was too dark. FORM   * We use *must, may / might / could*, or *can’t / couldn’t* + *have* + past participle to make deductions or speculate about past actions.   **1** We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true. The opposite of *must have* is *can’t have* **NOT** *mustn’t have*– see 3.**2** We use *might / may / could* + *have* when we think it’s possible that something happened or was true.   * We can also use *may / might not have* (but NOT *couldn’t have*) to talk about the possibility that something didn’t happen. **NOT** *I couldn’t have given him the right directions*.   **3** We use *can’t have* and *couldn’t have* when we are almost sure something didn’t happen or that it is impossible. We only use *couldn’t have* when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g.,  *They couldn’t have been married*.*They both died young*.  ***should have*  + past participle**  EXAMPLES We’re going the wrong way. We **should have turned** left at the traffic lights.   * We use *should / shouldn’t* + *have* + past participle to say that somebody didn’t do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism. * We can use *ought / oughtn’t to have* as an alternative to *should / shouldn’t have*, e.g., *I ought to have told you earlier*. However, *should have* is more common, especially in speaking. * *must have* and *should have* have completely different meanings. Compare:  *She should have called me*. = I told her to call me but she didn’t.  and  *She must have called me*. = I’m sure she called me. I think that missed call was her number. |

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| **1.**   Holly’s crying. **Perhaps she’s had an argument with her boyfriend**.        She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **2.   I’m sure Ben got my email**. I sent it first thing this morning.        Ben \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **3.   I’m sure Sam and Ginny didn't get lost**. They have Google maps on their phone.        They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **4.   You saw Ellie yesterday? That’s impossible.** She was in bed with the flu.        You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **5.   Maybe John didn’t see you**. That’s why he didn’t say hello.        John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **6.   I’m sure Lucy bought a new car**. I saw her driving a blue Honda Civic.        Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **7.   I’m sure Alex wasn’t very sick**. He was only out of work for one day.        Alex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **8.**   They didn’t go to Tom’s wedding. **Maybe they weren’t invited**.        They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **9.**  This tastes very sweet. **I’m sure you used too much sugar.**        You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **10. It definitely wasn’t my phone** that rang in the movie theater.        Mine was turned off. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |

## Past modals: *must have,* etc.: Activity 2

Read Grammar Bank 7A. Then respond to the first sentence using *should* / *shouldn’t have* + the correct form of a verb from the list. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **7A** past modals  ***must, may / might / could, can’t / couldn’t* + *have* + past participle** EXAMPLES **1** I **must have left** my phone at Anna’s. I definitely remember having it there.     You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.  **2** Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.     I wonder why she’s not here. I suppose she **could have forgotten** about the meeting.     He still hasn’t arrived. I **may not have given** him the right directions.  **3** She **can’t have gone** to work. Her car’s still there.     You **couldn’t have seen** their faces very clearly. It was too dark. FORM   * We use *must, may / might / could*, or *can’t / couldn’t* + *have* + past participle to make deductions or speculate about past actions.   **1** We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true. The opposite of *must have* is *can’t have* **NOT** *mustn’t have*– see 3.**2** We use *might / may / could* + *have* when we think it’s possible that something happened or was true.   * We can also use *may / might not have* (but NOT *couldn’t have*) to talk about the possibility that something didn’t happen. **NOT** *I couldn’t have given him the right directions*.   **3** We use *can’t have* and *couldn’t have* when we are almost sure something didn’t happen or that it is impossible. We only use *couldn’t have* when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g.,  *They couldn’t have been married*.*They both died young*.  ***should have* + past participle**  EXAMPLES We’re going the wrong way. We **should have turned** left at the traffic lights.   * We use *should / shouldn’t* + *have* + past participle to say that somebody didn’t do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism. * We can use *ought / oughtn’t to have* as an alternative to *should / shouldn’t have*, e.g., *I ought to have told you earlier*. However, *should have* is more common, especially in speaking. * *must have* and *should have* have completely different meanings. Compare:  *She should have called me*. = I told her to call me but she didn’t.  and  *She must have called me*. = I’m sure she called me. I think that missed call was her number. |

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| **buy   drive   go   invite   learn   sit   take   write** **1. A** We couldn’t understand anybody in Mexico City.      **B** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some Spanish before going. **2. A** Tom told me the date of his party, but I can't remember it.      **B**  You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it down. **3. A** Sorry I’m late! The traffic was terrible.      **B**  You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here. The subway is faster. **4. A** Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.      **B** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her. You know what she’s like. **5. A** I don’t have any money left after going shopping.      **B**  You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many shoes.  **6. A** You look really tired.      **B** I know. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night. **7. A** The chicken’s still frozen solid.      **B**  I know. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it out of the freezer earlier. **8. A** I think I have sunburn on my face.      **B**  I’m not surprised. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen. |  |

**Grammar in context: *would rather***

Read Grammar in Context. Rewrite the phrases in bold using *would rather*. Use contractions where possible. Then listen and check.

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| **Grammar in Context**  ***would rather***  **1** Listen, **I’d rather talk** about this tomorrow, when we’ve both calmed down.  **2** **I’d rather we didn’t argue**, but this is very important to me.  **1** We use *would rather* with the base form to talk about present / future preferences, as an alternative to *would prefer to*.  *I’d rather go on holiday in July than August.*  *Would you rather stay in or go out tonight?*  *I’d rather not go out tonight. I’m really tired*. **NOT** *I’d not rather*.  **2** We can also use *would rather* + person + past tense to talk about what we would like another person to do, as an alternative to *I would prefer it if*…., e.g.,  *I’d rather you came on Saturday; I’m busy on Friday.*  *I’d rather you didn’t smoke in here, if you don’t mind.* |

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| 1.  **I'd prefer to go to the movies** than to a club.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than to a club.  2.  **I'd prefer not to go to the party** if my ex is going to be there.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if my ex is going to be there.  3.  **Would you prefer to meet** on Thursday morning or afternoon?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Thursday morning or afternoon?  4.  **I'd prefer it if you didn't** takephotos.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take photos.  5.  **I'd prefer it if your parents stayed** in a hotel and not with us.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a hotel and not with us. |  |

**Verbs often confused: Activity 1**

Choose the correct verbs. Listen and check.

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| 1.  I need to discuss / argue the problem with my boss.  2.  I often discuss / argue with my parents about doing housework.  3.  I didn’t realize / notice you were so unhappy.  4.  I didn’t realize / notice that Karen had changed her hair color.  5.  Jack always tries to prevent / avoid arguing with me.  6.  My dad can’t prevent / avoid me from seeing my friends.  7.  When are you going to pay me back the $50 that I lent / borrowed you?  8.  Could I lend / borrow your car tonight? I know you’re not using it.  9.  My parents don’t mind / matter if I stay out late.  10.  It doesn’t mind / matter if we’re five minutes late. |  |

**Verbs often confused: Activity 2**

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

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| expect won wait remember wish remind hope beat |

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| 1. Can you \_\_\_ me to call my mom later? |  |
| 2. Please \_\_\_ to turn off the lights before you go. |  |
| 3. I \_\_\_ that Daniel will forget our anniversary. He always does. |  |
| 4. We'll have to \_\_\_ half an hour for the next train. |  |
| 5. I \_\_\_ I was a little taller! |  |
| 6. I \_\_\_ that you can can come. I haven't seen you in a long time. |  |
| 7. The Dallas Cowboys \_\_\_ the game 28-10. |  |
| 8. The Dallas Cowboys \_\_\_ the New York Jets 28-10. |  |

**Verbs often confused: Activity 3**

Complete the sentences with the correct verb in each pair. Listen and check.

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| **refuse / deny**  **1.**  Tom always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the problem.  **2.**  Tom always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he has a problem. **raise / rise**  **3.**  The cost of living is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again this month.  **4.**   It’s hard not to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your voice when you’re arguing. **lie / lay** **5.**   Go and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bed if you're tired. **6.**   I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my baby on the bed to change his diaper. **steal / rob**  **7.**   The men had been planning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bank.  **8.**  If you leave your bike unlocked, somebody might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. **advise / warn**  **9.**I think I should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you that Liam doesn’t always tell the truth.  **10.** My teachers are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me on what to study next year. |  |

## Weak form of *have*: Activity 1

Read and listen. Then say and record.

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| 1.He must have left his bag at school. |  |
| 2.You must have known it would happen. |  |
| 3.It couldn't have been a very good concert. |  |
| 4.Could you have left it on the bus? |  |
| 5.There might have been some witnesses. |  |
| 6.You should have called me. |  |

## Weak form of *have*: Activity 2

Listen and write six sentences with either *have* or *of*.

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| 1.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all morning? |  |
| 2.  I woke up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |
| 3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time. |  |
| 4.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wrong way! |  |
| 5.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in about ten minutes. |  |
| 6.  What's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? |  |

## Internet rage: Activity 1

Read the article, then choose the correct answers.

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| **Internet rage: a new trend?**  Until now, people have usually carried out their arguments face-to-face. A disagreement occurs and each side wants to make his or her views known. But the internet has changed all this. Today, more and more people are getting involved in arguments online. Many of these take place in the comments section that follows below the articles on news websites. The tone of some of the posts on these threads can be extremely aggressive. So why is everyone so angry on the internet?  Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas, has an explanation for this. First, he points out that the people who post these comments are anonymous. Nobody knows their real name or who they are, which means that they do not have to explain their actions. Second, the commenter and the person who is the target of their anger are not actually in the same room. The distance between them makes the commenter lose his inhibitions and so he becomes more offensive. Third, it is much easier to be nasty in writing than in speech, according to Professor Markman.  Although Professor Markman believes in self-expression, he regards online arguments as a complete waste of time. He says that the whole point of an argument is to try to persuade someone else to agree with you. In order to do this, the people involved have to listen to each other. This sort of interaction is lacking on the internet, says Professor Markman. Exchanges on comment threads do not happen in real time and so people have longer to focus on their opinion and write lengthy monologues to justify themselves. In the process, they become even more convinced that they are right, and they stop listening to other people. In the end, there is a complete absence of communication and the only thing they have achieved is to work themselves up into a rage.  So, what is the solution? Professor Markman does not think that comment threads should be banned, but he does think that controls should be stricter. In his view, it is the news outlets themselves who should be responsible for the content of the thread. “If, on a website, comments are left up that are making personal attacks in the nastiest way, you’re sending the message that this is acceptable human behavior,” he says. Professor Markman would like site administrators to remove the offending remarks from the comment thread. “Having a conversation with someone you don’t agree with is a skill,” he says. Unfortunately, it seems to be a skill that some commenters are not familiar with. |

* 1. Arguments on the internet occur most frequently when someone \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + expresses an opinion in the wrong way
  + disagrees with a comment about an article
  + has a negative opinion about a website
  1. According to Professor Markman, arguments online are more aggressive than face-to-face arguments because the commenter \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + is experienced in commenting on articles
  + lives in a different town or country
  + doesn’t disclose their identity
  1. Professor Markman thinks that online arguments have no value because people tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + make too many mistakes in their comments
  + spend too long reading other people’s views
  + ignore other people’s opinions
  1. In Professor Markman’s view, an online argument usually results in the participants \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + feeling angry
  + avoiding a particular website
  + writing fewer comments in the future
  1. Professor Markman believes that news websites should \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + stop allowing people to comment on their articles
  + prohibit certain people from posting comments
  + monitor comment threads more carefully

## Internet rage: Activity 2

Read the article again. Try to figure out the meaning of the words and phrases in bold. Then use them to complete the sentences.

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| **Internet rage: a new trend?**  Until now, people have usually carried out their arguments face-to-face.  A disagreement occurs and each side wants to make his or her views known. But the internet has changed all this. Today, more and more people are **getting involved in** arguments online. Many of these take place in the comments section that follows below the articles on news websites. The tone of some of the posts on these **threads** can be extremely aggressive. So why is everyone so angry on the internet?  Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas, has an explanation for this. First, he points out that the people who post these comments are anonymous. Nobody knows their real name or who they are, which means that they do not have to explain their actions. Second, the commenter and the person who is the **target** of their anger are not actually in the same room. The distance between them makes the commenter lose his inhibitions and so he becomes more **offensive**. Third, it is much easier to be **nasty** in writing than in speech, according to Professor Markman.  Although Professor Markman believes in self-expression, he regards online arguments as a complete waste of time. He says that the whole point of an argument is to try to persuade someone else to agree with you. In order to do this, the people involved have to listen to each other. This sort of interaction is **lacking** on the internet, says Professor Markman. Exchanges on comment threads do not happen in real time and so people have longer to focus on their opinion and write lengthy monologues to justify themselves. In the process, they become even more convinced that they are right, and they stop listening to other people. In the end, there is a complete absence of communication and the only thing they have achieved is to work themselves up into a **rage**.  So, what is the solution? Professor Markman does not think that comment threads should be banned, but he does think that controls should be stricter. In his view, it is the news outlets themselves who should be responsible for the content of the thread. “If, on a website, comments are left up that are making personal attacks in the nastiest way, you’re sending the message that this is acceptable human behavior,” he says. Professor Markman would like site administrators to **remove** the offending remarks from the comment thread. “Having a conversation with someone you don’t agree with is a skill,” he says. Unfortunately, it seems to be a skill that some commenters are not familiar with. |

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| target remove getting involved in offensive nasty  lacking threads rage |

1.  She had a particularly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ customer last week, who made her cry.

2.  I was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a lot of criticism after the article I wrote last week.

3.  Since he retired, he has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ local politics.

4.  When he was a child he used to get into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he didn’t get what he wanted.

5.  I found your comment about my friend’s appearance extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

6.  The police will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any vehicles which are illegally parked.

7.  I feel there is something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my life.

8.  Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are often dominated by a small number of angry people.